Regional Project Document

Fostering Resilience to Shocks and Threats in Africa

UNDP

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

January 2015

United Nations Development Programme
Regional Programme Document for Africa
Project Document

Project Title	*Fostering Resilience to Shocks and Threats in Africa*
RPD Outcome(s):	An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven and managed by its own citizens
Expected Project Outcome(s): *(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CP)*	Outcome 3: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change
Expected Output(s): *(Those that will result from the project)*	Output 3.1 Improved and coordinated regional peace architecture through policies and strategies
	Output 3.2: Regional preparedness capacity strengthened to prevent disasters and manage risk
	Output 3.3: Climate change adaption/mitigation and disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into regional development plans
Executing Entity:	UNDP Regional Service Centre (Addis Ababa)
Implementing Agencies:	AUC, RECs, Regional Technical Institutions and CSOs

Brief Description

Growth and development are increasingly at risk: conflicts, climate change and disaster risks represent interrelated challenges that are impairing the ability of Africa to advance human development and realize its structural transformation agenda. The continent's resilience to conflicts, disasters risks and climate related stress remains relatively weak especially with regard to risk reduction and preparedness. The changing nature of risks and the increasing exposure to risks requires new approaches to risk reduction and preparedness. The continent needs innovative mechanisms for conflict prevention that are adapted to the changing nature of conflict, as well as new approaches to address growing insecurity in cross border areas and to prevent relapse in conflict in conflict prone regions. Secondly countries need stronger preparedness systems to deal with large-scale crisis and cooperation mechanisms to address cross border threats. Lastly, Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction must be acted upon together and must be integral part of development planning and budgeting which require more leadership and advocacy, more technical guidance on DRR and CC mainstreaming and the operationalization of holistic resilience building frameworks for regions in protracted crisis.

UNDP regional project is predicated upon the imperative for Africa to adopt new practices to address the changing nature of risks and the increasing exposure of their economies and livelihoods to those risks. This entails stronger analytical capacities, new tools and mechanisms and new partnerships. UNDP will partner with regional organizations, civil society networks and private sector to promote innovative regional approaches to risk reduction and preparedness. UNDP regional project 2014-2017 on "Foster Resilience to shocks and threats in Africa" directly responds to the challenges by focusing on: (1) adapting and strengthening conflict management mechanisms (mediation, dialogue, counter radicalization, post conflict reconstruction and reconciliation), (2) enhancing preparedness capacities (early warning and early action, cross border cooperation in preparedness for response and recovery) and (3) supporting integrated approaches to sustainable and resilient development (leadership and advocacy, risk analysis, mainstreaming).

Total resources required	USD 22,440,100	Programme Period:	2014 - 2017
Total allocated resources:	USD 10, 000,000		
• Regular	USD 8,000,000	Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	SP Outcome 5
• Other:		Atlas Award ID:	_____
o Donor	_____		
o Donor	_____	Start date:	January 2015
o Donor	_____	End Date	December 2017
o Government	_____		
Unfunded budget:	USD 12,000,000	PAC Meeting Date	December 2014
In-kind Contributions	_____	Management Arrangements	DIM

Agreed by (UNDP): _____

Abdoulaye Mar Dieye (Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Africa)

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Photo: UNEP

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) regional programme for Africa outlines key achievements, opportunities and challenges towards advancing sustainable human development – the process of enlarging space and inclusivity, transforming the economy to deliver for people and building a robust social contract. UNDP's approach is underpinned by the concept of Sustainable Human Development which focuses on the process of enlarging people's choices by expanding their capabilities and opportunities in ways that are sustainable from the economic, social and environmental standpoints, benefitting the present without compromising the future.

Africa has put its lost decades behind and made significant strides on the social, political and economic front since the turn of the century. The continent has since seen rapid democratic transitions, leading to more responsive and accountable governments. The frequency of armed conflicts is on a downward trend. Steady economic growth and macroeconomic stability have resurged. The private sector has flourished in agriculture, telecommunications, finance, retail trade, housing and construction. New technologies are spreading rapidly across the continent, especially in the areas of information and communication. Discoveries of oil, gas, and other mineral resources are creating new opportunities. Africa has been reducing extreme poverty since 1999, with expanded social policies also improving health and education services – including those targeting women and girls. Nevertheless, with all the enthusiasm there is sober recognition of unfinished challenges that are impeding the continent to reach its full potential of building "*an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa*".

