



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE AFRICA REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
(2006 – 2015)**

**Agreed at the Second Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk
Reduction that took place in Nairobi, Kenya from 5 to 7 May 2009.**

Distributed for Information Only.

*Please note that this document needs to be brought to AU's Executive
Council in 2010 for final revision and official agreement.*

Addis Ababa, June 2009

Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006-2015)

1. Context

Africa is one of the continent where the regional share of reported disasters in the world total has increased over the last decade. The occurrence of disasters triggered by natural hazards and the social and economic losses caused as a result are rising in Africa, posing a great threat to Africa's ability to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and sustainable development. In addition to the socio-economic losses, a substantial amount of financial and other resources for development has been diverted to relief and rehabilitation assistance to disaster-affected people each year.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and institutional mechanisms do exist at various degrees of completeness in African countries. However, their effectiveness is limited. Hence a strategic approach to improving and enhancing their effectiveness and efficiency by emphasizing disaster risk reduction is needed. To address the issue of disasters comprehensively, African Union (AU)/New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Africa have been working together since the beginning of 2003 to seek ways to provide strategic guidance and direction to mainstream disaster risk reduction in sustainable development planning and process.

The process for formulating a continental disaster risk reduction strategy started with a NEPAD Workshop on Disaster Management in April 2003. The Workshop called for interventions to address issues of food security and disaster management in Africa. The outputs of the Workshop were two-fold: (a) the need to develop a regional strategy for disaster risk reduction; and (b) the need to develop a programme of action on disaster risk reduction.

At a follow-on "African Consultative Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa" in June 2003, a decision was made to develop a Regional Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction in two phases: (1) undertaking a baseline study to establish the status of disaster risk reduction in Africa; and (2) drafting the Regional Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction.

A baseline study was carried out to establish the status of disaster risk reduction in Africa. It emerged from the study that development was at risk from disasters mainly because of gaps in the following areas: institutional frameworks, risk identification, knowledge management, governance and emergency response.

In the light of all the above concerns, an African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction was proposed to contribute to the attainment of sustainable development and poverty eradication by facilitating the integration of disaster risk reduction into development.

The Strategy's objectives were to: (1) increase political commitment to disaster risk reduction; (2) improve identification and assessment of disaster risks; (3) enhance knowledge management for disaster risk reduction; (4) increase public awareness of disaster risk reduction; (5) improve governance of disaster risk reduction institutions; and (6) integrate disaster risk reduction into emergency response management. The Strategy includes broad directions to achieve these objectives.

An outline of the Strategy and key areas of focus were reviewed at a preliminary meeting of the Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction in April 2004. A draft Strategy was reviewed at three separate fora in May/June 2004, namely (1) a Meeting of Experts to discuss the Strategy, (2) an African Regional Consultation on the January 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR), and (3) the First Meeting of the Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction. A revised Strategy was adopted by the Ministers at the 10th Meeting of the Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and

subsequently, the strategy was officially acknowledged at the AU Assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 2004, with an official call for a programme of action to implement the strategy through the joint effort of AU/NEPAD, with continuous support from the UNISDR, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In 2004, “Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Assessment in Development” were also developed.

The Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction was developed in 2005. In early 2005, Africa Advisory Group on DRR was established, and in December 2005, the First Africa Ministerial Conference on DRR held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, adopted the Programme of Action. The Programme of Action was subsequently endorsed by a Decision of the Eight Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of the African Union in Khartoum, Sudan in January 2006 (EX.CL/Dec.250(VIII)).

As mentioned above, the joint initiatives among AU, NEPAD, AfDB and UNISDR Africa have resulted in the following strategic documents, with support from experts, government officials, the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) and UNEP:

1. Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
2. Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006-2010)
3. Guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into sustainable development
4. Periodic regional review report on disaster reduction

At the global level, in the meantime, the World Conference for Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Japan in 2005, adopted a comprehensive outcome document on the priorities for action for the next decade, the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (HFA)*. This was negotiated and endorsed by 168 UN Member States.

In 2007, a regional multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder forum on disaster risk reduction, namely the Africa Regional Platform for DRR, was established under the facilitation of the UNISDR Africa. The First Consultative Meeting of the Africa Regional Platform took place in Nairobi, Kenya in the same year to review the progress of the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy and the HFA. It was also reiterated that much needed to be done to strengthen regional and sub-regional capacity on the implementation of the Regional Strategy and the HFA.

