



**Programme of Action for the Implementation of the
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa**

In line with the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

DRAFT

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| AfRP | Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction |
| ARSDRR | Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| AU | African Union |
| AUC | African Union Commission |
| AWG | Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction |
| CBO | Community-based organization |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organisations |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| HFA | Hyogo Framework for Action |
| LLDC | Landlocked Developing State |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| OIEWG | Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction |
| PoA | Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa |
| RECs | Regional Economic Communities |
| RIC | Regional Implementation Centre |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing State |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNISDR | United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| WCDRR | 3 rd UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction |

1. Context

1.1 Background

While the African region has made progress in disaster risk reduction (DRR), disasters continue to have a negative impact on the African region. Common hazards that trigger disasters include droughts, floods, cyclones, earthquakes, epidemics, as well as environmental degradation and technological hazards. Climate change and variability has exacerbated the frequency and intensity of hydro-meteorological hazards.

Exposure to such hazards and vulnerability to disasters is increasing due in part to unplanned urbanisation and human settlements, unsustainable land use and infrastructure stress. Environmental degradation, poverty and conflict further aggravate the risks and reduce the coping capacity and resilience of communities.

Over the past decade, DRR in Africa has been guided by the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARSDRR)¹ which was adopted by African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government in 2004. The implementation of the Strategy has been undertaken through the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the ARSDRR developed in 2005, subsequently extended² in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015³.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework)⁴ was adopted by the United Nations (UN) Member States at the 3rd UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR)⁵ in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan and endorsed by the UN General Assembly⁶. The aim of the Sendai Framework is to achieve 'The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries' by 2030 through progress monitored with indicators against seven global targets. These targets aim to reduce: (a) mortality, (b) the number of affected people, (c) economic losses, and (d) critical infrastructure damage; and increase; (e) the number of national and local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies, (f) level of international cooperation, and (g) availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments⁷.

The African Union Heads of State and Government expressed their strong commitment to the implementation of the Sendai Framework as a means of sustaining the momentum generated by the Extended Programme of Action. It is noteworthy that the ARSDRR was developed before the HFA was adopted as the global framework on disaster risk reduction. The Sendai Framework, thus, provides the opportunity to implement the new global framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR in Africa, based on a Programme of Action (PoA) that strengthens efforts to increase resilience which will drive poverty reduction, sustainable development in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want and other development frameworks and processes, including through gender-responsive approaches.

The African Union Executive Council at its 24th session, January 2015 [EX.CL/Dec.858 (XXVI)], requested the African Union Commission to facilitate the review of the Extended PoA for the implementation of the ARSDRR in line with the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. This call was also reiterated in the 23 July 2016 Yaoundé Declaration on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa (Clause 32). Given that the timeframe for the Extended Programme of

¹ <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/4038>

² <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/19613>

³ <https://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/hfa>

⁴ <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>

⁵ www.wcdrr.org

⁶ http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/PV.92

⁷ See Para 18 of the Sendai Framework for the complete list of global targets.

Action of the ARSDRR expired in 2015, this alignment required developing an action plan to implement the Sendai Framework in Africa.

Consequent to the decision and declaration, the Member States of the AU undertook a two-step process to develop a Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa (PoA) that involved: (a) assessment of the status of implementing the extended PoA in line with the HFA in Africa, and (b) modification of the Extended Programme of Action for the ARSDRR.

The review showed that many areas of the PoA are contributing to achieving the goal of the Sendai Framework and constitute elements of its implementation in Africa.

1.2 Scope and application

As agreed in Sendai, countries are to align their DRR strategies and plans with the Sendai Framework in order to implement the Framework within their regions. The PoA is the strategic plan for the implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa. It is intended to provide guidance and direction for actions by all at the continental, regional, national and sub-national/local levels in Africa to prevent and reduce the risk of disasters for resilience in line with the Sendai Framework.

The PoA comprises and integrates strategic DRR elements to be carried out over the 15-year period of the Sendai Framework. It also includes a 5-year action plan comprising priority activities as Phase I of the PoA within the Sendai Framework timeframe. The strategic direction is contained in the strategic areas of intervention of the PoA while the specific activities of the 5-year programme are guided by the Sendai Framework and prioritized based on continental, regional, national and sub-national/local strategic needs identified through the consultation processes of the Africa Working Group on DRR (AWG). The specific activities address priorities of Africa over the next five years necessary to achieve the Sendai Framework outcome on the continent. The first phase of the plan will be reviewed and updated by the Africa Regional Platform on DRR (AfRP) and coordinated by the AWG.

The PoA collates and integrates the priorities and actions to be undertaken by all stakeholders involved in DRR in Africa to realize the outcome of the Sendai Framework on the continent. Consequently, the PoA applies to the AUC and other relevant organs of the African Union, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and national ministries, agencies and departments responsible for DRM, as well as their sub-national/local structures. Further, while the overall responsibility of the PoA implementation rests with the Member States, non-State stakeholders play a key role as enablers in providing support to States.

At the level of States, the PoA provides elements of and guidance for national DRR programmes, which countries can benefit from. Therefore, the PoA is not a replacement of regional and national initiatives and plans but seeks to support them by identifying continental, regional, national and sub-national/local priorities needed to strengthen those actions. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), women-led community-based organizations (CBOs), children and youth, and the private sector, other partners and stakeholders, are encouraged to align their DRR strategies and programmes to the PoA to ensure coherence of DRR in Africa.

In terms of threats and stresses, the PoA covers the risk of small- and large-scale, frequent and infrequent and quick or slow-onset disasters caused by natural and/or human-induced hazards.

This PoA is one of the main outcome documents of the 5th High-Level Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction agreed through the deliberations of the 6th Session of the Africa Regional Platform in November 2016 in Mauritius and reviewed under the consultative processes of the 7th, 8th and 9th Sessions of the Africa Working Group.

2. Outcome, Goal and Objectives

2.1 Outcome

The PoA seeks to achieve the global outcome in Africa as outlined in the Sendai Framework:

“The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.”

2.2 Goal

To attain the expected global outcome in Africa, the PoA seeks to pursue the following goal:

“Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.”

