



SANTIAGO | 
NETWORK 2023

**REGIONAL SCOPING WORKSHOP ON LOSS AND DAMAGE
UNDER THE SANTIAGO NETWORK**

SUMMARY REPORT OF AFRICA REGION

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I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

A. MANDATE

Decision 2/CMA.2, para 43 established, as part of the Warsaw International Mechanism, the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change to catalyse the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Decision 19/CMA.3, para 9 decided that the Santiago network is to have the following functions:

(a) Contributing to the effective implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism, in line with the provisions in paragraph 7 of decision 2/CP.19 and Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, by catalysing the technical assistance of organizations, bodies, networks and experts;

(b) Catalysing demand-driven technical assistance including of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change by assisting in:

(i) Identifying, prioritizing and communicating technical assistance needs and priorities;

(ii) Identifying types of relevant technical assistance;

(iii) Actively connecting those seeking technical assistance with best suited organizations, bodies, networks and experts;

(iv) Accessing technical assistance available including from such organizations, bodies, networks and experts;

(c) Facilitating the consideration of a wide range of topics relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage approaches, including but not limited to: current and future impacts, priorities, and actions related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage pursuant to decisions 3/CP.18 and 2/CP.19; the areas referred to in Article 8, paragraph 4 of the Paris Agreement; and the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee;

(d) Facilitating and catalysing collaboration, coordination, coherence and synergies to accelerate action by organizations, bodies, networks and experts, across communities of practices, and for them to deliver effective and efficient technical assistance to developing countries;

(e) Facilitating the development, provision and dissemination of, and access to, knowledge and information on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, including comprehensive risk management approaches, at the regional, national and local level;

(f) Facilitating, through catalysing technical assistance, of organizations, bodies, networks and experts, access to action and support (finance, technology and capacity building) under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, relevant to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including urgent and timely responses to the impacts of climate change.

Additionally, 12/CMA.4, para 15 requested the secretariat to continue providing support for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change that may seek or wish to benefit from the technical assistance available from organizations, bodies, networks and experts under the Santiago network, until the Santiago network secretariat is operational.¹

B. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

In pursuant to the decisions, UNFCCC Secretariat brought together relevant focal points from countries in the Latin America and Caribbean, Africa and Asia Pacific regions with expertise and direct involvement in dealing with the most pressing climatological hazards of the countries.

The overall objective of the regional scoping workshops was to assist countries in articulating their needs for technical assistance for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the context of the Santiago network.

The workshop engaged countries in identifying and synthesizing information and insights on their experience in addressing major impacts of climate change, in particular major losses and damages resulting from hydro-meteorological hazards and extremes, as well as specific needs for technical assistance at different stages of responding to and addressing the losses and damages. The outputs from the workshops will be used to



Figure

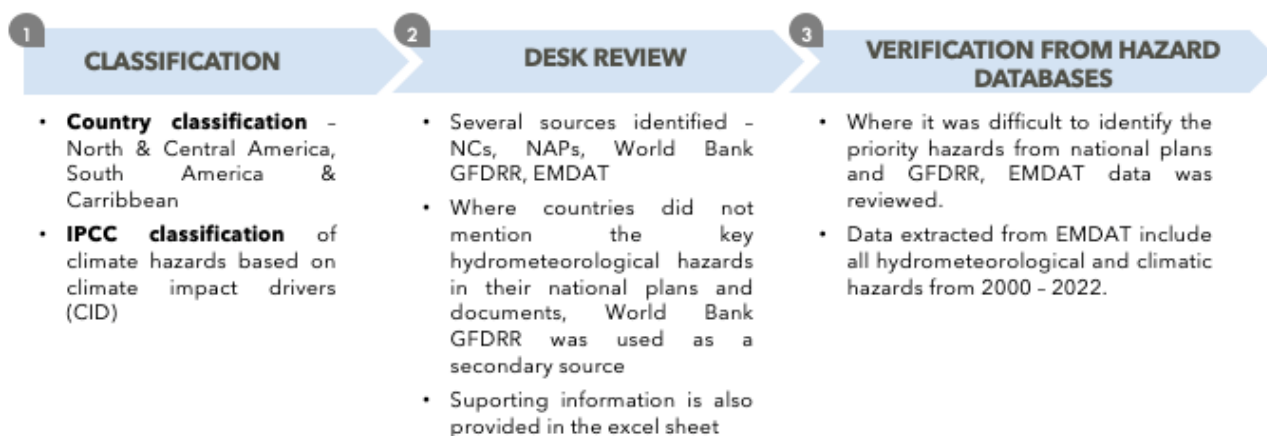
¹ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2022_10a03_adv.pdf

better define and scope typical technical assistance needs of developing countries in the context of the Santiago network.

2. WORKSHOP MODALITY

A. PRE-WORKSHOP PREPARATION

To identify the most pressing climatological hazards in the countries, an initial desk review was conducted to analyse the hazards that countries reported in their National Communications to the UNFCCC (NCs) and the disasters noted in EM-DAT database. The following methodology was used:



The desk review indicated drought and floods being most prominent hazards across the continent. Droughts are particularly common in East Africa in countries like Eritrea, Somalia and Kenya, which face significant challenges due to consecutive failed rainy seasons, threatening agriculture and food security. Floods are common in West Africa and Central Africa, with countries like Niger, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) experiencing destructive floods delivering profound impacts and loss and damage. Countries like Mozambique and Malawi face a significant threat from cyclones; notable recent events include Tropical Cyclone Idai in 2019, followed by other destructive storms such as Chalane in December 2020 and Tropical Cyclone Eloise and Freddy.

The region also faces changing precipitation patterns and increasing temperatures, bringing wildfires and heatwaves. Sea-level rise is a concern for mostly coastal countries.

B. CONDUCT OF THE WORKSHOP

The regional scoping workshop sessions were organized into rounds of breakout groups, with participants from each country grouped according to the most pressing slow and rapid onset hydro-metrological hazards and extremes in their respective countries (participants were given the opportunity to self-select).

