



SADC Disaster Risk Management Strategy And Action Plan (2022 - 2030)



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDRR	Africa Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
AUC	African Union Commission
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
COP	Community of Parties
CSC	Climate Services Centre
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMSAP	SADC Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRU	Disaster Risk Reduction Unit
ERT	Emergency Response Team
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HDI	Human Development Index
ICPs	International Cooperating Partners
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IMS	Information Management System
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHEWS	Multi-hazard Early Warning System
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
PoA	Programme of Action
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRM	Peer Review Mechanism
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RIASCO	Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee
RID	Risk-informed development
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategy Development Plan
RVAA	Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARCOF	Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SHOC	SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre
SIMEX	Simulation Exercise
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

FOREWORD

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) faces a wide range of natural hazards either single or hybrid and human-induced risks, such as drought, floods, landslides, human and animal disease, pests, earthquakes, and urban and wildfires, that impact on and reduce the full realization of the benefits of SADC Vision 2050. The impacts of the Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, persistent food insecurity and the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated increased magnitude and frequency, as well as the severity and interconnectedness of the risks and cascading impacts. While hazards are often associated with the region's diverse geo-climatic circumstances, there are other shocks that continuously pose risks to the socio-economic performance, as well as vulnerabilities amongst our communities and people.

Effective disaster risk management (DRM) in the region has been reactive and interim due to deficiencies in risk governance, and development of responsive frameworks, limitations in institutional arrangements, inadequate investments in disaster risk reduction (DRR), risk informed development, and climate change-related knowledge management.

To respond to this challenge, the SADC Region has developed the SADC Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030. The Strategy outlines the need for the advancement of comprehensive DRM governance approaches and knowledge management, streamlining and strengthening of institutions, in particular the recently operationalised SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC) to also advance the development and implementation of transboundary coordination frameworks, capacity development, enabling DRR investments, partnerships and resilience building. The Strategy encompasses a full DRM Action Plan and monitoring framework that aims to promote greater effectiveness in early warning, preparedness, response, recovery and gender equity, urban resilience, environmental management and climate adaptation considerations all anchored within the Risk Informed Development principles and practices.

The process of developing this Strategy has benefited from invaluable contributions from DRR experts in all the 16 Member States in the region and the various stakeholders and International Cooperating Partners who informed the final version of the Strategy. I look forward to the full Implementation of the Strategy to contribute to the building of more effective measures towards a disaster resilient Region.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Southern African region experiences disaster impacts emanating from natural hazards and climate extremes on an annual basis, which result in loss of life, destruction of critical infrastructure, and sets back economic and social development gains. These risks manifest in single or hybrid occurrences such as drought, tropical cyclones, floods and disease and epidemics, as well as seismic disturbances that cause infrastructure destruction and loss of lives. In 2016, over 15 per cent (40 million people) of the region's population faced food insecurity from the impact of El Niño-induced drought. With a combination of the impacts of COVID-19 and the unstable food prices, this number increased to 55.6 million people (in 12 Member States) in the 2021/2022 rainfall season, indicative of the worsening vulnerabilities in the region and underlying the interdependent and systemic nature of risk. The impacts of chronic droughts and intense flash floods challenge the regional and national planning and development capacities at various levels. Reducing the impacts of such risks and disasters requires a concerted, coordinated, and sustained effort from a broad range of actors, globally, regionally, nationally and locally including vulnerable and marginalised communities.

Following the impacts of several disaster risks in the region, including the 2015/2016 drought, and the impacts of Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019, Ministers responsible for Disaster Risk Management in their meeting in February 2020 observed that the SADC Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund 2016-2030 was not fully aligned to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR). In addition, the Strategy does not address other emerging issues including the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, the SADC Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund 2016-2030 does not have an implementation framework that would enable tracking of progress. In this regard, the Ministers directed the Secretariat to review the Strategy and develop the Regional Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030 (DRMSAP). In this context, the SADC Secretariat jointly with Member States undertook the development of a Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and Plan of Action for implementation from 2022 to 2030. The DRMSAP aims to guide the advancement of efficiencies and effectiveness in DRM practice, taking into consideration gender equity, urban resilience, environmental management, risk informed development and climate adaptation.

The development of the Strategy builds on inter alia the Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, the SADC Vision 2050 and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) Implementation Plan 2020-2030, as well as the SADC Resilience Framework 2020-2030 and other regional sectoral instruments i.e. Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Strategy, SADC Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2030, SADC Gender Policy and the Regional Agricultural Implementation Plan etc.). All of this is premised on curbing the impacts of natural hazards and human-related risks on regional integration and improve disaster risk management in support of regional resilience through the following outcomes:

- **Outcome 1:** Coordinated and effective response and recovery efforts to address the impact of climate change and disasters, pandemics, and migratory pests.
- **Outcome 2:** Strengthened disaster risk management and governance in the region.
- **Outcome 3:** Strengthened multi-sectoral disaster risk assessments and preparedness.
- **Outcome 4:** Enhanced disaster risk reduction investments to facilitate climate adaptation and community resilience.
- **Outcome 5:** Strengthened regional and national disaster recovery interventions (building back better).

It is envisaged that these outcomes will be achieved through a set of five priority areas, namely:

- Priority 1: Understanding disaster risks;
- Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance and institutionalisation;
- Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction;
- Priority 4: Regional innovation and knowledge management; and
- Priority 5: Enhancing resilience building in disaster risk recovery interventions (building back better).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

SADC continues to face multiple disasters that increase incrementally and escalate the numbers of the vulnerable populations in the SADC region. With an estimated total of 370 million people, the percentage of the total population living below or on the poverty line are at 41.6% (World Population Review, 2022). In 2021, 47.6 million people were food insecure, which is a 5.5% increase from 2020 and 34.3% above the 5-year average (SADC, 2021). As of mid-2022, close to 55.6 million people (15 % of the total population of the region), in both urban and rural areas, were estimated to be food insecure (SADC, RVAA 2022).

According to the 6th Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report released in 2021, the southern Africa region has and will continue to experience an increase in severe climate-related impacts. The effects of La Niña as projected by the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-25) in July 2021 have had a varied impact across the region, with some areas experiencing higher than normal precipitation, whereas others had severe drought spells, and some Member States, a delay or change in normal climate conditions (SADC, 2022). Areas such as Zambia and Zimbabwe experienced floods in late 2021, whereas, since the beginning of 2022, six (6) tropical and subtropical cyclones caused severe damage to Madagascar, Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe, affecting over 400 000 people (SADC, 2022). South Africa and other countries also experienced a low-pressure system that caused severe storms and intense winds. In April 2022, South Africa recorded over 400 mm of rainfall over a 24-hour period, the highest in 60 years, which affected multiple provinces. The severe rainfall event caused widespread infrastructure damage and affected over 1.2 million people across the region (SADC, 2022). The 2021/22 rainfall season had inverse effects on other areas within SADC, which experienced either very dry spells or a shift in the normal rainfall pattern. Rainfall was consistent over most of the region, yet several areas, such as southern Tanzania, northern Mozambique, Malawi, eastern Zambia, southwest Angola, northwest Namibia, and Botswana, had a very late onset of rain. Rainfall in these areas was delayed by 30 or more days, thereby potentially compromising the length of time available for crops to successfully reach maturity, and potentially influencing some reductions in planted area (SADC, 2022). On the other hand, southern Madagascar has been experiencing consecutive years of dry seasons leading to acute food insecurity (IPC levels 3 and 4) in the Grand South.

Higher fuel and energy prices, due to geopolitical instability and conflict in Ukraine, underline that risk is systemic, and that crises can have cascading transnational effects. These increases in prices have continued to have an impact on the general inflation rate across the region, subsequently reducing disposable income and access to essential commodities. The COVID-19 pandemic and the related restrictions have further exacerbated the situation, forcing numerous small-scale economic contributors to succumb to the financial pressures, in particular at household levels. Repeated environmental and economic shocks have resulted in a steady increase in food shortages in many areas, along with a high poverty rate,

which has resulted in lowering the capacity of the population to be able to buffer against shocks and hazards.

Such a context requires SADC to chart a strategic path to guide robust measures to prevent, reduce and mitigate the impacts of disasters and other vulnerability drivers through comprehensive disaster risk reduction/management responses. This Strategy aims to provide such a comprehensive suite of disaster risk reduction/management responses that will aid the region in reducing the impact of these persistent disasters.

1.1 Background

Effective disaster risk management (DRM), particularly the application of risk informed development and climate change adaptation (CCA) measures are critical features of sustainable development. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation aim to safeguard sustainable development and curb the impact of disaster risks while building resilience. Risk-informed development (RID), which is an understanding of development that takes into account multi-faceted, dynamic, interdependent, transnational, simultaneous and systemic risks is key in DRM. This risk-based approach to decision-making enables societies to prepare for, mitigate, and adapt to the evolving and complex risk landscape with the goal of strengthening resilience and safeguarding development in a sustainable manner. Reducing the risks and impacts of disasters, and adapting to climate change requires coordinated and sustained efforts of a broad range of actors, globally, regionally, and national municipalities and communities.

1.2 Disaster Risk Management Coordination

Disaster risk management requires SADC to chart a strategic path to guide robust measures to prevent, reduce and mitigate the impacts of disasters and other vulnerability drivers through comprehensive disaster risk reduction/management responses. Achieving this requires linkages between actions at all levels.

