6th Session of Africa Regional Platform & 5th High Level Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction

Programme

AfRP
22-25 November 2016, Mauritius
Implementing the Sendai Framework in Africa

WITH SUPPORT FROM

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme at a Glance ................................................................. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Venue ........................................................................... 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule ......................................................................................... 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept Note .................................................................................. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Consultations .............................................................. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary Sessions ........................................................................... 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Event: World Tsunami Awareness Day ................................... 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Sessions ........................................................................... 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side Events .................................................................................... 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical Information ...................................................................... 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Programme at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGISTRATION</strong></td>
<td>10:00-18:00</td>
<td>08:00-17:00</td>
<td>08:00-17:00</td>
<td>08:00-12:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OFFICIAL SEGMENT &amp; PLENARY SESSIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Hibiscus Ballroom]</td>
<td>Official Opening: Africa Regional Platform 14:00 – 16:00</td>
<td>Plenary 1: Understanding disaster risk 09:00 – 10:30</td>
<td>Summary of Discussions 08:30 – 09:00</td>
<td>Official Opening: Ministerial Segment 09:45 – 10:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plenary 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance 11:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Plenary 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness 09:00 – 10:30</td>
<td>Procedural Items 10:15 – 11:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plenary 3: Investing in DRR for resilience 15:30 – 17:00</td>
<td>Special Event: ‘World Tsunami Awareness Day’ 14:00 – 15:30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministerial Statements 11:15 – 13:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Informal Plenary 17:30 – 18:15</td>
<td>Closing Plenary 16:00 – 17:30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Update on Regional Initiatives 14:30 – 15:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WORKING SESSIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WS 1: Integrating DRR and Health, 14:00-15:00, Hibiscus</td>
<td>WS 2: One UN for DRR 11:00 – 12:30, Hibiscus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adoption of Outcome Documents 15:30 – 17:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WS 3: Monitoring Sendai Framework, 11:00-12:30, Barracuda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[EXHIBITIONS, PREPARATORY CONSULTATIONS, SIDE EVENTS]</td>
<td></td>
<td>SE 05: 14:00-15:00, Iris</td>
<td>SE 08: 09:30-10:30, Frangipani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DRR Exhibition 22-25 November, Foyer</td>
<td>SE 06: 14:00-15:00, Frangipani</td>
<td>SE 09: 11:00-12:00, Iris</td>
<td>SE 10: 14:00-15:00, Barracuda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONFERENCE VENUE

InterContinental Mauritius Resort Balaclava Fort, Mauritius

MAIN CONFERENCE VENUE

1. Hibiscus Ballroom (Plenary Hall)
2. Frangipani Boardroom
3. Barracuda Boardroom
4. Iris Boardroom
5. Jasmine Boardroom

OTHER CONFERENCE ROOMS

1. Barracuda Boardroom
2. PS 1223 – Arsenal
3. PS 1323 – Grand Baie
4. PS 1423 – Ria Villa
5. PS 1523 – Chamarel
6. PS 1623 – Goodlands
7. PS 1723 – Kris Villa
8. PS 1823 – Phoenix

http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp
isdr.afrp@unisdr.unon.org
# SCHEDULE

## Accreditation and Registration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21-Nov</td>
<td>10:00 – 18:00</td>
<td>Location:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-Nov</td>
<td>08:00 – 17:00</td>
<td>Reception Desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Nov</td>
<td>08:00 – 17:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-Nov</td>
<td>08:00 – 17:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-Nov</td>
<td>08:00 – 12:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## DAY 0: 21 November - Pre-Conference Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNISDR: Media Orientation (Closed)</td>
<td>09:00 – 16:30</td>
<td>Iris Boardroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN: Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development (Closed) – 20-21 November</td>
<td></td>
<td>Barracuda Boardroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## DAY 1: Tuesday, 22 November

### Preparatory Consultations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Economic Communities</td>
<td>09:00 – 12:30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East African Community (EAC)</td>
<td></td>
<td>PS 1223 – Arsenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS)</td>
<td></td>
<td>PS 1323 – Ria Villa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS)</td>
<td></td>
<td>PS 1423 – Chamarel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)</td>
<td></td>
<td>PS 1523 – Goodlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern African Development Community (SADC)</td>
<td></td>
<td>PS 1623 – Kristina Villa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentarians</td>
<td></td>
<td>PS 1823 – Phoenix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td>Orchid Boardroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Society: NGOs / Community Practitioners</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom – 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
<td>Frangipani Boardroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Technology, and Academic Community</td>
<td></td>
<td>Barracuda Boardroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Iris Boardroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jasmine Boardroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Lunch                                                                  | 12:30 – 14:00 |                   |

### Opening Ceremony

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photo Session</td>
<td>16:00 – 16:30</td>
<td>Conference Entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Conference (Closed)</td>
<td>16:30 – 17:30</td>
<td>Orchid Boardroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE 1: Leveraging the Potential of Regional Cooperation for Disaster Resilience</td>
<td>16:30 – 17:30</td>
<td>Barracuda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE 2: Resilience in the post-2015 frameworks</td>
<td>16:30 – 17:30</td>
<td>Iris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE 3: Strengthening S&amp;T and Academic Engagement in Implementing the Yaoundé Framework in Africa</td>
<td>16:30 – 17:30</td>
<td>Frangipani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Website and Contact Information

- [www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp](http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp)
- [isdr.afrp@unisdr.unon.org](mailto:isdr.afrp@unisdr.unon.org)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY 2: Wednesday, 23 November</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plenary 1: Understanding disaster risk</td>
<td>09:00 – 10:30</td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Break</td>
<td>10:30 – 11:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</td>
<td>11:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>12:30 – 14:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WS 1: Integrating disaster risk reduction and health</td>
<td>14:00 – 15:00</td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE 4: The Disaster Risk Financing Challenge on the African Continent</td>
<td>14:00 – 15:00</td>
<td>Barracuda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE 5: Risk-sensitive urbanisation: Implementing the Sendai Framework at the Local Level</td>
<td>14:00 – 15:00</td>
<td>Iris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE 6: Underpinning sustainable development in Uganda - The practical application of risk assessments</td>
<td>14:00 – 15:00</td>
<td>Frangipani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Break</td>
<td>15:00 – 15:30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience</td>
<td>15:30 – 17:00</td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal Plenary: Africa Talks</td>
<td>17:30 – 18:15</td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY 3: Thursday, 24 November</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Discussions</td>
<td>08:30 – 09:00</td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</td>
<td>09:00 – 10:30</td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE 7 : Expérience Algérienne dans La Gestion des Risqué de Catastrophes</td>
<td>09:30 – 10:30</td>
<td>Iris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE 8: Resetting the unfinished agenda on migration health: Focus on Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>09:30 – 10:30</td>
<td>Frangipani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Break</td>
<td>10:30 – 11:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WS 2: One UN for disaster risk reduction</td>
<td>11:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WS 3: Monitoring the Sendai Framework</td>
<td>11:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Barracuda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE 9: Partnering to end drought emergencies: A climate change Adaptation and Ecosystem Management Focus</td>
<td>11:00 – 12:00</td>
<td>Iris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>12:30 – 14:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Event: World Tsunami Awareness Day</td>
<td>14:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE 10: Towards operationalizing the Sendai Framework in Sub-Saharan Africa - Launching the Africa DRM Strategy of the World Bank</td>
<td>14:00 – 15:00</td>
<td>Barracuda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Break</td>
<td>15:30 – 16:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary: Draft Outcomes [Declaration, Africa Programme of Action, and Africa Position for the Global Platform 2017]</td>
<td>16:00 – 17:30</td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception hosted by the Government of Mauritius</td>
<td>18:30 – 20:30</td>
<td>Venue TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 4: Friday, 25 Nov - MINISTERIAL SEGMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Level Breakfast Meeting [By invitation only]</td>
<td>07:30 – 09:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Opening Ceremony</td>
<td>09:45 – 10:15</td>
<td>Hibiscus Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspension of Work</td>
<td>10:15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Photo</td>
<td>10:15 – 10:30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Break</td>
<td>10:15 – 11:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Resumption of Work</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Election of the Bureau</td>
<td>11:00 – 11:10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Adoption of the Agenda</td>
<td>11:10 – 11:15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Statements by AU Ministers / African Ministers</td>
<td>11:15 – 13:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>13:00 – 14:30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Update Report: Regional Initiatives</td>
<td>14:30 – 15:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Break</td>
<td>15:00 – 15:30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Report of the Drafting Committee from the Technical Segment</td>
<td>15:30 – 16:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Discussion: Programme of Action, Africa Position and Declaration</td>
<td>16:00 – 16:30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Adoption of Programme of Action, Africa Position and Declaration</td>
<td>16:30 – 17:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Closing</td>
<td>17:00 – 17:30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Conference (Closed)</td>
<td>18:00 – 19:00</td>
<td>Orchid Boardroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONCEPT NOTE