Interactive sessions were held to gather information about the impacts of climatic hazards and how countries respond to these hazards over time. This included short-, medium- and long-term stages of evolution of support through a country-specific mapping exercise followed by collaborative dialogue including countries and relevant agency stakeholders.

Participants were provided with a guided template (see Annex) to gather detailed, descriptive and sequential accounts of post-impact response actions, focusing on:

- Loss and damage resulting from specific hazards and extreme events (e.g. drought, tropical cyclone);
- Broad phases of response (e.g. anticipatory arrangements, response, recovery, and other phases and sub-phases);
- Gaps in response actions and capacity;
- Technical assistance needs for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

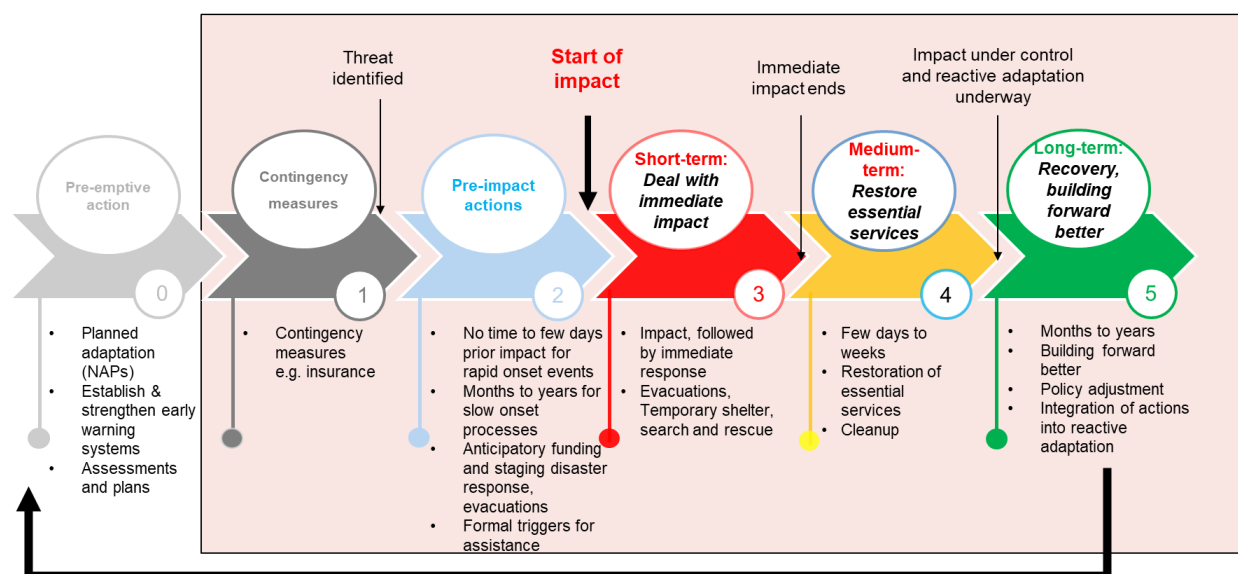


Figure 2: Diagram used to guide the workshop participants on the spectrum of actions in responding to time-bound climate impacts

Over the three-day period of the workshops, country participants provided their respective inputs. The first day focused on **rapid onset events** and the second day on **slow onset events**.

During the sessions, participants discussed a range of hazards – floods, drought, tropical cyclone, sea level rise, increasing temperatures, desertification, landslides, sandstorm, land and forest degradation and salinization, each presenting unique challenges and requiring tailored responses.

During and after the workshop, participants were also invited to share their reflections from the sessions. The final reflections from the sessions underscored the need for technical assistance, the development of long-term forecasting models for climate

impacts, and the necessity of accessible funding mechanisms to support emergency responses. The discussions also highlighted the importance of innovative approaches, such as focus-based mechanisms for disaster response, the integration of insurance solutions for loss and damage, and the need for coordinated responses across different levels of government and sectors to effectively manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change in Africa.

Floods in Sierra Leone, South Africa, the DRC and Gabon underscored the need for quick response funding, capacity building and investment in pre-disaster arrangements. The discussions pointed out gaps in emergency declarations, pre-disaster asset assessments, and support delivery mechanisms. The tragic impact of flash floods in the DRC, which led to significant human and infrastructure losses, called for funding and the establishment of coordination and financial management committees.

Dust storms, which particularly affected countries like Niger, Chad, Mauritania and Egypt, were highlighted as being among the climate risks that received less consideration, despite their significant damage potential. The need for evaluation studies, capacity building and technical support was emphasized to better assess and respond to these events.

Droughts in countries like Botswana, Somalia, Lesotho and Tanzania brought to light the challenges faced in accessing funding, the importance of government policy reform, the need for insurance mechanisms, and the creation of adaptive local climate facilities.



Figure 3: Breakout group engagement during the workshop

C. POST- WORKSHOP

Following the workshop, the UNFCCC secretariat conducted a preliminary analysis of the collected data, integrating insights and feedback from the participants. This included a synthesis of varied experiences and challenges faced by countries in the Africa region in responding to climatological hazards.

The UNFCCC team conducted a thorough initial synthesis of the findings, focusing on the patterns, commonalities and unique challenges identified in participants' inputs. This synthesis aimed to encapsulate the diverse climatic impacts and response strategies discussed during the workshop.

The synthesized data, along with identified technical needs and gaps, was sent to the participating countries for validation and verification. This step ensured accuracy and inclusivity, allowing for corrections and additional insights from the countries directly affected by the hazards.

Given the long duration of slow onset events (SOEs), there were some complexities in analysing the anticipatory, response and recovery measures. It was difficult to categorize actions and interventions within the usual disaster risk management framework due to the SOE's prolonged and often indistinct progression, which typically unfolds as a single, extended phase rather than in distinct stages.

Hence, the interventions for SOEs have been categorized into a scoping and assessment phase, a planning and preparation phase, an adaptation action phase and a monitoring and evaluation phase.