At international level, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030, as adopted through a United Nations (UN) Resolution A/RES/69/283, aims to achieve a substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health, and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries. This can only be realised by preventing and reducing existing disaster risks through the implementation of integrated and inclusive measures aimed at strengthening resilience to climate change. As espoused by the SFDRR's priorities which include: the understanding of disaster risk; strengthening disaster risk governance and management; investing in DRR for resilience; and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and "building back better" during rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery. These priorities were reiterated at the 7th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction which produced the Bali Agenda for Resilience 2022. The Bali

Agenda for Resilience emphasised on the “Think Resilience” approach and the need for every person to be protected by a multi-hazard early warning systems by 2027.

Furthermore, related policy frameworks including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (which highlights 17 SDGs with 169 related targets), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change which builds upon the UNFCCC, New Urban Agenda (Habitat III), Agenda 2063 and proposed socio-economic transformation in Africa over the next 50 years, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development, the Yaoundé and Tunis Declarations on the implementation of SFDRR, the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and COP 26 Glasgow Pact on Climate Change and outcomes of COP 27 are some of the cross-cutting aspects which impact on strategic DRR policy direction for the SADC region.

At Continental level, the more recent African Union Climate Change and Resilience Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032), the Programme of Action (PoA) for the implementation of the SFDRR has been developed. Besides striving toward the priorities of the SFDRR, the PoA has five additional targets that the Region Economic Communities (RECs) and Member States aim to achieve by 2030.

These are:

- Increase in integration of DRR in regional and national sustainable development, and climate change adaptation frameworks, mechanisms and processes;
- Substantially increase in the number of countries with DRR in their educational systems at all levels, as both stand-alone and integrated products;
- Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR;
- Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and response, as well as post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms; and
- Substantially increase the number of regional networks or partnerships for knowledge management and capacity development, including specialized regional centres and networks.

The PoA is implemented in five-year cycles, through an implementation matrix. The Phase II: 2021-2025 Matrix, currently guides such implementation. The Phase II Matrix is grounded in the SFDRR Priorities and the additional PoA targets have been integrated into this Strategy.

At regional level, social and economic under-development, disease epidemics and the impacts of HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 exacerbate vulnerability, posing significant threats to the Regional Integration Agenda and the ability to achieve sustainable development. The SADC Vision 2050 and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2020-2030 (RISDP) places DRM as a critical cross-cutting strategic priority to improve disaster risk management in support of regional resilience through the following outcomes:

- **Outcome 1:** Coordinated and effective response and recovery efforts to address the impact of climate change and disasters, pandemics, and migratory pests.
- **Outcome 2:** Strengthened disaster risk management and governance in the region.
- **Outcome 3:** Strengthened multi-sectoral disaster risk assessments and preparedness.
- **Outcome 4:** Enhanced disaster risk reduction investments to facilitate climate adaptation and community resilience.
- **Outcome 5:** Strengthened regional and national disaster recovery interventions (building back better).

BOX 1: Relevant SADC Statutory Instruments, Programmes and Platforms to this Strategy:

- SADC Regional Resilience Framework 2020-2030
- SADC Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2030
- Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Strategy (DRIMMS) 2022-2032
- Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF)
- SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme (RVAA)
- Protocol on Health (1999)
- SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063)
- Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)
- Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP)
- Regional Food and Nutrition Security Strategy
- SADC Water Policy and Strategy (2006)
- Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP IV) on Integrated Water Resources Development and Management (2016-2020)
- SADC Protocol on Gender and Development
- SADC Regional Biodiversity Strategy (2007)
- Biodiversity Action Plan (2010)
- SADC Regional Forestry Strategy (2020-2030)
- Transfrontier Conservation Community

The RISDP also aims to strengthen climate change adaptation and mitigation by enhancing sector-based approaches towards developing climate change resilience and by reducing the carbon footprint in the region. Besides the cross-cutting strategic objectives in the RISDP, all other strategic development objectives in the region must aim to build resilience and thus address disaster risks and climate change. To this end the SADC Regional Resilience Framework 2020-2030 attempts to provide a stepping stone towards a complex adaptive systems-based approach, allowing Member States (at national and sub-national level) to develop and/or review their own resilience strategies within a broader coordinated environment, including inclusion of gender-responsive resilience thinking within all sectors in the region and in Member States. Similarly, the SADC Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2030 provides a regional framework for collective action and enhanced cooperation in addressing climate change issues in order to improve local livelihoods, achieve low-carbon, sustainable economic growth and contribute fairly towards preserving a global good.

2.0 INDICATIVE REGIONAL DISASTER RISK PROFILE

The SADC region is at risk of many natural hazards, human-induced risks and has experienced numerous disasters over the past three decades. The region experiences prolonged droughts and increase in tropical cyclones and storms. While droughts and floods are the most common, epidemics and transboundary human, animal, and crop disease outbreaks, as well as seismic disturbances (resulting in landslides and earthquakes) also occur. Various SADC Countries experience different sets of disasters as provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Key Hazards in the SADC Region per Member State (SADC, 2021 a, b)

Countries	Key Hazards	Additional Hazards
Angola	Floods, Droughts, Human Epidemics (such as Marburg Virus, Malaria)	Landslides, Seismic Activity, Water Erosion, Deforestation, Sea level rise, Coastal Erosion
Botswana	Drought, Floods, Fires, Epidemics (Animal incl. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in selected locations, Human Epidemics (HIV/AIDS)	Earthquakes, Crop Diseases (Pest Infestations including Locusts), Strong Winds
Comoros	Floods, Tropical Cyclones, Sea level rise, Coastal erosion	Volcanic Eruptions, Torrential Rains, Landslides, Drought, Tsunamis, Coastal Erosion, Coral destruction and bleaching, Epidemics
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Earthquakes and Seismic events, Droughts, Floods	Volcanic Eruptions, Human Epidemics (Ebola, Malaria)
Eswatini	Droughts, Tropical cyclones, Floods, Fire Epidemics (Malaria, Foot & Mouth Disease)	Human Epidemics (Cholera, Malaria, HIV/AIDS), Hailstorms,
Lesotho	Droughts, Localized Floods, heavy Snowfall	Hailstorms, Strong Winds, Crop Diseases
Madagascar	Tropical Cyclones, Floods	Crop Diseases, Minor Seismic Events, Human Epidemics (Plague, Chikungunya, Cholera, Malaria), Coastal Erosion, Coral destruction and bleaching, Sea level rise
Malawi	Droughts, Floods, Tropical Cyclones, Human Epidemics (Malaria and HIV/AIDS)	Earthquakes and Seismic events, Landslides, Deforestation
Mauritius	Floods, Earthquakes and Seismic events, Tropical Cyclones	Tsunami, Droughts, Sea level rise, Coastal Erosion, Coral destruction and bleaching
Mozambique	Droughts, Floods, Tropical Cyclones, Epidemics (Malaria)	Fires (Bushfires), Deforestation, Sea level rise, Coastal Erosion (selected local locations), Coral destruction and bleaching
Namibia	Droughts, Floods	Fires (Veld Fires in areas where vegetation is – especially northern parts). Desertification (expansion of desert areas)
Seychelles	Floods, Tropical Cyclones	Sea level rise, Coastal Erosion, Coral destruction and bleaching

South Africa	Droughts, Fires (Veld & Forest Fires), Floods, Hailstorms, Human Epidemics (HIV/AIDS)	Fires (Low-income settlement fires), Sea level rise, Coastal Erosion (selected locations), Coral destruction and bleaching, Desertification in the Karoo in particular
Tanzania	Floods, Droughts, Tropical Cyclones, Human epidemics (Malaria in selected locations)	Earthquakes and Seismic events, Crop Diseases (Pest Infestations), Volcanic Eruptions, Fires, Chemical Accidents, Deforestation, Sea level rise, Coral destruction and bleaching
Zambia	Floods, Droughts	Human Epidemics (HIV/AIDS), Crop Diseases (Pest Infestations), Fires (bush/veld)
Zimbabwe	Droughts, Floods, Tropical Cyclones, Crop pests (selected locations), Human epidemics (Malaria, Cholera)	Landslides

The impacts of the hazards listed above are further exacerbated by aggravating factors such as the high rate of population growth, food insecurity, high levels of poverty, inappropriate use of natural resources, degradation of the environment and unplanned urbanisation amongst others which incapacitates the region ability to mitigate disaster risks, and causes high vulnerability to hazards (SADC, 2019). The COVID-19 pandemic and cumulative impacts of animal and crop epidemics and disease outbreaks have also had a significant impact on the region and Member States.