In December 2008, the African Union Commission (AUC), UNISDR Africa and the World Bank organised a preparatory meeting to convene the Second Africa Regional Platform and the Second Africa Ministerial Conference. This preparatory meeting took place in Nairobi in December 2008 with participation of representatives of Regional Economic Communities (RECs¹), National Platforms, donors, UN agencies and international non-governmental organisations. The meeting recommended to organise the Second Africa Regional Platform and the Second Africa Ministerial Conference, to update the Africa’s status report to monitor progress made, identify gaps and needs, and to propose a revised version of the Africa Regional Programme of Action, considering the HFA and its extension until 2015.

Subsequently, The Second Africa Regional Platform Consultative Meeting was convened in Nairobi in May 2009. The present version of the Programme of Action 2006-2015 was one of the agreed outcome documents of the Second Africa Regional Platform to reflect its discussions and recommendations.

¹ RECs include: Economic Community of Central Africa States (ECCAS), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), East Africa Community (EAC), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU).

2. Goal and Objectives

The overall goal of the extended Programme of Action from 2006 to 2015 is a substantial reduction of social, economic and environmental impacts of disasters on African people and economies, thereby facilitating the achievement of the MDGs and other development aims in Africa. In line with the Africa Regional Strategy and the HFA, the specific objectives of the programme are to:

- Mainstream risk reduction management and climate change adaptation as an integral part of sustainable development, and related programmes.
- Strengthen long term capacities at regional and sub-regional levels to systematically contribute to building resilience to natural hazards.
- Develop and maintain sustainable mechanisms of coordination at regional and sub-regional levels to support the implementation of the Africa Strategy and the Programme of Action for DRR.
- Strengthen national mechanisms, legislative frameworks and capacities at national levels for mainstreaming and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes.
- Translate policies and strategies into practical tools for decision makers and practitioners to facilitate the implementation of the Africa Strategy, the Programme of Action and the HFA.
- Develop and mobilise resources to contribute to the implementation of programmes and projects on DRR.
- Embed a holistic approach to systematically incorporate risk reduction measures into design and implementation of disaster preparedness, response and recovery programmes.

3. Operational Mechanisms

Based on the decisions of the First African Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, the following operational mechanisms were proposed at the Second Africa Regional Platform for DRR Consultative Meeting held in Nairobi in May 2009:

A) National level implementation and coordination

- AU Member States will have the primary responsibility to operationalise the Africa Regional Strategy, the Programme of Action for DRR and the HFA
- Multi-stakeholder national platforms or national committees, including civil society organisations, media, private sector, scientific and educational institutions, will contribute skills and knowledge to mainstream risk reduction and climate change adaptation into multi-sectoral development planning and implementation processes.
- Programmes or activities deriving from the Africa Regional Strategy and the HFA will be implemented with clear linkage to, or within the scope of, existing national development planning process and other development assistance frameworks and strategies such as United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

B) Regional level implementation and coordination

- AUC will facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the Regional Strategy, the Programme of Action and the HFA.
- The Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which is facilitated by UNISDR, will function as the primary regional mechanism to support the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes at regional, sub-regional and national levels, to monitor their progress and to facilitate coordination and information-sharing between governments, sub-regional organisations and UN agencies.
- Periodic high-level meetings such as the African Ministerial Conference on DRR and the Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment will ensure regional consensus on key issues on DRR.
- Joint planning and programming of the activities to implement the approved Programme Action will be undertaken by AU Member States, RECs, UN Agencies, development partners, civil society organisations and other relevant institutions.

C) Sub-Regional level implementation and coordination

- RECs will focus on interpreting strategic guidance for their member States, facilitating the implementation of the sub-regional strategies and programmes in line with the Africa Regional Strategy, the Programme of Action and the HFA within their sub-regions, and coordination, particularly in respect of inter-state initiatives.
- RECs will promote the implementation of the above through establishing sub-regional disaster risk reduction platforms and focal points, and through preparation of programmes for resource mobilisation to support national and sub-regional efforts.
- RECs will facilitate, with support from specialized agencies and civil society, the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development initiatives.