2.3 Objectives

The PoA aims to guide multi-hazard reduction and management of disaster risk in development processes at all levels as well as within and across all sectors in Africa, in line with the Sendai Framework. It seeks to strengthen DRR in Africa and its integration into policies of the African Union, RECs and Member States in line with the Sendai Framework.

The specific objectives of the PoA are to:

- a) Strengthen coherence and integration between disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, ecosystem management, conflict and fragility, and other development imperatives to contribute to the implementation and achievement of the goals and aspirations of the Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the New Urban Agenda and the outcomes of the World Humanitarian summit, including through related instruments, frameworks, programmes and processes adopted by African Union Policy Organs, RECs and Member States.
- b) Strengthen long-term capacities, including coordination mechanisms, at continental and regional levels to support the implementation of the ARSDRR and the Sendai Framework and to systematically contribute to building resilience to disasters, with special focus on the most vulnerable groups;
- c) Strengthen mechanisms, frameworks and capacities at national and sub-national/local levels for mainstreaming, implementing and coordinating gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes that also address risk drivers, such as poverty, public health, climate change and variability, poorly managed urbanisation, conflict and migration, environmental degradation;
- d) Embed a holistic approach to systematically incorporate risk reduction measures into design and implementation of disaster preparedness, response and recovery programmes;
- e) Develop practical tools and mobilize resources to contribute to the implementation of DRR programmes and projects.

3. Guiding Principles

The Sendai Framework is guided by a set of 13 principles covering several perspectives related to preventing and reducing disaster risk which are reflected in the following principles that would guide the PoA implementation in Africa:

1. DRR is about protecting life, health, assets, livelihoods and rights

Managing and mitigating the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, public safety, health, livelihoods and productive, environmental and cultural assets, while promoting and protecting gender equality and all human rights, including the right to development in realization of the aspirations of Agenda 2063 and other regional and global targets;

2. DRR is a shared responsibility of all and requires coordinated involvement of all segments and institutions of society

Citizens need to adopt a culture of prevention and to protect themselves and resources to the best of their ability at all times, and States have the primary responsibility for enabling, guiding and coordinating the prevention and reduction of disaster risks with the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders at all levels, as appropriate to their national and local circumstances. Coordinated all-of-society and all-agency engagement and partnership, through inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, considers the needs, and leverages the potentials, of all groups of society, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised. Gender, age, disability and culture should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership promoted in this context;

3. DRR must be based on contextualized and local measures

Disaster risks have local and specific characteristics that need to be addressed through measures that are well tailored to the vulnerabilities and needs of the affected people, particularly in the vulnerable countries including Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDC). To take into account the different and changing national and local circumstances of people and communities, the PoA adopts a flexible and adaptable approach to implementation with each country and regional body to contextualize implementation to its circumstances, including systems and resource endowments. This requires informed community engagement and participation, carried out through adaptable programmes, implemented by appropriately skilled practitioners, including local and indigenous people, in close collaboration with other stakeholders. ;

4. Reducing risk requires a systematic, sustained and comprehensive approach.

DRR covers all hazards and involves preventing the creation of new risks (through integration of DRR into all development decisions, programming and practice) and reducing existing risk (through adoption of structural and non-structural methods and through preparedness for effective response, strengthening coping mechanisms including social and financial protection, and, integration of risk reduction in recovery and reconstruction). For more cost-effective DRR, the PoA advocates addressing underlying disaster risk factors than reliance primarily on post-disaster response and recovery. Effective reduction of disaster risks depends on continuity, longevity and sustainability of DRR programmes and processes;

5. Effective DRR should be informed by robust integrated and disseminated disaster risk knowledge.

The diversity and complexity of Africa's disaster risks underline the need for deliberate engagement of Africa's scientific, technical and academic communities at all scales (in keeping with UNISDR's Science and Technology Roadmap to Support the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030)⁸ as well as indigenous and traditional communities. This ensures that risk assessment and surveillance, as well as risk reduction measures implemented, are underpinned by robust and rigorous research that is locally informed and contextually relevant. It also increases prospects for accumulating risk knowledge to be retained institutionally for both educational and capacity building purposes;

6. Sub-national/local community engagement and action is critical for effective DRR.

The locational specificity of risk drivers and devolution of administrative responsibilities for risk management require decentralized structures and measures that empower and engage sub-national/local authorities. Resources should be mobilized, incentives provided and decision-making authority, rights and responsibilities at the community level be promoted to reduce risks;

7. Effective cooperation and partnerships is critical for DRR.

⁸ <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/events/45270>

DRR is a common concern for all African States requiring meaningful and strengthened cooperation and partnerships at the international, continental, regional, trans-boundary and bilateral levels. Addressing Africa's DRR challenges requires adequate, sustainable and timely provision of support, including through domestic investments, international finance, technology transfer and capacity building, responsive to Africa's needs and priorities.

4. Targets

The PoA will foster the implementation of the ARSDRR and contribute to the attainment of the global targets of the Sendai Framework, contextualized as appropriate below:

- a) Substantially reduce continental disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 continental mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;
- b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people continentally in Africa by 2030, aiming to lower the average continental figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;
- c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to continental gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;
- d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;
- e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and sub-national/local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;
- f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement national actions for implementation of the Sendai Framework by 2030;
- g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030;

Noting that the above targets are consistent with the Sendai Framework, to promote the implementation of this Framework, it is recommended that African countries develop data by 2020 to measure progress in achieving the following targets by 2030:⁹:

1. Substantially increase the number of countries with DRR in their educational systems at all levels, as both stand-alone curriculum and integrated into different curricula;
2. Increase integration of DRR in regional and national sustainable development, and climate change adaptation frameworks, mechanisms and processes;
3. Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR;
4. Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and, response, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms;

Progress in achieving the following target is recommended to be reported by the RECs and their organs and specialized agencies and institutions, such as Regional Implementation Centres (RICs):

5. Substantially increase the number of regional networks or partnerships for knowledge management and capacity development, including specialized regional centers and networks.

⁹ As established by the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (mandated by the UN General Assembly), the planned Sendai Framework Monitoring System provides for the establishment of nationally determined targets and indicators.