To lift the vast majority of the Africa's citizens out of the drudgery of poverty and underdevelopment will need a structural economic transformation that has so far been lacking. Africa's growth is above the global average (in 2013 Africa maintained a growth rate of 4% compared to 3% for the global economy)[1]. However the region lags behind the rest of the world in making progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The growth in the region is bypassing traditional

---

[1] Africa Economic Outlook 2014

employment-heavy sectors such as manufacturing. This has implications for poverty reduction. Africa's growth is currently fuelled by services, agriculture, and extractive industries. The consequences of bypassing manufacturing in Africa's growth pattern has resulted in the lack of improvement in the fundamentals of industrialisation – lower transport, cheaper and reliable power and an educated labour force that could benefit all other sectors[2]. The result is that Africa grows without human development. This has led to high levels of inequality and stagnant rural economies that push the young to seek opportunities in the urban metropolis' or abroad.

Countries and communities across Africa remain vulnerable to shocks, emanating from climate change, natural disasters (drought and floods mainly) and from economic, political and social instability.

Conflicts, climate change and disaster risks represent interrelated challenges that are impairing the ability of Africa to advance human development and realize its structural transformation agenda. Violent conflict costs Africa around $18bn per year[3] while Africa's costs for adapting to climate change are increasing (USD 7-15 billion annually by 2020, up to USD 50 billion per year by 2050)[4]. Disasters only contribute to between 3 and 15 per cent of annual loss of GDP in African countries. The recent Ebola outbreaks that threatened the very viability of the state in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea point to extreme vulnerability to shocks that easily washes away hard-won gains. The Horn of Africa drought of 2011, the instability of the Great Lakes region, the Sahel crisis and the Ebola outbreak in the Mano River Union region point to the interplay of demographic, ecological, security and political factors. These regions have faced recurrent crises that intermittently trigger temporary responses, but have not yet fully addressed the underlying drivers of instability and vulnerability, which require a more comprehensive and integrated approach towards building resilience.

An inclusive political process that opens space for voice and participation is fundamental in building a cohesive and vibrant society. The recent uprising in Burkina Faso, near state collapse in Mali, and growth of violent extremism points to the unfinished business of deepening democratization and opening space. To ensure greater transparency and accountability in the allocation of resources, the expectations of citizens across Africa – especially youth and women – for fuller engagement in government decisions needs further action to ensure increased voice and participation. Formal elections and democratic transfer of power have to

---

[2] Africa's Pulse 2014

[3] Oxfam "Africa's Missing Billions, 2008

[4] UNISDR, 2013

translate more clearly into sustained, meaningful development outcomes, specifically through improved public service delivery and effective management of public and natural resources. Access to justice and human rights can improve through advances in constitutionalism, rule of law and institutional strengthening of the judiciary and the security sector. To achieve these, it is critical to further develop human and institutional capacities with a clear role for different stakeholders, including civil society organizations.

A robust social contract is a pre-requisite for establishing a mutually beneficial relationship between the governed and the governing. The social contract is also critical in underlining the relationship among citizens and the ideals of the society they wish to foster. The Ebola crises in many ways highlighted in a vivid manner the very collapse of the social contract in the minds of some citizens. Many risked catching the deadly virus rather than believe what state institutions were saying. Although progress has been made on the democratisation front with the growth of representative and inclusive governments, the continent needs fourth-generation governance systems that go beyond elections and build a social contract that outlines the mutual rights and responsibilities of citizens and what they can expect from a capable state. Without a robust social contract that underpins citizenship then the relationship among people and between people and the state will remain artificial leading to the erosion of social, political and economic growth in the continent.

Africa is undoubtedly at a strategic inflection point and in order to seize the historic momentum presented by the gains made, it must make significant changes to avoid stagnation and meet its full potential. Although the current path has led to important improvements it is not sufficient or transformational enough to respond to challenges ushered by the youth bulge, growth of urbanisation and the urgency of lifting masses out of poverty. The challenges mentioned above are further amplified by a changing demographic landscape. Africa is seeing the largest ever growth of unplanned and unmanaged urbanization, as many young people devoid of opportunity in rural areas move into cities thereby creating a swath of semi-governed, overcrowded and poorly sanitized slums. This rapid urbanization represents new frontiers in the development challenge for many African countries, particularly in how to deliver services in informal settlements, capacities for effective city planning, and insecurity. It is in these slums that Ebola was for the first time urbanized, presenting a complex challenge and overwhelming the already fragile health systems. Excessive urban concentration provides both opportunities for development take-off but also poses unique challenges that demand conceptual shifts in how jobs are created, and how services and security are provided.