D) Monitoring and Reporting

- For the purpose of assessing progress of the implementation of the Africa Strategy, the Programme of Action and the HFA, a biennial HFA national report will be submitted by each national government by using standard formats and tools developed by UNISDR. UNISDR will provide technical support for compiling and analysing the collected information and data.
- RECs, UN agencies, civil society organisations and development partners will also be encouraged to report on their relevant programmes and activities on DRR as part of the above-mentioned biennial reporting process through UNISDR.
- Generic indicators are incorporated in the extended Programme of Action (2006 to 2015) and will be used to measure achievements.

4. Priority Programme Components

The programme components described in Sections 4.1 to 4.3 are prioritised, given the main gaps in political commitment, public awareness and capacity development. In addition, the following areas of intervention are also elaborated in the matrix at the end of this document :

- Improved governance of disaster risk reduction institutions, and integration of DRR and climate change adaptation into sustainable development planning and programmes
- Improved risk identification, monitoring and early warning systems.
- Development of disaster risk reduction and preparedness planning, implementation of related measures, and integration of disaster risk reduction concepts in disaster management, rehabilitation and recovery.

4.1. Advocacy and Public Awareness

Under this component, AU/NEPAD, AfDB and UNISDR Africa, working together with RECs, will help create an enabling environment for the implementation of the regional strategy and for the application of guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction at sub-regional, national and local levels.

Advocacy at the sub-regional level will be carried out through regional and sub-regional fora, with support of information materials which aim to help increase the understanding and knowledge of disaster risk reduction. It will be designed to sensitize high-level policy makers to the fact that Africa's vulnerability to disasters has increasingly hindered social and economic development in Africa and that implementation of the strategy and application of the guidelines on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development, rehabilitation and reconstruction will contribute significantly to poverty reduction efforts and socio-economic development in Africa.

At the national level, the RECs, with support from AU/NEPAD, AfDB and UNISDR Africa, will lead the advocacy activities in their member countries. Given that creating understanding and knowledge within national governments is crucial for the success of disaster risk reduction, the advocacy will focus on building understanding of the complexity of disaster issues, the disaster risk reduction framework and the social, economic and environmental benefits from implementing the Strategy and applying the guidelines for mainstreaming. Such advocacy activities will be carried out through sub-regional and national fora on disaster reduction and sustainable development and through technical assistance for establishing and developing national platforms for disaster risk reduction in Africa.

National governments will take a leading role in raising public awareness on disaster risks and ways to reduce vulnerability and risks at a local level. Emphasis will be placed on generating understanding of basic concepts of hazard, vulnerability, risk and disaster, which will help to form a favorable environment for the development of a culture of disaster prevention and the implementation of national and regional policies, strategies and guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction. Public awareness may be raised through educational materials, radio programmes and organisation of community-based or school-based public events on disaster risk reduction.

4.2. Knowledge Management and Capacity Development

Under this component, AU/NEPAD and AfDB will lead the process of developing the competences required for the implementation of the regional strategy and adoption of guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in Africa, in cooperation with RECs, national governments and civil society, with support of UNISDR Africa. To sustain the effort of the capacity building process and multiply training activities at different levels, capacity building will focus on developing and sustaining the expertise available throughout the continent. In this respect, a training-for-trainers approach will be used in the process of regional capacity building from regional to local levels.

At regional level, the AU/NEPAD and AfDB will take a leading role, with support from training institutions, universities, UNDP and UNISDR and other development partners, as appropriate, in development of training-for-trainers resources that will be both user-friendly and sufficient to address the needs of RECs in their effort to promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development planning and practices among their member countries. Training at regional levels will focus on increasing understanding, knowledge and competences of the personnel in these organisations so that the RECs will be in a position to facilitate disaster risk reduction and its mainstreaming in development in their member states.

To institutionalise this process of competence development, a network or coalition for knowledge management and capacity development will be promoted and maintained based on existing training centres and programmes. The possibility to establish an African Centre of excellence for capacity development will be discussed and defined, after undertaking an Africa-wide feasibility and planning study and a capacity assessment of existing training and educational centres. Support from partners, including the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and the AfDB will be made available.

At sub-regional level, the RECs will lead the process of capacity building by organising the knowledge-based training for national government officials in their member countries, to enable them to better understand disaster risks and vulnerability, to mainstream disaster risk reduction in development, and to replicate training for government officials at local level in their respective countries. They will be supported in this role by AU/NEPAD, AfDB, UNDP, UNISDR and other development partners.