5. Priorities for Action

5.1 Key focus areas

In line with the four priorities of the Sendai Framework, the key focus areas of the PoA to implement the Sendai Framework in Africa are:

1. Understanding disaster risk.
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

5.2 Major implementation activities

The matrix of specific activities of the Programme of Action at continental, regional, national and sub-national/local levels is outlined in the Annex.

6. Means of Implementation

6.1 Key stakeholder roles at various levels

The effective implementation of the PoA requires an integrated approach that recognises the roles of the various stakeholder groups at continental, regional, national and sub-national/local levels. This Section of the PoA outlines the functions, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in implementing the Sendai Framework, including responsibilities for undertaking specific activities, as designated in the PoA matrix.

6.1.1 Continental level implementation and coordination

The African Union

The African Union and its organs is the primary actor at the continental level. The African Union Commission (AUC) will coordinate the overall implementation of the PoA by all DRR actors and stakeholders. As outlined in the ARSDRR, the AUC will continue to focus on strategic guidance, facilitating and promoting the implementation of the PoA by Member States, through existing mechanisms, particularly the RECs and AWG .

The key implementation role and responsibilities of AUC¹⁰ are to:

- a) Facilitate and coordinate implementation of this PoA, in line with the ARSDRR;
- b) Convene Africa Regional Platforms in partnership with UNISDR;
- c) Convene the meetings of the AWG and oversee the operationalization of its outcomes;
- d) Support monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the PoA, to include undertaking joint planning and programming of activities in the PoA with relevant stakeholders, particularly continental programmes for technical cooperation, capacity development, development of methodologies and standards for risk monitoring and assessment, information sharing and resource mobilization;
- e) Support coordination and publishing of reviews on progress;
- f) Support, and develop as appropriate, continental and regional centers engaged in DRR;

¹⁰ In addition to these generic roles, the POA allocates some specific roles in implementation of some specific activities to various stakeholders at the appropriate level. Under Priority 3, the various roles at the continental level in the development of a continental trust fund for DRR, the African Union (through Ministers of finance, planning and DRR) will establish the fund and harmonize and integrate DRR strategies at continental level, the African Development Bank is proposed to be the fund manager and UNISDR will lead in provision of technical support for DRR implementation, monitor and follow up in line with the Sendai Framework.

- g) Convene periodic high-level meetings on various aspects of DRR utilizing the structure of its organs, institutions and programmes.
- h) Strengthen the capacity of RECs for coordination and implementation of the PoA.

Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction - The Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction will support the implementation of the PoA by continuing to foster regional commitment, promote cooperation and coordination between African countries, and share experiences of DRR efforts in Africa. The Regional Platform will continue to function as the primary regional coordination mechanism to support the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes at continental, regional and national levels, to monitor their progress and to facilitate coordination and information-sharing between governments, sub-regional organizations and non-State stakeholders.

Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction - The AWG, a continental advisory group chaired by the AUC, and reporting to the Africa Regional Platform, facilitates the mainstreaming and integration of DRR in all phases of sustainable development in Africa. The Group will continue the provision of technical and coordination support to the AU, RECs and Member States and Partners and guidance for the implementation of this PoA.

6.1.2 Regional level implementation and coordination

The primary actors at this level are the RECs, their organs and other specialized agencies and institutions, such as Regional Implementation Centres (RICs) acting in collaboration with and through Member States.

The major role and responsibilities of RECs with respect to the PoA are:

- a) Provision of policy and strategic guidance to Member States, including in achieving Sendai Framework global Target (e) by 2020;
- b) Facilitating the implementation of regional strategies and programmes;
- c) Developing protocols and mechanisms for sharing knowledge, in collaboration with science, technology and academic institutions and associated networks;
- d) Convene DRR platforms at the REC level;
- e) Develop and implement approaches for governing risk across borders.
- f) Support development of regional mechanisms and capacities for early warning and early action;
- g) Joint planning, programming and monitoring of activities in the PoA with relevant stakeholders, particularly regional programmes for technical cooperation, capacity development, development of methodologies and standards for risk monitoring and assessment, protocols and mechanisms for information and knowledge sharing, and, resource mobilization to support national and sub-regional efforts;
- h) Facilitating mainstreaming of DRR in sustainable development sectors;
- i) Undertaking and publishing regional and sub-regional baseline assessments, coordinating and publishing reviews on progress and support needs, and assisting countries in the publication of national summaries;
- j) Support, and develop, as appropriate, regional centers engaged in DRR;
- k) Undertake and support Member States in monitoring the progress of the PoA through regional and global reporting using the planned Sendai Framework Monitor;
- l) Support Member States to address challenges that impede its implementation at national level.

6.1.3 National level implementation and coordination

The primary actors are national government and statutory agencies, including sub-national/local government entities, in conjunction with civil society organizations, the private sector, higher education, scientific and research groupings, and communication bodies and other stakeholders.

National governments will lead the process of implementing the PoA, with the full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature, through developing DRR capacities and the integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development. They will also ensure the establishment of enabling environments, including policies, strategies, legislation, programmes, institutions and other instruments that direct, guide, coordinate and regulate DRM as well as the provision of financial and other resources for effective DRM at the national and sub-national/local levels.

Specific national-level implementation roles and responsibilities include:

- a) Exercising primary responsibility for operationalising the PoA;
- b) Establishing and strengthening institutions, national policies, strategies, legislation, programmes and coordination mechanisms, including platforms, and sub-national actions for DRR;
- c) Implementation of the PoA in line with national development frameworks¹¹;
- d) Establishing functional and multi-stakeholder national DRR platforms and focal points to coordinate national approaches to risk-informed development;
- e) Development of baselines and report progress against national targets¹² of implementation of the PoA using the planned Sendai Framework Monitor for regional and global progress monitoring;
- f) Collaborating with relevant scientific, technical and academic groupings as envisaged in UNISDR's Science and Technology Roadmap to Support the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;
- g) Promoting the integration of DRR with climate change adaptation and sustainable development frameworks.
- h) Develop the leadership and capacity of sub-national/local authorities and other stakeholders in supporting the implementation of the PoA.