BACKGROUND

The UN Member States have reaffirmed their continued commitment to reduce disaster risk and losses by adopting the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030 at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in March 2015, Sendai, Japan. Guided by Africa’s Contribution to the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted at the 5th Session of the Africa Regional Platform and 3rd High-Level Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction in Abuja, Nigeria in May 20141 and endorsed by the African Union Executive Council in January 2015 (EX.CL/Dec.858 (XXVI)), Africa was able to speak with one voice during the intergovernmental negotiations and consultations and have its priorities and concerns reflected in the Sendai Framework.

While endorsing Africa’s contribution, the African Union Executive Council requested the African Union Commission to facilitate the review of the Programme of Action for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in line with the global post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (Sendai Framework). This is another indication of continued commitment of the African Heads of State and Government to disaster risk reduction.

Following the adoption of the Sendai Framework, the African Union Commission, Member States, Regional Economic Communities and other relevant stockholders, adopted the Yaoundé Declaration on implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa at the first continental meeting (7th Africa Working Group and 4th High-Level Meeting, July 2015, Yaoundé, Cameroon).

This was followed by the 8th Session of the African Working Group, held in February 20162 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This meeting resulted in a Summary Statement with a roadmap to facilitate the alignment of the Africa Programme of Action with the Sendai Framework and thereby pave the way towards effective implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa as a key instrument contributing to the realization of the Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want.

The outcomes of these series of consultations were consolidated at the 9th Session of Africa Working Group (Extended), 25-26 October 2016 in Livingstone, Zambia.

REGIONAL PLATFORMS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Regional Platforms on Disaster Risk Reduction are multi-stakeholder forums that were developed incrementally after the Kobe Conference 2005. While they have varying characteristics, they all share the same traits as dynamic forums for policy-makers, partners, experts and practitioners to announce initiatives, launch products, share information, promote campaigns, monitor progress and provide evidence about disaster risk reduction.

The Sendai Framework recognises the Global and Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction as key mediums for its implementation, building on the pivotal role that they have played in supporting the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. The Sendai Framework also underscores the need for the Global Platform and Regional Platforms to function as a coherent system of mechanisms in order to fully leverage the potential of collaboration across all stakeholders and sectors to provide guidance and support in implementation.

The function of the Global and Regional Platforms is identified in the Sendai Framework’s paragraphs 28 (c) and 49. In particular, they are expected to serve as instruments to:

- Forge partnerships;
- Periodically assess progress on implementation,
- Share practice and knowledge on disaster risk-informed policies, programmes and investments, including on development and climate issues;
- Promote the integration of disaster risk management in other relevant sectors;
- Contribute to the integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits.

AFRICA REGIONAL PLATFORM

The Africa Regional Platform is a biennial forum that brings together African Member States, intergovernmental organizations and development partners to review progress in the implementation of the continental and global disaster risk reduction frameworks. The Platform also enables the sharing of good practices and lessons learnt with a view to enhancing coordination, increasing awareness, and mobilizing commitments to disaster risk reduction across Africa. Five sessions of Africa Regional Platform have been convened so far.

1 http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/events/35308
2 https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/events/47853
HIGH LEVEL MEETING

The High Level Meeting of African Ministers responsible for disaster risk reduction is responsible for agreeing and adopting the outcomes of the regional platform and Africa Working Group through a Declaration, which is later submitted to the African Union Summit for endorsement. Four sessions of the High Level Meeting have been convened so far.

6TH AFRP & 5TH HIGH LEVEL MEETING

To review progress made in the domestication and implementation of the Sendai Framework and discuss and agree on follow-up actions to accelerate implementation, the African Union Commission, with support from UNISDR, will organise the 6th Session of Africa Regional Platform and the 5th High-Level Meeting in November 2016. The Platform and High Level Meeting will be hosted by the Government of Mauritius with support from the SADC Secretariat, in cooperation with the African Union Commission and UNISDR.

Theme and Outcomes

The 6th Session of the Africa Regional Platform will accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa, particularly through the alignment of the Programme of Action for implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy with the Sendai Framework, as requested by the African Union.

The agenda of the 6th Session of the Africa Regional Platform will encompass a number of areas including: monitoring and reviewing progress in implementation (including intergovernmental outputs on Sendai indicators and terminology), opportunities for learning and exchange of experiences, successes, challenges and opportunities in applying disaster risk management across sectors, status of national policies and plans for disaster risk reduction, status of risk knowledge, progress on disaster risk reduction advocacy, progress on preparedness, recovery and reconstruction under the ‘build-back-better’ approach, and risk-informed development.

A special highlight of the 6th Africa Regional Platform will be the commemoration of the first-ever World Tsunami Awareness Day.

Objectives

i. To review progress in the implementation of Sendai Framework in Africa;
ii. To discuss and agree on the Africa Programme of Action aligned with the Sendai Framework;
iii. To discuss and agree on Africa’s Position to be presented at the 5th Session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 22-26 May 2017, Cancun, Mexico.

Outcomes

i. Africa Programme of Action aligned with the Sendai Framework;
ii. Ministerial declaration and recommendations on implementation of the Africa Programme of Action;

The outcomes of the 5th High-Level Meeting will be submitted to the African Union Policy Organs for consideration and adoption during the African Union Summit in January 2017.

Participation

The Africa Regional Platform is the highest multi-stakeholder forum on disaster risk reduction in Africa. Participants include African Member State governments, Regional Economic Communities, mayors and local governments, parliamentarians, development partners including donors, United Nations, Non-Governmental Organisations, academic, scientific and technological institutions, community practitioners, persons with disabilities, youth, women’s groups, private sector, media, and other international, national and local organisations.

The participants of High Level Meeting are the ministers responsible for disaster risk reduction in African Member States, besides all platform participants (participating as observers).

Conference Structure

The Africa Regional Platform is structured around plenary and break-out sessions hosting panel discussions and roundtable discussions on topical issues. Such sessions have speakers relevant to the topic, including national disaster risk reduction focal points, parliamentarians, mayors, intergovernmental organisations, technical experts, and other development partners.