The unfinished business that is impairing the ability of Africa to further advance human development and reach its full potential could be summed as: (a) lack of real economic transformation that lifts all of Africa's citizens, (b) opening of space for inclusive participation, and (c) fragile social contract. It is in these three areas that UNDP's five regional projects will focus their interventions. In addition to the challenges and opportunities set out above, UNDP's regional work responds to the aspirations of Africa articulated by the African Union and other regional organs[5]. These are convergent with the vision, guiding principles and areas of work of the UNDP strategic plan 2014-2017, and the directions of the quadrennial

---

[5] This is reflected in several regional protocols, charters, agendas and declarations, principally: Agenda 2063, the shared values agenda, the common position on the post-2015 development agenda, and the OAU 50th anniversary declaration.

comprehensive policy review[6]. The five mutually reinforcing Regional Projects build on the successes and respond to the lessons from past cooperation, and are aligned to the UNDP Strategic Plan at the thematic, design and operational level.

This project will focus on fostering resilience to shocks and threats in Africa as a key imperative for the achievement of the Economic Transformation Agenda by protecting development gains and managing risks over time in ways that minimize costs, build capacity to manage and sustain momentum, and maximise transformative potential. The project will focus on three main components (1) adapting and strengthening conflict management mechanisms, (2) enhancing preparedness capacities and (3) supporting climate change and disaster risk reduction integrated approaches to sustainable and resilient development in Africa.

The conflict prevention output will contribute towards building conducive space for dialogue, mediation, citizen participation, reconciliation, responsive institutions and will enable joint efforts to address extremism and radicalisation in the continent. Paying attention to the impact of climate change and disaster risks will contribute to building resilient economies, nations and communities in the continent that are able to absorb and overcome shocks. Risk Management is a requirement to achieve Africa's Structural Transformation Agenda.

---

[6] General Assembly Resolution 67/266

II.   STRATEGY

Photo: UN DPKO

1. Overall strategy

This programme responds to the challenges and opportunities set out above and to the priorities and aspirations articulated by the Africa Union in the 2063 agenda and the common African position on the post 2015 agenda. UNDP regional program (2014-2017) focuses on strengthening regional cooperation around the promotion of regional public goods, on helping countries to collaboratively manage cross border externalities and spill-overs (such as climate change, disasters, natural resources and conflict) and on promoting generation and sharing of knowledge, experience and expertise across countries and across regions, notably through South-South cooperation.

UNDP's engagement strategy will be context specific. UNDP will be cognizant of the different political environments of the RECs, the attendant complexities they operate in, their resource environment and their different level of capacities. UNDP will implement a separate comprehensive capacity development project with IGAD including strengthening of ICPAC and CERWARN and the Regional Platform on Disaster Resilience and Sustainability. UNDP will use a different engagement strategy with EAC and ECCAS who are less advanced in crisis prevention and ECOWAS and SADC who are more ahead of the curve and would require more targeted demand-driven inputs.

Whenever possible UNDP will promote exchange of best practices and transfer of capacities between regions and continents. UNDP will support AUC in its role to facilitate exchanges between the RECs and specialized organizations in the area of early warning and preparedness, conflict prevention and DRR/CCA mainstreaming. South – South cooperation opportunities with other continents will be identified with a special focus.

