

**Annex: Matrix of the Programme of Action (Phase II: 2021-2025) 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							
PoA Target 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							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of Implementation	Lead Institution/ Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFD RR Targets to which they contribute (bring out PoA targets)	Timeframe
1.1. Risk and vulnerability assessment and analysis	1.1.1 Support MS on disaster risk and vulnerability assessment and analysis	National and sub-national	MS, RECs AUC, UNDRR	a) MS have increased technical capacity to sustainably undertake disaster risk and vulnerability assessment and analysis.	i) 30 MS trained in risk and vulnerability assessment and risk analysis capacity. ii) All 55 MS iii) Yearly training	F-1 – F5	i) Dec 2022 ii) 2025 iii) 2023-2025
	1.1.2 Mapping of risk and vulnerability assessment and analysis gaps/capacity building needs	Regional and national	RECs and MS, UN agencies and other international and regional organisations	a) Disaster risk and vulnerability assessment needs identified	30 MS with needs identification.	F-1 – F5	March 2022

	1.1.3 Develop and update disaster risk and vulnerability assessments and risk profiles	National	MS RECs, AU agencies, UN agencies and other international and national organisations	a) MS have comprehensive/ multi-hazards and agile disaster risk and vulnerability profiles b) MS are undertaking disaster risk and vulnerability assessment using the harmonised tools and methodologies.	i) 30 MS with new or updated disaster risk and vulnerability profiles and/or risk assessments. ii) All 55 MS with new or updated disaster risk and vulnerability profiles and/or risk assessments.	F-1 – F5	i) Dec 2023 ii) Dec 2025
	1.1.4 Harmonisation of risk and vulnerability assessment and analysis approaches, tools and methodologies	Continental, regional	AUC, RECs RECs, MS, UN agencies, regional and international organisations	a) Guidelines for disaster risk and vulnerability assessment developed and disseminated	i) 1 Continental guideline ii) 5 REC-led guidelines	F-1 – F5	i) Dec 2023 ii) Dec 2025

	<p>1.1.5) Consolidate/adapt guidelines for local climate and disaster risk and vulnerability assessments and their use in local development planning, ensuring the complementarities of proven traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and practices, and science and technology.</p>	National	MS, National scientific and research organisations and other national organisations	<p>a) Broad guidelines for the use of indigenous knowledge (systems) in climate and disaster risk and vulnerability assessments and local development planning.</p> <p>b) Indigenous Knowledge and Systems for climate and disaster risk and vulnerability identification, monitoring and assessment are documented and recorded in knowledge and information sharing platform (see 1.3)</p>	<p>i) 30 MS with local disaster risk and vulnerability assessments.</p> <p>ii) 50% of all MS have documented IKS for CCA and DRR.</p>	E-2	<p>i) Dec 2023</p> <p>ii) Dec 2025</p>
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	1.1.6) Document, systematise and promote use of indigenous knowledge on climate and disaster risk and vulnerability identification, monitoring and assessment at the local level.	National	MS, National scientific and research organisations and other national organisations	a) Evidence of Indigenous Knowledge Systems used in national level reporting.	iii) 25 MS with Indigenous Knowledge Systems incorporated into national level planning.	E-2	iii) Dec 2023
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	1.1.7) Programming to support priority RECs and MS on climate and disaster risk and vulnerability assessment and analysis.	Continental	AUC, UN agencies and other international and regional organisations	<p>a) Programmes and projects linked to funding in support of systems-level climate and disaster risk and vulnerability assessment and analysis for priority RECs and MS, focussing on risk and vulnerability assessments.</p> <p>b) Risk and vulnerability assessments to feed into monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>c) Mainstreaming of risk and vulnerability assessments report into National development plans</p>	<p>i) Programming supports priority RECs and MS.</p> <p>ii) 30 MS risk assessments in M&E process.</p> <p>iii) Evidence collated of number of MS who have included risk assessments and vulnerability in the process of developing NDPs.</p>	E-2	<p>i) Dec 2022</p> <p>ii) June 2023</p> <p>iii) July 2024</p>
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1.2. Research and innovation in DRR	1.2.1 Build partnership with academic and research institutions to strengthen science-policy interface	Continental, regional and national	AUC, RECs and MS, academic and research networks, UN organisations and other international, regional and national organisations .	a) Dialogue among scientists and policy makers on DRR is increased. b) Research undertaken by African scientists are applied and communicated for policy making and implementations.	i) Biennial conferences and workshops between academia and policy makers. ii) Policy briefs produced	F-1 – F5	i) October 2022 ii) Annually
	1.2.2 Support African scientists to undertake tailored disaster risk research and innovation	Continental, regional and national	AUC, RECs and MS academic and research networks, RECs, UN organisations and other international, regional and national organisations .	a) Supported scientist developed innovative solutions for DRR b) African scientists generate research findings with continental impacts and global implications	i) One collaborative continental/regional research project ii) Five regional collaborative research projects iii) Ten academic articles presented at REC for a.	F-1 – F5	i) Dec 2022 ii) Dec 2025 iii) Dec 2022