Interested partners also organise training workshops and working sessions. The Platform is preceded by preparatory consultations where the Regional Economic Communities and stakeholder groups consolidate their positions to be proposed to the platform. Training of media personnel is another pre-conference event.

The High Level Meeting is marked by governmental and intergovernmental positions submitted by ministers and senior representatives.

3 https://www.unisdr.org/archive/48424

4 http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2017/globalplatform
PREPARATORY CONSULTATIONS

The preparatory consultations form an important public forum event in the regional platforms. The key purpose of the preparatory consultations is for the Regional Economic Communities and the stakeholder groups to review the achievements made and lessons learnt in the implementation of disaster risk reduction, and the planned pathway for effective implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa.

The preparatory consultations will be conducted by:

• Regional Economic Communities (EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, UMA)
• Business and Industry
• Children and Youth
• Civil Society: NGOs / Community Practitioners
• Local Authorities
• Media
• Parliamentarians
• Science and Technology, and Academic Community
• Women

Guiding Questions

1. What have been the achievements and gaps encountered by the Regional Economic Communities, and their Member States, and other stakeholder groups in the implementation of disaster risk reduction in Africa?

2. What measurable steps can the Regional Economic Communities and the stakeholder groups put in place to support effective implementation of the Sendai Framework moving forward?

More specific background and discussion points have been given to the respective coordinators of the preparatory consultations.

Voluntary commitments

All consultative groups should provide voluntary commitments, using the template below, to support effective implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Commitments</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continental</td>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Stakeholders are not required to fill in the entire table but should focus only on areas that fall under their purview and interest.

Reporting

The Regional Economic Communities and stakeholder groups are required to develop a position, including the voluntary commitments as above.

• The outcome document should be submitted to the Drafting Committee by 17:00h, 22-November via email to ISDR.AFRP@unisdr.unon.org, copying animesh.kumar@unisdr.unon.org. Please mention ‘Stakeholder Position: “Name of the Group” in the subject line.

• The group should identify a representative who will deliver the outcome position at the closing plenary of the Platform (24-November).
PLENARY SESSIONS

PLENARY SESSION 1
Understanding disaster risk
■ Wednesday, 23 November ■ 09:00 – 10:30 ■ Hibiscus Ballroom ■

Background

Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. Such knowledge can be leveraged for the purpose of pre-disaster risk assessment, for prevention and mitigation and for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters.

Africa has made considerable progress in understanding its disaster losses, while enhancing public awareness on disaster risk reduction since the adoption of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2004), and the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015). Both the regional strategy and the global framework recognise the importance of the identification and assessment of risks as well as the need to enhance risk awareness to ‘build a culture of safety and resilience’.

Nonetheless, during the same period (2005-2015) Africa lost over 100,000 lives due to an estimated 185 disasters recorded every. These disasters also affected around 20 million people each year. The value of economic losses resulting from these disasters has not been accurately calculated. In twelve African countries systematically tracking disaster losses, the accumulated value of losses between 2005 and 2013 was recorded at USD 16.5 billion. This can, at best, be considered a conservative estimate given that the economic losses from the 2008-11 droughts in Kenya alone, was estimated at USD 12.1 billion.

A new paradigm in understanding risk

Disasters, exacerbated by climate change, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development. Evidence indicates that exposure of persons and assets in all countries has increased faster than vulnerability has decreased, thus generating new risk and a steady rise in disasters losses with a significant impact in the short, medium and long term, especially at the local and community level.

Recent experiences and research have called for shifting the focus from protecting development against external threats to managing the risks inherent in development. This is the new paradigm where the developmental processes are sensitive enough not to create new risks, while they are smart enough to address existing risks. Development that does not take risks into account cannot be sustained, nor is it sustainable.

Enhancing risk understanding in Africa

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 identifies Understanding Disaster Risk at the local, national, regional and global levels as a priority for ‘pre-disaster risk assessment, prevention and mitigation and for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters’. At the national level, this implies data collection and analysis and reassessment of risk profiles in light of baselines and policy interventions. It also encourages nations to share and publicly account for disaster losses with a view to

http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp • isdr.afrp@unisdr.unon.org
highlighting the inter-sectoral effect of disasters. Government officials, planners and communities should use the information and lessons to make good decisions and to prioritise investment to ensure that it becomes more risk-sensitive.

Understanding disaster risk is at the foundation of all risk governance and evidence-based development planning. Each planning decision has the capacity to increase or decrease exposure, vulnerability and ultimately the impact of hazards. It requires an honest and consistent tracking of event and impact data for years to develop a sound basis for making risk-informed decisions. Because the effects of disasters are felt throughout countries and communities, the work of collecting risk information and analysing it for policy use requires an expansion of responsibilities that is beyond the usual Disaster Response/Emergency Management authorities. Universities, NGOs, government departments and ministries as well as international partners all have a role to play in understanding risk and in taking action to reduce that risk.

Guidance for Discussion

The panel discussion will focus on the Sendai Framework, Target (g): Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

Specific questions to address include:

1. How do you use disaster loss information recorded in your country to make policy decisions? Do you have other sources of evidence for risk-informed policy-making?

2. What kind of information is most useful in supplementing risk information to develop risk management and development policies? How can one account for population vulnerability and how does one estimate the savings/impact of the planned interventions?

3. What are the good examples and lessons learned in promoting the incorporation of risk knowledge in formal and non-formal education, as well as in professional education and training?

PLENARY SESSION 2

Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

■ Wednesday, 23 November ■ 11:00 – 12:30 ■ Hibiscus Ballroom ■

Background

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is a key pillar of disaster risk reduction that supports the effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders are critical in this regard. Strengthening disaster risk governance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation is also necessary and helps to foster collaboration and partnerships across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of activities relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.

Disaster risk governance is underpinned by the principles of transparency, and accountability. It must also benefit from inclusivity in its approach to ensure that public authorities, media, private sector, and civil society at national and regional levels are able to cooperate in order to manage and reduce disaster and climate related risks. Disaster risk governance must also ensure that sufficient levels of capacity and resources are made available to prevent, prepare for, manage and recover from disasters by “Building-Back-Better”.

http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp  isdr_afrp@unisdr.unon.org
Risk Governance in Africa

The Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2004) and the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) (2005-2015) catalysed the policy and institutional environment governing disaster risk reduction on the continent. Several countries adopted national policies, strategies and/or legislation on disaster risk reduction, while some revised their existing policies and/or legislation to shift the focus from reactive crises management to proactive risk management.

The institutional bases for disaster risk reduction implementation have been strengthened in several countries by locating such functions at the highest level in the government, or in a ministry with coordination functions. Inter-ministerial and inter-organisational coordination has been strengthened through the formation of National Platforms on Disaster Risk Reduction in about 40 African countries. A similar number of African countries have reported on the disaster risk reduction progress at least once during the HFA period.

However, challenges have been observed in terms of inadequate budgetary allocations for disaster risk reduction. Capacity gaps have been frequently cited as a key reason for institutional limitations undermining the management of disaster risks.

Recognising these challenges, the Sendai Framework for Disaster risk Reduction 2015-2030 identified strengthening risk governance as its second priority for action. The Sendai Framework makes specific mention of Africa and calls for special attention and support to augment domestic resources; enhancement of implementation capacity and capability; and, adequate, sustainable and timely provision of support, including through enhanced technical and financial support, technology transfer and capacity-building.