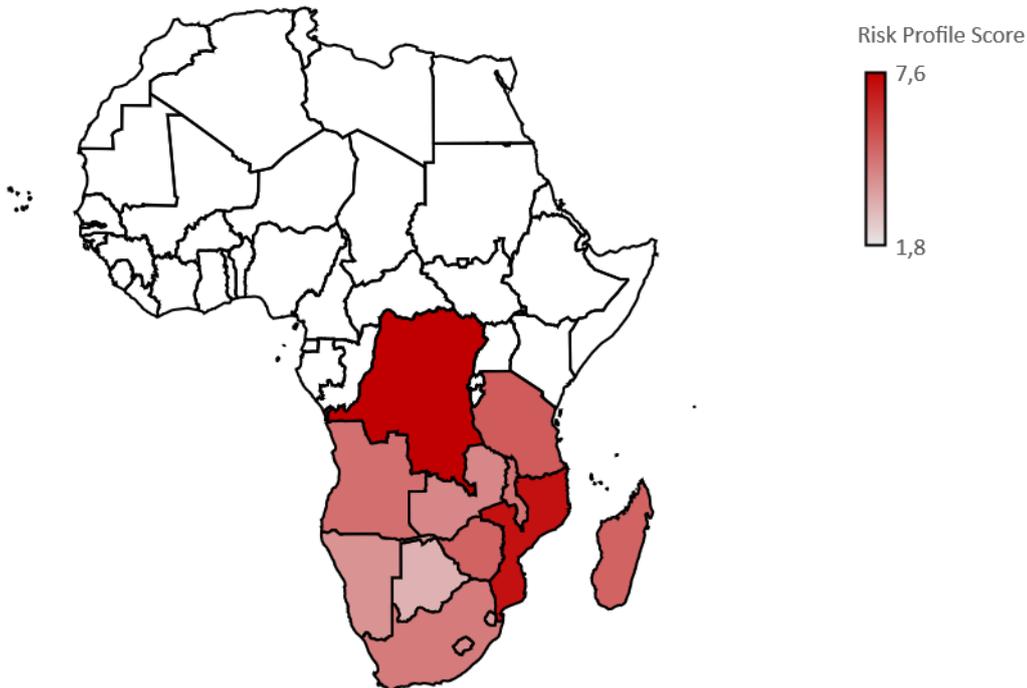


Figure 1: SADC INFORM Risk Profile (0 – 10 scale) (INFORM, 2022)

Figure 1 shows the indicative level of risk of Member States within SADC. The differences in the level of risk are largely driven by socio-political, socio-economic and geographical factors (INFORM, 2022). The level of disaster risk in the SADC region relates closely to the degree of socio-economic vulnerability of Member States. Population size, GDP, Human

Development Index (HDI) and poverty. These are useful indicators of the level of vulnerability within a country and the region. These indicators provide insights into the underlying factors which contribute to vulnerability and heightens disaster risks, such as historic and current development tracts, economic growth and development, gender and other inequalities, access and strain on natural resources, exposure to natural and anthropogenic hazards, and employment, to name but a few. Table 2 below shows the 2022 INFORM Index for all SADC Countries.

Table 2: SADC INFORM Index¹ 2022 (INFORM, 2022)

Member State	Hazards and Exposure	Vulnerability	Coping capacity	INFORM Risk
Angola	3	5.1	6.9	4.7
Botswana	1.7	3.7	4.6	3.1
Comoros	1.5	5.3	7.1	3.8
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	7.4	7.4	8.1	7.6
Eswatini	1.9	4.5	5.5	3.6
Lesotho	1.7	5.8	6.8	4.1
Madagascar	3.9	5.1	7	5.2
Malawi	2.9	5.6	6.4	4.7
Mauritius	2	1.3	2.8	1.9
Mozambique	7.8	7.6	6.3	7.2
Namibia	2.5	4.7	5	3.9
Seychelles	1.5	1.2	3	1.8
South Africa	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.5
Tanzania	4.3	5.6	6.3	5.3
Zambia	2.2	5.8	6	4.2
Zimbabwe	3.7	6.1	5.9	5.1

¹ The Index for Risk Management (INFORM) is a composite indicator that identifies countries at risk of humanitarian crisis and disaster that would overwhelm national response capacity. The INFORM model is based on risk concepts published in scientific literature and envisages three dimensions of risk: Hazards and exposure; Vulnerability; and Lack of coping capacity. The INFORM model is split into different categories and levels using 54 core indicators to provide a quick overview of the underlying factors leading to risk. The INFORM model uses a linear 5-point Likert type scale which are linked to a specific qualitative “class” (very low, low, medium, high, very high), linked to a minimum and maximum scale per dimension of risk. For more information in the INFORM index, methodology and indicators see: <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index>.

SADC Region (2022)	3.3	5	5.7	4.4
SADC Region (2018)	3.4	4.7	5.9	4.7

From the INFORM Index, there has been a marginal improvement in the region in reducing hazards, exposure and increasing coping capacities since 2018. However, COVID-19 eroded much of the socio-economic capacities gained in the region over the past two decades.

3.0 THE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

3.1 Rationale for the Strategy

The formulation of this Strategy ensues a decision of the Ministers responsible for Disaster Risk Management made during their meeting in February 2020, following the impacts of several disaster risks in the region including the El Niño-induced drought of 2015-2016, and the impacts of Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019. Ministers observed that the SADC Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund 2016-2030 was not fully aligned to the SFDRR and does not address other emerging issues including the provisions of the Paris Agreement and SDGs. Furthermore, the SADC Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund 2016-2030 did not have an implementation framework that would enable tracking of progress towards the SFDRR. In this regard, the Ministers directed the Secretariat to review the Strategy and develop the Regional Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030 (DRMSAP).

The Strategy aims to among others foster improvements with a view to:

- (i) strengthen governance, legal and institutional framework at all levels of DRR in the region;
- (ii) facilitate the identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks and support the enhancement of early warning systems at all levels;
- (iii) promote the generation, usage and management of information and knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels in the SADC region;
- (iv) ensure that DRR becomes a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation;
- (v) integrate the preparedness and emergency response into national and regional DRR interventions; and
- (vi) integrate biological risks and hazards in the SADC region's disaster preparedness and response.

The Review of the SADC Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund 2016-2030 Report formed the foundation for developing this DRMSAP. The review highlighted implementation

achievements and also pointed to gaps and challenges, and drew lessons that frame the new Regional Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030.

Specifically, the findings of the Report indicate that:

1. The SADC Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund 2016-2030, created an enabling policy environment that facilitated the regional preparedness and response mechanism that led to the development of the following regional instruments and documents and initiatives, which were approved by the Ministers responsible for DRM in the meeting of May 2021 and Council of August 2021 but yet to be implemented
2. The SADC Preparedness, Response Strategy and Fund 2016-2030 remains a reactive instrument with a restricted focus on all four priority areas of the SFDRR. To this end, the alignment with the SFDRR, PoA and subsequent new national DRR provisions for policy and interventions guidance has been limited.
3. Advocacy, communication and dissemination of a Regional Strategy is key in creating awareness and therefore adoption of its provisions for implementation at both regional and Member States levels.
4. The region does not have a mechanism for the transit of humanitarian relief resources.
5. The occurrence of emerging mega disasters such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the possibility of more intense tropical storms, cyclones, floods and droughts revealed the:
 - (i) Inadequacy of existing DRM frameworks and legislation to cater for quick policy decision making in the region and amongst Members States.
 - (ii) Limited sector based DRR mainstreaming and risk planning.
 - (iii) limited DRR investments (response and recovery) and funding (national budgetary allocations) to provide for the effective management of the disaster risks impacts.
 - (iv) Inadequate sectoral policy coherence such as addressing gender inequalities and violence and the interconnectedness of disaster risks impacts from one sector to another.
 - (v) Effective governance of transboundary DRR and cooperation is essential in the region.
6. Partnerships are essential for DRM technical support and resources mobilisation, however, most of the proposed strategic actions for the Strategy were in the public domain which led to isolated implementation from the private sector.

7. The potential role of the research and the academia institutions does not feature in the Strategy for evidence and information generation, and innovation solutions to contribute to the regional DRM IMS and other information sharing platforms.
8. The SADC Preparedness, Response Strategy and Fund 2016-2030 did not include an implementation plan which made its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) a challenge. This also limited alignment with the SFDRR and PoA targets.

The recommendations from the review of DRM Strategy include that:

1. The new Strategy must aim to contribute towards achieving a resilient, safe, and sustainable region.
2. The DRMSAP must ensure effective disaster risk governance, knowledge building, multi-sectoral and multi-hazard risk profiling, multi-hazard early warning systems
3. The new DRMSAP must find policy coherence with the existing global, continental and regional framework, strategies and policies.
4. The underlying principles governing the new DRMSAP must be complimentary to the priorities of the SADC Regional Resilience Framework, considering that the DRMSAP cannot achieve regional resilience on its own.
5. The DRMSAP should follow a “risk-informed development approach” to decision-making enables societies to prepare, mitigate, and adapt to the evolving and complex risk land scape with the goal of strengthening resilience and safeguarding development in a sustainable manner.
6. The new DRMSAP must be communicated to Member States, civil society and ICPs, to ensure adequate awareness of the new Strategy, its priorities and implementation.

Alignment of the DRMSAP with the PoA and the new Implementation Matrix (Phase II: 2021-2025) is vital and should enable biennial reporting on the implementation of the SFDRR and PoA by Member States to the SADC region, and to the AUC by the region.

7. The new Strategy must foster comprehensive disaster and climate risk management.
8. Gender and intersectionality need inclusion in the new Strategy.
9. The following strategic priorities are recommended for the new SADC Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan:

Table 3: Strategic Priority Areas for the new Strategy

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION
Strategic Priority 1	Improving the understanding of disaster risks.
Strategic Priority 2	Strengthening disaster risk management governance and institutionalisation
Strategic Priority 3	Investing in disaster risk management for community resilience;
Strategic Priority 4	Disaster Risk Innovation, Technology and Knowledge Management
Strategic Priority 5	Strengthened resilience to disaster risks and building back better.