UNFCCC is continuously working to refine the understanding of the action phases and the corresponding technical assistance requirements for each country.

3. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

A. FLOODS

Summary of Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, South Africa, South Sudan, Zambia, Central African Republic, Benin, Burundi, Cote D'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau

Context

Rising sea levels have caused serious flooding along Ghana's coasts, damaging homes and livelihoods. Many African countries are facing similar problems with floods, especially when rivers overflow; in South Sudan, for example, 80 per cent of the country has experienced flood and continues to be at risk.

Countries noted the incidence of health problems in the region, several of which are exacerbated by flood and its impacts. The risk of contracting malaria, cholera and diarrhea are high, especially in places where there are difficulties getting to a doctor, clean

water is not available and the toilets are not clean. Rural areas are at the highest risk. There is also an increase in snake bites, water borne disease and serious pollution problems. In one case, pollution caused a mysterious illness that led to babies being born with missing limbs.

Land degradation has significantly exacerbated the frequency of flood events, which have been particularly notable over the preceding three to four years.

The inadequacy of drainage systems, notably due to the obstruction of sewers by plastic waste, has also been a contributing factor to urban flooding, particularly along roadways. The ramifications of such flooding are multifaceted, like land erosion and the immeasurable loss of human lives. Displacement arising from these disasters has precipitated conflict over resources.

Anticipatory arrangements

As contingency measures, African countries have established anticipatory arrangements for floods, integrating various measures to mitigate risks and prepare communities. These measures include flood mapping and risk analysis to identify vulnerable areas, and regular desilting of drains to prevent waterlogging. Weather forecasts and flood warnings are broadcasted daily, with specific alerts issued by Civil Protection Agencies in some countries.

Countries have implemented impact-based weather forecasting systems to provide accurate predictions and facilitate timely alerts.

In Zambia, for instance, the Zambia Meteorological Department issues seasonal forecasts to predict rainfall patterns, which inform the National Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan. This plan is supported by monitoring systems like the Impact Based Forecast Dashboard, GloFas and myDewetra, enabling anticipatory actions such as flood mapping, public awareness campaigns and the preparation of emergency services. Infrastructure enhancements and social protection mechanisms are also part of Zambia's comprehensive flood preparedness strategy.

Other environmental strategies include planting trees that are compatible with crops to strengthen the soil, developing watersheds, and tracing level curves on mountains and fields to control water flow. Additionally, providing access to flood-resistant crops has helped to secure food sources during flood events.

Countries also highlighted infrastructure improvements with maintenance of drainage systems, upgrading of road networks, and fortification of bridges and coastal areas with defensive walls. Social protection measures, such as resettlement programmes, cash transfers and the establishment of disaster management funds were also prevalent in a few countries.

In the first phase of anticipatory arrangements, African countries use media and communication tools extensively, like radio and television broadcasts, to encourage those in high-risk areas to relocate to safer ground.

But some countries, such as Gabon, have reported a lack of announcements or preparatory measures prior to flood events. To fill this gap, early warning systems are being implemented, with applications like the WeatherBug App offering real-time alerts. Training programmes are also being introduced to educate citizens on how to effectively use these systems.

Relief supplies are also strategically positioned ahead of time to minimize response times during emergencies, ensuring that aid reaches those in need as quickly as possible.

During the second phase of anticipatory arrangements, a range of measures aimed at minimizing risk and enhancing readiness is taken. These include activation of disaster risk reduction platforms, educating the public about flood risks and preparedness, and extensive public awareness campaigns on potential dangers and actions that should be taken. Additionally, municipalities are tasked with identifying and preparing reception sites that will serve as safe havens for those displaced by flooding.

Animal safety is also considered, with specific arrangements made for the care and shelter of pets from affected areas. An emergency response team, including medical staff and volunteers, is mobilized and put on standby to provide immediate assistance when needed.

Early warning systems and SMS warnings play a pivotal role in these arrangements, providing timely and accessible alerts to the population. Radio broadcasts, particularly in local languages, further ensure that the message reaches a broad audience, including those in remote areas.

In some countries, financial support mechanisms are activated through advance cash transfers, coupled with the procurement and provision of emergency supplies, including food, water and essential non-food items like blankets and mattresses.

Disaster teams are placed on high alert, ready to respond to any emergencies. Notable among these initiatives is Liberia's establishment of a National Presidential Disaster Taskforce in 2020, exemplifying a structured and formal approach to disaster management.

Some countries have not progressed beyond sensitization and early warning systems, indicating an area that requires further attention to ensure all communities, regardless of location, have robust flood preparedness and response plans in place.

Response

Response in most countries in Africa is triggered by loss of human lives, homes, livestock and harvests. The triggers also include destruction of socio-economic infrastructure, invasion by animals, inundation of homes, etc. Some countries like Zambia reported the absence of thresholds/triggers prescribed by law; the only provision is that the president declares when a situation constituting a disaster exists in any area and is of a nature and extent that requires exceptional measures to assist and protect the public or property in the area.

In the initial response phase following floods, the primary focus is on swift and effective search and rescue operations. Teams equipped with boats, helicopters and drones are quickly mobilized to locate and rescue those affected. This is complemented by the immediate distribution of essential supplies, including both food and non-food items, to meet the immediate and urgent needs of the affected populations.

Authorities also conduct a rapid census of the affected families. To provide shelter for those displaced by the disaster, rescue centers are established, along with the construction of housing units where necessary.

In terms of communication, radio communication systems are set up to ensure efficient coordination among rescue teams and the dissemination of important information to the affected communities. Water needs are immediately assessed, leading to the purification and supply of drinking water, which is essential to prevent dehydration and the spread of waterborne diseases. Alongside this, waste management systems are implemented to maintain sanitary conditions in the affected areas, including the provision of trash cans and garbage bins and managing the disposal of waste to appropriate sites.

To oversee and manage the multitude of response efforts, crisis committees are established by local authorities. These committees are responsible for the strategic planning and coordination of all activities, ensuring a structured approach to the emergency.