This Priority 2 on governance underlines the need to define clear roles and responsibilities as well as incentives to ensure and facilitate active participation of stakeholders. It involves enhancement of coordination of disaster risk management across institutions that are instrumental in stimulating coherence in the implementation of a cross agenda and for fostering a multi-hazard and multi-sectoral understanding of disaster risk reduction. It also recognizes the need to establish or strengthen institutional frameworks at national and local level, including compliance mechanisms.

Guidance for Discussion

The panel discussion will focus on the Sendai Framework, Target (e): Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

Specific questions to address include:

1. What is the current status of policy and institutional bases governing disaster risk reduction in Africa? What are some good examples?

2. How can disaster risk reduction be mainstreamed and integrated within and across all sectors to promote risk-sensitive development in Africa?

3. What capacities and capabilities do we need to enhance in Africa to strengthen disaster risk governance at local, national and regional level?
PLENARY SESSION 3
Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
■ Wednesday, 23 November ■ 15:30 – 17:00 ■ Hibiscus Ballroom ■

Background

Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. Investment can be a driver of innovation, growth and job creation. At the same time, investment (and development) must not create new risk. Instead, it should contribute to saving lives as well as in preventing and reducing losses, while ensuring effective recovery and rehabilitation.

Global investment status

It has been estimated that economic losses from disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones and flooding have reached an average of US$250 billion to US$300 billion each year. Future losses (expected annual losses) are now estimated at US$314 billion in the built environment alone. This is the amount that countries should set aside each year to cover future disaster losses (Global Assessment Report, 2015).

However, despite the realisation that every dollar spent in disaster risk reduction can save US$ 7-10 in response and reconstruction, investments in disaster risk reduction have remained abysmally low. It has been estimated that for every US$ 100 spent on development aid globally, just 40 cents has been invested in defending that aid from the impact of disasters (GFDRR & ODI, 2013). Recently it has been estimated that a global investment of US$ 6 billion annually in disaster risk reduction would result in avoided losses of US $360 billion over the next 15 years (Global Assessment Report, 2015).

These facts become more critical in the context of the current trend of infrastructure-intensive development. The International Monetary Fund estimates that on average, Low-Income Developing Countries (LIDCs) spend around 7 percent of GDP on public investment projects (primarily on infrastructure spending) with another 6 percent coming from private investment initiatives. While the coverage of investments in those countries is improving in line with global averages, the perceived quality is not keeping pace, raising serious questions on the sustainability and resilience of such a development trajectory.

One of the growing responses to attain resilience in such an environment is through promoting mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk-sharing and retention and financial protection, for both public and private investment in order to reduce the financial impact of disasters on governments and societies. The global insured losses from natural catastrophes and man-made disasters were US$ 37 billion in 2015; however, this only covered about 40 percent of total global economic losses, pointing to a potentially huge insurance and re-insurance market estimated to be in the trillions of dollars.

Investing in disaster risk reduction in Africa

Africa faces a series of challenges in disaster risk reduction financing, due to a lack of sufficient resources allocation, poor management of limited resources, dependence on foreign as opposed to domestic efforts, and the tendency to allocate funding to relief and response rather than prevention and preparedness. In addition, there remains a lack of a standard budget monitoring system to track resources allocated to disaster risk reduction.

The Sendai Framework explicitly shifts the focus of disaster risk reduction from being under the sole purview of risk managers to an all-encompassing approach where all stakeholders must contribute.

● http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp ● isdr_afrp@unisdr.un.org ●
One of the most practical ways of managing the increasing exposure without sacrificing growth is for both public and private investment to be risk-informed and balanced toward increasing resilience while also growing and developing communities. These investment measures can add jobs, increase equity and access to important services, enhance the health of communities and protect cultural and environmental assets. They are also drivers of the kinds of innovation and ingenuity that Africa has become famous for - innovations like mobile banking, local power generation and micro-insurance.

Ecosystems have been highlighted as the basis for implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, which makes a business case as well as a co-benefit for the environment. The Sendai Framework has called for strengthening the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and underlined the need to implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction.

Guidance for Discussion

1. How best can the public and private sector cooperate to address disasters and disaster risk? What roles do the regional and global financial institutions play to mitigate risk and reduce economic and social impacts of disasters?

2. What practical measures can public investment planners take to ensure the effectiveness of the projects they support? How can innovations be facilitated when it comes to disaster-resilient investment projects?

3. What innovations in partnership, finance and technology are likely to accelerate implementation of ecosystem-based solutions for disaster risk reduction?

4. What are some good practices that have facilitated risk sharing and transfers at various levels? How can these mechanisms be scaled up?

PLENARY SESSION 4
Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to ‘Build Back Better’ in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
□ Thursday, 24 November □ 09:00 – 10:30 □ Hibiscus Ballroom □

Background
An increasing trend of extreme events is magnifying the intensity and magnitude of disasters globally. This calls for drastic steps to be taken to prevent and prepare for disasters, while building capacities of nations and communities to recover. In 2015 alone, around 23,000 people lost lives and around 100 million people were affected by an estimated 350 recorded disasters.

Preparedness should build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response through to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks that benefit from good linkages with early warning systems. It includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, coordination, evacuation, public information, and associated training and field exercises.

The steady growth of disaster risk, including the increase in exposure of people and assets, combined with the lessons learned from past disasters - has underlined the need to integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness in order to ensure that capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels.
Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of a disaster, is a critical opportunity to “Build Back Better”, including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures.

**Level of Preparedness in Africa**

As a key disaster risk reduction mechanism, preparedness for disasters has witnessed the maximum progress in Africa, both at regional and national level. During the HFA implementation period in Africa, countries have reported to have strengthened their institutional capacities in emergency planning exercises, their contingency funding mechanisms and improved information management systems. Most African countries have a contingency plan or emergency plan in place, although the scope and resourcing of these vary considerably. Simulation exercises to test contingency plans have frequently been reported, while several countries have established emergency coordination/operation centres to coordinate disaster response.

Despite such notable progress, capacity limitations - particularly in terms of financial resources and technical skills, have been pointed out. Improved legislative and policy frameworks are required in most countries to fully establish disaster risk reduction practices within disaster management institutions and operations. Preparedness practices often focus on specific hazards, while the hazards affecting the communities vary, depending on their exposure and vulnerability levels.

Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework recognises the steady growth of disaster risk, including the increased exposure of people and assets. It advocates for the need to further strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events, integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and ensure that capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels.

The Priority also emphasises the need for empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches.

**Guidance for Discussion**

1. How can integrated approaches to emergency management be developed in a manner that effectively incorporates disaster risk reduction in response mechanisms at regional, national and local levels?

2. ‘Build-Back-Better’ in rehabilitation and reconstruction calls for innovations, community knowledge, risk governance and strong partnerships including with the private sector. What key roles can governments and stakeholders play to facilitate effective preparedness?

3. Preparedness for disasters requires multi-agency coordination, involving the participation of all sectors and relevant stakeholders, to enable effective response. What are some good practices and lessons on such coordination mechanisms in Africa?

**http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp**  **isdr.afrp@unisdr.unon.org**
BACKGROUND

Tsunamis are rare. But they can be extremely deadly. In the past 100 years, more than 260,000 people have perished in 58 separate tsunamis. At an average of 4,600 deaths per disaster, the toll has surpassed any other natural hazard. Tsunamis know no borders, making international cooperation key for deeper political and public understanding of risk reduction measures.