3.2 Strategic Orientation

The DRMSAP will guide coordinated and harmonised strategic and operational DRM actions towards the reduction of the impact of the risks and disasters in the region and would, through the risk informed development lens:

- Promote **evidence-based DRM policy and programming** through research, technological upscaling and innovation and the use of traditional knowledge for life-saving early warning and early recovery actions;
- Undertake **transformative risk assessment and mapping** to enhance early warning and multi-hazard contingency planning and overall disaster preparedness by the various regional DRM stakeholders and the Member States;
- Facilitate human and organisational capacity building through **effective and efficient partnerships** for DRM through risk informed development practices in the region and the Member States;
- Enhance **sharing and integration of DRR and CCA-related knowledge, technology applications and innovative solutions** for effective and responsive policy, programmes and preparedness, response and recovery;
- **Promote and advance linkages** between disaster risk reduction, climate change and adaptation, gender, sustainable development, urban risk planning and reduction, protection of biodiversity and environment conservation, in support of the strategic industrialisation and development goals of SADC;
- Promote **resilience to natural and anthropogenic hazards** of member states, including of people most at-risk, address marginalisation, intersectionality and create safer communities including through risk-informed development, better and standardised infrastructure reconstruction (building back better);
- Strengthen **financial sustainability** through the establishment of disaster risk management funds, cross-cutting and efficient resource mobilisation;

- **Promote a culture of transparency and accountability** through consistent monitoring of DRM practice in the region, to ensure alignment with the SFDRR; and
- **Promote viewing and understanding of risk** as being interdependent and systemic and that risk informed development and decision making is a prerequisite for sustainable development and fundamental to reduce risk, avoid creating risks and build resilience.

The **targets** of the Strategy aligned to the SDGs and the AU Programme of Action (PoA) and Sendai Framework Monitor, to be achieved by 2030, contribute to:

- Reduced number of people affected by disasters in the Member States and ultimately the region (SDG 1.5.1).
- Reduced direct economic losses to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the Member States on a year-to-year basis (SDG 1.5.2).
- National and local authorities' disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes being aligned with the SFDRR (SDG 1.5.3).
- A proportional increase of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 1.5.4).
- Strengthened capacities of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks (SDG 3.d).
- Development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all (SDG 9.1).
- Facilitation of sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing State (SDG 9.a).
- Substantial increase in the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels (SDG 11.b) by 2030.
- Increased number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (SDG11.b.1)
- A proportional increase of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 11.b.2)

- A proportional increase of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource efficient buildings utilising local materials (SDG 11.c.1)
- Increased resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and disasters as well as human-induced risks in all countries (SDG 13.1).
- Increased number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (SDG13.1.2).
- A proportional increase of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 13.1.3)
- Increased number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (SDG 13.2.1).
- Enhanced education, awareness-raising, human and institutional capacity and knowledge management on disaster and impact reduction and early warning and climate change adaptation (SDG 13.3).

Essential **outcomes** to be achieved by the Strategy are:

- Improved DRM integrated governance and decision-making, including political and transboundary cooperation in the region.
- Enhanced multi-hazard and multi-sectoral risk assessment and analysis informing, early warning and early action, preparedness, response, and recovery actions leading to social and human protection.
- Strengthened information and knowledge management, including DRR through risk informed development mainstreaming contributing to food and nutrition security, enhanced natural resources management and the protection and conservation of biodiversity.
- Contribution towards the building of robust and connected infrastructure in DRR, preparedness, response, and recovery actions which contribute to sustainable urban centres.
- Advancements in DRR investments and innovative solutions for capacity development.
- Improved DRR and climate change adaptation programming.

The DRMSAP has five priority areas:

- Priority 1: Understanding disaster risks;
- Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance and institutionalisation;
- Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction;
- Priority 4: Regional innovation and knowledge management; and

- Priority 5: Enhancing resilience building in disaster risk recovery interventions (building back better).

Disaster risk reduction is a cross-cutting practice. The DRMSAP recognizes that to achieve its aim, the availability of multi-sectoral capacities is a prerequisite. Complementary engagements through mutual accountability by regional and national stakeholders involving the government, the private sector, civil society organisations, communities, research institutions, International Cooperating Partners (ICPs), and the SADC structures namely the Secretariat Disaster Risk Reduction Unit (DRR Unit), SADC Climate Service Centre (CSC), SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC), Directorates and Units that implement regional integration, are key towards success.

Integral to the operationalization of the DRMSAP are DRR investments that includes the need for an increase in resilience building through innovative solutions, enabling partnerships and private sector participation for knowledge generation and resource mobilisation. The Strategy targets funding harnessed through global climate change financing windows, the operationalisation of the regional Disaster Preparedness Fund, national planning and budgetary allocations, exploring risk transfer and financing options and facilities.

The SADC Secretariat Disaster Risk Reduction Unit (DRRU) will monitor the implementation of the Strategy Action Plan (Annexure A) through a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system (Annexure B), that will be complemented by the implementation of the AU Programme of Action (PoA) and Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) at both regional and national level. Achievement of the strategic outcomes of the PoA will however require the collective efforts of the SADC Secretariat and the Members States, with support from the private sector, academia, civil society and ICPs.

4.0 STRATEGIC FRAMING

The SADC 2050 Vision and Mission as well as the RISDP Implementation Plan 2020-2030 provide strategic direction defining the main priority areas and actions needed to build resilience, promote risk informed development (principles, actions, decision making, governance), reduce the impacts of disaster risks in the region and limit further disaster risk creation within the context of sustainable development and climate change adaptation. The Strategy aims to guide the advancement, effectiveness and efficiencies in DRM practice, taking into consideration gender equality, urban resilience, environmental management and climate change adaptation. In essence, this Strategy and Action Plan aims to safeguard the development gains of the region and to provide a secure and sustainable environment for all the people of Southern Africa. This Strategy thus will ensure coordinated and effective response and recovery efforts to address the impact of climate change and the multiple disaster risks. It will ensure strengthening disaster risk management, governance and planning through disaster risk assessment, planning and monitoring in the region. The Strategy will

enhance DRR investments to facilitate climate change adaptation and community resilience, as well as strengthen regional and national disaster recovery interventions.

The Strategy and Action Plan is guided by the unique circumstances in each Member State, as well as the review of the SADC Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund 2016-2030 with the following universal underlying principles:

- (i) **Humanitarian Principles:** As outlined in the Humanitarian Charter that *humanity, impartiality, independence* and *neutrality* underpins support to those affected by disasters that they have a right to life with dignity, a right to be assistance and that all possible steps should be taken to alleviate human suffering borne from disasters and conflict.
- (ii) **Sovereign equality of Member States** in taking the primary role and responsibility to protect and assist affected populations within their territories, through disaster policy adequacy for early warning, preparedness planning, response and recovery measures to disaster risks at the local, national, and through regional, transboundary and cooperation.
- (iii) **Solidarity:** African customary extension of hospitality/egalitarianism and solidarity with peoples in situation of need and distress is institutionalized as an integral part of humanitarian response.
- (iv) **Risk-informed development:** Risk-informed development is based on that decision process should be informed by an understanding of surrounding risks and hazards and therefore informed the governance, investments and capacities required for sustainable development. Research and science-informed risk information including local knowledge will be promoted to also influence for decisions making and enhance DRR knowledge management.
- (v) **Compliance:** Member States and humanitarian actors commit to adhere to established international norms and standards including Guidelines and **Codes of Conduct** recognized by the African Union (AU) as well as the Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) of women and children, and vulnerable groups.
- (vi) **Multi-sectoral resilience-building** through the integration of DRR, CCA, environment management, while promoting gender equity for effective DRR mainstreaming.
- (vii) **Do no harm:** Avoid increasing exposure to risks (transfer of disease and pathogenic vectors (COVID-19)), through the participation and inclusion of disaster-affected populations, including children, women, elderly, those living with disabilities in the planning and decision-making process for humanitarian assistance.
- (viii) Promote **Subsidiarity and Complementarity:** between African Union Commission, other Organs of the African Union, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Member States, the United Nations and other Non-State actors and stakeholders;

- (ix) **Effective partnership and engagement** between various groups and stakeholders for DRR investment and technical and risk transfer.
- (x) **Transparency and accountability** must apply to all humanitarian assistance including monitoring of performance measures.

4.1 Vision

A resilient, safe, responsive, and sustainably developed Southern Africa.

4.2 Mission

To substantially reduce losses of life, assets and livelihoods through effective disaster risks management action in support of sustainable development, climate change adaptation, inter-sectionality, gender equity and resilience building

4.3 Strategic Objective

The strategic objective is to enhance multi-sectoral and transboundary disaster risk management in support of regional resilience by:

- (i) Improving the understanding of disaster risks;
- (ii) Strengthening disaster risk management governance and institutionalisation;
- (iii) Investing in disaster risk reduction and management for community resilience.
- (iv) Disaster Risk Innovation and Knowledge Management; and
- (v) Enhance resilience to disaster risks and building back better.

4.4 Targets

Through the implementation of this Strategy and Action Plan the SADC Region will aim to contribute to the achievement of the following strategic targets aligned with the SFDRR:

- (i) Reduced national and regional average disaster mortality rate by 2030;
- (ii) Reduce the number of people affected by disasters in the Member States and ultimately the region by 2030;
- (iii) Reduce direct economic losses to GDP in the Member States on a year-to-year basis;
- (iv) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;
- (v) Ensure that all Member States have developed and implemented coherent national and local DRR strategies, plans and legislation where appropriate;
- (vi) Improve the number of Member States (at least 80%) with evidence-based vulnerability and hazard assessments at all levels;

- (vii) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning information and systems (including traditional early warning systems) and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030;
- (viii) Specialised DRM centres are identified, supported and developed, focusing specifically on: integrated governance and informed decision-making, social and human protection and mobility, food and nutrition security, robust and connected infrastructure, sustainable urban centres, natural resources management and protection of biodiversity and conservation, understanding disaster risks including climate change.
- (ix) Improved investments and partnerships in disaster risks and their interconnectedness in various development sectors including urban settings; and
- (x) Enhance cooperation between the Member States through transboundary cooperation, peer-review, mentoring and exchange of information, technology and expertise mechanisms.