During the second phase of response, countries mentioned the provision of cash to the affected individuals, the gradual restarting of public services, and a significant emphasis on cleaning and maintaining properties and infrastructure that have been impacted by the floods.

Countries also intensify efforts to maintain solid waste management infrastructure during this phase to prevent blockages.

A thorough assessment is conducted to understand the extent of the impact on the population and to evaluate the losses and damages incurred for planning further recovery efforts and for allocation of resources.

Recovery

After the second phase of response, the recovery phase is triggered when basic services are restored.

During the recovery phase after a flood disaster, a series of strategic actions are taken to rebuild and enhance resilience against future events. This phase includes a critical review of urban planning standards to ensure that rebuilding efforts are in line with sustainable practices and reduced vulnerability to future disasters. Infrastructure that has been damaged or destroyed, such as roads, hospitals and schools, is reconstructed.

The government's emergency plan is put into action, focusing on the monitoring and ongoing support of disaster victims. This encompasses rehousing initiatives,

reconstruction of homes, compensation for losses, and other forms of support to help individuals and communities recover.

Some countries have noted that their plans for rebuilding and recovery also involve a thorough review of construction standards and proposing policy changes based on the experiences and lessons learned from the floods.

Support, gaps and needs

Countries have mentioned the need for improved early warning systems requiring upgrades to include centralized, multi-hazard detection with reliable communication technologies to ensure warnings reach even the most remote communities. Additionally, regular monitoring of weather and tidal conditions, particularly in coastal regions, is necessary to inform these systems.

Countries also indicated the need for insurance mechanisms and detailed registers of infrastructure assets to evaluate potential losses and damages. Technological advancements are required, including the use of spatial observation for disaster tracking and more sophisticated tools for communication and water level monitoring.

Several gaps were noted, including the need for better evaluation methods to assess disaster management effectiveness, improvements in social and physical infrastructure to withstand flood disasters, and other unidentified areas that may include legal, resource or coordination deficiencies.

B. DROUGHT

Summary of Somalia, Lesotho, Botswana, Ethiopia, Namibia, Mali, Morocco, Senegal and Togo

Context

In Africa, droughts have had profound socioeconomic consequences, such as food scarcity, diseases affecting livestock, the displacement of people, and an increase in the movement of communities, all of which can lead to conflicts over dwindling resources.

While historically droughts have followed cyclical patterns, recent trends indicate an alarming shift toward more frequent and severe occurrences, with some regions facing annual drought conditions and several failed rainy seasons. This has been compounded by extreme weather swings, with some areas rapidly transitioning from severe droughts to flash floods, providing no respite for recovery.

Agricultural practices and water resource management strategies like drip irrigation, seawater desalination and the construction of dams are among the common responses by African nations to combat these challenges.

The Horn of Africa has been particularly hard hit, experiencing five consecutive failed rainy seasons over the past three years. This has resulted in the death of millions of livestock and a tripling in the number of people displaced by drought since 2022,

illustrating the escalating human and ecological crisis precipitated by these extreme conditions.

Countries reported the event occurring every year, with its overall effects spanning almost three years in some countries.

Anticipatory arrangements

The initial phases of anticipatory arrangements in some of the African countries involve early actions such as seasonal prediction, implementing forecast and early warning systems and conducting risk assessments. Notably, the Anticipatory Action Framework was set up in Somalia in 2020, unlocking financing agreements to combat food insecurity when triggers are met. Other actions include developing drought indicators and information gathering, establishing drought funds in South African countries, and planning for contingencies at the national level, including insurance subsidies and drought risk insurance for low-income households.

The next phase includes immediate response strategies post-trigger. These consist of emergency preparedness for human and livestock disaster response, such as food aid and water rationing. It involves monitoring river and water levels for early action, activating volunteer networks for fundraising and relief, and assessing crop vulnerability to determine necessary actions. Many countries mentioned tapping into the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) initiative to estimate crop yields and provide more accurate predictions and advice for future actions.

Before drought, countries reported prioritizing rationing water in potentially affected areas and reviewing the level of preparedness at regional, zonal and local levels to mobilize resources and meet conditional needs.

Response

The first phase in the response stage is triggered by massive livestock deaths, loss of livelihoods, food insecurity, malnutrition and low crop yields, with accompanying destruction of vegetation and loss of crops and lives.

The first phase is centred around immediate relief actions like initiating supplemental feeding for vulnerable groups including babies, primary school students, lactating mothers, pregnant women and tuberculosis outpatients. It also covers the continuation of education for students, maintaining water supply and providing wildlife protection and recovery.

The second phase of response is triggered in some countries by increased rainfall, signaling the transition from immediate relief to additional response measures. This phase includes providing farmers with seasonal loans, and constructing infrastructure for emergency response such as dams, water supply. It also entails the provision of continuous support to affected communities, including essential services like healthcare, financial support and counselling.

Recovery

The first phase focuses on short to medium-term recovery actions. It includes rebuilding critical infrastructure like roads, hospitals and schools, as well as restoring agricultural productivity and providing continued support for displaced populations. Efforts are made to resume education, healthcare and other essential services.

The second phase extends to long-term recovery strategies. These actions are geared towards comprehensive rehabilitation and reconstruction of affected areas.

Support, gaps and needs

Countries noted the need for sustained financial support to cope with drought and build adaptive capacities. The development and maintenance of early warning systems are necessary to predict and prepare for drought conditions effectively.

Several gaps were mentioned by countries:

Policies and disaster risk financing

- Some countries have highlighted the lack of dedicated policies for dealing with droughts leading to reactive rather than proactive approaches to drought mitigation and preparedness.
- More reliance on appeal and foreign aid to combat the drought problem leading to uncertain, delayed and insufficient funding.
- Lack of comprehensive financial protection strategies.

Specialized agencies for drought interventions

- Drought management integrated into a broader framework of disaster management, leading to diluted risk reduction efforts.

