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**Executive Council  
Eighth Ordinary Session  
16 – 21 January 2006  
Khartoum, SUDAN**

EX.CL/228 (VIII)

**Report of the AU Ministerial Conference on  
Disaster Risk Reduction**

## **Report of the AU Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction**

In furtherance of the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, which was adopted by the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in June 2005 and acknowledged by the Assembly in July of the same year, a meeting of experts, followed by a conference of ministers responsible for disasters in Member States of the African Union, was held at the African Union Commission (AUC) from 5 to 7 December 2005 to review and validate a Programme of Action for the implementation of the said Strategy. As it would be recalled, the Commission and the NEPAD Secretariat spearheaded the preparations of the Strategy and the Programme in the framework of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in January 2005

Forty-one Member States attended the said Conference. The Republic of Congo chaired the Conference while Ethiopia, Libya and Niger served as first, second and third vice chairs respectively. Lesotho was rapporteur. The Conference of Ministers considered the report from the experts' meeting, which reviewed the draft Programme of Action and proposed amendments to the programme as well as made recommendations as regards its implementation. After a close consideration of the experts report the Ministers adopted Programme of Actions and made recommendations relating to: policy and regulatory frameworks; institutional arrangements; capacity building; information and knowledge management; resource mobilization; partnership; and monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of the programme.

The Ministerial Conference also considered a proposal by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to create an African Centre for Disaster Prevention and Management and accordingly made a recommendation to the effect that the Commission and Egypt should convene an experts meeting of Member States to undertake further analysis of the proposal and to define working modalities as necessary.

The Report of the Conference of Ministers responsible for disaster risk reduction and the Programme of Action that was adopted are herewith submitted for the information of the Executive Council.

**EX.CL/228 (VIII)**  
**Annex I**

**Report of the AU Ministerial Conference on**  
**Disaster Risk Reduction**

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**Ministerial Conference on  
Disaster Risk Reduction  
7 December 2005  
Addis Ababa  
ETHIOPIA**

**Min/DRR/Draft/Rpt (I)**

**Report of the African Ministerial  
Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction**

**Report of the African Ministerial Conference on  
Disaster Risk Reduction**

**1. Background**

The African Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2005 at the AU Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It was preceded by a meeting of experts to prepare for the Conference on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> December 2005.

**2. Participation**

The Following Member States of the African Union participated in the Conference:

**Algeria; Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo Republic; Cote D'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of Congo; Egypt; Ethiopia; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Kenya; Lesotho; Libya; Madagascar; Mali; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Republic of Guinea; Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic; South Africa; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania; Tunisia; Uganda; Zambia and Zimbabwe.**

The following agencies, organizations and institutions were represented at the Conference: ADB; UNECA; UNDP; UNDP/BCPR; UNEP; WMO; ITU; WHO; WHO/WAC; FAO; UN/ISDR; ICPAC; ECOWAS; UN/HABITAT; AAS;WFP, IFPRI; JICA; UN/OCHA; UMVOTO-Pty (South Africa) and some foreign embassies in Ethiopia.

**3. Opening Ceremony**

The AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture made a welcoming statement followed by Statements by representatives of ADB; UNECA; UNDP; UNEP; WMO; ITU; WHO; and FAO. The Minister of State for Agriculture and Rural Development of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia opened the meeting and the Director of UN/ISDR, on behalf of the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, delivered a keynote address.

**4. Election of Bureau**

The Conference elected the following Bureau:

|                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Chair:                       | Republic of Congo |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Vice Chair:  | Ethiopia          |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Vice Chair:  | Libya             |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Vice Chair": | Niger             |
| Rapporteur:                  | Lesotho           |

## **5. Consideration of Egypt's Proposal on the creation of a Regional Disaster Management Centre**

The Ministers considered the Arab Republic of Egypt's proposal to create a Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre and commended Egypt for the initiative. They agreed on the principle for the creation of a continental centre and further suggested the need to establish sub-regional and national disaster risk reduction and management centres. To this end, they requested the African Union Commission, in collaboration with Egypt, to convene an experts' meeting of Member States to undertake further analysis and define working modalities.