5.0 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

This Disaster Risk Management Strategy for the region will be cemented on the Member States' effective DRM governance and knowledge building, multi-sectoral and multi-hazard risks profiling and early warning, preparedness, response and recovery. It will thrive on innovative engagement and partnerships for capacity development, resource mobilisation and resilience building, for advancing the outcomes of the five strategic priorities, namely:

strategic Priority 1: Improving the understanding of disaster risks;

Strategic Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk management governance and institutionalisation;

Strategic Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk management for community resilience;

strategic priority 4: Disaster Risk Innovation and Knowledge Management; and

strategic priority 5: Enhance resilience to disaster risks and building back better

5.1 Improving the understanding of disaster risks

**This priority is aligned to:
SFDRR Priority 1: Risk identification and understanding disaster risks**

The generation of evidence through collection of data and information has become a critical step in disaster risk management. An analysis of this information in turn informs the development of frameworks, DRR planning (for early warning and action, preparedness, response and recovery) and managing of disasters and their impacts. All frameworks and practices of DRM should be informed by an understanding of the multiplicity of disaster risks in all its dimensions of exposure, coping capacity and vulnerability of the people it aims to safeguard. In a World of increasing interconnectivity, whether between sectors, countries or individuals, risks can no longer be managed in isolation but need to be treated as an inevitable component of complex and interconnected systems.

Systematic and regular (periodic) assessments that generate disaggregated data and information on the multiple drivers and establishes the interconnectedness of disaster risks are critical components of increasing the capabilities of identification of risks including their scope, scale and magnitude. This then informs the infrastructures including DRR innovations and knowledge building required for effective resilience building. Climate change is a driver of risk and of natural hazards closely linked with the hydro-meteorological risks that cause major disasters in the SADC region.

Importantly, it is also an identification of the sector-based assessments, including cross-sectoral interaction and influences to increase knowledge, prevent siloes in undertaking responsibilities and overcome ambiguities. The persistent southern Africa chronic drought, COVID-19 pandemic and the acute, intense and frequent cyclonic systems that affect the region require a multi-sectoral and comprehensive standard set of tools for harmonised transboundary cooperation and disaggregate data sharing in addressing and managing cross-border disasters. This should culminate in the generation of information and build knowledge that will be disseminated timely through accessible information platforms to influence effective DRM practices.

5.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Strategy Priority are to:

- (i) Strengthen systematic and regular regional and national disaster risk assessments and develop disaster risk profiles to inform early warning alerts, disaster preparedness, response early recovery planning in line with the regional framework to inform resilience building.
- (ii) Enhance capacities and infrastructure for science-based identification, assessment, monitoring and evaluation of risks, hazards and vulnerabilities.
- (iii) Strengthen forecasting, early warning and early action capabilities through improved systems, data collation, analysis, monitoring and dissemination of risk information (including indigenous and traditional early warning systems) for early action.
- (iv) Foster and promote an understanding of risk as systematic and interconnected.

5.1.2 Regional Actions

- (a) Harmonise development, adoption and use of science-based information collection, storage and dissemination standards, methodologies, models and tools for disaster risk assessments, focussing on the use of geospatial and space-based technologies.
- (b) Build capacities for multiple hazard risk mapping, hazard monitoring and with particular attention to early warning capabilities and issuance of impact-based early warning and information dissemination.

- (c) Undertake periodic Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) to establish food and nutrition security status and trends.
- (d) Train development sectors and clusters on tools and standards for collecting risk assessment data, which is disaggregated, conducting data analysis and sharing, and regional early warning for disaster risk planning and management.
- (e) Strengthen national and sub-national capacities and knowledge to better understand disaster risks through mutual sharing of information, mentorships, exchange of expertise and other learning interventions are built.
- (f) Develop transboundary regional standard operating procedures (SOPs) for early action for all common and multiple-hazards hazards to ensure early issuance and dissemination of authoritative decision-making and the most-at-risk communities act take early action.
- (g) Enhance science, research and local knowledge which are promoted for understanding complexities associated with multiple hazards and vulnerabilities.

5.2 Strengthening disaster risk governance and institutionalisation

This priority is aligned to:

**SFDRR Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.
PoA Target 2: Increase integration of DRR in regional and national sustainable development, and climate change adaptation frameworks, mechanisms and processes.**

Disasters destroy many years of development achievements and reduce the development opportunities of countries. Safeguarding development achievements and the progress fostered by international agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement or the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) relies on the integration of risk considerations in development decision-making.

Disaster risk governance is a system of frameworks and policies, institutions, mechanisms, and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee the implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) interventions. It assumes the presence of structures and processes with sufficient levels of resources and capacities to develop a set of multi-sectoral actions to prevent and manage the impact of disaster risks.

Key to disaster risk governance in the SADC region is policy coherence with the global Sendai Framework, Africa PoA and the provisions of the RISDP, as well as other regional governing frameworks for sustainable development. Enhanced DRR mainstreaming integration in the various development sectors will be at the centre of effective management of sector based DRR capacities including for resilience building, CCA, protection of biodiversity and ecosystems, health, humanitarian relief, and urban risk and development and planning with inclusive gender equitable and intersectional consideration for participation of specialised groups and the those living with disabilities.

The disaster risks that affect the region are not only increasing in their multiplicity but also in the scale as they affect several countries concurrently. In this regard regional cooperation

amongst Member States will be an essential in promoting transboundary coordination and linkages that have to be supported structurally by the necessary instruments and procedures.

This Strategy will further promote DRR peer learning among Member States, aligned with the Sendai Monitoring Framework. The SADC Ministers responsible for Disaster Risk Management will function as the DRR Peer Review Forum through the Technical Committee for Disaster Risk Management, which is the technical arm of the Ministerial Committee. **The Peer Review Mechanism will consist of five Review Panels, that will function on a tripartite basis, with each panel consisting of three countries, will work on a rotational basis between the three Member States.** The panel will review progress against the SFDRR and PoA and other SADC policies and frameworks, as well as national legal and statutory requirements. In line with the Regional DRM Policy Programme and Peer Review 2020-2030, each Member State will volunteer to be peer-reviewed. Each review will be linked to the Priorities and Targets set out in this Strategy and the PoA in line with the Peer Review Terms of Reference.

5.2.1 Objectives

- (i) Achieve policy coherence with global, continental, and regional processes and frameworks, in particular, development, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, health, agriculture, urbanisation and conservation and biodiversity.
- (ii) Strengthen the coordination capacity for DRR and risk informed development mainstreaming in development and sectoral policies at both regional and Member States levels.
- (iii) Promote transboundary disaster risk reduction measures through guiding frameworks and facilitation by the SADC DRR Unit supporting by ICPs and other partners
- (iv) Encourage and support local, national, and regional networks, partnerships, and centres of excellence.
- (v) Implement a voluntary DRR peer review mechanism for the region.

5.2.1 Regional Actions

- (a) Promote the review of legislation on DRR, institutionalisation of DRM, coherence of institutional form and location of the DRM functions in the Member States to cater for biological and health, and other emerging health risks including those that are human-induced.
- (b) Develop and operationalise a regional multi-hazard monitoring framework and early warning support mechanisms and related agreements.
- (c) Facilitate the regional DRM Peer Review Mechanism amongst the Member States in the Regional DRM Policy Programme 2020-2030 for information sharing and learning on influencing disaster risk management.
- (d) Establish regional networks, partnerships, Centres of Excellence (COE) for DRR bringing together the public, private and International Cooperating Partners (ICPs)

and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to collectively engage undertake joint programming.

- (e) Engage and participate in the global and continental disaster risk reduction mechanisms including with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Africa Working Group on DRR on issues of DRR and CCA for learning and information sharing.
- (f) Invest in DRR and risk informed development Mainstreaming across national sectors development national programmes planning and monitoring. This will include the development of learning tools.

5.3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

The priority is aligned to:

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

PoA Target 3: Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR

Investing in DRR through the application of risk informed development has multiple benefits due to the close linkages to sustainable development, climate change adaptation, protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services and humanitarian action. Not only does it protect lives, assets, and the environment but it can also yield additional benefits that can enhance the development, wellbeing, and resilience of Member States. As regions, countries and communities become safer to invest in, economic activities will be enhanced. Furthermore, structural, and non-structural measures contribute to reducing the immediate and cascading impacts of disasters in terms of human and (direct) infrastructure damages and economic losses. However, in many instances disaster risk reduction investments are neither direct nor multi-sectoral, and thus masked.

Given the transboundary nature of disaster risk reduction the regional disaster risk cooperation and coordination will be strengthened across Member States and amongst organisational structures, the public, private and non-state actors through the development of frameworks, tools and procedures. At the core of regional investment is the operationalisation of the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC) which will be central in coordinating regional early warning preparedness, response and early recovery in support of the countries that have been affected and overwhelmed by disasters. The Centre will establish linkages with the SADC Climate Service Centre (CSC) and other specialised weather and climate early warning centres, including the Africa Union Commission (AUC) Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) and national NHMS and NDMA for an effective EWS. Humanitarian and relief goods and services transit capacities will be developed through management of a regional supply chain system.