This project is in line with UNDP's regionality principles and leverages UNDP's

interventions and strategic presence at the country level. The project is designed to respond to regional challenges that cannot be undertaken at a national level such as cross-border issues, support to regional entities such as the African Union and Regional Economic Commissions and increased national uptake of regional instruments. The project aims to support domestication of key regional frameworks, experiences and international best practice through national development plans and strategies. The design of the project was undertaken in consultation with Resident Coordinators who helped identify key regional challenges that are inhibiting national development. The project also received significant inputs from UNDP's global programme managers, the Executive Office of the Administrator, the Development Impact Group of BPPS and representatives of partner institutions and civil society. The project will be implemented within the framework of the regional programme

Sustainability of support

Capacity development is a long-term process that will not fully be achieved within this project cycle. However, this project's approach is to ensure sustainability of support as a key consideration in choices made and the parameters of the project design, hence our contribution to an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa as outlined in Vision 2063. The capacity development initiatives identified in this project are to enhance the core functions of regional bodies and support implementation of their strategic plans. UNDP will support these bodies ability to secure more internal resources to realise their core functions and plans. As part of the sustainability plan, UNDP will jointly implement activities with key UN partners and other multilateral organizations to better coordinate and ensure sustainability for results. Furthermore the Monitoring and Evaluation plan of this project will continuously monitor and assess UNDP's support and key milestones over the project period, and recommend corrective approaches to ensure sustainability of interventions.

This project is highly interrelated with the four other projects developed to support implementation of the Regional Programme. Through conflict prevention, disaster risk reduction and climate change interventions, the project contributes to the Fostering the Inclusive Participation and Effective Contribution of Women in the Process of Economic and Political Empowerment (Outcome 4+1) by ensuring that the gender dimension is well captured in all activities. The project is also linked to the Transforming Governance in Africa project (Outcome 2) as governance is the umbrella under which disaster risk reduction takes place. The existence of public awareness, political will and sufficient capacity are key to making disaster risk reduction and Climate Change Adaptation underlying principles in all relevant development sectors. Principles of good governance include broad participation, transparency, accountability, efficiency and responsiveness. All are as important for DRR, CCA as they are for development at large. In other words, responsive, accountable, transparent and efficient governance structures underwrite the environment where DRR and CCA can be institutionalized as an underlying principle of sustainable development. The project contribution on Promoting Inclusive Economic Transformation in Africa (Outcome 1) is linked to expanded natural resource management as a driver of continental transformation and development. Addressing conflict prevention, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation/mitigation are critical pathways to achieve economic transformation and inclusive growth in Africa. Finally the project will support Africa's contribution and Engagement in Global Development Debates (Outcome 4) on Climate Change community of practice, Post-HFA frameworks and the post 2015 agenda and the SDGs.