6.1.4 Sub-National/Local level implementation and coordination

Local level implementation and coordination of the PoA flow from and are conditioned by implementation actions at the national and other levels¹³. The primary actors are sub-national/local government agencies. However, many structures already exist at the local and community level (such as traditional authorities, local governments, community-based organizations, neighbourhoods associations, higher education institutions, cultural groups, mutual-assistance associations, non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations and private sector entities) that will play various roles in implementing the PoA through participatory approaches that enhance their sensitization, empowerment and mobilization to increase participation in disaster management activities, thereby strengthening risk reduction at the community level. The engagement and inclusion of people of all income groups, women, children and youth, along with vulnerable and marginalized groups, in these processes is essential, to ensure that all community members/sectors have an opportunity to communicate their needs as well as have a voice in the decision-making that impacts their lives and livelihoods.

Risk prevention and planning is crucial to a rapidly urbanising Africa. The opportunity to build resilient structures and conduct sustainable land management and land-use planning in urban

¹¹The PoA matrix allocated specific roles at national level for establishment of functional national trust fund mechanisms for DRR: national governments will provide premiums, prepare DRR investment plan and strengthen DRR at community level while Central Banks provide custody of the trust funds.

¹² Member States have the flexibility of developing nationally determined targets and indicators.

¹³ National authorities will collaborate and partner with relevant stakeholders who have roles to play in implementing specific activities in the PoA at the local level, as needed. For example in the development of microfinance, micro-insurance and social safety net mechanisms, governments and parliaments will be responsible for laws, regulations, advocacy, sensitization, NGOs will lead on advocacy, sensitization, collection and sharing of best practices, the private sector will undertake investment and capacity building of communities on microfinance, banks will operate micro-finance and micro-insurance funds, while local governments will establish, monitor and evaluate micro-insurances and safety nets programmes.

areas must be addressed in partnership with academia, CSOs, private sector and international organisations.

Implementing the PoA at the sub-national/local level to strengthen household and community disaster reduction must engage with these groups in :

- a) prioritizing community participation in planning, implementation and assessment of DRR activities, including risk analysis and vulnerability assessments;
- b) sensitization of local communities on disaster risks, impacts and appropriate responses;
- c) mobilizing household and community resources and building household and community capacity to prepare for effective response to mitigate the impact of disasters;
- d) integration of traditional norms and values for informing livelihood and natural resource management in the implementation;
- e) promoting traditional and local knowledge, wisdom and practices to enhance and enrich DRR planning, implementation and assessment;
- f) actively engaging CSOs as well as local scientific, vocational, technical and higher education institutions in collaborative teaching and disaster risk research efforts as well as capacity building, especially in at-risk communities;
- g) strengthening the capacity of sub-national/local governments in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction.

6.2 Multi-level stakeholder roles

The roles of these three categories of multi-level stakeholders are important for effective implementation of the PoA.

6.2.1 Legislators

Lawmakers, including parliamentarians, at continental, RECs and national levels as political leaders, legislators and overseers of government action, have key roles in implementation of the PoA, including:

- a) Securing the highest level of political support for the PoA and creating an enabling legal environment for its implementation at all levels, including strengthening the gender-sensitive legislative framework and conducting regular reviews and updates of legislation, to among others, ensure that implementation of legislation is supported by adequate resource allocations;
- b) Supporting improved and appropriate institutional frameworks that are inclusive;
- c) Promoting local and community capacity-building, including for women and youth;
- d) establishing strong monitoring, reporting, evaluation and other oversight to enhance accountability and promote equity;
- e) Enhancing parliamentary cooperation for disaster risk reduction;
- f) Acting as champions for DRR and the ARSDRR in general and the PoA in particular.

6.2.2 Stakeholder Groups

An inclusive approach of multi-stakeholder involvement is necessary and important for effective implementation of the PoA. Major stakeholder groups with roles in implementing the Sendai Framework in Africa include civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, academic, scientific, research and technological institutions and networks. Other groups include international and regional organizations, community leaders, indigenous groups, faith-based organizations, persons with disabilities, children and youth, women's groups, private sector and professional associations and the media, including social media networks and practitioners.

Stakeholder groups are encouraged to enhance and strengthen their active and joint collaboration with governments and inter-governmental institutions, within the context of participatory processes they jointly develop, for implementation of the PoA by undertaking the following broad roles and responsibilities:

- a) Providing knowledge, guidance and resources for development and implementation of DRR frameworks, standards and plans;
- b) Participating in implementation of DRR strategies and plans at all levels in accordance with relevant frameworks, policies, laws and regulations;
- c) Helping to develop and support public awareness and culture of prevention and education on disaster risk;
- d) Advocating for all-of-society approach to DRR that strengthens synergies across groups and resilient communities;
- e) Enhancing their engagement with the Sendai Framework through their voluntary commitments to the PoA.

The POA recognises the media as an integral part of disaster risk reduction processes and should assume responsibility for fair, accurate, timely, comprehensive and widespread reporting and education on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. It also acknowledges the key role played by academic, scientific and technical institutions, particularly that of Africa's higher education institutions. Their engagement is crucial for systemically improving disaster risk-related skill-sets, research and disaster risk knowledge, across all scales. This applies to both the institutional level as well as from the partnership and network perspective.

6.2.3 International, regional and sub-regional organizations

International, regional and sub-regional organizations will assume roles and responsibilities in line with the Sendai Framework. Development partners, including the UN system and international and regional financial institutions, are requested to assist in implementing the PoA by enhancing coordination of their strategies and by working together and with inter-governmental organizations, countries and partners, including stakeholder groups, to provide guidance, assistance and resources for disaster risk reduction. The specific roles of international organizations are to:

- a) Engage in the implementation of the PoA by encouraging integration of gender-responsive DRR into sustainable development and humanitarian areas/fields and including objectives and activities of the ARSDRR and PoA in all their programmes of cooperation and support, and by developing and undertaking actions in this regard;
- b) Strengthen the capacity of the AU and RECs system to assist countries affected by disasters and to assess progress on DRR;
- c) Identify actions to assist Africa countries to implement the PoA in line with the ARSDRR, ensure their integration and adequate resourcing, and assist countries establish gender-responsive DRR strategies and programmes;
- d) Integrate their supporting actions into relevant development assistance frameworks and coordination mechanisms;
- e) Support States with coordinated international relief assistance, to reduce vulnerabilities and increase capacity to mitigate impact, while also reducing vulnerabilities and increasing resilience to future shocks and stresses;
- f) Support international mechanisms that support disaster-affected states in post-disaster recovery with DRR approaches;
- g) Report periodically on the impacts of their supporting actions within the context of their own reporting mechanisms, including through analyses of sex and age-disaggregated data.