Technical capacities of the Centre will be enhanced with the establishment of the regional emergency rosters: Emergency Response Team (ERT) and the SADC Standby Forces. Such an undertaking requires capacity development through training, development of management systems and procedures for activation and deployments of the teams, as well as conduction of simulations exercises (SIMEX) on the activation of the systems and regional capabilities.

Effective regional disaster preparedness planning will involve strengthening the capacity of Member States in developing and budgeting for national contingency plans that are based on plausible scenarios to identify vulnerable communities, livelihoods, and critical infrastructure likely to be affected by hazards and disasters. Close cooperation with regional stakeholders and International Cooperating Partners such as Regional Interagency Standing Committee Organisation (RIASCO) is paramount to success.

Member States invest in DRR national budgetary allocations, to cater for improving infrastructure, flood control, and drought protection, development of building codes and climate change-based mitigation and adaptation actions among others. Domestic sources for DRR financing in the SADC region are inadequate. Opportunities exist to actively engage with the private sector which can yield mutual benefits. The SADC Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund 2016-2030 provided for the establishment of the Regional Disaster Preparedness Fund which was approved for operationalisation as a social window under the Regional Development Fund (RDF) as a risk transfer mechanism. However, the region will investigate options and opportunities for increased disaster risk financing products and services for resilience building taking into account that current financial allocation needs to focus on the whole DRM cycle including early warning, preparedness, response and recovery.

5.3.1 Objectives

- (i) To establish and operationalise National and Regional Disaster Preparedness Funds and ensure sustainable funding.
- (ii) Strengthen capacities of Member States to access funds for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and resilience building in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda that promotes adequate funding for sustainable development.
- (iii) Develop appropriate incentive frameworks to create an enabling environment that induces regional and national private investments for resilience.
- (iv) Improve allocation and use of multi-sector domestic resources investment in DRR for resilience building.
- (v) Promote the adoption of risk transfer products and services for DRR.

5.3.2 Regional Actions

- (a) establish and operationalise National and Regional Disaster Preparedness Funds.
- (b) Strengthen the capacities of Member States to access funds for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and resilience building by assessing various regional and international funding mechanisms.
- (c) Invest in risk-based climate change adaptation and resilience building.
- (d) Adopt and utilise Disaster Risk Financing and risk transfer products and services including the Disaster Preparedness Fund for the operationalisation of the SHOC

and provision of relief to affected Member States. Public and private sources of domestic DRR funding (such as national and sub-national budgets; national disaster (and response), contingency and resilience funds; bonds; reserves; insurance; taxes; debt/loan-financing; and social protection, PPPs, insurance, bonds, philanthropic and civil society contributions) have been identified and proactively tried to access.

- (e) Develop appropriate mechanisms for loss accounting and reporting that are aligned with regional and continental processes.
- (f) Promote public and private infrastructure investments that are disaster and climate change risk resilient.

5.4 Regional innovation and knowledge management

This priority is aligned to:

PoA Target 1: Substantially increase the number of countries with DRR in their educational systems at all levels, as both stand-alone curricula and integrated into different curricula.

PoA Target 5: Substantially increase the number of regional networks or partnerships for knowledge management and capacity development, including specialized regional centres and networks.

Innovation and knowledge management for DRR enables and sustains informed decision-making for managing disaster risks. Informed decision-making needs a solid information and knowledge base, innovation, as well as dedicated and skilled professionals. A focus on enhanced regional access to and exchange of information, communication, and improved coherence among information management systems (IMS) is an essential prerequisite for DRR. It is thus necessary to develop and implement a regional disaster risk management innovation and knowledge management programme, closely linked to IMS and knowledge management platform. A technical needs assessment will provide information on the gaps and therefore inform programming and adoption, and use of innovative technologies in DRR.

An effective accessible user-friendly disaster risk management information system is a vital component of regional disaster preparedness, response, relief and recovery. Availability of accurate and timely information before (early warning and monitoring), during, and after disasters are critical for coordination, delivery of relief assistance, stakeholder and beneficiary involvement, and monitoring and evaluation of the intervention. Specialised disaster risk management centres and instruments will be identified, developed and supported such as the Climate Services Centre (CSC), the Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF), the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme (RVAA), and research centres and institutions. Adequate innovation and knowledge management also relate to the sharing of lessons and experiences and the identification of good practices through a peer review and learning process. This will be coupled with appropriate infrastructure, learning and knowledge enhancement through training and South-South cooperation.

5.4.1 Objectives

- (i) Enhance the harmonisation, adoption and use of innovative technologies and solutions in disaster risk management.
- (ii) Promote DRM advocacy, communication, and knowledge management through sharing of geospatial data and information in regional and national IMS and platforms.
- (iii) Promote coordination platforms for information sharing and exchange and enhanced learning and knowledge management.

5.4.2 Regional Actions

- (a) Develop and implement the Regional Disaster Risk Innovation Programme.
- (b) Update the SADC DRM IMS for geospatial and space-linked capabilities for real-time data and information sharing and roll-out at regional and national levels.
- (c) Collate regional DRM information to contribute to the biennial reporting to the AUC on the implementation of the PoA targets.
- (d) Convene DRM regional stakeholders including the government, private sector share UN Agencies non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and ICPs for mapping effective policy and operational disaster risk management practices.
- (e) Enhance learning and knowledge through training and South-South Cooperation.
- (f) Promote access to DRM information and engage communities through a decentralised approach.
- (g) Develop a Risk Communication Plan for the SADC Regional and its devolution to Member States.

5.5 Strengthened resilience to disaster risks and building back better.

This priority is aligned to:

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

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

Resilience building is a continuous development process. Recovery planning begins with the development of disaster risk profiles that will have the information on the socio-economic performance, demographic information of the population at risk including information on the most vulnerable including women and persons with disabilities. This is to promote inclusive gender equitable opportunities and consider intersectionality aspects, in the development of Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and development of recovery frameworks and plans for rehabilitation, and reconstruction interventions.

Nature-based solutions for DRR, such as sustainable ecosystems management and eco-disaster risk reduction are key, in particular in the integration of DRR with climate change adaptation and mitigation. This implies the importance of recovery capacities in sectors such as urban resilience, agriculture and food security, water resources management, gender, education, infrastructure and reconstruction. Opportunities for DRR and CCA within existing

regional contingency, preparedness, response and recovery plans will be identified. This will include development of measures such as land use planning, structural standards improvement and the sharing of expertise, knowledge, post-disaster reviews and lessons learned, and integrate post-disaster reconstruction into the economic and social sustainable development of affected areas.

5.5.1 Objectives

- (i) Enhanced regional capacities for recovery planning and management.
- (ii) Collate disaster loss and damage data for target monitoring in all regional preparedness, response and recovery actions to inform resilience building.
- (iii) Enhance risk informed development for development programmes and rural and urban resilience building.
- (iv) Develop and enforce standards to promote building back better

5.1.2 Regional Actions

- (a) Build capacities for post needs assessment and framework development.
- (b) Develop the regional Loss and Damage Database and information management capacities.
- (c) Generate analytic policy related information for regional integration, policy influence and development.
- (d) Promote risk informed development and funding in development sectors.
- (e) Develop stakeholder capacities through training to facilitate adoption of building standards and promote building back better.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan (DRMSAP) will be coordinated by the SADC Secretariat DRR Unit in close collaboration with the SADC internal DRR Technical Working Group and the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre. Close collaboration will also be facilitated with the Member States National Disaster Management Agencies (NDMAs) and Civil Protection Units (CPU), AUC RECs, the African Working Group on DRR, and regional DRM stakeholders at all levels including international, regional, national and local organizations.

It is important to strengthen the capacity and institutional arrangement at the Secretariat and Member States levels for the effective implementation and coordination of the Strategy through support from the ICPs.

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Central to achieving DRR in the region is the ability to measure, monitor and evaluate progress of program implementation. This Strategy, therefore, includes a Plan of Action

(Annexure A), and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (M&E) (Annexure B). These are aligned with the new implementation Matrix of the PoA towards achieving the objectives of the SFDRR in Africa. The M&E Framework takes cognisance of the Sendai Framework Monitor, which is also linked to the Targets set in this Plan.

To assess the progress of the implementation of this Strategy and Plan of Action, the Africa PoA, biennial national reports will be submitted by the SADC region and each Member States using standard formats and tools developed by the AUC, including the online monitoring system. The SADC Secretariat will provide technical support for compiling and analysing the collected information and data, and ensure the integration of this information with the regional DRMIMS. Other mechanisms for monitoring, progress review and open reporting on disaster risk reduction will be considered and adopted, as appropriate, including those based on the peer review mechanism.

Periodic progress reports will consist of findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt from programme implementation of the DRMSAP. There will be a Mid-term Review on the operationalization of the DRMSAP which will provide an opportunity to review strategies and outputs and therefore factor adaptive measures towards the regional integration risk management targets. A Terminal Evaluation will be conducted at the end of the DRMSAP's lifespan, and the expected impact measured.