## **6. Consideration of Expert's Report and Recommendations**

Considering that Africa is the only continent whose share of reported disasters in the world has increased over the past decade and being the most vulnerable and least resilient to disasters, also given the fact that reducing disaster risks is an absolute necessity if Africa is to attain sustainable development, and acknowledging the willingness of partner institutions, especially the UN system (WMO, UNDP, UNEP, ISDR, ITU, FAO, WHO, ECA) and others such as the ADB, to support the DRR implementation process, the Conference of Ministers responsible for DRR adopted the recommendations given below.

Member States, with the support of their development partners, should:

### **6.1 Policies and Regulatory Framework**

- 6.1.1 Review existing policies, legislation and strategies to provide guidance and direction for mainstreaming DRR in development planning, and for defining responsibilities of all stakeholders in disaster risk reduction;
- 6.1.2 Make integration of disaster risk reduction a development priority and address DRR in all development programmes, poverty reduction policies and strategies;
- 6.1.3 Integrate gender concerns in the DRR processes at all levels;
- 6.1.4 Integrate environmental dimensions into DRR so as to mitigate severity of disasters to facilitate recovery and rehabilitation after disasters;
- 6.1.5 Establish appropriate regulatory frameworks, policies, rules and procedures at national, regional and international level for an effective use of ICT for disaster reduction taking into account special needs of the people with disabilities;
- 6.1.6 Ensure that an early warning network is an integral part of disaster risk reduction.

- 6.1.7 Create an enabling environment by providing incentives for investors interested in DRR;

## **6.2 Institutional arrangements**

- 6.2.1 Establish multi-stakeholders national platforms with the view to have all the skills and knowledge required for addressing risk reduction in development processes;
- 6.2.2 Hold biennial meeting of Ministers responsible for disaster management to monitor progress of implementation of DRR activities;
- 6.2.3 Establish and strengthen national level coordination mechanisms for disaster risk reduction;

## **6.3 Capacity building**

- 6.3.1 Include DRR in school curriculum at different levels to build a culture of prevention against disasters;
- 6.3.2 Undertake capacity building at all levels;
- 6.3.3 Develop databases, handbooks and manuals for DRR training purposes;
- 6.3.4 Strengthen National Meteorological and Hydrological services (NMHSS) and increase investments in the observation, communication and dissemination of warnings and forecasts;
- 6.3.5 Establish and strengthen regional and national capacity for multi-hazard observation, communication and dissemination of warnings and forecasts

## **6.4 Information and knowledge management**

- 6.4.1 Establish comprehensive Early Warning Systems and networks at national, sub-regional and continental level, including the need to link to advanced technologies such as GIS, remote sensing;
- 6.4.2 Make effective use of the media for information dissemination;
- 6.4.3 Develop and incorporate innovative ICT applications, solutions and services into new and existing early warning systems such as TV, Radio, Mobile, and Internet;
- 6.4.4 Communicate hazards in an easily understandable manner and make them accessible to the decision makers and the public in a timely manner.

- 6.4.5 Give due emphasis to information management and sharing particularly to trans-boundary sharing of information.

## **6.5 Resources mobilization**

- 6.5.1 Allocate sufficient resources for the establishment and maintenance of Early Warning Systems and integration of DRR in development processes;
- 6.5.2 Undertake an objective assessment to determine the resources needed at all levels for DRR implementation;

## **6.6 Partnership**

- 6.6.1 Explore means of strengthening the partnership with relevant UN institutions and others to support the DRR implementation process so as to achieve concrete and dynamic results;
- 6.6.2 Study possibilities of establishing partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society.

## **6.7 Monitoring and Evaluation**

- 6.7.1 Establish mechanisms that can track and measure progress in DRR implementation;
- 6.7.2 Establish a mechanism that would enable development and application of standardized tools.

## **7. Adoption of Programme of Action**

After considering the Programme of Action forwarded by the Expert's Meeting, the Conference of Ministers responsible for DRR adopted the said programme.

## **8. Adoption of Minister's Report**

The Conference of Ministers responsible for DRR then adopted this report and the Chairperson closed the Conference.



