

# DRR4AFRICA

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION:  
A RESILIENCE AGENDA FOR URBAN AFRICA

## DURATION

October 2023 -  
December 2025

## PROJECT SUMMARY

World Risk Poll ([WRP](#)) results confirm that Africa is the continent with the lowest resilience index scores in the world. To save lives, the DRR4Africa project seeks to improve resilience and safety from climate-induced disasters across three African cities, as the epicentres of localised climate impacts. Utilising WRP and additional data emerging from project learning labs, DRR4Africa supports African cities in undertaking a baseline risk assessment, through the Making Cities Resilient 2030 Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities. Based on Scorecard outcomes, priority areas of intervention are identified for each city, and a bespoke solutions package is co-developed and deployed in cities.

## OBJECTIVES

Supporting African cities to move towards outcomes of improved safety and resilience to climate-induced disasters, especially for women, through evidence-based urban resilient planning processes, training and increased multi-level governance collaboration.

## ACTIVITIES

- City engagement and outreach
- Stakeholder mapping and engagement
- Training and capacity building
- City disaster resilience scorecards
- Tailor-made solutions package
- Community of Practices

## CONTACT

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## RESEARCH CONTEXT

### Cape Coast, Ghana

Cape Coast is a West African coastal city with a large amount of urban natural assets (covering 71% of the city). The city is highly susceptible to sea-level rise, coastal erosion, extreme weather events, saltwater intrusion and loss of biodiversity. Climate change increases health risks, and negatively impacts agriculture and infrastructure development.

### Lusaka, Zambia

Lusaka is a densely populated and fast growing African city. As a city already at risk of drought, climate change increases water scarcity in Lusaka, while simultaneously increasing the likelihood of destructive flooding. It also negatively impacts agriculture and infrastructure, while posing health risks for millions of people. Lusaka also faces the Urban Heat Effect, which leads to higher energy demands for cooling.

### Port Louis, Mauritius

Because of its geographic location as an Indian Ocean coastal city on an East African island state, Port Louis is particularly susceptible to cyclones, sea-level rise and coastal erosion, which is intensified by climate change. Port Louis is at risk of water scarcity and drought, as well as coral bleaching and the loss of marine ecosystems, which also negatively affects tourism and the economy.

## RESEARCH PRINCIPLES

- Evidence-based information
- Multilevel Governance
- Community of Practices
- Collaboration

## PROJECT IMPACT

DRR4Africa seeks to improve coordination for urban DRR and climate change adaptation planning and implementation in cities in West, East and Southern Africa that are facing diverse sets of climate hazards. The lessons learned will be shared with the rest of the region.