As a result, the UN General Assembly has designated 5 November as World Tsunami Awareness Day and called on countries around the globe to mark it. Each edition of the annual day will be thematic: the focus in 2016 is effective education and evacuation drills.

The UN General Assembly has tasked the UN office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) with facilitating the observance of World Tsunami Awareness Day.

http://www.unisdr.org/2016/tsunamiday

TSUNAMI AWARENESS IN AFRICA

Risks of oceanic and marine origin are prevalent in Africa. The total length of the African coastline is 26,000 km, while there are seven islands in Africa, most of which are Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Though the impact of the 2004 tsunami was not massive in Africa, hundreds of deaths were reported from the coast of Somalia and Seychelles, besides damages to the east African coastline.

The SIDS and other countries with exposed coastlines have undertaken efforts to prevent and prepare for tsunamis. Following the 2004 Tsunami, UNESCO’s Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission established an Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWMS) to promote the exchange of seismic and sea level data for rapid tsunami detection and analysis and provide warnings for such events and coordinate mitigation efforts among its Member States.

Tsunami simulation exercises have played a key role in enhancing preparedness and response capacity. Such exercises were conducted in 2009 (IOWave09), 2011 (IOWave11) and 2014 (IOWave14). In the most recent Tsunami simulation exercise conducted in September 2016, named Indian Ocean Wave 2016 'IOWave16', a total of 24 countries participated of which eight were from Africa (Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania). Seychelles sees Tsunami readiness as an essential strategy for safeguarding the tourism sector (accounting for 50 percent of the national GDP)⁵ and hence it involved tourism interests in the exercise. Mauritius conducted the exercise focusing on the national level and the community level where it conducted small-scale evacuation drills⁶.

SPECIAL EVENT AT THE PLATFORM

Taking advantage of the organisation of the Platform in Mauritius, a SIDS country as well as an active participant in IOTWMS, the World Tsunami Awareness Day will be celebrated at the Platform as a special event.

Organised with participation of selected SIDS (from East and West Africa), countries with coastlines, and experts (including from Japan), the special event will raise awareness on Tsunami and other coastal risks faced by SIDS and coastal areas. It will be used to share experiences and good practices taking into account structural and fluvial risk management.

The session will feature a discussion with national, regional (Indian Ocean Commission) and Japanese experts on Tsunamis which highlight the link between the latest thinking on Tsunami preparedness and coastal risk and awareness raising and how these lessons can be applied in the context of other sudden onset hazards such as earthquakes, flash floods, landslides and volcanic eruptions.

⁵ http://www.unisdr.org/archive/50140
⁶ http://bit.ly/2cAQwFy

http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp
jsdr.afrp@unisdr.unon.org
WORKING SESSION 1

Integrating disaster risk reduction and health
■ Wednesday, 23 November ■ 14:00 – 15:00 ■ Hibiscus Ballroom ■

Background

Health is one of the key sectors emphasised in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Four of the seven Sendai Framework global targets have direct links to health, including those focusing on reducing mortality, populations’ well-being, early warning and promoting the safety of health facilities and hospitals. The Sendai Framework places strong emphasis on resilient health systems by underlining the importance of integrating disaster risk management into health care provision at all levels. It also calls for developing the capacities of health workers to strengthen their understanding of disaster risk in order to enable the application of disaster risk approaches in health work.

At the national level, health systems can be strengthened by promoting and enhancing training capacities in areas such as disaster medicine, supporting and training community health groups in disaster risk reduction approaches, and accounting for the cost of disasters to the health sector (damaged infrastructure, displaced health staff, etc.).

A multi-sector collaboration is also essential to ensure health resilience. For instance, the risk of HIV (re)infection is substantially mitigated through a gender sensitive approach that takes AIDS out of isolation through a collaboration that is premised on strengthening linkages with other communicable disease programmes. Given the interplay between conflict, displacement and disasters - a strong focus on cross-border health challenges as they relate to migration should also be taken into account.

Such efforts will require enhanced cooperation between health authorities and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen country capacity for disaster risk management for health. In this regard, the application of the Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework and the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) are useful guides for the building of resilient health systems.

The International Conference on the Implementation of the Health Aspect of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction7 held in March 2016, in Bangkok, Thailand - adopted seven principles for a strengthened and systematic integration of health into national and sub-national disaster risk reduction policies and plans. As well as for the inclusion of emergency and disaster risk management programmes in national and sub-national health strategies. These included promotion of systematic integration of health policies and risk reduction strategies, cooperation among authorities and stakeholders, investment in emergency capacity and infrastructure, integration into training programmes, collection of Sendai-target loss data, support to cross-sector and trans-boundary collaboration, and coherence of national policies in relation to health and disaster risk reduction.

Objective

The Working Session on Integrating disaster risk reduction and health will provide an opportunity for participants to review the practical application of the health component of the Sendai Framework in Africa. Discussions will examine how these components can be prioritised in view of the existing health infrastructure and health systems.

---

7 [http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/health](http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/health)
in Africa. The discussions will further examine the applicability of the Bangkok Principles for implementing the health aspects of the Sendai framework in Africa.

Guidance to the discussion

1. Integrating health and disaster risk reduction has sectoral implications. What are the best ways to integrate risk-informed planning into health sectors of African countries (e.g. from an infrastructure, monitoring, surveillance, and systems perspective)?

2. Health, in all its dimensions is a key component for developing community and environmental resilience to disasters. What are the best economical and sustainable approaches that can be adopted by African countries to accelerate the attainment of health resilience as stipulated in the Sendai Framework?

3. Considering the Bangkok Principles for implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, are there specific interpretations of the principles that should be adopted for Africa?

4. What plans are the plans that can be proposed to assist African countries to reinforce health resilience by 2030? How does this apply to prevention of communicable diseases and cross-border and migration/displacement-induced health hazards?

WORKING SESSION 2
One-UN for disaster risk reduction
■ Thursday, 24 November ■ 11:00 – 12:30 ■ Hibiscus Ballroom ■

Background

The Sendai Framework calls upon the UN system to support its implementation in a coordinated manner, bringing together coherently the efforts of UN entities pursued within their respective mandates. This is also underlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and reflects the broader expectation of Member States for coherent and coordinated support that maximises synergies, harnesses the potential of partnerships, and optimises the efficient use of financial and other resources across the UN system.

The UN system has been supporting African countries to implement the Sendai Framework through risk-informed development planning. Through these processes, countries are being empowered to assess the costs and benefits of investing in disaster risk, while strengthening accountability.

Disaster risk reduction is echoed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, where ten of the seventeen SDGs have targets related to disaster risk, which firmly establishes the role of disaster risk reduction in realising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Integrating disaster risk reduction across the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a practical and tangible bridge between the development and humanitarian agenda that will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities.

‘All investments in sustainable development should be risk informed.’

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General

http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp
jsdr.afrp@unisdr.unon.org
The first UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience 2013⁸ was a significant advancement by the UN as it sought to prioritize disaster risk reduction by UN organizations. However, more needed to be done to advance disaster risk reduction in a consistent and integrated manner in UN country programmes.

The revised UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk Informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development 2016⁹ takes into account the new Sendai Framework that not only contributes to a risk-informed and integrated approach to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but also strengthens the focus on the role of UN country programmes. The revised UN Plan of Action is an opportunity for the UN to actively work as one towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals.

The revision of the UN Plan of Action was also made necessary to align with the principles that are driving the broader UN response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the need to effectively support its transformative, universal, indivisible and integrated nature and its pledge of ‘leaving no one behind’. The Plan has added emphasis on country and local level engagement, ensuring that the UN system is responsive to the different country needs and contexts in regards to disaster risk reduction.