The national platforms or national committees, with the support of trained trainers, should play a major role in coordinating the capacity building process within their respective countries, in cooperation with line ministries and specialized agencies. By doing so, the national platforms or national committees for disaster risk reduction will be able to tailor the training resources provided by sub-regional levels to the specific needs of local government officials.

4.3 Some Pilot/Demonstrative Projects

Under this component, the AUC and AfDB, working through the RECs, will encourage National Governments to mainstream disaster risk reduction in sustainable development while calling for small-scale pilot project proposals from national governments and civil societies in Africa. The projects should be community-based, aiming to demonstrate how disaster reduction, as a component of development projects and programmes, can contribute to their sustainability and effectiveness. The small-scale pilot projects should focus on the priority areas of NEPAD's work: governance, water, and resources management, land-use planning, environmental protection, infrastructure, HIV/AIDS and gender, and the project cycle should, as far as possible, not be longer than 12 months. The purpose of these small-scale pilot projects is to accumulate knowledge and experience in mainstreaming disaster reduction into development planning and programmes, to facilitate subsequent implementation a wider and larger scale.

5. Expected Results

1. Disaster risk reduction becomes a regional, sub-regional and national priority, with strong institutional frameworks, adequate resources and multi-stakeholder participation.
2. Vulnerabilities, hazards and disaster risks are identified, assessed and monitored, taking into account trans-boundary dimensions.
3. People-centred, user-friendly early warning systems are in place for major natural hazards.
4. Knowledge (including local and indigenous knowledge), innovation and education are applied to build a culture of safety and resilience.
5. Disaster risk reduction institutions have the requisite authority and capacity to coordinate across relevant sectors and from national to local levels.
6. Underlying risk factors and disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into policies, plans and programmes, particularly in sustainable development planning and programmes.
7. Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes
8. Comprehensive preparedness and contingency plans and processes are established, periodically tested and activated in a timely manner, from national to local levels.

NB: The expected results are presented in greater detail in the attached matrix.

6. Partners

The AU/NEPAD will guide the overall implementation of all the activities developed under advocacy, capacity building and pilot projects for the implementation of regional strategy and application of guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, with support from regional specialized agencies, civil societies and UN organisations. UNISDR Africa will assist AU/NEPAD mainly through partnership with the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, and by collaboration with other supporting partners such as UNDP, UNECA, UNEP, UNOCHA, WMO, AfDB, the EU, Islamic Development Bank. Regional training institutions and UNDP will assist AU/NEPAD in the process of capacity building in disaster risk reduction at regional, sub-regional and national levels.

The RECs will facilitate, with support from specialized agencies and civil society, the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development initiatives.

7. Proposed Activities for the Implementation of the Strategy

In line with the principles mentioned above, the proposed activities will be carried out in two periods (2006-2010, and 2011-2015), in line with the HFA, under the joint coordination of the AU/NEPAD and UNISDR Africa, working closely together with RECs, UN agencies and other development partners. The activities proposed in the matrix attached aim to achieve the objectives set by the Strategy.

Matrix of the Programme of Action (2006-2015) to implement the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION	MAJOR AREAS OF ACTIVITY (As in the AU/NEPAD Strategy for DRR)	EXPECTED RESULTS	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED
<p>1. Increase political commitment to disaster risk reduction (DRR)</p>	<p>1. Enhancing and strengthening mobilization for political commitment, responsibility and accountability.</p> <p>2. Strengthening institutional frameworks and defining the structures of disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>3. Incorporating disaster risk reduction into national legislation.</p> <p>4. Increasing resource allocation for disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>5. Strengthening capacities of the regional inter-government commission (AUC) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) for implementation of this Strategy.</p>	<p>1. Increased awareness of commitments and strategies for DRR amongst policy- and decision-makers at all levels.</p> <p>2. Increased participation of politicians in institutional structures for DRR.</p> <p>3. National laws enacted for DRR.</p> <p>4. Increased allocation of human and financial resources for DRR at regional-sub-regional and national levels.</p> <p>5. Sustained technical support provided to the AUC and RECs.</p>	<p>2&3. Compared with the 2005 baseline, an increased number of countries have institutional and legal frameworks for DRR</p> <p>4. Compared with 2005 baseline, an increased number of countries have DRR in their PRSPs, NAPAs, and other relevant development plans.</p>	<p>AU Commission (AUC)/NEPAD</p> <p>RECs: (ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC ECCAS, IOC)</p> <p>National governments</p> <p>Civil Society (NGOs, CBOs)</p>