**EX.CL/228 (VIII)**  
**Annex II**

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF**  
**THE AFRICA REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**  
**(2006 – 2010)**



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**PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF**  
**THE AFRICA REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**  
**(2006 – 2010)**

## Programme of Action Proposal for The Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

### 1. Context

Africa is the only 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 policies and institutional mechanisms do exist at various degrees of completeness in African countries. However, their effectiveness is limited, hence the need for a strategic approach to improving and enhancing their effectiveness and efficiency by emphasizing disaster risk reduction. To address the issue of disasters comprehensively, African Union (AU)/ New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), African Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations International Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) 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 on 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 the 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) the drafting of 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, the aim of the proposed African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction is 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 are 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 in emergency response management. The Strategy suggests strategic 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 forums in May/June 2004, namely: a Meeting of Experts to discuss the Strategy; an African Regional Consultations on the January 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR); and 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 Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 6-8 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 UN/ISDR, in cooperation with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNEP).

Today, the joint initiatives among AU, NEPAD, ADB and UN/ISDR Africa have resulted in a set of strategic documents, with support from experts, government officials, UNDP-BCPR and UNEP. The documents are:

1. Regional Review of Disaster Reduction
2. Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Management
3. Guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into sustainable development

Now, the main challenge is how to transform this strategy and these guidelines into actions by policy makers, decision makers, disaster managers and development practitioners at sub-regional, national and community levels. To face this challenge, AU/NEPAD is proceeding with the second part of the ongoing joint initiative – development of a programme to facilitate the implementation process for the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development planning and activities in Africa.

## **2. Goal and Objectives**

The overall goal of the programme is to reduce the social, economic and environmental impacts of disasters on the African people and economy thereby facilitating the achievement of the MDGs and other development aims in Africa. The specific objectives are to increase:

1. the understanding of how disaster risk reduction and management is an integral part of sustainable development
2. the understanding of why the regional strategy is imperative to African socio-economic development
3. knowledge on disaster risk reduction and management for strategy implementation
4. capacity at sub-regional and national levels for mainstreaming and implementing disaster risk reduction and management in the development process.

## **3. Operational Mechanisms**

In the initial phase, the strategy will be implemented through activities mentioned in A and B below:

A) Activities designed for the initial phase of operationalizing the Strategy, to include

- advocacy and resources mobilization
- capacity building in disaster risk reduction and management
- small-scale, pilot projects for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development programmes

B) Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development programmes supported in cooperation with ADB and RECs by:

- advocating adoption of guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction at regional, sub-regional, national and local levels
- introducing disaster risk assessment as part of social and economic development planning process
- ensuring that disaster risk reduction actions are incorporated into sustainable development programmes and integrating disaster risk assessment in the criteria for selecting and evaluating development, rehabilitation and reconstruction projects and programmes especially in the

agriculture and construction sectors, thus preventing new risks accumulating as a result of development

#### **4. Programme Components**

##### **4.1 Advocacy and Public Awareness**

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

Advocacy at sub-regional level will be carried out through regional, and sub-regional forums, with support of information materials which aims to help increase the understanding and knowledge of disaster risk reduction, to sensitize policy-makers at higher level that Africa's vulnerability to disasters has increasingly challenged the social and economic development in Africa and that implementation of the strategy and adoption of guidelines on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development, rehabilitation and reconstruction is a sure way to sustain its poverty reduction effort and socio-economic development in Africa.

At national level, RECs, with support from AU/NEPAD, ADB and UN/ISDR, will lead the advocacy activities in their member countries. Being aware that the understanding and knowledge of national governments are crucial for the success of disaster risk reduction, the advocacy will focus on the understanding of the complexity of disaster issues, the disaster risk reduction framework and the social, economic and environmental benefits for implementing the strategy on disaster risk reduction and adoption of guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programmes. Such advocacy activities will be carried out through sub-regional and national forums on disaster reduction and sustainable development and through technical assistance in establishment and development of national platforms for disaster risk reduction in Africa.

National governments will take a leading role to raise the public awareness on disaster risks and ways to reduce vulnerability and risks at local level. The emphasis should be on understanding of basic concepts of hazards, vulnerability, risks and disasters. Good understanding of these concepts and their inter-relationships will help to form a favorable environment for the development of a culture of disaster prevention and the improvement of effectiveness of national and regional policies, strategies and guidelines on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction. The public awareness can be raised through educational materials, radio programmes and organization of community-based or school-based public events on disaster risk reduction.