	1.2.3 Promote disaster risk education	Continental	AUC /AfSTAG academic and research networks, UN organisations and other international, regional and national organisations .	<p>a) Increased integration of DRR and CCA in Curricula</p> <p>b) Increased number of African universities with DRR and CCA as stand-alone speciality or modules</p>	<p>i) 30 MS with DRR in curricula (primary, secondary, tertiary, professional development).</p> <p>ii) Three universities per REC with stand-alone DRR and CCA specialty modules.</p> <p>iii) At least one university per MS with stand-alone DRR and CCA specialty module with sustained resources over min 5 years.</p>	F-1 – F5 PoA Target 1	<p>i) Dec 2023</p> <p>ii) Dec 2023</p> <p>iii) Dec 2025</p>
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	1.2.4) Provide research, technical and scientific advice to RECs and MS for climate and disaster risk assessment and analysis, including to analyse systemic risk.	Continental	AUC/ Af-STAG, academic and research networks, UN agencies and other International and regional organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Allocation of a working budget and support to the Af-STAG and AYAB. b) Climate and disaster risk assessment and analysis as a standing agenda item on the Af-STAG. c) Participation in working groups developing methodologies for RA (see 1.1.2) d) Public-private partnerships for the application of science, technology and innovation in climate and disaster risk assessment and analysis. e) Research library/publications etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Annual budget approved. ii) Evidence in each minutes of the Af-STAG iii) Annual participation by AfSTAG members in regional and continental workshops. iv) One PPP per MS and 5 PPP per REC v) One online research library (see 1.4) linked to a university per REC 	F-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Dec 2022 ii) Annually iii) Annual iv) Dec 2025 v) Dec 2024
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1.3 Disaster loss and damage data systems.	1.3.1) Support Member states to use DesInventar, Sendai Framework Monitor (including the 5 additional targets of the PoA).	Continental	UNDRR, AUC, RECs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Continued reporting of disaster loss data on the DesInventar Sendai system. b) Accurate inclusion of disaster loss data in the biennial report on the implementation of the SFDRR and PoA. c) Workshops and seminars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Reporting by all MS by July each year. ii) Validation of all data by MS. iii) Biennial national workshops 	A-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Annually ii) Biennially iii) Biennially
	1.3.2) Validating records on the DesInventar Sendai system, Sendai Framework Monitor and EM-DAT database.	National	RECs, MS, AUC, UNDRR	a) Validation workshops of disaster loss data on the DesInventar Sendai system, Sendai Framework Monitor and EM-DAT database in line with biennial reporting (see 1.8).	i) One biennial validation workshop in each REC.	A-D	i) Biennially

1.4 Interactive knowledge and information sharing.	1.4.1) Develop and enhance information management skills and capacities.	Regional	AUC, UNDRR, RECs, MS, AYAB	a) Capacity and training interventions and enhance information and data management skills and capacities at national, REC and AU level. b) Platform for data and information sharing	i) At least one annual capacity and training interventions per REC for enhance information and data management. ii) All RECs with digital platforms for data and information sharing.	F6 – F8	i) Annually ii) Dec 2025
	1.4.2) Generate and disseminate risk knowledge and risk information for decision making, including for cross-border, cross-cultural, gender, disability and age issues.	Regional and National	RECs, MS, AYAB, academic/research institutions; UN agencies, International, regional and national organisations	a) Gender, disability and age disaggregated data are generated and disseminated for risk assessment and development.	i) All MS to have Gender, disability and age disaggregated data generated and disseminated. ii) One yearly workshop per REC on disaggregated data.	G-5	Dec 2025 Dec 2024

	1.4.3) Develop risk information management systems that enhance the receptivity and compliance with risk information by ensuring that messages are understandable, consistent and targeted at known recipient stakeholders.	Regional, national and sub-national	MS, RECs, Private sector, academic institutions and regional knowledge centres/networks	<p>a) Regional Disaster Risk Management Information and Communication Systems (DRMICS) have been developed and is publicly available online.</p> <p>b) Risk information is used to inform development planning at all levels.</p>	<p>i) All RECs have developed and activated DRMICS.</p> <p>ii) Risk assessment and profiles included in at least 50% of all development planning at all levels.</p>	F-5	<p>i) Dec 2024</p> <p>ii) Dec 2025</p>
1.5 Science-driven disaster risk reduction	1.5.1) Establish regional Science and Technology Advisory Groups (REC-STAGs).	Regional	RECs, MS, Af-STAG	<p>a) REC-STAGS are established and functional/operational.</p> <p>b) Develop strategic scientific DRR for Resilience research agenda for RECs and the AU.</p>	<p>i) One REC-STAG per REC.</p> <p>ii) All RECs and AU with DRR for Resilience research agendas.</p>	F-5	<p>i) Oct 2023</p> <p>ii) Dec 2023</p>