Lack of coverage and planning

- Current interventions cover only a fraction of affected population.
- Need for better planning and allocation of resources for emergency response.

C. TROPICAL CYCLONES

Summary of Mozambique, Malawi, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Mauritius and Comoros

Context

In the Africa region, tropical cyclones have caused destructive winds and extreme rainfall (exceeding 600 mm or 24 inches in some areas) that trigger severe mudslides and flash floods, resulting in the destruction of entire villages and houses and leading to a significant loss of lives. Recent tropical cyclone Freddy led to a great number of casualties, mainly due to landslides and mudslides wiping away entire communities.

Cyclones have caused mass debris flow, major floods and strong winds, resulting in deaths, and losses in croplands. The cyclones have also generated very rough seas with large swells, including swells reaching up to seven meters beyond the reefs, posing additional hazards. Some countries highlighted that there is limited preparedness for high magnitude events

The duration of the primary event was noted as 6 hours to 1 week. Overall duration of the event and its effects ranged from 5 days to 6 months.

Anticipatory arrangements

To prepare for cyclones, a comprehensive set of anticipatory arrangements has been established by countries in Africa. These include financial investments into parametric insurance, which is designed to provide quick payouts based on specific parameters of the cyclone, rather than the actual damage caused. In addition to financial preparedness, there is an emphasis on shock-responsive social protection systems that can adapt to the needs arising from the disruptive impacts of cyclones.

Monitoring the behavior of cyclonic events is carried out by departments of hydrometeorology, which play a crucial role in early detection and warning. Fluid communication between these departments and various response units is maintained to ensure coordinated and effective action when a cyclone is detected.

The national budget allocation for risk awareness, planning, prevention, risk reduction, and response actions is another key component of anticipatory arrangements. Regular drills for emergency situations are conducted to enhance preparedness and ensure that response mechanisms are well-understood and can be executed efficiently.

Meteorological services engage in close monitoring, providing regular updates to the public and the national disaster risk reduction and management centre. This ensures that everyone is informed and can take necessary precautions in a timely manner.

Regarding the declaration of cyclone warnings, the Mauritius Meteorological Services has a system in place that issues warnings at various classes depending on the severity and timing of the expected cyclone, allowing for preparatory actions well in advance of the cyclone's landfall.

However, some countries have noted limited preparedness for high-magnitude cyclonic events, and poor communication with communities at risk, particularly in terms of "last-mile" communication that ensures warnings reach even the most remote or vulnerable populations.

In the face of an impending cyclone, the focus in the first phase is on readiness and resource allocation. This includes setting aside funds specifically for disaster contingencies, ensuring interdepartmental and donor communication, and instituting search and rescue operations in advance. Preparation also involves packing food aid and securing basic supplies for those who might be affected. Contingency plans are drawn up and meetings are held to solidify budgeting and provision of humanitarian assistance in anticipation of the cyclone.

The second phase involves a shift to heightened preparedness as the threat approaches. Early warnings are issued by meteorological authorities to alert the public and government agencies. Relocation strategies are crafted for the safe transfer of at-risk populations to designated shelters, such as schools and camps. The Emergency Operations Centre is activated to streamline the coordination of response activities across

agencies. Additionally, the phase includes the activation of protection committees responsible for making critical decisions and continuously monitoring the evolving situation. Rescue personnel are pre-emptively moved to high-risk areas, and national civil protection systems are readied for action.

The third phase involves active response measures. Evacuations are carried out in vulnerable areas, press briefings are held to communicate risks and updates to the public, and financial mechanisms such as advance cash transfers are implemented.

The event duration is usually 5 days with its overall effects lasting 10 days.

Response

In the immediate aftermath (Phase 1), lasting from 1 to 7 days, response efforts are triggered by significant events such as the loss of lives, missing people, rockslides, mudslides and a national emergency declaration. During this time, local disaster risk management committees, in conjunction with international partners, are mobilized for rapid intervention, which includes search and rescue operations, providing health and medical assistance, establishing shelters for displaced families, and assessing the damage to critical infrastructure. Essential supplies and services such as mobile clinics and emergency shelters are deployed, and public transportation is maintained.

As conditions stabilize (Phase 2), i.e. as rain intensity and wind decrease, actions taken include the partial rehabilitation of vital infrastructure, clearing of debris, restoration of public services, and beach rehabilitation works. Efforts also extend to post-disaster counseling and the rehabilitation of utilities. Recovery planning and coordination are crucial at this stage, in order to ensure that reconstruction actions, such as rebuilding homes and reopening access roads, are carried out effectively. Awareness activities are implemented to advocate for safer reconstruction practices, and committees conduct thorough evaluations to identify any gaps in resources or training needs.

Recovery

In the first stage of recovery, which lasts from 1 month to 3 years after the event, actions are taken based on Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA). This period is critical for emergency procurement processes that enable the rebuilding of infrastructure such as bridges and hospitals to more resilient standards. Homes are rebuilt with an emphasis on enhancing their durability and safety. It also involves a thorough review and potential revision of construction standards, and the formulation of policy changes informed by the recent experiences and lessons learned from the cyclone's impact.

The second phase involves revising disaster mitigation activities and integrating reactive adaptation measures into national adaptation plans to reduce future risks. This stage includes training for the civil protection unit, strengthening early warning systems with improved technology such as radars and community radio stations, and increasing the density of monitoring networks.

Support, gaps and needs

Needs include the rehabilitation of essential infrastructure, such as major roads, housing and eroded beaches. There is a significant need for robust and reliable early warning tools like radars, and an integrated early warning system is necessary to overcome the current challenges of information fragmentation. Modern infrastructure enhancements are required to improve communication, especially in remote rural areas where connectivity issues delay the receipt of important early warning information. Capacity building is also needed to reconcile traditional and scientific knowledge within communities.

Identified gaps include insufficient resources to meet rehabilitation needs, such as labour and materials like sand for beach rehabilitation. Early warning systems require strengthening as the current early warning systems are not adequately integrated. Poor communication infrastructure, particularly in reaching last-mile recipients, poses a significant challenge. There is also a general lack of modern tools for early detection of hazards and limited public knowledge about the latest weather and climate change information.

