Under the framework of the African Drought Risk and Development Network (ADDN), the United Nations Development Programme - Drylands Development Centre (UNDP-DDC) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction’s (UNISDR) Regional Office for Africa, are jointly organizing the 5th Africa Drought Adaptation Forum (ADA5) in Arusha, Tanzania, 11–12 February 2013.

The ADA5 will feature methods and tools which measure the impact of drought risk reduction practices across the region. It will also provide practical examples regarding resilience building and cost-effectiveness of drought risk reduction measures.

The ADA5 will be held back to back with the Fourth Africa Regional Platform for DRR. African government Focal Points for DRR will be invited to attend both fora along with experts from UN agencies, NGOs, academic and technical institutions, national, regional intergovernmental institutions and the Africa Union.

Contact

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Venue

Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge
Arusha, Tanzania

11th –15th February 2013

More information
http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/events/30143
Global Agenda in Africa

Signing up to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), African governments have committed to disaster risk reduction.

Supported by UNISDR, the African Union Commission, building on the outcomes from the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, the Cancun Adaptation Framework (2010) and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, engages private sector partners, climate service centers, youth and women groups, and academic networks to develop Africa’s disaster resilience and support sustainable development. The African Regional Economic Commissions and African Governments are working with a wide range of UN, Civil Society and Donor Agencies to build regional capacity for early warning, disaster preparedness planning and cross-border coordination. African governments have also strongly invested in Disaster Risk Reduction institutional and legal frameworks, which are now widely in place.

Post 2015 Global Agenda

In addition, the African disaster risk reduction community has initiated consultations for a successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action in 2015. As constraints to protect development investments and livelihoods still exist, Africa’s strong input into the Post-HFA Consultations is as critical as ever.

The 4th Africa Regional Platform on DRR

The African Union Commission and UNISDR invite interested parties to the 4th Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction which will take place in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania from 13-15 February alongside the 5th Africa Drought Adaptation Forum from 11-12 February 2013.

Main objectives

- To monitor progress by risk managers and partners in the implementation of the Extended Programme of Action for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2005-2015;
- To share information, expertise, lessons and tools to accelerate progress;
- To facilitate discussion and recommendations for the post 2015 disaster risk agenda for Africa; and
- To review the Africa position for the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva from 19 to 23 May 2013.

The Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction will serve as a major building block to inform the processes leading to a HFA2 framework. It requires leveraging the strong links between international and regional discussions on post-2015 sustainable development goals and disaster risk reduction.

Your action on the ARP outcomes and recommendations are the catalyst for a resilient future.

Africa: Driving Resilience to Disasters

The Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, which was used as the blueprint to develop the global disaster risk reduction plan, the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA), was developed in a joint initiative by the AUC, NEPAD, AfDB and UNISDR Africa. It was adopted by the 10th Meeting of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) from 26-30 June 2004.

The Programme of Action for implementation of the strategy was adopted in December 2004, and revised in 2010, to fit new challenges facing Africa. With global warming affecting agriculture and livelihoods in a continent, where agriculture contributes 50% of total exports and 21% of total GDP, it is evident that long-term action must lead to development policies, which integrate climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and poverty reduction.

Introduction

Drawing on experiences from the famines of the mid-1980s, Africa played a strong role in ensuring that prevention and risk management were given high priority at the World Conference on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 20 years ago. This was indeed early recognition that disaster impacts slow down, distort and undermine goals for the development of communities.