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION	MAJOR AREAS OF ACTIVITY (As in the AU/NEPAD Strategy for DRR)	EXPECTED RESULTS	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED
<p>2. Improve identification and assessment of disaster risks</p>	<p>1. Improving the quality of information and data on disaster risks.</p> <p>2. Improving identification, assessment and monitoring of hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities.</p> <p>3. Strengthening capacities and resource base for institutions involved in early warning systems, including observational and research sub-systems.</p> <p>4. Compiling and standardising, as appropriate, statistical information and data on regional disaster risks, impacts and losses.</p> <p>5. Cooperating regionally and internationally to assess and monitor regional and trans-boundary hazards.</p>	<p>1. Higher quality information and data on disaster risks.</p> <p>2. Risk identification and assessment improved.</p> <p>2. Capacity for hazard and vulnerability mapping and monitoring improved.</p> <p>3. Early warning system enhanced at national and regional levels.</p> <p>4. Databases established at national and regional levels to generate standardised statistical data on risks.</p> <p>5. Transboundary risk assessments and monitoring are conducted.</p>	<p>2. Compared with 2005 baseline, an increased number of countries collect hazard risk data and have established systems to disseminate information on hazards.</p> <p>3. At least 2 RECs have sub-regional hazard risk early warning systems and protocols for sharing such early warning information in place.</p>	<p>AUC/NEPAD AfDB</p> <p>RECs: (ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC ECCAS, IOC)</p> <p>Specialized sub-regional organisations: ACMAD, AGHRYMET, SADC-DMC, ICPAC, RCMRD etc.</p> <p>National governments</p> <p>Civil Society</p> <p>Scientific institutions and research centres</p>

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION	MAJOR AREAS OF ACTIVITY (As in the AU/NEPAD Strategy for DRR)	EXPECTED RESULTS	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED
<p>3. Increase public awareness of disaster risk reduction</p>	<p>1. Improving dissemination and communication of information.</p> <p>2. Promoting integration of DRR in the formal and informal education systems.</p> <p>3. Expanding the role of the media.</p> <p>4. Strengthening the role and experience in DRR of traditional and local authorities and other opinion leaders.</p> <p>5. Strengthening the role of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in decision making in DRR issues.</p>	<p>1. Systems for information dissemination and communication developed.</p> <p>1. Advocacy materials developed and disseminated among policy makers and decision makers.</p> <p>2. DRR incorporated in primary, secondary and tertiary education institutions.</p> <p>3. Network and partnership with media developed at national level.</p> <p>4. Training and other capacity development activities tailored for traditional and local authorities.</p> <p>5. Youth, women and elderly engaged in decision-making processes for DRR.</p>	<p>1. Network or coalition for knowledge management and capacity development established and operational, including Regional DRR Centre of excellence as appropriate, with ownership and resource allocation of AU.</p> <p>2. Compared with 2005 baseline, increased number of countries with school curricula in education on DRR.</p>	<p>AUC/NEPAD</p> <p>RECs: (ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC ECCAS, IOC)</p> <p>National governments and local authorities</p> <p>Civil Society</p> <p>Media associations</p>

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION	MAJOR AREAS OF ACTIVITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED
<p>4. Improve governance of disaster risk reduction institutions and reduce the underlying risk factors</p>	<p>1. Assessing the existing capacities.</p> <p>2. Harmonizing DRR policies & strategies at regional and national levels.</p> <p>3. Developing and strengthening national platforms for DRR at required level.</p> <p>4. Strengthening decentralization of DRR interventions.</p> <p>5. Promoting public/private partnerships to advance DRR in practice.</p> <p>6. Increasing gender sensitivity of DRR policies, legislation and programmes.</p> <p>7. Operationalising guidelines for mainstreaming DRR into sector and cross-sector development policies and programmes, particularly in agriculture, health and climate change adaptation, and drought and desertification control.</p> <p>8. Including DRR concerns in public regulation on land use, physical development and infrastructure development.</p> <p>9. Strengthening and expanding social protection mechanisms.</p>	<p>1. National gap analyses are conducted.</p> <p>2. Support provided for harmonizing DRR policies and strategies at requisite levels.</p> <p>3. National platforms developed.</p> <p>4. DRR responsibilities and resources decentralized.</p> <p>5. Increased private investment and joint private-public initiatives in DRR</p> <p>6. Gender concerns and needs incorporated into DRR policies, legislation and programmes.</p> <p>7. Increased integration of DRR measures in sector programmes.</p> <p>7. DRR and CCA programmes integrated at national level.</p> <p>8. Relevant land-use policies enhanced by integrating DRR concerns.</p> <p>9. Social protection programmes designed to reduce vulnerability to hazards.</p>	<p>3. Compared with 2005 baseline, an increased number of countries with a functioning national, multi-sectoral platform for DRR based on a permanent dialogue on DRR issues between all stakeholders.</p> <p>7. Compared with 2005 baseline, and increased number of countries with integrated DRR and climate variability and change adaptation planning and programming.</p> <p>8. Compared with 2005 baseline, an increased number of countries with established building codes and land-use management regulations</p>	<p>AUC/NEPAD</p> <p>RECs: (ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC ECCAS, IOC)</p> <p>National governments and local authorities</p> <p>Civil Society (including private sector)</p>