D. LANDSLIDES

Summary of Sierra Leone, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Ethiopia

Context

Countries in the Africa region noted that the susceptibility of landscapes to landslides is often a complex interplay of various factors, including geological, morphological and climatic elements. Torrential rains that saturate the soil can lead to the collapse of slopes, particularly where the land exhibits certain risk-enhancing characteristics such as high annual rainfall, steep gradients, significant weathering, and materials with low shear resistance or high clay content.

Deforestation has exacerbated these vulnerabilities in Africa by removing the vegetative cover that binds the soil, making it more prone to erosion and, consequently, landslides. This is especially problematic in flood-prone areas, where the absence of trees can lead to soil loosening and increased movement.

One of the main challenges in mitigating the risks associated with landslides is the current lack of predictive capabilities within multihazard early warning systems. The unpredictability of landslide occurrences makes it difficult to budget for and respond to disaster scenarios effectively.

The impact of landslides extends beyond immediate physical damage, causing substantial losses to agriculture, livestock, and water sources, which in turn affects the livelihoods and overall well-being of communities.

Anticipatory Arrangements

For landslides, countries have focused on raising awareness among the population in flood zones, ensuring they understand the risks and are prepared for potential evacuation.

There is an emphasis on the plantation of trees that are compatible with crops, which helps to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion. Concurrently, the development of watersheds is prioritized to manage water flow and distribution more effectively.

A key component of these preparations is the implementation of an impact-based weather forecasting system that allows for accurate predictions of weather patterns that could trigger landslides. Countries have also traced level curves on mountains and crop fields to control water runoff and prevent soil erosion.

To support agricultural resilience, there is a provision of crop varieties that are resistant to extreme weather conditions, tailored to the specific needs of the situation. While contingency funds have been established to facilitate emergency responses, they are noted to be minimal and may not fully cover the necessary response measures due to the inherent unpredictability of landslides.

Response

Response duration lasts from one day to a week and are triggered by loss of lives, destruction of socioeconomic infrastructure like markets, roads, school, hospitals, etc., destruction of crops and in some cases, national declaration of mourning.

The primary focus of the first phase of response is rapid response, which includes the mobilization of rescue and medical teams, establishment of shelters, and accounting for affected families. Efforts are undertaken to bury the deceased, provide support to the injured, and conduct immediate evacuation and recovery operations through collaborations between government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), various organizations, and United Nations agencies.

Search and rescue operations are prioritized, alongside validating assessments of the affected areas, properties, and individuals. Camp areas are designated and set up, and medical assistance is provided at no cost, with mobile clinics ensuring healthcare reaches the impacted population. Furthermore, essential supplies and necessities are distributed to those in affected areas, addressing immediate needs like food, water, and sanitation.

Phase 2 of response is triggered once the situation normalizes, generally between five days to a month after the landslide, after floodwaters subside and a thorough assessment of landslides is conducted. The actions then shift towards helping the population return to their normal lives, which may include providing cash assistance subject to budget availability, reopening public services, and cleaning and maintaining affected objects and infrastructure. Additional measures involve relocating populations to safer areas, reforestation of degraded areas, and potentially designating the affected area as protected.

Recovery

Over a span of 2-8 years, recovery actions from disasters focus on strategic, long-term planning, and community engagement. This extended recovery period involves regular analysis of disaster trends and outcomes to inform and update the contingency plans related to disaster management. There is a strong emphasis on community sensitization

efforts aimed at building resilience within local populations, empowering them with knowledge and strategies to better withstand future disasters.

Gaps and needs

Needs:

- Implementation of a multi-risk early warning system.
- Popularization of weather forecasts down to the community level.
- Reforestation.
- Tracing of level curves.
- Planting anti-erosion hedges.
- Stabilization of river banks by planting bamboo and building dikes where necessary.
- Watershed management.
- Application of climate smart agriculture.
- Human technical capacity building.
- Technology transfer.
- Community sensitization on the nature of the risk.
- Regulation of environmental protection laws.
- Financial support from international organizations and partner countries.

Gaps:

- Limited financial means,
- Lack of operational early warning,
- Insufficient teams for weather forecasting,
- Insufficient efficient technical staff to respond effectively to disasters.
- Lack of knowledge about the nature of community risk

E. SEA-LEVEL RISE

Context

Sea level rise poses critical challenges for coastal regions in Africa. It leads to coastal erosion, increased vulnerability to storm surges, saline intrusion into freshwater sources, and the displacement of coastal communities. Coastal and shore erosion have severe consequences, including the potential sinking of cities and coastal areas, inundation of agricultural lands, and disruption to human settlements.

A significant instance of sea-level rise was recorded in Egypt's city of Taba along the Red Sea in 2020, where the water level rose by more than a metre. This incident severely affected touristic villages, closed the main road for six hours, and resulted in one fatality and nine injuries.

In Togo, coastal erosion driven by sea-level rise is hampering economic activities and endangering the livelihoods of coastal communities, including the well-being of artisanal fishers. Infrastructure and housing are at risk, and climate change is anticipated to intensify these issues.

Scoping and assessment phase

In this phase, efforts are concentrated on understanding the risks involved. This includes conducting vulnerability assessments of coastal areas and using hydrodynamic modeling to predict the impact of sea level rise. Surveys of beaches are also carried out to identify potential hazards.

Planning and preparation phase

In the planning and preparation phase, countries reported protective structures such as sea walls being constructed to shield coastlines, and mangrove plantations established to naturally mitigate erosion. Coastal zone management strategies are refined and coastal management centres set up to oversee these efforts. Policymaking plays a crucial role in this phase, with the establishment of construction guidelines like the 30 m setback from the High Water Mark and legislation to facilitate post-erosion recovery measures such as beach nourishment.

