Disaster Risk Reduction Investments in Africa

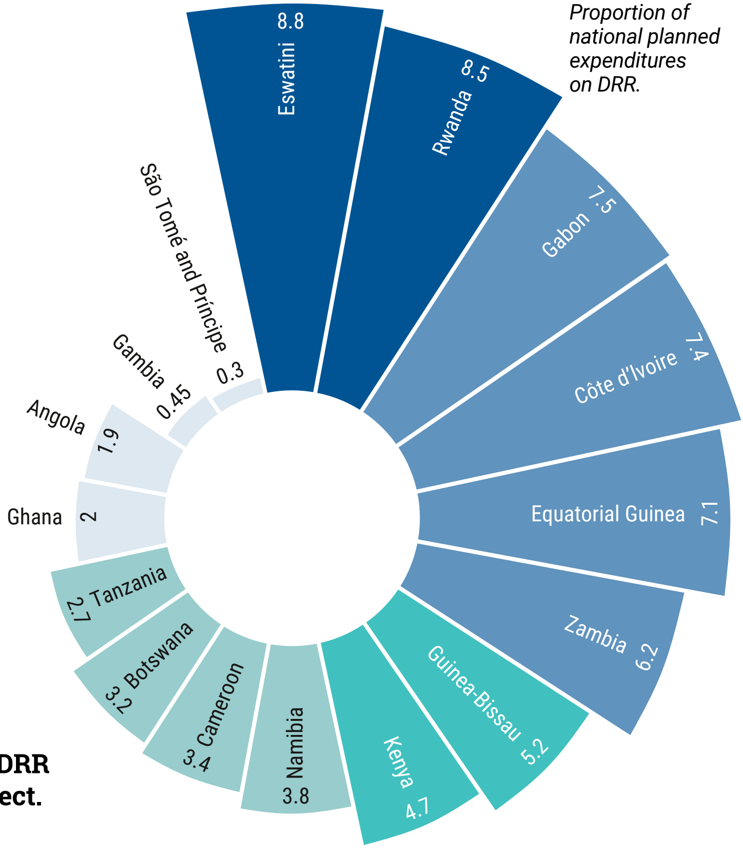
A Summary of Findings from 16 Risk-sensitive Budget Reviews

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster risk reduction investments in Africa

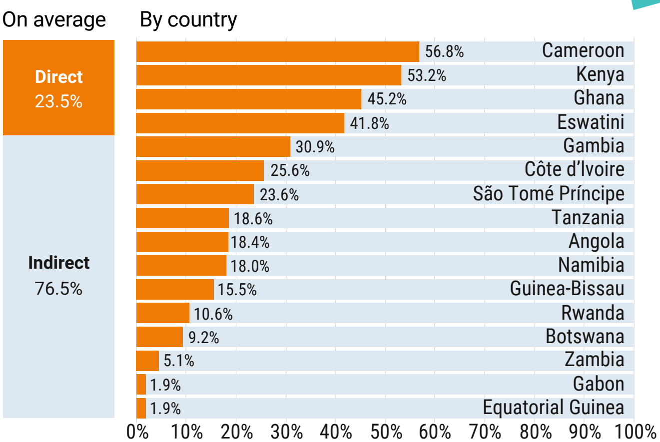
On average, 4% of national budgets are allocated to disaster risk reduction (DRR).

However, there are notable variations between countries: for example, Eswatini spends over double the average.



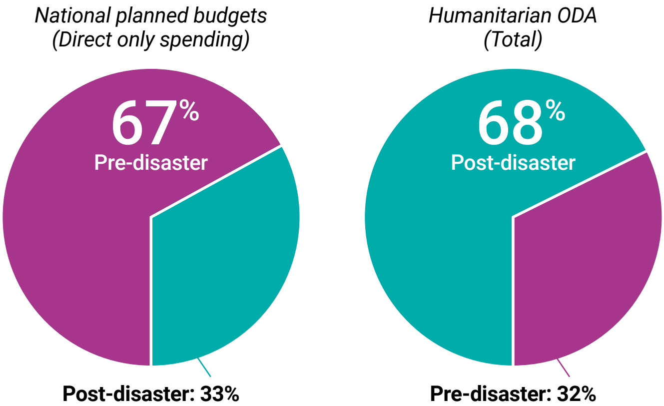
Proportion of national planned expenditures on DRR.

In most countries, a greater proportion of DRR investments are indirect.



Direct vs indirect DRR planned expenditure

National DRR planned expenditure is mostly allocated to pre-disaster activities.



A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

16

national budgets assessed

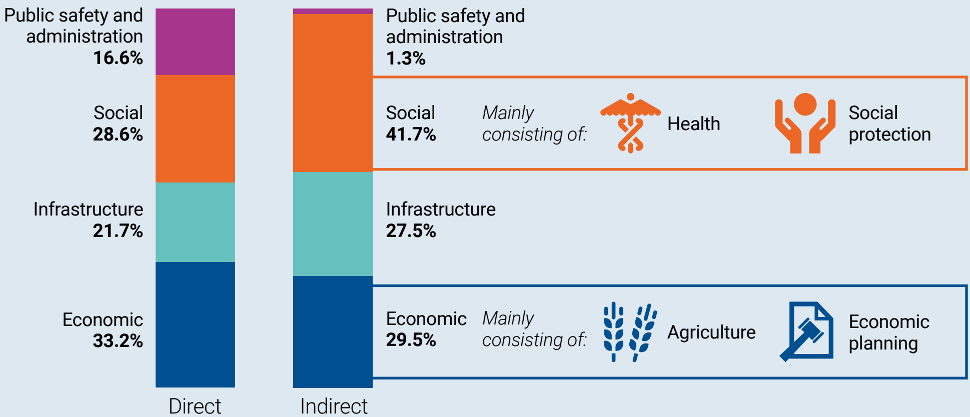
576

ministry, department and agency budgets assessed

2013–2019

Economic and social sectors dominate.

Planned DRR investments by sector (direct and indirect)



In countries whose DRM authorities are located in higher political office, the total DRR budget tends to be higher.

Policy recommendations

- Current and emerging disaster risk in sub-Saharan African countries means that increasing budgetary allocations to direct disaster risk reduction (DRR) investments is essential to reduce risk and increase resilience.
- Direct and indirect DRR investments are both necessary and should be planned in a complementary way in order to address vulnerabilities that exacerbate risk.
- Making sure that investments are risk informed in all thematic areas and sectors is a first step for DRR mainstreaming, which is vital for sustainable development.
- DRR and climate change adaptation investments must be coherent and must join efforts as opposed to compete for limited financial resources.
- For holistic and financially sustainable management of disaster risk, a portfolio of risk financing tools needs to be developed that takes into account all the phases of the risk management cycle.

Ways forward to improve risk-sensitive budget reviews are set out in the main report.

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More information

The analysis covers three to five financial years for each country, except for Cameroon where only 2019 data is included. The OECD DAC budget marker was used to review and mark budget lines that represent DRR investments, allowing direct and indirect investments to be considered (where DRR is a principal or a secondary objective respectively). More can be found in the longer report synthesizing the country reviews, and in the individual country reviews themselves.

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For more, please visit https://www.undrr.org/.

Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa

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