2. The theory of change

Photo: UNDP Malawi

The theory of change □is founded on an understanding of □the inter-linkages between disaster and conflict risk management and Africa's economic transformation, paying particular attention to the continent's context specificities (space dimension); the ownership and participation of all stakeholders in processes that show inclusion and deepen the political and economic governance and the enabling justice and security environment (risk governance capabilities). For Africa's economic structural transformation to be successful, contribute to the realization of the UNDP Strategic Plan and lead to the achievement of the AU 2063 Vision, it is imperative and crucial to address the risk management dimension through out and in a holistic manner.
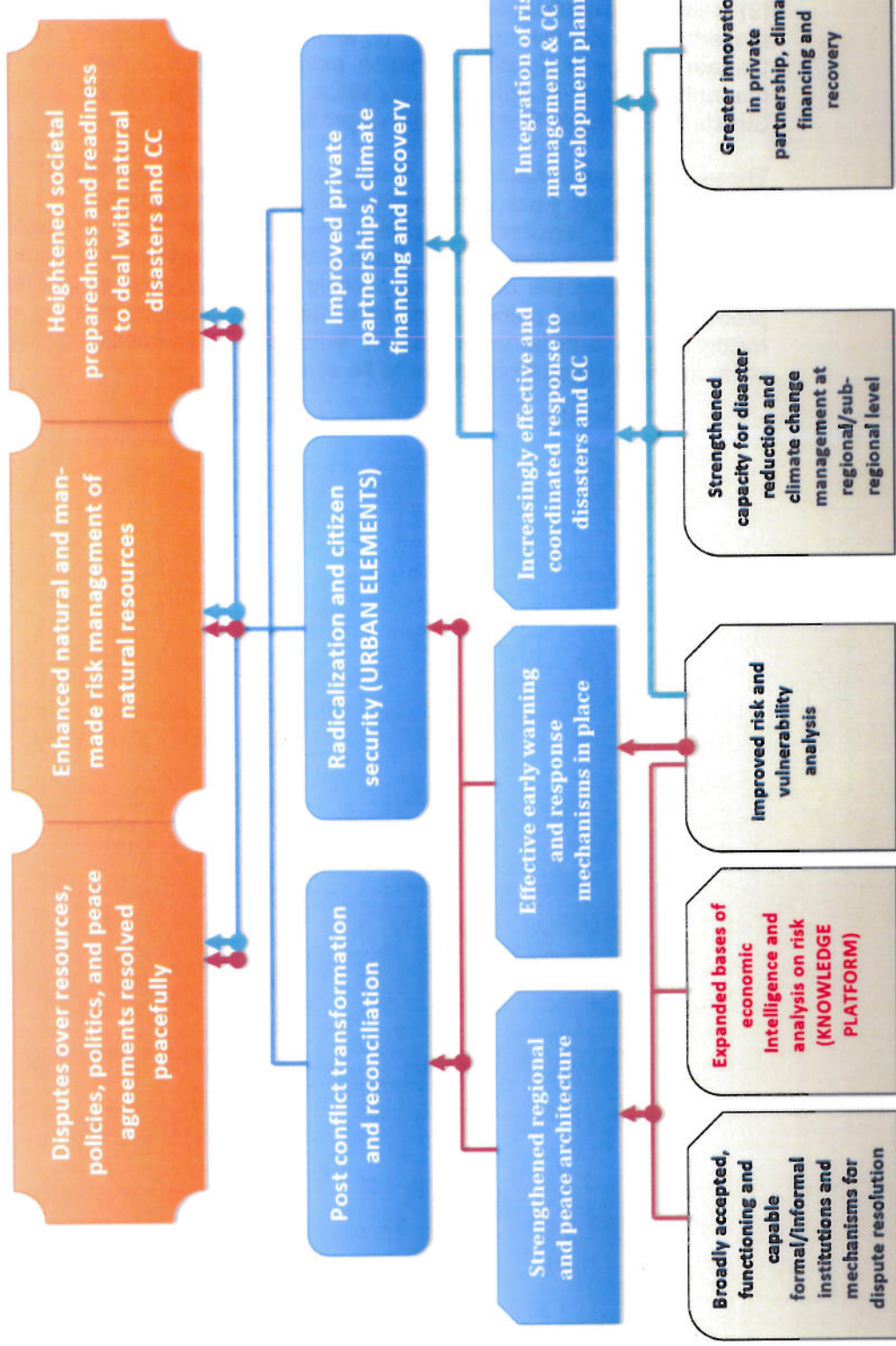
The value for UNDP is in putting these three components together in a manageable, more integrated and inclusive approach that allows the AUC, RECs and other regional partners and institutions to strategize, conceive and implement actions that build disaster resilience and manage conflict risks, as each approach reinforces the other, and in many parts of the continent, disaster and conflict risks interface and overlap substantially. Through its regional programme implementation, UNDP seeks to contribute to sustainable development in Africa through ensuring that rapid economic transformation is not undermined or affected by disaster and conflict risks, which if not well managed or transformed can create new tensions and violence. This project therefore seeks to accompany the envisaged transformative change by turning the risks of further conflict and natural hazards into opportunities for lasting peace and development.

2.2 Proposed pathways towards building resilience in Africa

For resilience to be built, and for Africa to be able to successfully manage risks, respond to disasters and protect its development gains, UNDP proposes mainly two (2) inter-linking pathways of change that seek to achieve this goal: (i) the conflict prevention development pathway; (ii) and the integrated Disaster risk Reduction and Climate change adaptation/mitigation pathway. These 2 pathways are critical for resilience building in Africa and constitute key "drivers" for the achievement of the Structural Economic Transformation Agenda.

These 2 pathways have been developed in line with the UNDP SP Outcome 5 Theory of Change. Each of the building blocks of this proposed ToC constitutes itself a critical step required to achieve the long-term goal of protecting Africa's development gains from shocks. Each of these two pathways are presented in detail below, illustrating the connecting building blocks required to facilitate the change process within each pathway, and hence ultimately towards building resilience. Each building block is to be viewed as an "outcome", or precondition, that is required in order for the building block above to be achieved.