Objective

This Working Session entitled “One-UN for Disaster Risk Reduction” gives an opportunity for the UN and its Partners to present and reflect on the successes and lessons learnt in the implementation of the Agenda 2030 in general, and the Sendai Framework in particular.

The discussion will focus on joint UN approaches that are designed to ensure coherent implementation at the national and regional levels. The outcome from this session will provide an opportunity for sharing of lessons learned and good practices looking ahead to the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in May 2017.

Guidance to the discussion

1. What are the key approaches that the UN pursues and should consider in contributing to risk-informed development in Africa?
2. What challenges can be foreseen that may hinder the implementation of the joint commitments made in the revised UN plan of Action for DRR in Africa?
3. How can the UN-agencies in their spirit of ‘Delivering as One’ enhance the implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa?

⁸ [www.preventionweb.net/go/33703](http://www.preventionweb.net/go/33703)
⁹ [www.preventionweb.net/go/49076](http://www.preventionweb.net/go/49076) The UN Plan of Action was endorsed by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), upon recommendation by the High Level Committee on Programmes (HICP), at its April 2016 Spring session.
WORKING SESSION 3  
Monitoring the Sendai Framework  
[Orientation for National Sendai/DRR Focal Points]  
■ Thursday, 24 November ■ 11:00 – 12:30 ■ Barracuda Room ■

Background

One of the hallmarks of the Sendai Framework is its emphasis on preventing and reducing risk, as opposed to a singular focus on disaster impacts and losses. This reflects the rethinking of how development investments can build resilience and create incentive for more development. Several countries have established national disaster loss databases, which can support risk-informed decision making on the ground and ensure sustainable investments in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Sendai Framework, with its four priorities and seven targets, is now being implemented across the globe following its adoption in March 2015. There is a need to monitor its effectiveness in raising resilience of communities to disasters. To facilitate this process, the UN General Assembly has established an Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) comprising of experts nominated by States and supported by UNISDR, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders. The OIEWG will develop a set of possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework that are also consistent with the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators.

The Africa Regional Platform, being convened in the lead up to the 2017 Global Platform, will take stock of progress in Sendai implementation in Africa. The regional platform constitutes an important component of the global monitoring framework for Sendai, and collectively, with other regional platforms, will contribute to the global status of disaster risk reduction. The Africa Status Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015) is also being finalised and can also serve as a monitoring tool on the status of implementation of DRR activities at the regional level.

Objective

The purpose of a dedicated consultation session with practitioners on monitoring the Sendai Framework is to answer the following questions:

a) How does the Sendai Framework monitoring tool build on the Hyogo Framework for Action monitoring system?

b) What information does the Sendai Framework Monitor need to generate, that can be used by countries to reduce disaster risk and develop successful disaster risk reduction strategies and plans?

c) How can the Sendai Framework Monitor support national risk governance, including all sector and stakeholders through its IT infrastructure?

The feedback from consultations will shape the design-process of the Sendai Framework Online Monitor starting in January 2017.

Guidance to the discussion

The session focuses on DRR national platform members, who are often the data users/practitioners involved in either Sendai Framework/SDGs/Paris Agreement monitoring. They may include national DRR focal points, representatives of national statistical, regional economic commissions statistical and DRR divisions, representatives of line ministries, climate change and Agenda 2030 focal points at national level.
SIDE EVENTS

SIDE EVENT 01
Leveraging the Potential of Regional Cooperation for Disaster Resilience
22 November 16:30-17:30, Barracuda Boardroom; Organised by the World Bank.

The event will showcase the role of Regional Economic Communities in mainstreaming disaster and climate resilience in the region and in the development planning of the Member States.

SIDE EVENT 02
Resilience in the post-2015 frameworks
22 November 16:30-17:30, Iris Boardroom; Organised by the Overseas Development Institute.

The event focuses to better understand how ‘resilience’ is used across the post-2015 international frameworks and to assess what practical differences may this may mean in reality. Also, to recommend a more joined up approach to resilience across the disaster, sustainable development, climate, and humanitarian spheres in the post-2015 world that will enable truly transformative change to occur.

SIDE EVENT 03
Strengthening Science, Technology and Academic Engagement in Implementing the Yaoundé Framework in Africa: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities
22 November 16:30-17:30, Frangipani Boardroom; Organised by IRDR (Integrated Research on Disaster Risk) and Periperi U, ICoE REaL.

The side event seeks to identify key issues, gaps, strengths and opportunities in science and technology-enabled disaster risk reduction in Africa, as well as identify mechanisms, vehicles and collaborations that could strengthen the advancement of disaster risk-related science, technology and academic engagement in Africa.

SIDE EVENT 04
The Disaster Risk Financing Challenge on the African Continent - Between the Political Economy of Disasters, Fiscal Discipline and Developing Contextually Appropriate Tools: Experiences, Challenges and Opportunities
23 November 14:00-15:00, Barracuda Boardroom; Organised by African Risk Capacity.

The event will explore the strategies and efforts of Governments, International Financial Institutions’ and regional entities in supporting the development and implementation of sustainable disaster risk financing systems on the continent. The session will also explore and discuss the challenges associated with implementing these systems and tools and their limitations and drawing on the experiences of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) in this context. These will be done with the objective of making the linkages with the objectives of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030.

SIDE EVENT 05
Risk-sensitive urbanisation: Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the Local Level
23 November 14:00-15:00, Iris Boardroom; Organised by UN-Habitat and UNISDR.

The event seeks to contextualize the Sendai Framework implementation at the local level, by sharing good practices and successful examples of disaster risk reduction implementation at the local level. Discussions on key issues on building local resilience, identifying opportunities to leverage for urban resilience will be held.

● [http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp](http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp) ● isdr.afrp@unisdr.un.org ●
SIDE EVENT 06
Underpinning sustainable development in Uganda - the practical application of risk assessments
23 November 14:00-15:00, Frangipani Boardroom;
Organised by the Office of the Prime Minister, Republic of Uganda.

In this session, recent developments in risk assessment in Uganda, as regional best practice will be shared, aiming to raise awareness of the practical application of risk assessment in supporting resilient development. This session will also highlight the linkage between risk assessment and risk financing, and will discuss the support for potential south-south learning, knowledge transfer and collaboration.

SIDE EVENT 07
Experience Algérienne dans La Gestion des Risques de Catastrophes (The Algerian Experience in Disaster Risk Management)
24 November 09:30-10:30, Iris Boardroom;
Organised by the Délégation Nationale aux Risques Majeurs (DNRM), Algérie (Algerian Delegation for DRM).

In this session, the Algerian efforts in DRR will be presented, by discussing decentralization in DRM at local level (risk governance), the progresses in seismic risk management (understanding disaster risk), the public investment efforts for flood risk management (investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience), and the integration of science and technology in disaster risk management in Algeria (understanding disaster risk).

SIDE EVENT 08
Resetting the unfinished agenda on migration health: Focus on Disaster Risk Reduction
24 November 09:30-10:30, Frangipani Boardroom;
Organised by the IOM Regional offices Nairobi for East and Horn of Africa and Pretoria for Southern Africa

This session intends to provide an Africa-oriented and migration health-dedicated Think Tank platform to discuss the key measures recommended during the International conference on “Health Aspect of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030”, held on 10-11 March 2016, in Bangkok. With a special focus on Africa, this platform will mainly discuss the measure Number 6 “Advocate for, and support cross-sectoral, transboundary collaboration including information sharing, and science and technology for all hazards”

SIDE EVENT 09
Partnering to end drought emergencies: A climate change Adaptation and Ecosystem Management Focus
24 November 11:00-12:00, Iris Boardroom;
Organised by the Netherlands Red Cross Society.