6.2.3.1 United Nations

United Nations entities are to promote coordinated and optimum use of resources through the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk reduction for Resilience¹⁴ at the inter-agency level and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks at the national level, and other country programmes and frameworks to support countries' request for assistance in implementing the PoA.

¹⁴ <http://www.preventionweb.net/go/49076>

UN Office for Disaster Reduction

Within the United Nations system, the UN Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) is mandated to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework. Therefore, UNISDR will support the implementation, follow-up and review of the PoA and continue providing its institutional support for regional coordination and monitoring of disaster risk reduction implementation in partnership with the African Union Commission and in cooperation with Regional Economic Communities. In particular, the UNISDR will:

- a) Support the implementation, follow-up and review of the PoA by:
 - preparing the biennial Africa Status Report on DRR as well as other periodic reviews on progress for the Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;
 - As appropriate, in a timely manner, along with the follow-up process at the African Union, support the development of coherent continental, regional and national follow-up and indicators; and,
 - Updating the existing web-based Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor in line with the Sendai Framework;
- b) Participate actively in the work of the Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction in its role as its Secretariat;
- c) Generate evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation in close collaboration with States and through the mobilization of experts;
- d) Reinforce a culture of prevention among relevant stakeholders through supporting the development of standards by experts and technical organizations, advocacy initiatives and dissemination of disaster risk information, policies and practices, as well as by providing education and training on disaster risk reduction through affiliated organizations;
- e) Support RECs and countries, including through national and regional platforms or their equivalent, in their development of national plans and monitoring trends and patterns in disaster risk, loss and impacts;
- f) Support AUC and regional and national organizations in convening Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and supporting the organization of national platforms for disaster risk reduction .
- g) Highlight progress on DRR in Africa at the global level, including through mechanisms like Global Platforms and Global Assessment Reports.

6.3 Cooperation and Partnerships

Effective implementation of the Sendai Framework requires cooperation and partnerships with a wide range of partners including the private sector. The Sendai Framework offers opportunities for development of joint programming actions through multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships that can synergize resources and actions with other development actors to enhance DRR in Africa. The requisite areas of partnership for implementing the PoA include: (a) Capacity development, (b) Science, research, innovation and technology application in DRR, (c) Education and training, (d) Knowledge and information exchange and sharing, (e) Urban DRR, (f) Integration of DRR into climate risk management, (g) support for resilience, (h) comprehensive school safety, (i) environmental management, and (j) private sector.

6.4 Resource mobilization

The successful implementation of the PoA will require the mobilization of adequate, predictable and timely resources and capacities, including non-financial support, of relevant national, regional and international sources. This requires the involvement of all relevant stakeholders identified in Section 6 and includes::

- a) Increasing awareness of and advocacy for increased commitment to investing in DRR;
- b) Demonstrate efficient use of existing resources;
- c) Enhance capacity to scale-up the development of project documents and actionable programmes at all levels;
- d) Making stronger case for increasing financing and investment in DRR, including providing evidence of effectiveness and governance of mobilized resources;

- e) Demonstrating alternative funding mechanisms available to countries, beyond public budget funding, that can be employed to enhance financing for implementation of the PoA;
- f) Mobilizing adequate voluntary contribution to continental, regional and national trust funds and other financing mechanisms for DRR;
- g) Increasing use of risk-reducing investments in sector strategies, plans and programmes;
- h) Developing partnerships to implement schemes that prevent risk, promote the culture and expansion of risk transfer, and increase financing for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, including through public-private partnerships;
- i) Enhancing coordination of fund raising to countries by the programmes of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions and donor agencies;
- j) Leveraging a broader range of funding opportunities in bilateral and multilateral development aid frameworks and assistance programmes through mainstreaming DRR into development processes and instruments as well as research funding and bursary streams.

7. Monitoring and Reporting

7.1 Monitoring and reporting

The activities, expected results and targets of the PoA provide a framework for the monitoring of its implementation and progress. Progress of the implementation of the PoA will be assessed using existing global and regional monitoring systems and mechanisms: a biennial report will be submitted by each national Government and REC using the planned Sendai Framework Monitor, when validated by the Member States. The reports generated through this process will be used in compiling regional reports and be used to monitor the progress of the PoA.

UNISDR will provide technical support for compiling and analyzing the collected information and data and be responsible for reporting on continental progress to the regional and global platforms.

UN agencies, CSOs, private sector, development partners and other stakeholders will also be encouraged to report on their relevant programmes and activities on DRR as a contribution to the above-mentioned biennial reporting process. Other, including existing, mechanisms for implementation monitoring, progress review and open reporting on disaster risk reduction will be considered and adopted, as appropriate, including those based on the peer review approach.

To assess progress and measure achievements in implementation of the PoA by Member States and the RECs, AUC and UNISDR will provide the required guidance. AUC and UNISDR will ensure necessary linkages to relevant elements of the Agenda 2063, SDGs and other frameworks, based on the indicators recommended by the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDGs Indicators and the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (OIEWG).

7.2 Learning and sharing of lessons

DRR requires an effective and interactive knowledge base to disseminate information about African experts, recommendations, good practices and case studies. . Reviews, assessments and evaluations are important, and it is the responsibility of all stakeholders and actors to allocate resources for this and share findings and recommendations.

The AfRP, national platforms as well as transnational knowledge networks of science, technology, academic actors and the media, are key vehicles for promoting, disseminating and sharing of knowledge, technology, experience and practice of DRR to propel the implementation of the PoA to contribute to the Agenda 2063, relevant SDGs and the Sendai Framework.