Annexure A: Action Plan

Strategic Interventions	Actions	Lead organisation	Expected Output	Timeframe
1.1: Develop capacities for disaster risk mapping, hazard monitoring and conducting risk, vulnerability and capacity assessments with particular attention to urban risks.	1.1.1: Conduct regular systematic disaster risk assessments (compile risk profiles) and vulnerability assessments using standard tools for risk identification at all levels.	SHOC	a) Regular Disaster Risk Assessment Reports (risk profiles).	2030
	1.1.2: Train development sectors/disaster risk clusters on risk assessment, analysis disaster profiling.	SHOC	b) SADC sectors/clusters trained on disaster risk assessment and analysis.	2030
1.2: Develop harmonised science-based information collection tools for disaster risk assessment, focussing on the use of geospatial and space-based technologies and innovations.	1.2.1: Undertake common science-based information collection, storage and dissemination standards, methodologies, models and tools for disaster risk assessment.	DRRU SADC STAG	a) Standardised disaster risk assessment tools developed and implemented.	2025
			b) Development sectors with science-based tools and methodologies for data collection, storage and dissemination are utilised.	2030
1.3: Facilitate early warning forecast, hazard and vulnerability monitoring, anticipatory action and timely issuance of early warnings and early action.	1.3.1: Develop a Regional Multi-Hazard Monitoring Framework and Early Warning support mechanism and related agreements for key sectors.	DRRU	a) Regional Multi-Hazard Monitoring Framework and Early Warning Support Mechanism developed.	2024

Strategic Interventions	Actions	Lead organisation	Expected Output	Timeframe
	1.3.2: Develop the Regional Multi-hazard Early Warning System with inter-operational linkages with the AMHEWS, other RECs and national early warning systems.	DRRU SHOC CSC Regional re-research/training centre NHMS	a) Regional Multi-Hazard (cyclones and dry-spells) and Early Warning Systems enabling early action are developed and implemented.	2025
	1.3.3: Strengthen the Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) capacity for food and nutrition security early warning.	DRR FANR NVACs	a) Application of standardised Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) Tools.	2025
		DRR FANR NVACs	b) Annual Regional Synthesis Report on the Status of Food and Nutrition Security in SADC.	2030
1.4: Disaster Risk Reduction mainstreaming in development sectors strengthened.	1.4.1: Develop DRR Mainstreaming Guidelines and training materials in key development sectors.	DRRU	a) Sectoral DRR Mainstreaming Guidelines rolled out and Guidelines for urban development and planning developed.	2024
			b) DRR Mainstreaming Guidelines Training Modules developed.	2024

Strategic Interventions	Actions	Lead organisation	Results	Timeframe
2.1: Promote the review of frameworks for disaster risk management to ensure responsive policy development to cater for emerging issues.	2.1.1: Review and adopt current DRM frameworks (strategies, policies, legislation).	DRRU MS	a) Review of DRM frameworks to provide for emerging issues and alignment with regional and continental policy tools.	2030
	2.1.2: Develop transboundary coordination instruments for natural and anthropogenic hazards, human pandemics, and animal and crop pests and diseases have been developed.	DRRU SHOC	a) Transboundary coordination instruments for natural and anthropogenic hazards, developed.	2024

Strategic Interventions	Actions	Lead organisation	Results	Timeframe
3.1: Enhance the DRM regional institutional capabilities and capacities.	3.1.1: Operationalise the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC) and other operational needs.	DRRU	a) Conduct a sustainability study of the SHOC in terms of technical and financial requirements.	2023
	3.1.2: Develop SHOC website.	DRRU	a) SHOC website developed and functional.	2023
	3.1.3: Develop SOPs for the SHOC for by function (e.g. Supply Chain, logistics, ICT, Finance and Administration, Security and Access, reporting, communications, etc.)	DRRU	a) SHOC SOPs by Function developed and rolled out.	2024
	3.1.4: Equip and capacitate SHOC to full-fill its functions.	DRRU	a) SHOC equipped and operational.	2025
	3.1.5: Develop the Regional Humanitarian Supply Chain Management System.	DRRU IFRC	a) Regional Humanitarian Supply Chain Management System developed and rolled out.	2024

Strategic Interventions	Actions	Lead organisation	Results	Timeframe
	3.1.6: Train SHOC staff and Member States on the Regional Humanitarian Supply Chain Management System and roll out.	SHOC DRRU ICPs MS	a) Regional Humanitarian Supply Chain Management System Report.	2030
3.2: Regional Preparedness, Response and early recovery capacities enhanced.	3.2.1: Develop regional multi-hazard contingency plans.	DRRU SHOC	a) Develop costed regional multi-hazard contingency plans.	2030
	3.2.2: Develop and operationalise the SADC web-based Emergency Response Team (ERT) management system.	DRRU SHOC	a) Web-based ERT management system developed and functional.	2024
	3.2.3: Develop and implement the SADC ERT Training Programme.	DRRU SHOC	a) ERT Training Programme 2024-2030 developed.	2024
	3.2.4: Conduct specialised (UNDAC, SPHRE) training for the SADC ERT.	SHOC DRRU ICPs MS	ERT Specialised Training Reports produced.	2030
	3.2.5: Conduct regional simulation exercises (SIMEX).	SHOC DRRU ICPs MS	a) Regional simulation exercises Report.	2030
3.3: Promote use of Disaster Risk Financing and risk transfer products and service,	3.3.1: Conduct assessments regional options for risk transfer.	DRRU	a) Development of financial instruments for regional integration at regional and national levels including options for disaster risk financing study conducted.	2023
3.4: Improved regional support to Member States affected by natural and anthropogenic hazards and disasters.	3.4.1: Operationalise the Disaster Preparedness Fund for resilience building.	DRRU	a) Create accessibility of the Disaster Preparedness Fund by Member States affected by hazards and disasters.	2030

Strategic Interventions	Actions	Lead organisation	Results	Timeframe
3.5: Strengthen regional capacities for access to global funds for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and resilience building.	3.5.1: Promote integration of region and national access to global, continental and regional climate financing and funding.	DRRU	a) Support integration of DRR in National Determined Circumstances (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).	2028
3.6: Strengthen investment in risk-based climate change adaptation and building resilience.	3.6.1: Regional and national investments through development in risk-based climate change adaptation and building resilience.	SADC MS	a) National development budgetary allocations for DRR and building resilience for programmes and projects.	2030
3.7: Strengthen the development of loss and damage information for DRM policy and operational effectiveness.	3.7.1: Develop mechanisms for disaster loss and damage reporting.	DRRU MS	a) Mechanisms for disaster loss and damage reporting developed and implemented.	2027
			b) Regional Loss and Damage Database developed and effectively managed in line with international standards.	2028
			c) Evidence and analysis of Loss and Damage Reporting influence on regional integration.	2030

Strategic Interventions	Actions	Lead organisation	Results	Timeframe
4.1: Enhance the adoption and use of innovative technologies in DRR.	i) Develop and implement the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Innovation Programme	DRRU	a) Regional DRM Innovation Needs Assessment conducted and provide input to the development of an Innovation Programme.	2024
			b) Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Innovation Programme developed and implemented.	2024
4.2: Enhance policy engagement and DRM information sharing and dissemination.	4.2.1: The Regional DRM Policy Programme 2020-2030 implemented through the Peer Review Mechanism.	DRRU	a) Regional Member States engaging and participating voluntarily in the DRM Peer Reviews for policy influence and knowledge sharing.	2025
			b) Regional DRM Bi-annual Forum conducted.	2024
4.3: Promote regional DRM information sharing and dissemination.	4.3.1: Collate regional DRM data and information to inform analytics that influence policy development and strengthen operational practice.	DRRU	a) Produce and disseminate the Regional DRM Biennial Report.	
		DRRU AU RECs	b) Contribute to the production of the Africa Biennial DRM Report	2030
4.4: Promote DRM research and partnerships and information dissemination.	4.4.1: Establish Regional Science and Technology Advisory Group (SADC STAG).	DRRU MS	a) SADC STAG is established and functioning.	2025

Strategic Interventions	Actions	Lead organisation	Results	Timeframe
		Research and academic institutions Private sector		
4.5: Engage with other Regional Economic Communities (RECs) on issues of DRR and CCA for learning and information sharing on an annual basis.	4.5.1: Engagement and active participation and contribution in the global, AU and with Regional Platforms.	DRRU	a) Contribute in global, continental and regional DRM transformation forum.	2030

Strategic Interventions	Actions	Lead organisations	Results	Timeframe
5.1: Build capacities for planning and strategic disaster risk recovery.	5.1.1: Conduct training on post-needs assessment for different development sectors.	DRRU ICPs	Regional and National capacities to conduct Post Disaster needs assessment (PDNA).	2030
5.2: Promote risk-informed development.	5.1.2: Conduct adoption of risk-based development in regional integration interventions.	DRRU ICP MS	a) DRR in multi sectoral DRR processes and recovery planning.	2027

Annexure B: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The strategic objective of the M&E Framework is aligned with the Sendai Framework priorities and the RISDP 2020-2030 Implementation Plan DRM Strategic Objectives

Strategic Priority 1: Understanding disaster risks							
Strategic Interventions	Action	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Responsibility	Means of verification	Timeframe
1.1: Development of capacities for disaster risk mapping, hazard monitoring and conduct risk, vulnerability and capacity assessment with particular attention to urban risks.	1.1.1: Conduct regular systematic disaster risk assessment (compile risk profiles) and vulnerability assessments using standard tools for risk identification at all levels.	Number Regular Disaster Risk Assessment Reports produced.	0	2	SHOC	SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030
	1.1.2: Train development sectors/disaster risk clusters on risk assessment, analysis disaster profiling.	Number of development sectors trained in disaster risk profiling.	0	3	SHOC	SHOC Annual Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030
1.2: Development of harmonised science-based information collection tools for disaster risk assessment, focussing on the use of geospatial and space-based technologies and innovations.	1.2.1: Undertake common science-based information collection, storing and dissemination standards, methodologies, models and tools for disaster risk assessment.	Compendium of Standardised disaster risk assessment developed.	No	Yes	DRRU ICP	GIDRM Project SADC DRRU Annual Report	2025
1.3: Early warning forecast, anticipatory action, hazard and vulnerability evolution and timely issuance of early warnings and early action.	1.3.1: Develop a Regional Multi-Hazard Monitoring Framework and Early Warning support mechanism and related agreements for key sectors.	Regional Multi-Hazard Monitoring Framework and Early Warning Support Agreement	No	Yes	DRRU	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2024