This session aims to influence policy makers and practitioners on the proven value of the integrated risk management approach in risk reduction, with emphasis on community centrality. Also, to strengthen knowledge on value addition of integrating climate change and ecosystem management approaches in community resilience programming, and to strengthen partnership and networking opportunities through demonstrating the value of partnerships.

SIDE EVENT 10:
Towards operationalising the Sendai Framework in Sub-Saharan Africa - Launching the Africa DRM Strategy of the World Bank
24 November 14:00-15:00, Barracuda Boardroom;
Organised by the World Bank.

The session will showcase the role of the World Bank’s Africa DRM Strategy in mainstreaming disaster and climate resilience in the region and in the development planning of the Member States, in support of operationalizing the Sendai Framework in Sub-Saharan Africa.
PRACTICAL INFORMATION

ABOUT THE MEETING
The Sixth Session of the Africa Regional Platform and the Fifth High-Level Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction, 22-25 November 2016, will be hosted by the Republic of Mauritius, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

The Conference will be led by the Government of Mauritius, Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Disaster and Beach Management, with its constituent National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre.

MEETING SCHEDULE AND VENUE
The 6th Africa Regional Platform (AfrP) will take place on the 22-24 November 2016. This will be followed by the 5th High Level Segment on the 25th of November 2016, to be held at the:

InterContinental Mauritius Resort Balaclava Fort
Coastal Road, Ville Valio Balaclava,
Mauritius
Website: http://mauritius.intercontinental.com

PARTICIPATION
Conference Website
A dedicated conference website that contains all substantive and logistic information has been launched: www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp

(also accessible at www.preventionweb.net/afrp/2016)

Registration
All participants must register online at the conference website.

Each applicant will be issued a five-digit identification number and a confirmation email upon verification of the applicant details.

The applicant is requested to send a scanned copy of their passport to ISDR.AfrP@unisdr.un.org with the application identification number. The passport copy will be kept confidential and used for visa facilitation.

Accreditation of Member States
African Member States have been formally notified through notes verbales. Official invitations are being sent to Ministers for the High Level Meeting.

Each Member State should send an official letter outlining their delegation to UNISDR at ISDR.AfrP@unisdr.un.org via their Permanent Mission accredited to the African Union in Addis Ababa. Any subsequent change (deletion/addition) should also be notified by an official letter.

Online registration of government delegations will be accepted only for those applicants whose names appear in the government official letter sent through their Permanent Mission.

Issuance of Delegate Passes
A registration desk will be set up at the InterContinental Resort. Conference badges will be issued per the following schedules:

- Mon, 21 November : 10:00 – 18:00
- Tue, 22 November : 08:00 – 17:00
- Wed, 23 November : 08:00 – 17:00
- Thu, 24 November : 08:00 – 17:00
- Fri, 25 November : 08:00 – 12:00

Any authorised member of a delegation (carrying a letter of authority from relevant government or organisation) may collect the badges for the delegation.

Participation in the High Level Meeting
The High Level Meeting on Friday, 25 November 2016 is open only to the African Ministers responsible for disaster risk reduction, or designated representatives from African Union Member States. The African Union Rules of Procedure will be followed. All other conference delegates will participate as observers (unless they have a specific role in a substantive session or as a presenter).
Invitations will be delivered to all concerned Ministers.

**Issuance of VIP Passes**
VIP passes will be issued on Thursday 24 November. The VIP pass-holders will have access to the VIP lounge located on the 1st floor of the conference venue.

**Working Language of the Meeting**
The official working language of the meeting is English with simultaneous interpretation in English and French. All conference documents will be in English and French.

**PROGRAMME OF THE MEETING**
The programme of the conference will be organised around (1) Official Segment, (2) Working Sessions, and (3) Public Forum. The Official Segment will be comprised of plenary sessions, official opening and closing of the Africa Regional Platform and the High Level Meeting. The High Level Meeting is the Ministerial Segment of the meeting.

The Working Sessions will feature key issues concerning disaster risk reduction and will be organised in collaboration with partner organisations.

The Public Forum will be comprised of pre-conference events, side events, preparatory consultations, and exhibitions. These events will largely be organised by the partner organisations. The preparatory consultations will develop the stakeholders’ positions on the conference theme. Several training workshops will also be organised as part of the public forum.

**Official Statements**
Ministers or delegated representatives will make official statements on behalf of the Member States at the High Level Meeting. Member States are requested to submit a copy of the statement to the conference secretariat at the earliest possibility, and not later than Thursday, 24 November 2016.

**Public Forum**
The Public Forum at the Africa Regional Platform will feature side events, pre-conference events and exhibition. The application details can be accessed at the conference website www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp. The submission must be made through a specific format and emailed to ISDR.AFRP@unisdr.un.org. The deadline for applications is 15 September 2016.

**DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS**
The Africa Regional Platform will be a paper-smart conference. Only limited number of conference documents will be printed in the form of a conference booklet. Participants are encouraged to download electronic versions of the documents and announcements from the conference website.

**MEDIA FACILITATION**
There will be a media room organized by UNISDR within the conference facilities. Training for members of the media will be organised on Monday, 21 November 2016.

**TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS**

**Air Travel**
Mauritius is accessible via direct flights from:
- Nairobi (Air Mauritius / Kenya Airways) – Tuesdays and Saturdays
- Johannesburg (Air Mauritius / South African Airlines) – Daily
- Dubai (Emirates) – Daily
- Paris (Air France) – Daily
- London (British Air) – Monday, Thursday, Saturday

**Entry Visa**
Visas are gratis to all African countries, Diplomatic passports, UNLP holders and SADC Laissez Passer holders.

Most African countries are exempted from visa. Participants are requested to check the website of the Mauritius Passport and Immigration office (http://bit.ly/1nvqRU8) for the latest status.

**Inoculation**
The list of countries from which a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required at entry into Mauritius has been annexed. Participants transiting through airports in countries that require specific inoculation (e.g. yellow fever vaccine, polio, etc.) are required to make appropriate arrangements.
Travel Insurance

All participants are strongly recommended to obtain Travel Insurance prior to travel. Emergency and hospital claims are NOT covered by UNISDR in case of accident or illness.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL FACILITY

The Mauritian Ministry of Health will provide a stand-by emergency medical facility at the conference venue. Most hotels have stand-by medical aid.

In case serious medical attention is required, the regional government hospital ‘Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam National Hospital’ is situated in Pamplemousses, approximately 7 kms from InterContinental Resort.

SPONSORSHIPS

A limited number of sponsorships are available for the conference participants to be provided by UNISDR, AUC and the SADC Secretariat. These include:

- 1 Minister (for High Level Segment only) per African country
- 1 DRR Focal Point (for both A/RP and High Level Segment) per African country
- Selected panelists and participants with a role in the conference

All other participants are required to make travel arrangements and accommodation at their own cost.

Sponsorship Inclusions

The sponsored participants will receive (unless otherwise specified):

- Air tickets (economy class only)
- Accommodation (InterContinental or nearby hotels) – Bed and Breakfast
- Daily subsistence allowance /per diem (See Section 9.2 below)
- Terminals @ USD 98.00 per participant on provision of boarding passes from the point of departure.
- Local transportation (airport-hotel-airport)
- Local transportation (hotel-venue-hotel), if applicable

The UNISDR-sponsored participants are not authorized to purchase their own tickets. The request of reimbursement of air ticket purchased by sponsored participants is not permissible under UN rules.