Reduced vulnerability to shocks

Heightened societal preparedness and readiness to deal with natural disasters and CC

Enhanced natural and man-made risk management of natural resources

Disputes over resources, policies, politics, and peace agreements resolved peacefully

Improved private partnerships, climate financing and recovery

Radicalization and citizen security (URBAN ELEMENTS)

Post conflict transformation and reconciliation

Integration of risk management & CC into development planning

Increasingly effective and coordinated response to disasters and CC

Effective early warning and response mechanisms in place

Strengthened regional and peace architecture

Greater innovation in private partnership, climate financing and recovery

Strengthened capacity for disaster reduction and climate change management at regional/sub-regional level

Improved risk and vulnerability analysis

Expanded bases of economic intelligence and analysis on risk (KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM)

Broadly accepted, functioning and capable formal/informal institutions and mechanisms for dispute resolution

a. The conflict prevention pathway

The conflict prevention pathway to the structural transformation of Africa begins with the recognition that to root resilience institutionally and socially, will require efforts to address the gaps in how risks are understood, managed and transformed a part of the development process. The consequence of this gap is that where stresses, tension and conflict erupt, the resort is often to private and group justice leading to civil war, armed insurrection or violence in many parts of the continent. Transforming risk management as a tool for development planning will require strengthening the regional and continental peace infrastructures, as well as increased national uptake of the normative instruments and mechanisms that member states have signed to ensure peace, security and stability in the continent. Especially in post-conflict contexts, the strengthened infrastructures can contribute to an environment of transformation and reconciliation that produces a new national ethos about how differences are managed and resolved, without resort to violence, and that embed a spirit of reconciliation into national structures and processes. This approach would allow for disputes (whether over resources, policies, politics or other issues) to be resolved amicably. Moving grievances, differences and conflict towards the established formal and informal mechanisms of resolution would potentially unleash the productive capacities of the people, which in turn would enhance their economic development as well as promote confidence within the internal and external publics that the institutions are strong enough to weather difference and transitions, and therefore that the state is on the road to full economic and political recovery.

The proposed project will contribute towards this goal of institutionally and socially rooting resilience in four ways. First would be improved risk and vulnerability analyses building on the synergies and overlaps around conflict and disaster risks in Africa. This approach will provide policy makers and planners at the regional and national levels with early warning information that triggers more effective response mechanisms. In addition, it will enable regional actors and institutions to engage in a timely manner before threats to regional peace and stability escalate. Second it will contribute to creating, strengthening and, functioning and capable formal and informal institutions, mechanisms and capacities for dispute resolution. While mechanisms for dispute resolution exist at the regional levels, their uptake at the national levels is weak and limited. Third will be expanding the space for other actors to be part of the peace project in the continent. This will include civil society and private sector, learning from experiences in other parts of the world in the context of South-South and triangular cooperation, but also building on successful models on the use of data and technology for more effective conflict prevention and transformation. Finally, the project will support the development of cutting edge knowledge and approaches to new threats to peace and stability on the continent, such as radicalization, and new opportunities for transformative governance through reconciliation and national dialogue processes, and on how they strengthen peace processes, post-conflict transformation and recovery and the management of transitions.

b. Integrated DRR/CC mainstreaming pathway

Through, this project, UNDP will make sure that data and information related to risks are made available at regional level to support decision making through effective early warning systems. Availability of data and information on disaster risks in Africa will a pre-condition to set-up effective early warning systems and proper response mechanisms. It will also help to provide incentives for the private sector to invest in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate change Adaptation/Mitigation and support Green growth economy in Africa. It means using new knowledge about risk, climate change to inform decision-making and action. It also means using a disaster/climate lens to re-think the way development is done in Africa by adopting a longer-term outlook and engaging new knowledge on risks.

Once the critical issue of data and information is addressed, then it will be easier to embark on supporting the AUC and regional institutions (RECs) to mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate change Adaptation in regional development plans. The Mainstreaming approach will attract greater investment to reduce risk and ensure that residual risk is managed as efficiently as possible. UNDP's support on DRR/CC mainstreaming will lead to tangible actions to achieve risk-sensitive investment in the continent; will contribute to building the resilience and a more sustainable economy. Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction provide an opportunity for

Africa to re-target development processes towards long-term transformational change. Availability of financial resources, know-how, and human resources through partnership with the private sector, civil society, and the international community will lead to a more stronger and coordinated approach to Disaster Risk and Climate change in the continent. This will absolutely lead to an improved public-private partnership on investment on disaster risk reduction and climate financing and will serve as critical steps to heightened societal preparedness and readiness to deal with natural disasters and CC.