##### **4.2 Capacity building.**

Under this component, AU/NEPAD and ADB will lead the process of developing the competence required for the implementation of the regional strategy and adoption of guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in Africa, in co-operation with RECs, national governments and civil society, with support of UN/ISDR Africa. To sustain the effort of the capacity building process and multiply the 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 ADB will take a leading role, with support of training institutions, universities, UNDP, and UN/ISDR and other development partners, as appropriate, in development of training-for-trainers materials which will be both user-friendly and sufficient to address the needs of RECs in their effort to promote mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development planning and practices

among their member countries. Training at regional levels will be on knowledge-based training that aims to increase understanding, knowledge and competence of the personnel in these organizations so that RECs will be in a position to facilitate the disaster risk reduction and its mainstreaming in development in their member states.

At sub-regional level, the RECs will lead the process of capacity building by organizing the knowledge-based training for national government officials in their member countries and make sure that the training materials will address the needs of national governments, which will enable them to better understand disaster risks and vulnerability, to mainstream disaster risk reduction in development, but also enable them to provide training to government officials at local level in their respective countries. They will be supported in the role by AU/NEPAD, ADB, UNDP, UN/ISDR and other development partners.

The national platform or national committee, with the support of trained trainers, should play a major role in coordinating the capacity building process within their respective country, 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 have the competence required to justify the training materials provided by sub-regional levels to the specific needs of the local government officials without compromising the training quality.

#### **4.3 Pilot Projects for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development**

Under this component, AU/NEPAD and ADB, working through RECs, will encourage national governments to take initiative to mainstream disaster risk 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, which aims at demonstrating 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 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 that could be used for further implementation on a wider and larger scale.

#### **5. Expected Results**

- Increased understanding of the importance of implementing the African Regional Strategy on DRR and of adopting guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development among policy and decision makers in African countries.
- Increased competence of Africans in disaster risk reduction and integrating disaster risk reduction in development planning and programmes at all levels - from regional to local levels.
- Training materials developed which can be easily justified for training at different levels in order to address various needs in disaster risk reduction at regional, sub-regional, national and local levels
- Successes and lessons learnt from pilot projects documented for wider and large scale adoption of guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development
- More programmes developed for further implementation of the strategy and larger adoption of the guidelines
- Improved policy environment for the implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction strategies and practices.

## **6. Partners**

AU/NEPAD and ADB will guide the overall implementation of all the activities developed under advocacy, capacity building and pilot projects for the implementation of regional strategy and adoption of guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, with support from regional specialized agencies, civil societies and UN organizations. UN/ISDR Africa will assist AU/NEPAD and ADB in the sensitization process of regional strategy and guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development among the general public, government authorities and civil society. Regional training institutions and UNDP assist AU/NEPAD in the process of capacity building in disaster risk reduction at regional, sub-regional and national levels. ADB and RECS will facilitate, with support of specialized agencies and civil societies, 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 5 year timeframe under the joint co-ordination of AU/NEPAD and UN/ISDR, working closely together with RECs, UN agencies and other development partners. The activities proposed in the matrix below aim to achieve the objectives set by the Strategy.



## PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Timeframe: 5 Years

| STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTIONS  | MAJOR ACTIVITIES (As Identified in the AU/NEPAD Strategy on DRR)  | EXPECTED RESULTS   | RESPONSIBILITY   | INITIAL ESTIMATE D BUDGET (USD)                    |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <p>1. <del>Increased</del> <b>Increased political commitment to disaster risk reduction</b></p> | <p>To <u>enhance and</u> strengthen <u>mobilization lobbying and advocacy</u> for political commitment, responsibility and accountability.</p> <p>To strengthen institutional frameworks <u>and define the structures of</u> for disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>To increase resource allocation for disaster risk reduction.</p> <p><u>To incorporate disaster risk reduction into national legislation.</u></p> <p>To strengthen capacities of the Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) <u>for to facilitate</u> implementation of this Strategy.</p> | <p><i>Advocacy materials developed and disseminated among policy makers and decision makers;</i></p> <p><u>Awareness raised about policies and strategies for DRR implementation for support amongst different levels of policy makers;</u></p> <p><u>Increased comprehension from politicians concerning DRR and their more active participation in DRR structures.</u></p> <p><u>Increased number of politicians understood and interested in disaster risk reduction;</u></p> <p><i>Demonstrated commitment from policy and decision makers in DRR</i></p> <p><i>Increased allocation of human and financial resources in disaster reduction</i></p> <p><u>Technical support provided to RECs and exchange of empirical experiences amongst them increased.</u></p> <p><u>Technical support provided to the RECs for the implementation of the strategy</u></p> <p><u>National laws enacted for disaster risk reduction</u></p> <p><u>Scientific and Research Institutions more</u></p> | <p>AU//NEPAD</p> <p>RECs</p> <p>National governments</p> <p>Civil Society</p> <p><u>Scientific Institutions and Research Centres.</u></p> <p><u>Private sector</u></p> <p><u>International Organizations/agencies (UNDP; UNEP; WMO; UNISDR; WFP; FAO; ITU; WHO etc.)</u></p> | <p>150,000<br/>X<br/>5 Years<br/>=<br/>750,000</p> |