Strategic Priority 1: Understanding disaster risks							
Strategic Interventions	Action	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Responsibility	Means of verification	Timeframe
	1.3.2: Develop the Regional Multi-hazard Early Warning System with inter-operational linkages with the AMHEWS and national early warning systems.	Regional Multi-Hazard Early Warning System.	No	Yes	DRRU SHOC CSC Regional re- search/training centre NHMS	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2025
	1.3.3: Strengthen the Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) capacity for food and nutrition security early warning.	Regional VAA hazard and vulnerability monitoring Platform	No	Yes	DRR FANR NVACs	SADC DRRU Annual Report	2025
		Number of countries cooperating in VAA data and information sharing and dissemination.	12	14	DRR FANR NVACs	Annual Synthesis Report on the Status of Food and Nutrition Security	2030
1.4: Disaster Risk Reduction mainstreaming in development sectors strengthened.	1.4.1: Develop DRR Mainstreaming Guidelines and training material in key development sectors.	DRR Mainstreaming Guidelines for urban development and planning produced	6	7	DRRU	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2024
		DRR Mainstreaming Guidelines for key sectors ² and Learning modules developed	0	7	DRRU	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2024

² Agriculture and Food Security, Infrastructure (Water, Energy and Road Transport) Education, Gender, Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH), Urban Resilience

Strategic Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance and disaster risk reduction institutionalisation							
Strategic Interventions	Actions	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Responsibility	Means of verification	Timeframe
2.1: Promote the review of frameworks for disaster risk management responsive policy development to cater for emerging issues.	2.1.1: Review and adaptation of current DRM frameworks (strategies, policies, legislation).	Percentage of Member States with amended frameworks to manage emerging issues	TBC	80%	DRRU MS	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030
	2.1.2: Develop transboundary coordination instruments for natural and anthropogenic hazards, human pandemics, and animal and crop pests and diseases have been developed.	Number of Transboundary coordination instruments for natural and anthropogenic hazards, developed and rolled-out.	0	3	DRRU SHOC	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2024

Strategic Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction							
Strategic Interventions	Actions	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Responsibility	Means of verification	Timeframe
3.1: Enhance the DRM regional institutional capabilities and capacities.	3.1.1: Operationalise the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC) and other operational needs.	Sustainability Plan for the SHOC	No	Yes	DRRU SHOC	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2023
	3.1.2: Develop SHOC website.	SHOC Website	No	Yes	DRRU SHOC	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2023
	3.1.3: Develop SOPs for the SHOC for by function (e.g. Supply Chain, logistics, ICT, Finance and Administration, Security and Access, reporting, communications, etc.)	Number of SHOC SOPs by Function	3	7	DRRU SHOC	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2024
	3.1.4: Equip and capacitate SHOC to full-fill its functions.	SHOC equipment procured,	No	Yes (based on identified)	DRRU SHOC	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2025

Strategic Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction							
Strategic Interventions	Actions	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Responsibility	Means of verification	Timeframe
		installed and functional		specifications)			
	3.1.5: Develop the Regional Humanitarian Supply Chain Management System.	Regional Humanitarian Supply Chain Management system	No	Yes	SHOC DRRU	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2024
	3.1.6: Train SHOC staff and Member States on the Regional Humanitarian Supply Chain Management System and roll out.	Number of interventions supported with relief support through the regional preparedness and response mechanism.	0	12	SHOC DRRU ICPs MS	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030
3.2: Regional Preparedness, Response and early recovery capacities enhanced.	3.2.1: Develop regional multi-hazard contingency plans.	Annual Regional multi-hazard contingency plan developed	0	: 8	DRRU SHOC	Annual Preparedness Workshop Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030
	3.2.2: Develop and operationalise the SADC web-based Emergency Response Team (ERT) management system.	Web-based ERT management system functional	No	Yes	DRRU SHOC	SHOC Annual Report	2024
	3.2.3: Develop and implement the SADC ERT Training Programme.	ERT Training Programme 2024-2030	No	Yes	DRRU SHOC	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2024
	3.2.4: Conduct specialised (UNDAC, SPHERE) training for the SADC ERT.	Number of specialised ERT training conducted	0	3	SHOC DRRU ICPs MS	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030

Strategic Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction							
Strategic Interventions	Actions	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Responsibility	Means of verification	Timeframe
	3.2.5: Conduct regional Simulation Exercises (SIMEX).	Number of regional SIMEX conducted	1	3	SHOC DRRU ICPs MS	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030
3.3: Promote use of Disaster Risk Financing and risk transfer products and service,	3.3.1: Conduct assessments regional options for risk transfer.	Concept Note on the Development of Financial Instruments for regional integration at regional and national levels including options for disaster risk	No	Yes	DRRU	SFR II Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2023
3.4: Improved regional support to Member States affected by natural and anthropogenic hazards and disasters.	3.4.1: Operationalise the Disaster Preparedness Fund for resilience building.	Number of interventions to Member States through the Disaster Preparedness Fund	0	12	DRRU	SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030
3.5: Strengthen regional capacities for access to global funds for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and resilience building.	3.5.1: Promote integration of region and national access to global, continental and regional climate financing and funding.	Number of Member States implementing interventions through climate financing mechanism	0	12	DRRU	SADC DRRU Annual Report	2028
3.6: Strengthen investment in risk-based climate change adaptation and building resilience.	3.6.1: Regional and national investments through development in risk-based climate change adaptation and building resilience.	Number of Member States with national budgetary allocations for DRR	0	12	DRRU	GIDRM Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030

Strategic Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction							
Strategic Interventions	Actions	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Responsibility	Means of verification	Timeframe
3.7: Strengthen the development of loss and damage information for DRM policy and operational effectiveness.	3.7.1: Develop mechanisms for disaster loss and damage reporting.	Number of Member States trained in Loss and Damage information management and reporting	0	12	DRRU SHOC	SADC DRRU Annual Report	2027
		Regional Loss and Damage Database developed	No	Yes	DRRU SHOC MS	SADC DRRU Annual Report	2028
		Evidence of Loss and Damage analytics for regional integration produced.	0	2	DRRU	SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030

Strategic Priority 4: Disaster risk innovation and knowledge management.							
Strategic Interventions	Actions	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Responsibility	Means of verification	Timeframe
4.1: Enhance the adoption and use of innovative technologies in DRR.	i) Develop and implement the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Innovation Programme	Regional DRM Innovation assessment Report	No	Yes	DRRU	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2024
		Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Innovation Programme	No	Yes	DRRU	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2025

Strategic Priority 4: Disaster risk innovation and knowledge management.							
Strategic Interventions	Actions	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Responsibility	Means of verification	Timeframe
		Number of innovations applied in regional preparedness and response mechanism	0	3	DRRU SHOC	DRMSS Project Report SADC DRRU Annual Report	2026
4.2: Enhance policy engagement and DRM information sharing and dissemination.	4.2.1: The Regional DRM Policy Programme 2020-2030 implemented through the Peer Review Mechanism.	Number of Member States that have participated in Peer Reviews	2	14	DRRU	Peer Review Reports	2025
		Number of Regional DRM Bi-annual	0	3	DRRU	SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030
4.3: Promote regional DRM information sharing and dissemination.	4.3.1: Collate regional DRM data and information to inform analytics that influence policy development and strengthen operational practice in Member States.	Number of countries interacting in the regional DRM IMS platform	2	14	DRRU	SADC DRRU Annual Report	2030
		Number of regional contributions to the Africa Biannual DRM Report	1	3	DRRU	AU DRR Biannual Report	2030
4.4: Promote DRM research and partnerships and information dissemination.	4.4.1: Establish Regional Science and Technology Advisory Group (SADC STAG).	Existence of the SADC STAG	No	Yes	DRRU MS Research institutions Private sector	SADC DRRU Annual Report	2027

Strategic Priority 4: Disaster risk innovation and knowledge management.							
Strategic Interventions	Actions	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Responsibility	Means of verification	Timeframe
4.5: Engage with other Regional Economic Communities (RECs) on issues of DRR and CCA for learning and information sharing on an annual basis.	4.5.1: Engagement and active participation and contribution in the global, AU and with Regional Platforms.	Number of global, continental and regional platform.	GPDRR Baseline:1 AWGDRR Baseline: 6	GPDRR Target: 4 AWGDRR Target:14	DRRU SHOC	DRRU Mission Report SHOC Mission Reports	2030

Strategic Priority 5: Strengthening disaster risk recovery interventions (building back better).							
Strategic Interventions	Actions	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Responsibility	Means of verification	Timeframe
5.1: Build capacities for planning and strategic disaster risk recovery.	5.1.1: Conduct training on post-needs assessment for different development sectors.	Number on Post Disaster -needs assessment (PDNA) Recovery Frameworks developed and operationalized	1	3	DRRU ICPs	SADC DRR Unit Annual Report	2028
5.2: Promote risk-informed development.	5.1.2: Conduct adoption of risk-based development in regional integration interventions.	Number of development sectors with mechanism for DRR integration	0	2	DRRU ICPs	GIDRM Project Report SADC DRR Unit Annual Report	2027

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