Annex: Matrix of the Programme of Action (Phase I: 2016-2020) to Implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

In line with the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

| Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk | | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------|---|---------------------------|
| Level | Strategic Area of Intervention | Priority Activity | Timeframe | Outputs | Lead/primary Institutions |
| Continental | Establish standardized methodology, guidelines, procedures and tools based on scientific evidence and local and indigenous knowledge for risk assessment and analysis | 1. Establish guidelines for surveillance of continental risks | 2020 | 1. Knowledge management system with inventory of existing methodologies for risk assessments and analysis 2. Gaps in risk assessments and surveillance identified and addressed 3. Improved risk assessment, analysis and surveillance capacity 4. Science and Technology Advisory Group | AUC UN, RECs |
| | | 2. Develop risk surveillance capacity | | | |
| | | 3. Inventory and mapping of different approaches and methods used for risk assessment & analysis | | | |
| | | 4. Establish an interactive knowledge sharing platform with a library of existing methodologies for risk assessments and analysis for different risk contexts. | | | |
| | | 5. Assess existing gaps with respect to risk assessments and surveillance | | | |
| | | 6. Develop action plan for addressing existing gaps in disaster risk assessment and surveillance data, statistics and information development and sharing | | | |
| | | 7. Establish Science and Technology Advisory Group for Africa | | | |
| Regional | Generate and disseminate risk knowledge and information for decision making, including for cross-border and cross- | 1. Undertake studies to develop risk information, including on new risks and man-made risks | Continuous | 1. Risk information and knowledge sharing with stakeholders widespread | RECs |
| | | 2. Generate risk information packages for different cultural, gender, and age groups | | | |
| | | 3. Establish and strengthen an interactive knowledge sharing platform with risk | 2020 | 2. Improved availability of | |

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|-----------------|--|--|------------|---|------------------------------|
| | cultural issues | information and knowledge | | information and knowledge on risk | |
| | | 4. Develop/review regional multi-hazard early warning systems | Continuous | | |
| | | 5. Support development of capacity for downscaling of global weather and climate data for hydro-meteorological hazards | | 3. Increased awareness of cross-border risks | |
| | | 6. Develop regional Disaster Risk Management Information and Communication Systems (DRMICS) | 2020 | | |
| | | 7. Establish or enhance protocols for sharing cross-border risk information and knowledge | Continuous | | |
| | | 8. Facilitate awareness through sharing of knowledge via on-line platforms of RECs | | | |
| National | Institutionalize risk assessment and analysis for risk-informed decision making in all sectors | 1. Mobilize resources for profiling, monitoring and assessing disaster risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure and hazard features | Continuous | 1. Increased awareness and education on disaster risk and risk management products | National DRM agencies |
| | | 2. Establish/strengthen technical structures (e.g. committees, task forces) to advise, guide and facilitate surveillance and assessment of different risks and gendered impacts | | 2. Increased capacity to undertake risk profiling, monitoring and assessments | Stakeholder groups |
| | | 3. Establish definitions and harmonize concepts, terms and procedures for presenting risk and warning information | | | |
| | | 4. Establish/strengthen DRR databases (including on disaster loss and impacts) | | 3. Improved measurement and monitoring of disaster risks | |
| | | 5. Establish national disaster risk management information and communication systems with observatories for disaster data and information collection and data/information sharing platform | | 4. Widespread risk-informed decision making and enhanced risk management capabilities, incorporating indigenous knowledge | |
| | | 6. Operationalize post-disaster assessment of damages, losses and impacts | | | |
| | | 7. Integrate DRR in education and training systems, with adequate resourcing and capacities | | | |
| | | 8. Strengthen technical and scientific capacity to generate DRR knowledge and promote | | 5. Increased generation | |

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| | | investments in innovation and technology to address DRM challenges | | and application of science and technology-based DRR solutions | |
| | | 9. Mobilize initiatives for awareness raising, advocacy and education on DRR | | | |
| | | 10. Harness, integrate and safeguard traditional and local knowledge and practice of DRM | | 6. Increased availability of sex and age disaggregated data | |
| Sub-National / Local | Engage and sensitize communities in risk profiling, monitoring and assessment for decision making | 1. Develop and publicize awareness products, including risk mapping products, in communities, including on occasions for commemorating IDDR 2. Equip national and sub-national officials, CSOs and local communities, including women and youth, with knowledge and capacities, including training in participatory risk assessment, for monitoring and analyzing risk 3. Develop and institutionalize a programme to monitor hazards, exposure and vulnerability and undertake local risk assessment, emphasizing localized recurrent risks and threats 4. Document, systematize and promote use of indigenous knowledge on risk identification, monitoring and assessment at the local level | Continuous | 1. Increased awareness on disaster risk and risk management opportunities 2. Increased capacity for risk assessment, analysis and application at local level | National DRM agencies Sub-national/local authorities Stakeholder groups |
| Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk | | | | | |
| Level | Strategic Area of Intervention | Priority Activity | Timeframe | Outputs | Lead/ Primary Institutions |
| Continental | Establish a dedicated structure for coordination of disaster risk reduction in the African Union Commission | 1. Mainstream DRR activities across AUC Departments | 2017 | 1. Strengthened DRR/M coordination 2. Guidance for aligning regional and national DRR to the Sendai Framework developed | AUC |
| | | 2. Establish a DRR Coordination Unit within the AUC | 2018 | | |
| | | 3. Map and assess roles, functions and mandates of regional stakeholders in DRR | 2017 | | |
| | | 4. Convene biennial Africa Regional Platforms for | Continuous | | |

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|-----------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|----------|
| | | <p>DRR</p> <p>5. Design and implement programmes to strengthen DRR capacity of regional organizations and bodies, Member States, regional institutions and other stakeholders.</p> | | <p>Youth Advisory Board</p> | |
| | | <p>6. Develop guidance to facilitate alignment of national and regional DRR programmes to aid implementation of the Sendai Framework</p> <p>7. Establish regional monitoring systems, including joint evaluations, for follow up on progress of Member States in implementing the PoA and Sendai Framework.</p> <p>8. Develop and implement a programme to popularize and propagate the ARSDRR and the oA,</p> <p>9. Establish Africa Youth Advisory Board</p> | <p>2017</p> <p>2018</p> <p>2017</p> | | |
| Regional | Set up mechanisms for DRR coordination and exchange of DRR/M best practices, lessons learnt and experiences among Member States | 1. Develop and implement a common understanding and approach to address regional and trans-boundary disaster risk concerns | Continuous | 1. DRR/M knowledge shared and enhanced | RECs |
| | | 2. Establish, and sustain structures and mechanisms for coordinating DRR | | 2. Strengthened regional platforms | |
| | | 3. Strengthen regional mechanisms for exchange of risk management information | 2020 | 3. Enhanced capabilities for effectiveness of DRR/M through mutual learning | AUC |
| | | 4. Strengthen inter-RECs experience sharing and exchange of lessons learned under auspices of AUC | | 4. Improved regional coordination of DRR | RECs |
| | | 5. Develop harmonised mechanisms to identify ecosystems critical for transboundary DRR and modalities for their protection and management. | 2020 | | |
| National | Formulate, improve and | 1. Formulate gender-responsive DRR policies, | 2020 | 1. Policies, strategies, | National |