	1.5.2) Upgrade, modernise and expand and optimise basic hazard monitoring and data infrastructure in line with existing regional and national systems.	Regional and national	MS, RECs AUC/Af-STAG; UN agencies, International, regional and national organisations	a) Basic regional and national hazard monitoring and data infrastructure is operational.	i) 30 MS	G-5	i) June 2023
1.6) Inventory and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate risk in educational systems.	1.6.1) Conduct MS level assessments of the presence of disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate risk in qualifications, professional courses and integrated into modules/subjects at all levels.	Regional and national	RECs MS, AUC, UN agencies and International and regional organisations	a) MS have an up-to-date database of disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate risk in qualifications, professional courses, and integrated modules/subjects at all levels by 2022.	i) 28 MS ii) 55 MS	G2 – G4	i) Dec 2022 ii) Dec 2023
	1.6.2) Conduct needs analysis to inform programming to support DRR and CCA integration and mainstreaming into educational systems at all levels.	Regional	RECs, MS, AF-STAG, academic institutions.	a) Needs and priority countries in terms of DRR and CCA integration into educational system has been identified.	i) All priority MS have been identified per REC	G-5, F-6	i) Dec 2022

1.7) Biennial reporting on PoA	1.7.1) Develop and maintain REC and AU specific websites for biennial reporting	Continental and regional	AUC, RECs	a) Websites set-up and maintained.	i) All RECS and MS	G-5	i) July 2022
	1.7.2) Capacity development and technical support for regional and national data collection as per request.	Continental, Regional and national	AUC, UNDRR, RECs, UN agencies and International, regional and national organisations	a) Capacity development interventions as requested.	i) 26 MS ii) All MS	F-6 – F-8	i) Dec 2022 ii) Dec 2025
	1.7.3) Convene biennial regional data review workshops.	Regional	AUC, RECs, UNDRR, MS	a) Biennial data review workshops.	1 workshop per REC.	All targets	Biennially
	1.7.4) Compile biennial regional reports on progress made towards the implementation of the PoA.	Regional	RECs, MS, AUC, UNDRR, UN agencies and International, regional and national organisations	a) Biennial REC reports.	1 report per REC.	All targets	Biennially
	1.7.5) Compile biennial continental report on progress made towards the implementation of the PoA.	Continental	AUC, RECs, MS, UNDRR, UN agencies and International, regional and national organisations	a) Biennial report on Africa. b) Monitor progress towards internationally agreed targets for reducing disaster losses in the PoA.	i) 1 report for Africa	All targets	i) Biennially

	1.7.6) Compile policy briefs on regional and continental reports.	Continental and regional	RECs	a) Policy briefs per REC. b) One continental policy brief	i) 1 policy brief per REC. ii) 1 continental brief.	All targets	i) Biennially ii) Biennially
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Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk PoA Target 2: Increase integration of DRR in regional and national sustainable development, and climate change adaptation frameworks, mechanisms and processes PoA Target 5: Substantially increase the number of regional networks or partnerships for knowledge management and capacity development, including specialized regional centers and networks							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of Implementation	Lead Institution/ Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDR R Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
2.1) Enhancing coordination mechanisms and DRR institutional capacities at continental, regional, sub-regional, national and sub-national level.	2.1.1) Support to continental, regional, sub-regional, national and sub-national level organisations to accelerate risk informed development across and within sectors.	Continental, REC, national	AUC, UNDRR, AfDB, WB, RECs, MS	a) Strengthen DRR institutionalisation in AUC and RECs b) Capacity development schemes for training AUC, RECs and member states' staff operational.	i) All AUC and REC sectors ii) One training intervention per AUC and REC per year	F-6, F-7	i) Dec 2023 ii) Annually

	2.1.2) Convene biennial Africa Regional Platform for DRR and AWGDRR.	Continental	AUC, UNDRR	a) Biennial Africa Regional Platform is convened. b) Biannual AWGDRR is convened.	i) One biennial platform ii) One biannual AWGDRR.	All targets	ii) Biennially ii) Biannually
	2.1.3) Convene sub-regional DRR Platforms.	Regional	RECs, AUC, MS, Partner organisations	a) Biennial REC DRR Platforms are convened. b) Annual national DRR Platforms are convened and supported where needed.	i) One biennial REC platform ii) One annual national DRR platform per MS..	All targets	i) Biennially ii) Annually
2.2 Gender and Inclusion Mainstreaming in DRR	2.2.1) Operationalisation of Gender and DRM Platform	Continental	AUC and Africa Risk Capacity (ARC)	a) Increase in Gender sensitive DRM policies	i) One gender sensitive policy per MS	G-5, F-7 – F-8.	i) Dec 2022
	2.2.2) Promote inclusion of women, children, youth, elderly and other vulnerable groups.	Continental, Regional and National	AUC and AYAB, RECs and MS UN Agencies, International, regional and national organisations	a) Women, youth, children and other vulnerable groups are members of DRR/M platforms and	i) At least 20% of platforms constitute women, youth and vulnerable groups	G-5, F-7 – F-8.	i) Dec 2023