Daily Subsistence Allowance

A reduced (32 percent)$^{10}$ daily subsistence allowance (DSA) will be paid by the UNISDR Regional Office for Africa through UNDP Mauritius in accordance with UN Rules and Regulations to the sponsored participants.

The participants are responsible for covering all other related personal costs; such as food in the room, telephone costs, etc.

Kindly note that the cost of daily miscellaneous expenses is all included in the DSA, therefore, the participants should not request additional reimbursement, including any hospitality cost incurred. However any visa fees and or airport tax will be reimbursed upon presentation of an official receipt.

Participants who wish to arrive before or remain beyond the official meeting period will meet any expenses on their personal accounts.

ACCOMMODATION

(For Self-Sponsored Participants Only)

Self-sponsored participants are requested to book their accommodation directly with the hotels listed below. Shuttle services will be provided from these hotels to the conference venue and back$^{11}$.

Please note that end of November is a peak tourism season. Hence, all participants are requested to make accommodation bookings at the earliest.

1. Le Meridien Ile Maurice
   Tel: +230 204 3333
   Email: atma.aubeeluck@lemeridien.com
   http://www.lemeridien-mauritius.com

2. Maritim Resort & Spa
   Tel: +230 204 1014
   Email: aramburn.mau@maritim.com
   http://www.maritim.mu

$^{10}$ The reduction is based on the sponsorship provision of accommodation (including breakfast) to be directly provided by the conference organiser to the sponsored participants. Hence, at the current rate (August 2016: USD 215.00) a participant will be given USD 68.80 per day. This portion of the DSA is meant to cover dinner and other incidentals.

$^{11}$ Participants may consider booking at alternate accommodation options if they can make their own arrangements for local transportation.
3. The Westin Turtle Bay Resort & Spa  
Tel: +230 204 1400  
Email: roubeena.mottay@starwoodhotels.com  
http://www.westinturtlebaymauritius.com

4. Coral Azur Beach Resort  
Tel: +230 265 6070  
Email: mont_choisy@ininet.mu  
http://www.coralazur.com

5. Le Grand Bleu Hotel  
Tel: +230 265 5812  
Email: gbt@ininet.mu  
http://www.legrandbleuhotel.com

6. Le Suffren Hotel & Marina  
Tel: +230 202 4900  
Email: info@indigohotels.com  
http://www.lesuffrenhotel.com

7. The Address Boutique Hotel  
Tel: +230 405 3000  
Email: reservations@indigohotels.com  
http://www.addressboutiquehotel.com

8. Casuarina Resort & Spa  
Tel: +230 204 5000  
Email: reservation@alizeeresort.com  
http://www.hotel-casuarina.com

9. Le Victoria Hotel  
Tel: +230 204 2000  
Email: sales.vi@bchot.com  
http://www.beachcomber-hotels.com/hotel/le-victoria

10. Tarisa Resort & Spa  
Tel: +230 265 6600  
Email: tarisa@ininet.mu  
http://www.tarisa-resort.com

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

Airport Transfers in Mauritius  
The airport is approximately 60 kms or an hour drive to the conference venue. UNISDR will arrange for local transportation from the airport to the conference venue and hotels (listed in Section 10, above) on 21 and 26 November 2016.

The Government of Mauritius will provide airport transfers to all Ministers upon arrival in and at departure from Mauritius.

Taxis are available at the airport and costs around MUR 1,000 (approx. USD 25) for a drive from the airport to the mentioned hotels. Sponsored participants will be notified of their travel arrangements from the airport to the hotels.

Travel to and from Meeting Venue  
The Government of Mauritius will provide conference shuttle services from the selected hotels to the conference venue at set times in the mornings and from the conference venue to the hotels in the evenings.

FOOD AND CATERING  
Breakfast is complementary in the negotiated room rate for the sponsored participants. During the conference days (22-25 November 2016), conference organisers will provide lunch and tea/coffee with snacks to all conference participants.

ABOUT MAURITIUS  
Mauritius is an island nation in the Indian Ocean about 2000 kilometres (1200 mi) off the southeast coast of the African continent. The country includes the island of Mauritius, Rodrigues (560 kilometres (350 mi) east), and the outer islands. The area of the country is 2040 km2. The capital and largest city is Port Louis. Total population of the country is 1.24 million (2011 census).

Language  
English is the official language of Mauritius. Other languages spoken in Mauritius include French and Mauritian Creole.

Time Zone  
UTC +4:00 (MUT)

Currency and Credit Cards  
The local currency is Mauritian Rupee (MUR) which has a current (July 2016) average exchange rate of 35.00 MUR to 1.00 US Dollar. Credit cards are accepted in most major shops, restaurants and hotels.

Security  
Per United Nations security classification, Mauritius has been categorised as Security Level 1 (Minimal). The security situation in Mauritius is good and the Police are present, ready to provide support or help. Registered taxis are available at airport and other places. Usual precautions at public places and hotels are advised.
Electricity
The residential voltage in Mauritius is 230V at a frequency of 50 Hz. Useable plugs are Type C and G.

Mobile connection
The following are the mobile telephone providers in Mauritius. These providers have shops in most malls and in the Central Business District where individuals can buy SIM cards on provision of their passports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telecom Operator</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Emtel Ltd.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.emtel.com">https://www.emtel.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mahanagar Telephone (Mokoze)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mtm">http://www.mtm</a> ltd.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orange</td>
<td><a href="http://www.orange.mu">http://www.orange.mu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weather
November marks the beginning of the summer season in Mauritius, with daily highs around 28°C and lows around 21°C. The average temperature usually stays around 24°C. Updates on daily weather and 7 days outlook for Mauritius are available in the Mauritius Meteorological Services website at http://metservice.ininet.mu.

Though the main cyclone season does not start until January, inclement weather is not to be ruled out. Regular updates are provided to the general public in case any risk is foreseen.

CONTACTS
Participants may write to ISDR.AIRP@unisdr.unon.org for any further information.

Annex
List of countries from which a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required at airport/seaport in Mauritius

| 1 Angola                     | 22 Guinea                   |
| 2 Argentina                 | 23 Guinea-Bissau            |
| 3 Benin                      | 24 Guyana                   |
| 4 Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 25 Kenya                 |
| 5 Brazil                    | 26 Liberia                  |
| 6 Burkina Faso              | 27 Mali                     |
| 7 Burundi                   | 28 Mauritania               |
| 8 Cameroon                  | 29 Niger                    |
| 9 Central African Republic  | 30 Nigeria                  |
| 10 Chad                     | 31 Panama                   |
| 11 Colombia                 | 32 Paraguay                 |
| 12 Congo                    | 33 Peru                     |
| 13 Cote d’Ivoire            | 34 Rwanda                   |
| 14 Democratic Republic of the Congo | 35 Senegal         |
| 15 Ecuador                  | 36 Sierra Leone             |
| 16 Equatorial Guinea        | 37 South Sudan              |
| 17 Ethiopia                 | 38 Sudan                    |
| 18 French Guinea            | 39 Suriname                 |
| 19 Gabon                    | 40 Togo                     |
| 20 Gambia                   | 41 Trinidad                 |
| 21 Ghana                    | 42 Uganda                   |
|                            | 43 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) |