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|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | sustain policies, strategies, plans and legal frameworks for DRR and integrate them into sustainable development strategies | <p>strategies, plans and legal frameworks in line with the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement, SDGs and the New Urban Agenda to ensure risk-responsive development</p> <p>2. Operationalize institutional frameworks with authority, capacity, financial resources and tools</p> <p>3. Create or reinforce multi-stakeholder and multi-sector national and sub-national DRR/M platforms</p> <p>4. Formulate or reinforce regulations, standards and codes to incorporate DRR and improve legal and regulatory environment for enhanced DRR appropriate for rural and urban areas.</p> <p>5. Enhance awareness and sensitization and support compliance and enforcement on public regulation measures for DRR</p> <p>6. Align (and integrate where possible) climate coordination and DRR coordination mechanisms</p> <p>7. Translate policies and strategies into practical tools for decision-makers and practitioners to facilitate implementation of the sendai framework</p> | <p></p> <p>Continuous</p> <p>2020</p> <p>Continuous</p> <p>Continuous</p> <p>2020</p> | <p>plans and legal frameworks are adopted and implemented to reduce risk and strengthen resilience</p> <p>2. Strengthened coherence between climate change adaptation strategies, disaster risk reduction and ecosystem-based management</p> | <p>institutions</p> <p>Stakeholder groups</p> |
| | | 8. Develop national mechanisms to identify ecosystems critical for DRR and modalities for their protection and management. | 2020 | | |
| Sub-National / Local | Decentralize powers and resources to catalyse disaster risk reduction actions at the sub-national/ local level | <p>1. Replicate national level platforms and initiatives to the sub-national/local level (as practicable as possible)</p> <p>2. Establish, manage and enhance community-based/ DRR/M</p> <p>3. Develop the leadership and capacity of subnational/local authorities to work with community structures, civil society and other local partners to advance local DRM</p> <p>4. Increase participation of local actors, including</p> | Continuous | 1. Policies, strategies, plans, institutions and legal frameworks are put in place and operationalized to reduce risk and strengthen resilience at the sub-national/local level | <p>National DRM agencies</p> <p>National and sub-national actors</p> <p>Stakeholder groups</p> |

| | | women, youth and other stakeholder in DRR/M activities | | | |
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| | | 5. Allocate and facilitate investment of dedicated, adequate and predictable resources and capacity to engage with communities at risk and implement local initiatives | | | |
| Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience | | | | | |
| Level | Strategic Area of Intervention | Priority Activity | Timeframe | Outputs | Lead/ Primary Institutions |
| Contine ntal | Establish and strengthen cooperation, collaboration and coordination among governments, inter-governmental organizations and partners, including the private sector, and enhance coherence and integration of development frameworks to induce increased investment in DRR, including through financing of DRR by response funds | 1. Assess and advocate, conceptualize and develop policy, operational and governance guidelines for establishment of a continental funding mechanism for DRR | 2019 | 1. Strengthened coherence in sustainable development and DRR | AUC |
| | | 2. Integrate DRR as a priority of key African Union-led development frameworks, plans, policies and flagship projects | 2020 | 2. Increased continental mechanisms for disaster risk financing | AUC |
| | | 3. Develop guidance on establishing linkages between DRR and relevant development frameworks at regional | 2018 | | |
| | | 4. Facilitate increased participation and investment in mechanisms for disaster risk financing, risk transfer and insurance, risk sharing and retention, such as ARC | Continuous | | |
| Regiona l | Enhance coherence in sustainable development and DRR in regional policies and plans and strengthen regional cooperation and mechanisms to protect development | 1. Align DRR with RECs development frameworks | Continuous | 1. Increased synergy in investments for DRR and for sustainable development 2. Regional framework for disaster resilient health systems | RECs |
| | | 2. Develop guidance on establishing linkages between DRR and development frameworks of RECs at national and sub-national/local levels | 2019 | | |
| | | 3. Assess and promote, as appropriate, increased participation and investment , | Continuous | | |

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| | gains and enhance resource mobilization and investment in DRR | including through public-private partnerships for disaster risk financing, risk transfer and insurance | | developed | |
| | | 4. Establish regional cooperation for development of regional architecture of disaster resilient health infrastructure and public health systems and management of trans-boundary public health risks | Continuous | | |
| National | Establish, and allocate adequate resources for, disaster risk reduction investment plans and create an enabling environment to induce increased investment in DRR, including through integrating DRR measures in fiscal and financial instruments and optimizing contribution of response funds to DRR | 1. Advocate for and support design and operationalization of national DRR investment plans, as part of the institutional frameworks, incorporating public-private-partnerships | 2020 | 1. DRR investment plan and framework is established and operationlized | National governments |
| | | 2. Develop and strengthen national policies, mechanisms and capacity for disaster risk financing, risk transfer and insurance, risk sharing and retention, and social protection, as appropriate | | 2. National mechanisms for disaster risk financing and social protection established and strengthened | |
| | | 3. Operationalize guidelines for mainstreaming DRR into all sector and cross-sector development policies and programmes | Continuous | 3. Increased level of disaster risk considerations in sector and cross-sector development strategies, policies, plans, programmes and investments | National DRR agencies |
| | | 4. Develop and implement social, economic, financial and sector development policies, plans and programmes | | | National DRR agencies, and, ministries/dep artments |
| | | 5. Develop risk management and resilience guidelines on safety of schools, health facilities and critical infrastructure | 2018 | | National DRR agencies |
| | | 6. Promote community based DRR approach with appropriate funding mechanisms | | 4. Increased number of skilled DRR practitioners | |
| | | 7. Invest in increasing and strengthening human capital dedicated to enhance DRR knowledge management and practice | Continuous | | |
| Sub-National | Promote risk-reducing investments, including | 1. Sensitize communities on the Sendai Framework and policies, strategies/measures | Continuous | 1. Increased level of disaster risk | National DRRagencies |