				other DRR/M structures			
	2.2.3) Increase participation of women, youth and other stakeholders in DRR/M activities.	Continental, regional and national	AUC, RECs, MS, UNDRR, UN Agencies, International, regional and national organisations	<p>a) At least 50% of continental, regional and national DRR/M structures are women.</p> <p>b) At least 25% of continental, regional and national DRR/M structures are youth.</p> <p>c) At least 10% of continental, regional and national DRR/M structures are differently abled people.</p>	<p>i) 50% of continental, regional and national DRR/M structures are women.</p> <p>ii) 25% of continental, regional and national DRR/M structures are youth.</p> <p>iii) 10% of continental, regional and national DRR/M structures are differently abled people.</p>	G-5, F-7 – F-8.	<p>i) Dec 2025</p> <p>ii) Dec 2025</p> <p>iii) Dec 2025</p>
	2.2.4) Formulate gender-responsive DRR policies, strategies, plans and legal frameworks in line with the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement, SDGs and the New Urban Agenda to ensure risk-	Continental, regional and national	AUC, MS, RECs, ICPs.	a) RECs and MS disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policies includes a focus on	i) All MS	G-5; F-7 – F-8.	i) Nov 2024

	responsive development.			gender, age and disability sensitivity. b) New DRR, gender, age and disability policies at REC and MS level.	ii) All MS		ii) Nov 2024
2.3) Transboundary disaster risk reduction	2.3.1) Develop and implement a common understanding and approach to address regional and trans-boundary disaster risk concerns.	Regional, continental	RECs, AUC, MS	a) Annual regional risk reviews occur. b) Cross boundary technical and scientific cooperation and information sharing is evident. c) Common operating procedures are developed, shared, understood and used by all role-players. d) Functioning multi-hazard early warning	i) One risk review per REC ii) Information sharing per REC via DRMICS (see 1.4.3) iii) Common operating procedures per REC iv) MHEWS per REC	G2 – G-5	i) Annually ii) July 2023 iii) Dec 2023 iv) Dec 2025

				systems (see 4.2)			
	2.3.2) Establish regional frameworks for development of regional disaster-resilient health infrastructure and public health systems.	Continental and Regional	AUC (including CDC), RECs, MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Continental and Regional legal and statutory instruments for public health, where needed have been developed and implemented. b) Regional sub-structures for public health have been established and are functioning. c) Regional frameworks for disaster resilient health systems have been determined and enhanced. d) Improved coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Continental and Regional legal and statutory instruments for public health ii) Regional sub-structures for public health in each REC iii) Regional frameworks for disaster resilient health systems per REC. iv) Trans-boundary 	E-1 – E2; F-1 – F8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) July 2023 ii) July 2023 iii) Dec 2023 iv) July 20234

				and Trans-boundary management of public health risks.	management of public health risks as part of regional platforms.		
	2.3.3) Develop and implement a voluntary Peer Review Mechanism (PRM) amongst RECs and MS for knowledge sharing.	Continental and Regional	AUC, RECs, MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Baseline study of PRMs for DRR has been undertaken. b) The modalities/guidelines of the PRM have been adopted. c) The PRM is implemented with evidence of at least five peer reviews per REC per year. d) PRM reports are presented to the Ministerial Conference(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Baseline study ii) Adopted guidelines iii) Five peer reviews per REC per year iv) PRM reports 	F1 - F5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) March 2022 ii) May 2022 iii) July 2023 iv) Annually
2.4) Sub-national/Local level disaster risk reduction	2.4.1) Establish/strengthen multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral national and local platforms that are gender responsive and	National	MS, AUC, RECs, UNDRR, UN Agencies, International, regional and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reported increase in multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Annual national and sub-national DRR/M platforms in each MS 	F1 - F5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Annually

	inclusive, with the participation of local community representatives and other stakeholders.		national organisations	national and sub-national DRR/M platforms.			
	2.4.2) Decentralise decision-making and resources to catalyse disaster risk reduction actions at the sub-national/ local level.	National	MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase in Sub-national/local bylaws, policies, plans and/or strategies which enforce DRR at sub-national/local level. b) Reported increase in formal/statutory sub-national/local DRR/M structures. c) Budgetary and resources allocation for DRR/M at local level (See 3.1 and 3.2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) 40 MS ii) All MS iii) All MS 	E-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Dec 2024 ii) Biennially iii) Annually
	2.4.3) Develop the leadership and capacity of sub-national/local	National	MS	a) Capacity development initiatives at	i) Professional development courses in all MS.	F-7 – F-8.	i) July 2023

	authorities to work with community structures, civil society and other local partners to advance local DRM.			sub-national/local level. b) Annual advocacy programmes e.g. annual IDDRR Day are conducted at local levels.	ii) IDDRR Day in all MS		ii) Annually
	2.4.4) Increase participation of local actors, community based organisation(CBOs) traditional leadership in DRR/M activities.	National	MS	a) Local actors are members of national DRM platforms and other national DRM structures.	i) At least 50% of local DRR/M structures are women. ii) At least 25% of local DRR/M structures are youth/children. At least 10% of local DRR/M structures are differently abled people.	G-5; F-7 – F-8.	i) Dec 2025 ii) Dec 2025 iii) Dec 2025
2.5) Strategic, institutional, operational, conceptual and financial policy coherence among disaster risk reduction (DRR),	2.5.1) Increase, assess, amend and update all outdated regional, national and local statutory and regulatory DRR frameworks, plans and strategies in line with the SFDRR and	Continental, Regional and National	AUC, RECs, UNDRR MS, UN Agencies, International, regional and national organisations	a) Substantial increase of sub-national DRR strategies and plans linked to sustainable development	i) All MS	E-1 – E-2	i) Dec 2024