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION	MAJOR AREAS OF ACTIVITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED
<p>5. Integrate disaster risk reduction in emergency response management</p>	<p>1. Advocating the inclusion of DRR in emergency risk management at local, national, sub-regional and regional levels.</p> <p>2. Preparing and disseminating guidelines for integrating disaster risk reduction in emergency response and management.</p> <p>3. Facilitating the orientation of emergency response management towards disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>4. Facilitating the strengthening of contingency planning and emergency response towards DRR.</p> <p>5. Strengthening and when necessary developing coordinated regional approaches, and creating or upgrading regional policies, operational mechanisms, plans and communication systems to prepare for and ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities.</p> <p>6. Promoting the establishment of emergency funds, where and as appropriate, to support response, recovery and preparedness measures.</p>	<p>1. DRR integrated into emergency response management.</p> <p>2. Advocacy material and tools developed to facilitate the integration of DRR into emergency response and management.</p> <p>3. Guidelines for integration of DRR into emergency response prepared in different languages.</p> <p>4. Training and accompaniment provided for integrating a DRR perspective into contingency planning and other emergency preparedness measures.</p> <p>5. Policies, mechanisms, plans and systems and reviewed and enhanced to facilitate a regional response to disasters that exceed national capacities.</p> <p>6. Funds are in place for emergency response, preparedness and recovery activities.</p>	<p>1. Compared with 2005 baseline, an increased number of countries with preparedness and contingency plans that apply DRR principles</p> <p>4. Compared with 2005 baseline, an increased number of countries with comprehensive preparedness and contingency plans which are periodically tested and activated in a timely manner.</p>	<p>AUC/NEPAD</p> <p>RECs: (ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, ECCAS, IOC)</p> <p>National governments</p> <p>Civil Society</p>
<p>STRATEGIC AREAS</p>	<p>MAJOR AREAS OF ACTIVITY</p>	<p>EXPECTED RESULTS</p>	<p>MEASURABLE INDICATORS</p>	<p>INSTITUTIONS</p>

OF INTERVENTION				INVOLVED
<p>6. Overall co-ordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy</p>	<p>1. Providing secretariat support to AUC and NEPAD in their efforts to pursue the implementation of the Strategy and Programme of Action.</p> <p>2. Co-ordinating the mapping of the priority needs in the region.</p> <p>3. Leading the process of linking the implementation of the strategy with the outcomes of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR).</p> <p>4. Co-ordinating the collaboration with development partners for the integration of DRR into development programmes in Africa.</p> <p>5. Facilitating the development of sub-regional strategies and plans in order to harmonise with the Strategy and ISDR.</p>	<p>1. Secretariat support to AU and NEPAD provided for effective implementation of the Strategy and Programme of Action</p> <p>2. Priority needs in the region are mapped and agreed.</p> <p>3. The strategy is aligned with the HFA and monitoring processes are designed and conducted accordingly</p> <p>4. Development programmes in Africa include DRR measures.</p> <p>5. Sub-regional strategies developed in harmony with the Strategy and the HFA</p>	<p>1 & 5. Functional units for DRR within AUC and RECs</p> <p>3. Biennial progress reporting on the implementation of the ARSDRR within the HFA.</p> <p>1-5. The Africa Regional Platform is institutionalised with a secretariat and a programme</p>	<p>UNISDR Africa</p>