Adaptation action phase

In this phase, countries mentioned the construction of breakwaters, groynes, and rock revetments, along with initiatives for beach nourishment and the planting of vegetation adapted to the coastal environment. This phase also involves significant coastal rehabilitation; 13 km of coast have already been rehabilitated in the past eight years and there are plans to rehabilitate 20 km more in the coming five years. Additionally, biodiversity restoration projects are initiated, and coastal erosion control infrastructure is established.

Needs, gaps and support

Needs

- Creating insurance scheme for sea level rise impacts.
- Disaster preparedness funding to also cater for sea level rise.
- Investment in sea walls/dikes along the coastal areas.
- Creation of forecast-based finance solutions.
- Procurement of disaster response supplies.

Gaps

- Lack of localized data on sea level rise occurrence
- Limited marine weather observation networks along the coastal areas
- Enhanced technical and human capacity of Meteorological agency
- Lack of home grown sea level rise prediction tools and models
- No national framework on Sea level rise
- No dedicated funding mechanism to address sea level rise

F. LAND AND FOREST DEGRADATION

Context

Land and forest degradation in the Africa region is a critical slow onset event, characterized by a complex web of interrelated issues. The practice of converting land to agriculture often results in deforestation and land degradation, largely owing to the movement of community members to new areas. To make things worse, this displacement often leads to unplanned settlements that are not equipped to manage the environmental impacts. The consequences of this chain of events include increased incidence of landslides, loss of biodiversity, and ongoing land degradation, presenting significant challenges for sustainable development in the region.

In countries like Uganda, the situation is particularly dire, with an estimated 97 per cent of the land experiencing some form of degradation such as soil erosion, declining soil fertility, deforestation and pollution. The country's dependence on traditional biomass energy exacerbates the problem, as high rates of deforestation to meet energy needs lead to a vicious cycle of further land degradation and reduced agricultural productivity.

Scoping and Assessment Phase

Countries mentioned using land use and forest degradation maps to identify the scale and intensity of degradation and inform subsequent actions. Tree planting exercises and the development of alternative energy sources, like sustainable mining, lumbering, and sand winning practices, are conducted too.

Planning and Preparation Phase

As part of the preparation phase, countries have planted native tree species, implemented agroforestry practices and promoted sustainable tree cover. Moreover, comprehensive strategies such as the Great Green Wall initiative and flagship actions in countries like Mali are planned to rehabilitate and manage forest resources through reforestation and afforestation. Government policy reforms and incentives for sustainable land use practices are also being considered to support and finance these projects.

Adaptation Action Phase

In this phase, the focus is on the rehabilitation of degraded lands through soil conservation, revegetation, watershed management and other land rehabilitation practices. Sustainable land management practices are implemented to minimize land degradation and improve soil health, alongside strengthening law enforcement to combat illegal activities affecting forests and lands. Community empowerment and the building of governance structures are prioritized to ensure the successful adoption of these sustainable practices.

Needs

- Set up a biophysical, cartographic and other data bank as well as a geographic information system on soils to guide public decisions as well as actions to be taken in terms of sustainable land management.
- Strengthen the capacities of actors (municipalities, NGOs, private sector) in the development and submission of SLM/CCA (sustainable land management/climate change adaptation) projects to the various financial mechanisms.
- Mobilize financial resources for the implementation of sustainable land management and climate change adaptation projects.
- Capacity building for actors involved in forest governance, in improving biodiversity conservation and in sustainable land management and adaptation to climate change.
- Restore degraded lands (protected areas, degraded natural forests, mangroves and banks of water bodies).
- Set up a monitoring system for the evolution of land degradation, vegetation cover and climate variability.
- Promote the development of the floodplain area by carrying out hydro-agricultural developments and setting up an agro-meteorological warning system in order to provide producers with reliable information on the forecast of rainy seasons
- Educate producers on the reality of climate change for good decision-making.
- Create an official framework for consultation and awareness-raising between the "rainmakers" and the administrative authorities in order to prevent social conflicts with/among the local population over attribution of responsibility.
- Promote activities to diversify sources of income sustainability such as livestock farming and agri-food processing.
- Using a participatory approach, study the possibility of popularizing agroforestry systems based on fruit species to allow producers limit income reductions from climate change induced drops in food crop yields.
- Accompany producers in reforestation operations with the aim of protecting the soil against erosion.
- Support for technical studies, for example, studies on how Gabon's forest will adapt to climate change, which the country wishes to carry out.
- Development of the carbon credit market, which will have the role of generating financing for the benefit of the populations; support is necessary for the financing of certain studies such as those focused on the valuation of forest carbon.
- Establishment of an early warning system on forest incidents (preventing the outbreak of fires, landslides and erosion based on implementation of effective coordination tools between public actors, communities near forests and operators who exploit the forest meteorological, hydrological, oceanographic data, etc.).
- Emphasize research on systems for managing phenomena linked to forest degradation.
- National database to cover land and forest degradation data (climate related data).

Gaps

Mobilization of financial resources for an effective and efficient implementation of the various national policies on forestry and sustainable land management.

- Weak governance, inadequate law enforcement, and land tenure issues make it challenging to regulate and control activities that contribute to degradation, such as illegal logging and encroachment.
- Limited technology to carry out land use/land cover change especially for degraded forest resources.
- Inadequate legal frameworks to manage land and forest resources especially at lower local governance levels, e.g. community ordinances and by-laws.

G. DESERTIFICATION

Context

Climate drivers - prolonged droughts, shifts in rainfall patterns, heightened aridity and broader climate change impacts are leading to the expansion of desert regions. In nations like Mauritania, a staggering 80 per cent of the territory is grappling with the consequences of desertification.

The repercussions of desertification are profound and varied. They manifest as a decline in the biological productivity of the land, with consequent biodiversity loss. Water resources become scarce and are often polluted, exacerbating the situation.

The rural population, heavily reliant on agriculture, is often forced to migrate due to a decline in agricultural productivity, leading to a phenomenon known as rural exodus. The formation of ravines and the loss of livestock further undermine the livelihoods of local communities.