climate change adaptation (CCA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	PoA, Paris Agreement, SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.			planning and resilience building.			
2.6) Mainstreaming DRR in development planning.	2.6.1) Mainstream DRR and CCA in relevant policies, strategies, programmes and plans.	Continental, Regional, and National	AUC, UN agencies, RECs and MS.	a) Various entry points for policy coherence (such as resilience) have been identified and is being used to guide efforts.	i) All MS	E-1 – E-2; F-1 – F-7	i) July 2024
	2.6.2) Cross-sectoral stakeholder involvement and efficient knowledge management through improved data and information for policy coherence.	Regional, National	RECs, MS	a) Formal and structured stakeholder interaction of practitioners (such as peer learning exchanges).	i) One peer learning exchange per REC	F-6 – F-7	i) July 2024
	2.6.3) Increase the integration of disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change adaptation across	Regional, National	RECs, MS	a) Evidence of DRR and CCA mainstreaming across sectors and departments through development	i) All RECs	E-1 – E-2	i) May 2023

	sectors, emphasising local government.			<p>planning and programming.</p> <p>b) DRR and CCA is integrated in local level development planning, linked to budget allocations based on risk assessment and analysis.</p>	ii) All MS		ii) Dec 2023
	2.6.4) Development of Guidelines for mainstreaming DRR for integrating DRR, CCA and Sustainable Development	Regional, national	RECs, MS	<p>a) Guidelines for integrating CCA, DRR and Sustainable development are implemented.</p> <p>b) Plan, strategies, programmes to use identified entry points for integration.</p>	<p>i) Guidelines developed at regional and MS level.</p> <p>ii) Entry points identified at REC and MS level</p>	E-1 – E-2	<p>i) Dec 2023</p> <p>ii) July 2024</p>
	2.6.5) Enable and ensure the participation of various stakeholders from government, civil society, private sector	National	MS	a) Involvement of multiple stakeholders in mainstreamin	i) All MS	E-1 – E-2; F-7	i) Continuous

	and partnerships and networks in multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral national and local platforms.			g DRR, with evidence in development planning.			
	2.6.6) Raise risk awareness for understanding the link between DRR/CCA and development.	National	MS, RECs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Risk assessments and analyses take into consideration aspects of environmental and social impact assessments, linked to development planning. b) DRR/CCA and development integration is addressed in awareness and education. c) Monitoring and evaluation of current and new development interventions are risk aware. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) All RECs and MS ii) All RECs and MS iii) All RECs and MS 	F4 – F-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Continuous ii) Continuous iii) Continuous

	2.6.7) Conduct budgeting and expenditure analysis to determine linkages between DRR, CCA and development.	National	MS, RECs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tracking DRR and CCA funding at MS level. b) Budgeting and expenditure analysis ensures the integration of DRR, CCA and development through various financial instruments. c) Opportunities to use climate finance for DRR have been identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) DRR budget line item in all MS and RECs ii) Financial instruments for DRR/CCA and development integration in all MS. iii) 50% of MS access climate funds and incorporate DRR. 	F-1 – F6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Dec 2022 ii) Dec. 2023 iii) Dec 2023
	2.6.8) Establish reporting mechanism for tracking DRR and CCA financing.	National	MS RECs, AUC, UN Agencies, International, regional and national organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reporting mechanism have been established. b) Budget tagging system for DRR and CCA is established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Budget reporting and tagging system in all MS. 	F-1 – F6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Dec 2024
	2.6.9) Mobilise private and public resources for DRR, CCA and	National	MS, private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Public and private resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) 10% increase in DRR/CCA funding. 	F-1 – F6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Dec 2023

	development integration.			mobilisation take into account/emphasise the linkages between DRR, CCA and development.			
	2.6.10) Risk financing and transfers at source identifies DRR, CCA and development linkages.	Continental, Regional and National	AUC, RECs MS, ICPs	a) Better coordination between donor/funders .	i) Joint projects and budgeting.	F-1 – F6	i) Dec 2023
2.7) Regional networks/partnerships	2.7.1) Identify networks/partnerships in DRR.	Continental, regional and national	AUC, RECs, MS	a) Inventory of regional and sub-regional networks/partnerships b) Inventory of PPP in DRR.	i) Inventory per REC ii) Inventory per REC	F-1 – F6, G-5	i) July 2023 ii) July 2023
	2.7.2) Support and enhance existing networks/partnerships	Continental, regional and national	AUC, RECs, MS	a) Sustainability of networks/partnerships	i) One DRR network per REC	F-1 – F7, G-5	i) Dec 2023
	2.7.3) Establish new networks/partnerships in DRR	Continental, regional and national	RECs, MS	a) Number of new networks and partnerships established.	i) One new regional network per REC, two new national networks per MS.	F-1 – F7	i) Dec 2024
2.8) Regional DRM centres	2.8.1) Specialised regional technical, research and academic	Regional	RECs	a) Inventory of specialised regional	i) Inventory per REC.	F-7 – F-8	i) July 2022

	centres has been identified.			technical, research and academic centres. b) Identified priority centres.	ii) At least three per REC.		ii) Sept 2022
	2.8.2) Support and enhance priority centres.	Regional	RECs, MS	c) Programming and resources/budgetary support of existing centres in line with continental research and capacity development needs.	i) Budget per Centre	F-7 – F-8	i) Dec 2022