3. Project Outputs and Activity Results

In the pursuit of Fostering Resilience Building in Africa, UNDP will focus on three key outputs: (i) Improved and coordinated regional peace architecture through policies and strategies, leveraging and building national on peace architectures (ii) Regional preparedness capacity strengthened to prevent disasters and manage risk, (iii) Climate change adaptation/mitigation and disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into regional development plans.

Output 3.1: Improved and coordinated regional peace architecture through policies and strategies

One of the main challenges to successful conflict risk management is the disconnect between continental, regional and national level processes which undermines the effectiveness of efforts at all levels and limits national level uptake of regional mechanisms and instruments. In addition, poor reconciliation initiatives have undermined capacity to recover from violent conflict and ensure sustainable peace. Finally, development is being undermined and hampered by violence and insecurity engendered by radicalization and violent extremism. UNDP will support the AU and RECs to address these issues through two critical activity areas.

- **Activity Result 3.1.1:** Transition processes for conflict-affected states strengthened

UNDP will support stronger horizontal integration of efforts within the AU and RECs to better link the various elements of the Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) (including the Panel of the Wise and RECs equivalents; the Peace and Security Council) with other AU pillars for peacebuilding such as the Office of the Chairperson, the policy on post-conflict reconstruction and development, the African Solidarity Initiative and the Pan African Network of the Wise, for more effective coordination, analysis, prevention and response. UNDP will also support regional civic initiatives such as the African Insider Mediators Platform and Business for Peace to strengthen the linkage with the continental and regional mechanisms. UNDP will also support the development of regional frameworks and strategies that strengthen representation and participation of women in peacebuilding.

To ensure that post conflict and reconstruction processes produce lasting peace, comprehensive and inclusive reconciliation frameworks are needed with stronger involvement of women, youth organizations and private sector. The role of private sector both as a contributor to conflict or as an enabling agent for reconstruction and recovery is increasingly being recognized. Unlocking the positive potential of business, including foreign investors, is an underutilized tool of peacebuilding. Strategies to capitalize on the potential of the business sector to foster peace will be developed and operationalized with the AUC and RECs. This will contribute to promoting transparency and accountability, and the inclusion of local economies in the global value chain.

- **Activity Result 3.1.2:** Development response to extremism/ radicalization improved

UNDP will support AUC and RECs to develop analytical and programmatic frameworks to prevent and curtail violent extremism and radicalization. This will include integrating drivers of radicalization and extremism into conflict vulnerability assessments to inform the development of comprehensive context specific approaches. To restore stability and human security in cross border areas, there is consensus that a security approach alone is not sufficient to curtail or prevent heightened activities of terrorist and criminal networks. Building on the model of the Mano River Union and the Sahel (UN Integrated Strategy) new approaches/strategies will be developed to address security crises of regional dimensions such as the Central African region; Boko Haram expansion from Nigeria, the Great Lakes Region and cyber terrorism to name only a few. UNDP will support the AUC and regional organizations to develop and domesticate frameworks and strategies for multi-stakeholder border management approaches that include local governance, community security and social cohesion, natural resource governance, livelihoods and cross border trade, violence prevention/mitigation and conflict prevention components.

Output 3.2: Regional preparedness capacity strengthened to prevent disasters and manage risk

UNDP will address existing gaps in policy frameworks and institutional settings for disaster preparedness at regional level to anticipate, respond to and recover from disasters and conflicts. Those gaps are identified in risk monitoring, surveillance and forecasting; in early action for risk management. Whenever possible, early warning systems for conflict and disasters will be integrated.

- **Activity Result 3.2.1: Regional Early warning systems, response and recovery mechanisms strengthened.**

  Through this intervention, UNDP will support regional economic communities to undertake reviews of existing early warning systems and climate information sharing mechanisms. UNDP will strengthen regional capacities to enhance and facilitate national uptake of regional mechanisms and instruments for early warning and response; and to ensure that conflict, climate, environmental and disaster risk information are efficiently disseminated and applied to early warning, preparedness and mitigation. Once EWS are reviewed, UNDP will support strengthening of these systems through proper risk assessments, risk mapping and analysis for the development of regional Conflict and Disaster Risk Management Indicators (as appropriate), which will enable systematic and quantitative benchmarking of each region during different periods. It also provides a more analytically rigorous and data driven approach to risk management and decision-making. Strengthening response and recovery frameworks will be also a key component under this output.