|   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
|   |  | <a href="#"><u>interested in studying disaster risk reduction and helping in preventing disasters.</u></a>   |  |  |
| <b>2. Improve identification and assessment of disaster risks</b> | <p>To improve the quality of information and data on disaster risks.</p> <p>To improve identification, assessment and monitoring of hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities.</p> <p>To strengthen early warning systems, institutions, capacities and resource base, including observational and research sub-systems.</p> <p>To improve communication and information exchange among stakeholders in risk identification and assessment.</p> <p>To engender and improve integration and coordination of risk identification and assessment processes and interventions.</p> | <p><i>Quality of information and data improved on DRR</i></p> <p><i>Risk identification and assessment improved</i></p> <p><i>Capacity for hazard and vulnerability mapping and monitoring improved</i></p> <p><i>Early warning system at national and regional level enhanced</i></p> <p><i>Information flow and assessment of disaster risks better coordinated among stakeholders</i></p> | <p>AU//NEPAD</p> <p>RECs</p> <p>RECs and National governments (I believe info. Exch. Btwn RECs important)</p> <p>Civil Society</p> | <p>200,000<br/>X<br/>5 Years<br/>=<br/>1,000,000</p> |
| <b>STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTIONS</b>                           | <b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES</b>  | <b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>  | <b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>  |  |
| <b>3. Increase public awareness of</b>                            | To improve information   | <i>Systems for information dissemination and</i>   | AU//NEPAD  | 100,000  |

|   |  |  |   |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <p><b>disaster risk reduction</b></p>                                       | <p>dissemination and communication <del>by taking into account</del><u>considering</u> the existing information and feedback after <del>risk</del><u>problem</u> identification.</p> <p>To promote integration of disaster risk reduction in the formal and informal education systems.</p> <p>To expand the role of the media.</p> <p>To strengthen the role and experience of traditional and local authorities and other opinion leaders.</p> <p>To strengthen the role of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in <u>decision making in</u> disaster risk reduction <u>issues</u>.</p> | <p><i>communication developed</i><br/> <i>Improvement of existing systems</i><br/> <i>Adoption of the system by the local population</i></p> <p><i>DRR incorporated in select educational institutions (at secondary and tertiary levels) and informal educational systems</i></p> <p><i>Network and partnership with media developed with select focal points</i></p> <p><i>Traditional and local authorities support DRR activities</i></p> <p><i>Adoption of DRR measures by local communities improved</i></p> <p><del>Men, w</del><u>Women, youth and other vulnerable groups engaged in DRR activities</u></p> | <p>RECs</p> <p>National governments</p> <p>Civil Society</p>  | <p>X<br/>5 Years<br/>=<br/>500,000</p>               |
| <p><b>4. Improve governance of disaster risk reduction institutions</b></p> | <p>Assess the existing capacities</p> <p>To harmonize terms, policies and strategies in disaster risk reduction at regional, national and local levels.</p> <p>To develop and strengthen national platforms for disaster risk reduction at required level.</p> <p>To strengthen decentralization of disaster risk reduction</p>  | <p><i>GAP analysis is established for each member state</i></p> <p><i>Support provided to harmonize terms and policies in DRR at national and regional levels</i></p> <p><i>National platforms developed in all RECs</i></p> <p><del>Decentralization of DRR</del> <u>decentralized and allocation of</u> clear roles, responsibilities and</p>  | <p>AU//NEPAD</p> <p>RECs</p> <p>National governments</p> <p><u>Local authorities</u></p> <p>Civil Society</p> | <p>250,000<br/>X<br/>5 Years<br/>=<br/>1,250,000</p> |