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience							
PoA Target 3: Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of Implementation	Lead Institution/ Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
3.1) International, continental and Regional funding mechanisms.	3.1.1) Identify various funds for the continent and in	Continental	AUC, RECs	a) Harmonized tool across RECs for the Inventory	i) Inventory for AUC and per REC	F-1 – F6	i) Dec 2022

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience							
PoA Target 3: Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of Implementation	Lead Institution/ Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
	RECs for DRR, CCA and resilience.			b) Inventory of CCA/DRR/Resilience funds and their extent types and amounts of funding.			
	3.1.2) Identify and assess funding gaps.	Continental, Regional, national	AUC, RECs, MS	a) Funding gap challenges and opportunities in relation to DRR commitments and available resources at regional and national level has been determined.	i) All funding gaps challenges and opportunities identified and assessed.	F-1 – F6	i) Jan 2023
	3.1.3 Strengthening capacity to access existing and alternative sources of funds.	Continental, Regional, National	AUC, RECs, MS	a) Capacity building needs identified b) Capacity building programs are developed and implemented c) Capacity to access the funds is strengthened	i) Capacity building programmes per REC and selected MS	F-4– F6	i) Dec 2025
	3.1.4) Develop statutes and	Continental and Regional	AUC, RECs	a) Continental and regional DRR/CCA	i) One continental	F-1 – F6	i) Dec 2025

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience							
PoA Target 3: Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of Implementation	Lead Institution/ Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
	<p>funding arrangements for sub-regional, RECs and continental funding mechanisms/funds.</p>			<p>and Resilience Funds are operational.</p> <p>b) At least 1% of all regional development assistance budgets are allocated to DRR/M activities, programmes and projects.</p>	<p>and one fund per REC</p> <p>ii) All development assistance budgets.</p>		<p>ii) Dec 2025</p>
<p>3.2) Domestic funding for DRR/CCA and resilience.</p>	<p>3.2.1) Develop appropriate incentive frameworks and an enabling environment that induce private investments and reduce vulnerability of populations most at risk.</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>MS, ARC, AUC, RECs, private sector, CSOs.</p>	<p>a) National incentive frameworks for private sector investment in DRR and resilience.</p> <p>b) Inclusive social protection mechanisms are in place and operational.</p> <p>c) Increased domestic allocations for DRR which can be tracked.</p> <p>d) Insurance instruments in</p>	<p>i) All MS</p> <p>ii) All MS</p> <p>iii) All MS</p> <p>iv) All MS</p>	<p>F-1 – F6</p>	<p>i) Dec 2024</p> <p>ii) Dec 2025</p> <p>iii) Dec 2023</p> <p>iv) Dec 2023</p>

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience							
PoA Target 3: Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of Implementation	Lead Institution/ Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
				place for disaster risk transfer, sharing and retention.			
	3.2.2) Improve the allocating and use of domestic resources invested in DRR across various programmes and sectors.	National	MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) At least 1% of all national development budgets are allocated to DRR/M activities, programmes and projects. b) Institutionalise a tagging and tracking system for DRR expenditures. c) Guidelines for investing in DRR across sectors based on risk sensitive budget analysis. d) Local level investment in disaster risk reduction and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) All MS ii) All MS iii) All MS iv) All MS 	F-1 – F6; G-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Dec 2024 ii) Dec 2023 iii) July 2024 iv) June 2024

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience							
PoA Target 3: Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of Implementation	Lead Institution/ Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
				climate change adaptation.			
	3.2.3) Allocate DRR investments at local level and strengthen capacity to engage with communities at risk..	National	MS	a) At least 1% of local level development budgets are allocated specifically for DRR/M activities, programmes and projects.	i) All MS	F-1 – F7	i) Dec 2024
	3.2.4) Develop tools for MS self-assessment to determine current direct domestic sources of DRR funding (including prevention, disaster response and climate financing).	Continental and regional	AUC, RECs MS, Private sector, UN Agencies, International, regional and national organisations	a) Sources of domestic DRR funding (such as national and sub-national budgets; national disaster (and response), contingency and resilience funds; bonds; reserves; insurance; taxes; debt/loan-financing; and social protection) have been identified.	i) All MS ii) All MS	F-5	i) Dec 2023 ii) July 2024

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience							
PoA Target 3: Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of Implementation	Lead Institution/ Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Sub-national risk sensitive budget analysis. c) Private sector sources of domestic DRR funding have been identified (such as PPPs, insurance, bonds, philanthropic and civil society contributions). 	iii) All MS		iii) Dec 2023
	3.2.5) Include DRR as budget line item for tracking and monitoring.	National	MS, RECs	a) DRR as budget line item for tracking and monitoring has been established (e.g OECD-DAC DRR marker).	i) All MS	F-1 – F7	i) Dec 2022
3.3) Multi-sectoral domestic funding	3.3.1) Identify (and exploit) alternative funding, entry points/channels for domestic funding for DRR.	National	MS, RECs, Private sector	a) Alternative funding of DRR through all government departments, agencies' and level of government's budgets as well as DRR investments	i) All MS	F-1 – F7	i) July 2023