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| / Local | implementing micro-insurance and social safety net programmes | for investing in risk-responsive development at the sub-national/local level | | considerations in sector development and livelihood strategies, policies, plans, programmes and investments | Sub-national/Local governments |
| | | 2. Promote integration of DRR in community infrastructure and livelihood investments | | | |
| | | 3. Increase livelihood interventions in DRM programmes of institutions and partners at sub-national/local levels | | | |
| | | 5. Enact by- laws and regulations to incentivize private sector investments in DRM, including in micro-finance, micro-insurance and social safety nets | | | |
| | | 6. Increase application and patenting of traditional and local knowledge and practice in DRM | | | |
| 2. Mechanisms for risk-responsive microfinance and insurance & safety net programmes established & operationalized | | | | | |
| Stakeholder groups | | | | | |
| Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction | | | | | |
| Level | Strategic Area of Intervention | Priority Activity | Timeframe | Outputs | Lead/ Primary Institutions |
| Continental | Effectively coordinate preparedness and integrate preparedness measures for effective response | 1. Support & coordinate existing disaster interventions on disaster preparedness , response, and humanitarian assistance | Continuous | 1. Better coordinated & harmonized disaster risk management | AUC |
| | | 2. Develop and strengthen continental and regional institutions, networks and forums for research, innovation and scientific solutions, incorporating traditional knowledge, for preparedness, response and recovery | Continuous | 2. Better coordinated interventions of international institute (in terms of financing, information sharing & decision making) | RECs, International agencies/partners |
| | | 3. Facilitate the establishment of dialogue forum under the AfRP for exchange of know-how and best practices on preparedness, response and recovery | 2018 | 3. Better dissemination of best practices | AUC |
| | | 4. Develop and support operationalisation of guidelines on post-disaster response, recovery and reconstruction in settings of fragility and conflict | 2019 | 4. Enhanced mutual reduction of disaster risk, fragility and conflict | RECs |

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|-----------------|--|--|------------|--|--|
| Regional | Establish and strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems and regional mechanisms for early action and response | 1. Develop approaches and measures for management of cross-border disasters | 2020 | 1. Harmonized multi-hazard EWS & effective response mechanisms established 2. Enhanced regional capacity to respond to trans-boundary disasters | RECs |
| | | 2. Establish regional multi-hazard early warning systems; and support harmonization and continuity of national Early Warning System | Continuous | | |
| | | 3. Develop effective regional response and recovery mechanisms to respond to and recover from trans-boundary disasters | 2020 | | RECs Stakeholder groups |
| | | 4. Facilitate the design and continuous implementation of joint disaster preparedness and response interventions, among Member States, sectors and partners | | | |
| | | 5. Facilitate partnership with donors, international agencies, the private sector and implementing organizations to strengthen national post-disaster response management capacities | Continuous | | RECs |
| | | 6. Support capacity enhancements in multi-hazard early warning systems 7. Support development of integrated approaches to disaster management that incorporate DRR in response practice at regional and national levels 8. Support development of regional capacity in maritime disaster management, including regional Search and Rescue drill exercises for maritime incidents 9. Support improved management of biological hazard risk reduction | | | RECs Stakeholder groups |
| National | Establish and strengthen emergency preparedness, response and recovery support and coordination mechanisms, capacities | 1. Strengthen multi-hazard early warning system and its outreach to the local community | Continuous | 1. Improved and timely accessibility to warning and alert messages | Members states, RECs, Stakeholder groups |
| | | 2. Develop national strategy for effective preparedness & response that integrates | 2018 | 2. Institutionalized emergency | Members states, |

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|----------------------|--|---|------------|---|--|
| | and facilities, including coordination centres | gender-responsive DRR measures and the “Build Back Better” s | | preparedness, response & recovery plans with roles & responsibilities identified | RECs, Stakeholder groups |
| | | 3. Create and strengthen national institutions for disaster preparedness and timely response | Continuous | | |
| | | 4. Develop comprehensive preparedness and response plan | Continuous | | |
| | | 5. Support continuous training of personnel & simulation exercises of response actions | | 3. Strengthened preparedness and capacity for risk-informed response and recovery | |
| | | 6. Facilitate partnership with donors, development partners, the private sector, charities, foundations, and implementing organizations to mobilize efficient and sufficient humanitarian financing | | 4. Increased level of hazard resilient infrastructure | |
| | | | | 5. Strengthened link between relief, rehabilitation and recovery | |
| Sub-National / Local | Establish and strengthen multidisciplinary disaster management mechanisms and local risk | 1. Support mobilization of community resources for local response and recovery | Continuous | 1. Enhanced local level capacity for preparedness and response | National DRR agencies |
| | | 2. Develop systems of community emergency management volunteers to perform local roles in disaster management | Continuous | | |
| | | 3. Mobilize and coordinate civil society organization, NGOs, civil based organization & local communities, with focus on women, children and youth, for better disaster preparedness & response | Continuous | 2. Increased community participation in and ownership of emergency response initiatives | National &sub-national/local authorities, Stakeholder groups |
| | | 4. Facilitate capacity building of sub-national/local responders, including women, and youth, and provide appropriate support during response, particularly for prioritized evacuation and care of women, children, older persons, and children and people with disabilities. | | 3. Strengthened community resilience | |

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| | | 5. Strengthen capacity of local authority institutions in disaster preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction | Continuous | | |
| | | 6. Promote decentralization of authority and budget of national nodal institutions in DRR to sub-national/local levels | Continuous | | |
| | | 7. Establish appropriately integrated communication network to strengthen sub-national/local preparedness, EW and response | 2020 | | |
| | | 8. Promote the use of indigenous knowledge, institutions and practices in needs-based preparedness planning and response management | Continuous | | |