|  | <p>interventions.</p> <p>To promote public participation in planning and implementing disaster risk reduction interventions.</p> <p>To increase gender sensitivity of disaster risk reduction policies, legislation and programmes.</p> <p>To promote increased inter-country cooperation and coordination.</p> <p>To strengthen monitoring and evaluation of programme of action</p>  | <p><i>budgetary resources <u>allocated</u></i></p> <p><i>Public/private resource utilization increased especially at the local level</i></p> <p><i>Gender concerns and needs increasingly addressed in DRR</i></p> <p><i>Existing sub-regional institutions strengthened and effectively used e.g. ECOWAS, SADC, ICPAC</i></p> <p><i>Effective DRR attained</i></p>  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTIONS   | MAJOR ACTIVITIES   | EXPECTED RESULTS   | RESPONSIBILITY   |  |
| <b>5. Integrate disaster risk reduction in emergency response management</b> | <p>To advocate the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in development strategies and emergency response management at local, national, sub-regional and regional levels.</p> <p>To prepare and disseminate guidelines for integrating disaster risk reduction in development planning and activities consistent with NEPAD environmental action plan, WSSD and MDGs.</p> <p>To facilitate the strengthening of contingency planning and</p> | <p><i>DRR integrated into development strategies and emergency response management</i></p> <p><i>Advocacy material developed to facilitate the integration of DRR into development planning and implementation</i></p> <p><i>Guidelines for integration of DRR into sustainable development prepared in different languages</i></p> <p><i>Facilitation given for the strengthening of contingency planning and other preparedness measures in emergency management</i></p> | <p><i>AU//NEPAD</i></p> <p><i>AU//NEPAD; ADB and RECs ( the guidelines developed at regional level may benefit from translation into the AU working languages?)</i></p> <p><i>National governments</i></p> <p><i>Civil Society</i></p> | <p>200,000<br/>X<br/>5 Years<br/>=<br/>1,000,000</p> |

|   |  |  |                              |  |
|---|--|--|------------------------------|--|
|   | <p>emergency response towards DRR</p> <p>To advocate adoption of multi-hazard approach to DRR in sustainable development strategies taking into account prevalent hazards e.g. environmental and human induced phenomena</p> <p>Consultation with AU and NEPAD on training and capacity building in DRR for RECs and national governments</p>  | <p><i>Multi-hazard approach to DRR adopted</i></p> <p><i>Trained government officials on integration of DRR in development planning and activities</i></p>   | <p><i>UN agencies</i></p>    |  |
| <p><b>6. Overall co-ordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy</b></p> | <p>To provide secretarial support to AU and NEPAD in their efforts to pursue the implementation of the Strategy and Programme of Action</p> <p>To co-ordinate the mapping of the priority needs in the region</p> <p>To supervise the process of linking the implementation of the strategy with WCDR outcomes</p> <p>To co-ordinate the collaboration with development partners for the integration of DRR into development programmes in Africa</p> <p>To facilitate the development of sub-regional strategies in order to harmonise with the Strategy and ISDR</p> | <p><i>Secretarial support to AU and NEPAD provided for effective implementation of the Strategy and Programme of Action</i></p> <p><i>Priority needs in the region are well mapped and co-ordinated</i></p> <p><i>The implementation of the strategy is harmonized with WCDR outcomes in Africa</i></p> <p><i>Effective integration of DRR into development programmes in Africa is well co-ordinated in collaboration with development partners</i></p> <p><i>Sub-regional strategies developed in harmony with the Strategy and ISDR</i></p> | <p><i>UN/ISDR-Africa</i></p> | <p>100,000<br/>X<br/>5 Years<br/>=<br/>500,000</p> |

|  |  |   |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|
|  | Strengthen human resources, material and financial capacity of RECs to support AU and NEPAD in the implementation of the Strategy and Programme of Action. | <i>RECs, AU and NEPAD capacities are strengthened</i> |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|

Table 1: Proposed 5 Year Programme of Action for the implementation of the Africa Strategy on DRR

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2006-01-21

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