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience							
PoA Target 3: Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of Implementation	Lead Institution/ Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
				<p>have been identified.</p> <p>b) Opportunities for integrated DRR funding have been identified.</p> <p>c) National sustainable development and climate change funding entry points which contribute to DRR have been identified.</p> <p>d) Private sector involvement and leadership in business resilience and DRR.</p>	<p>ii) All MS</p> <p>iii) All MS</p> <p>iv) All MS</p>		<p>ii) July 2023</p> <p>iii) Dec 2022</p> <p>iv) Dec 2024</p>
3.4) Alternative funding	3.4.1) Decouple disaster response connotation to domestic DRR funding.	National	ICPs, RECs, MS	a) DRR funding does not form part of/come from disaster response and rehabilitation funding.	i) All MS	F-1 – F7	i) Dec 2025

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience							
PoA Target 3: Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of Implementation	Lead Institution/ Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
	3.4.2) Undertake cost benefit analyses of DRR to inform public and private investment plans	National	MS	a) National DRR investment plans. b) Increased private sector funding for resilience building.	i) All MS ii) All MS	F-1 – F7	i) Dec 2023 ii) Dec 2024
	3.4.3) Adapt national and sub-national government, institutions, policies and plans to focus on direct DRR financing.	National	MS, Private sector	a) Integrated development and operational planning with DRR at national and sub-national level. b) Social protection mechanisms/social safety nets emphasise DRR through development. c) Enhanced micro-finance and micro-insurance instruments for most at-risk groups.	i) 50% of all MS ii) 50% of all MS iii) 50% of all MS	E-1 – E-2; F-1 – F7	i) March 2023 ii) Dec 2024 iii) July 2024
	3.4.4) Engage/enhance national insurance	National	MS, Private sector	a) Increase in the number of, and access to private and public sector	i) 75% of all MS	F-1 – F7	i) Dec 2024

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience							
PoA Target 3: Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of Implementation	Lead Institution/ Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
	instruments for DRR.			insurance instruments.			

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction							
AND							
PoA Target 4: Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and, response, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of implementation	Lead Institution /Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
4.1) Preparedness and contingency planning	4.1.1) Prepare/ update disaster preparedness and contingency plans at local, national and regional levels with a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach.	Regional and National	AUC, RECs, MS, UN agencies, private sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase in number of regional disaster preparedness and response strategies. b) Increase in continental and regional institutions, networks and forums for research, innovation and scientific solutions, incorporating traditional knowledge, for preparedness, response and recovery. c) Annual preparation and update of contingency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) One per REC ii) As per 1.2 and 1.4 iii) ALL MS 	G-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) July 2022 ii) July 2023 iii) Annually

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction AND PoA Target 4: Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and, response, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of implementation	Lead Institution /Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
				plans, in line with regional, national and local consultations.			
	4.1.2) Comprehensive and accessible service and referral mechanisms to promote specific needs of women and children, the elderly, people with disabilities and other at-risk populations.	National	MS	a) DRR/M mechanisms and services for at-risk groups are developed and implemented (e.g. at community centres, community groups, local DRM centres.) b) DRM volunteers actively involved in preparedness services for at-risk groups.	i) All MS ii) All MS	G-5	i) Dec 2024 ii) Dec 2023
4.2) Establish continental MHEWS and Early Action Situation/Coordination centre.	4.2.1) Establish situation room	Continental	AUC	a) Continental MHEWS-EA Situation room operational	i) Continental MHEWS-EA Situation room at AUC level	G-5	i) Dec 2022
	4.2.2) Development of continental	Continental	AUC	a) Institutional framework for MHEWS and Early Action	i) Framework for AUC	G-5	i) Dec 2022

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction AND PoA Target 4: Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and, response, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of implementation	Lead Institution /Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
	institutional frameworks						
	4.2.3) Development of SOPs.	Continental	AUC	a) SOPs	i) All SOPs for MHEWS and EA	G-5	i) Dec 2022
4.3) Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems	4.3.1) Mechanisms for mutual cooperation and standardisation between regions and MS.	Regional and national	RECs, MS	a) Regional mechanisms for mutual cooperation towards MHEWS between RECs and MS have been developed. b) Development and implementation of MHEWS has been standardised across RECs and MS. c) MHEWS are risk informed with linkages to national EWS.	i) One regional mechanism per REC ii) All RECs and MS iii) All MS	G-1, G-2	i) July 2023 ii) Dec 2024 iii) July 2025
	4.3.2) Strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) to ensure last-mile accessibility by those most at-risk.	Regional and National	RECs, MS	a) Increase in the number of regional and national MHEWS. b) MHEWS ensures last mile accessibility for communities most at-risk.	i) One MHEWS per REC and MS ii) All MS	G-1 – G6	i) Dec 2024 ii) Dec 2024