  UNDP will support the development of SOPs, protocols, mechanisms of mutual assistance, contingency plans, pre and post-conflict and post-disaster needs assessments, emergency rosters and the design of predictable and transparent regional financing mechanisms for emergency response. Support in capacity development for preparedness will be offered by UNDP through CADRI using its partner agencies' technical capabilities and existing tools (for instance, the Capacity Assessment Tool/ Application for Preparedness for Emergency Response and related planning approach; training products on preparedness.

- **Activity Result 3.2.2: Integrated RSC capacity to respond to crisis risk enhanced**

  Through this programme, UNDP will ensure that its internal response capacity to emergencies and disasters in the continent is strengthened. Drawing lessons from the weaknesses and uncoordinated Ebola response, the UNDP Regional Service for Africa will allocate resources in the regional project to make sure adequate analysis and response to emergencies and disasters is provided timely and in a very effective manner through a coherent and coordinated approach with other UN Agencies and Partners. This

intervention will allow the Regional Service Centre, as UNDP's first responder to crisis and emergencies in Africa to be able to provide technical assistance in close collaboration with the UNDP Crisis Response Unit (CRU).

Output 3: Climate change adaption/mitigation and disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into regional development plans

UNDP will ensure that the differentiated impact of climate and disaster risks on men and women and the differentiated role that men and women play in CCA and DRR is systematically capitalized on. As human and financial capacity for DRR is limited at continental and regional level, UNDP will create opportunities for the AUC and RECs to harness existing capacities within CSO, research institutes and universities. UNDP will focus on (i) strengthening leadership capacities to make disaster and climate risk an integral part of development, (ii) strengthening knowledge base on hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities to inform mainstreaming of DRR and CCA in key sectors; (iii) strengthening analytical and programmatic capacities to mainstream climate and disaster risks in the 4 most climate sensitive sectors (agriculture, water, environment and health), in cooperation with key specialised UN agencies involved in DRR sectors (iv) operationalizing comprehensive regional multi-stakeholders resilience frameworks that integrate DRR, CC and NRM in most disaster prone regions

- **Activity Results 3.3.1: Regional DRR/CC Frameworks and strategies reviewed and new policies and plan of Actions developed**

    In 2015 the new global frameworks for the SDGs, climate change and disaster risk reduction offer a unique window of opportunity to address development, adaptation and disaster risks in an inter-linked manner. UNDP will build on this momentum to raise the profile of CC and DRR agenda in Africa; promote a more integrated approach to DRR and CC risks to ensure that they are assessed, planned for and acted upon together; and support the design and implementation of comprehensive resilient development approaches for DRR, CCA and natural resource management in disaster prone regions. UNDP will support the AUC and RECs to review their current DRR frameworks and strategies and will fully support these regional entities to develop new Post-HFA strategies and Plan of Action for the period 2015-2025. At the same time, UNDP will provide technical advisory support to the African Group of Negotiators (AGC) on Climate change to make sure that Africa's climate change priorities and common position is well defended internationally. Support to regional resilience frameworks in the Sahel and in Southern Africa will also be a key priority for this current UNDP program.

- **Activity Results 3.3.2: Climate change and DRR mainstreamed into regional plans**

    UNDP will follow a pragmatic approach and systematically document the economic cost of climate change and disasters in the four sectors that have a biggest impact in terms of economic growth and livelihoods in order to generate strong evidence and make the case for DRR and CCA investment in sector. UNDP will support the AUC and RECs to develop regional gender sensitive analytical tools and framework for integrating development, disaster and climate risk management focus mainly on key sectors. In order to effectively support the DRR/CCA mainstreaming efforts at RECs level, UNDP will provide high quality technical advisory services on DRR/CCA Mainstreaming using longer-term consultancy support, capacity development and knowledge creation through regional studies on climate public expenditures and DRR Investment and others initiatives. UNDP will support five African cities to better understand current and future risk and support mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in urban planning and post-crisis recovery in urban settings.