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction AND PoA Target 4: Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and, response, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of implementation	Lead Institution /Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
				c) MHEWS consider indigenous knowledge and systems.	iii) All MS		iii) Dec 2025
4.4) Response mechanisms and mechanisms for cooperation	4.4.1) Develop effective regional response and recovery mechanisms to respond to and recover from trans-boundary disasters.	Regional	RECs, MS, AUC, ICPs, donors, private sector	<p>a) Regional emergency operations centres (EOCs) have been implemented.</p> <p>b) Mutual aid agreements between RECs have been developed and operationalised.</p> <p>c) Regional standards for response and recovery are developed and implemented (e.g. Incident Management/Command Systems linked to EOCs).</p> <p>d) Joint disaster preparedness and response interventions among MS and RECs.</p> <p>e) Annual testing of preparedness plans, response and post-</p>	<p>i) EOCs in all RECs</p> <p>ii) All RECs</p> <p>iii) All RECs</p> <p>iv) All MS and RECs</p> <p>v) All MS and RECs</p>	G-4 – G6	<p>i) Dec 2022</p> <p>ii) Dec 2023</p> <p>iii) July 2024</p> <p>iv) July 2024</p> <p>v) Annually</p>

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

AND

PoA Target 4: Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and, response, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms

Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of implementation	Lead Institution /Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
				disaster recovery mechanisms. f) Partnerships with donors, ICP and the private sector to strengthen national post-disaster response management capacities. g) Regional transit of humanitarian resources, including stockpiling, is identified and developed. h) Development of regional capacity in maritime disaster response and preparedness, including regional Search and Rescue drill exercises for maritime incidents	vi) At least one partnership per REC vii) All RECs viii) All RECs		vi) Dec 2023 vii) June 2024 viii) Dec 2023
	4.4.2) Establish and strengthen national emergency	National	MS	a) Emergency communication systems and channels of communication	i) All MS	G-5	i) Dec 2024

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction AND PoA Target 4: Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and, response, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of implementation	Lead Institution /Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
	preparedness, response and recovery support and coordination mechanisms, capacities and facilities, including coordination centres.			<p>established (national to local level).</p> <p>b) Common Incident Management/Command System (IMS) has been developed.</p> <p>c) Multi-sectoral and stakeholder capacity development in IMS.</p> <p>d) Annual simulation exercises at national level coordinated by IMS.</p> <p>e) At least 10% of disaster response funds allocated towards DRR.</p>	<p>ii) All MS</p> <p>iii) All MS</p> <p>iv) All MS</p> <p>v) All MS</p>		<p>ii) Dec 2023</p> <p>iii) Dec 2023</p> <p>iv) Annually</p> <p>v) Dec 2023</p>
	4.4.3) Establish and strengthen multidisciplinary local emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms.	National	MS	<p>a) National IMS standard is implemented at sub-national and local level.</p> <p>b) Annual simulation exercises at local level coordinated by IMS.</p> <p>c) Sub-national disaster risk management plans include early warning,</p>	<p>i) All MS</p> <p>ii) All MS</p> <p>ii) All MS</p>	G4 – G6	<p>i) Dec 2023</p> <p>ii) Annually</p> <p>iii) Dec 2023</p>

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

AND

PoA Target 4: Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and, response, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms

Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of implementation	Lead Institution /Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
				response coordination, evacuation plans, stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities. d) Local systems of community disaster risk management volunteers are established. e) Active involvement of volunteer corps in DRR, disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.	iii) All MS iv) All MS		iii) July 2023 iv) Dec 2023
	4.4.4) Promote the use of indigenous knowledge, institutions and practices in needs-based preparedness planning and response management.	National	MS	a) Evidence of the use of indigenous knowledge in early warning, preparedness planning and response.	i) 75% of all MS	G-4	i) July 2023

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction AND PoA Target 4: Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and, response, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of implementation	Lead Institution /Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
4.5) Risk sensitive post-disaster recovery and reconstruction and “Build Back Better”	4.5.1) Develop national building codes, urban development plans and retrofitting plans in line with disaster risk profile.	National	MS	a) National enforced building codes.	i) 75% of all MS	G-5	i) Dec 2023
	4.5.2) Develop and implement post-trauma programmes.	National	MS	a) Post-trauma programmes focussing on at-risk groups.	i) All MS	G-4, G5	i) Dec 2022
	4.5.3) Implement Post-disaster reconstruction programmes that focus on building resilience livelihoods.	National	MS	a) Enhanced resilience through reconstruction programmes.	i) All MS	G-4	i) July 2024
	4.5.4) Foster Public-private-partnerships for recovery and reconstruction.	National	MS, private sector	a) Private sector involvement in recovery and reconstruction. b) Partnerships promote inclusive recovery and reconstruction.	i) All MS ii) All MS	G-5	i) Dec 2023 ii) Dec 2023

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction AND PoA Target 4: Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and, response, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms							
Strategic areas of intervention	Key activities	Level of implementation	Lead Institution /Organisation	Results	Targets	PoA/SFDRR Targets to which they contribute	Timeframe
	4.5.5) Mainstream ecosystems-based approaches through transboundary cooperation for resilience building.	Regional and national	MS, RECs	a) Eco-DRR in reconstruction, recovery and development planning.	i) 75% of all MS	G-5	ii) July 2023