Scoping and Assessment Phase

In Africa, countries noted efforts like the Great Green Wall, which are introduced to bolster the regional ecosystem, emphasizing tree and shrub plantations that serve multiple ecological and socioeconomic purposes. Concurrently, innovative cloud seeding operations have been assessed for their potential to artificially induce rainfall. Institutions and policies have been set up to combat desertification, establishing meteorological watch centers for timely warnings and enhancing data collection efforts for informed decision-making.

Planning and Preparation Phase

Countries have laid out plans for decentralization to effectively manage and distribute resources. In some countries, a comprehensive national action plan for desertification has been devised, accounting for the necessary infrastructure such as rainwater drainage systems and protective measures for riverbanks to mitigate the risks of water overflow.

Adaptation Action Phase

In some countries, such as Niger, dedicated councils and ministries are established, focusing on sustainable development and the fight against desertification. Actions in this phase also encompass national reforestation campaigns, soil restoration projects, and

extensive ecosystem rehabilitation programmes involving both mechanical and biological treatments.

Monitoring and Evaluation Phase

In this phase, countries have mentioned a vigilant and ongoing review of the executed projects. This includes observing the impact of reforestation, aerial seeding, and soil restoration initiatives.

Needs

- Country vulnerability mapping for desertification.
- Anticipatory system with interministerial crisis and disaster management committee. And more synergy in general.
- Anticipatory system with interministerial committee for management of crises and disasters.
- Transfer of competences from the central level to the local level, and need for decentralization.
- Increase the logistical and financial capacities of local authorities.

Gaps

- Insufficient technical skills to respond to desertification due to lack of experience and technology transfer.
- Insufficient finance and logistics especially at the local level.
- Insufficient integration of technical and financial partners (NGOs and development associations).
- Administrative slowness in coordinating responses.

H. SALINIZATION

Scoping and Assessment Phase

In this phase, countries identified the extent and severity of soil salinization through soil testing and mapping affected areas. Research plays a key role - focusing on the development of salt-tolerant crop varieties that can thrive in salinized conditions, providing a scientific foundation for subsequent actions.

Planning and Preparation Phase

Key actions include design and implementation of efficient irrigation systems, such as drip irrigation, to minimize water usage and reduce salinity risks. The planning of soil management practices, such as avoiding deep tillage, adopting permaculture and organic agriculture, and the strategic use of cover vegetation to prevent evapotranspiration, are also mentioned. Additionally, the construction of drainage systems to remove excess salt from the soil is also prioritized in some countries.

Adaptation Action Phase

Countries plant salt tolerant crops, install drip irrigation systems and execute soil management techniques. Mechanical actions, such as the pumping out of saltwater, are also deployed in some countries to actively reduce soil salinity levels.

Needs

- As a slow onset event, the impacts and effects of salinization are not visible enough to be taken into consideration by policies, so there is a need to raise awareness among decision makers.
- Evacuation of the affected population might need to be undertaken, but this requires resources as well as the involvement of the local affected population through an inclusive approach.
-

Gaps

- Understanding the attribution of climate change to salinization.
- Understanding of causal links with other impacts of climate change – the rise in sea level, drought and the scarcity of water resources and land degradation – i.e., distinguishing between causes and consequences.

I. TEMPERATURE INCREASE

Context

Water scarcity is becoming increasingly prevalent due to heightened evaporation rates and diminished rainfall, exacerbating dry conditions that disrupt farming practices and natural systems, including the growth of crops and the well-being of livestock. This has a direct effect on food supply, often leading to food insecurity and malnutrition. The health implications for human populations are also significant, with a notable increase in heat-related health issues, including heatstroke, and a surge in vector-borne diseases such as malaria due to expanding mosquito habitats.

The agricultural challenges are compounded by an increased frequency of droughts that further impairs crop and livestock productivity. Water sources are under stress as well, with rising evapotranspiration impacting both surface and subterranean water levels. Compounding this is the escalating conflict between humans and wildlife, forced into competition over ever-scarcer water resources, a situation often made worse by human encroachment into animal habitats.

Farmers are increasingly challenged with plant diseases, crop failures, and livestock ailments. The challenges also extend to infrastructure, with reports of damage to roads, bridges and power lines.

Scoping and Assessment Phase

In this phase, annual multi-sectoral meetings are held to strategize responses for the upcoming season. Early warning systems for heat and the implementation of crop insurance programmes are established to mitigate risks. Timely distribution of crop supplies for farmers is planned to ensure they are well-equipped. Public awareness campaigns on preventing water and food-borne diseases are conducted and the WASH programme is implemented across the country. Vulnerable and impoverished communities are identified for engagement in cash transfer programmes and food for work initiatives to preempt food insecurity.

Planning and Preparation Phase

Information dissemination strategies, such as the issuance of advice on staying in shaded areas and maintaining hydration, are developed. Mechanisms for the continued monitoring of temperatures and related conditions are put in place, enabling a timely and informed response. The government prepares to declare extreme weather events and put healthcare and resource mobilization plans into action. Recommendations for farmers based on seasonal forecasts and community training on handling environmental challenges, such as veld fires, are also part of this phase.

Adaptation Action Phase

Public advisories on heatwaves, distribution of necessary supplies to affected areas, and special healthcare services are conducted. There's a focus on the mobilization of resources, provision of food and water supplies, and epidemic surveillance to monitor the spread of diseases.

Needs

- An integrated early warning system to reduce challenges of information fragmentation
- Modern infrastructure to enhance communication, especially in very remote rural areas where network coverage is patchy, preventing the timely receipt of important early warning information.
- Capacity building for the community, community leaders and technical officers that is tailor made in order to address areas of conflict between the traditional and scientific knowledge.
- Up to date research to better inform decision making.
- Data management systems should be available to provide reliable climate information with the reliable climate data.
- Consistent capacity-building programmes are needed to develop the skills and knowledge of new experts in areas relevant to climate change, to accommodate expert turnover in all sectors.

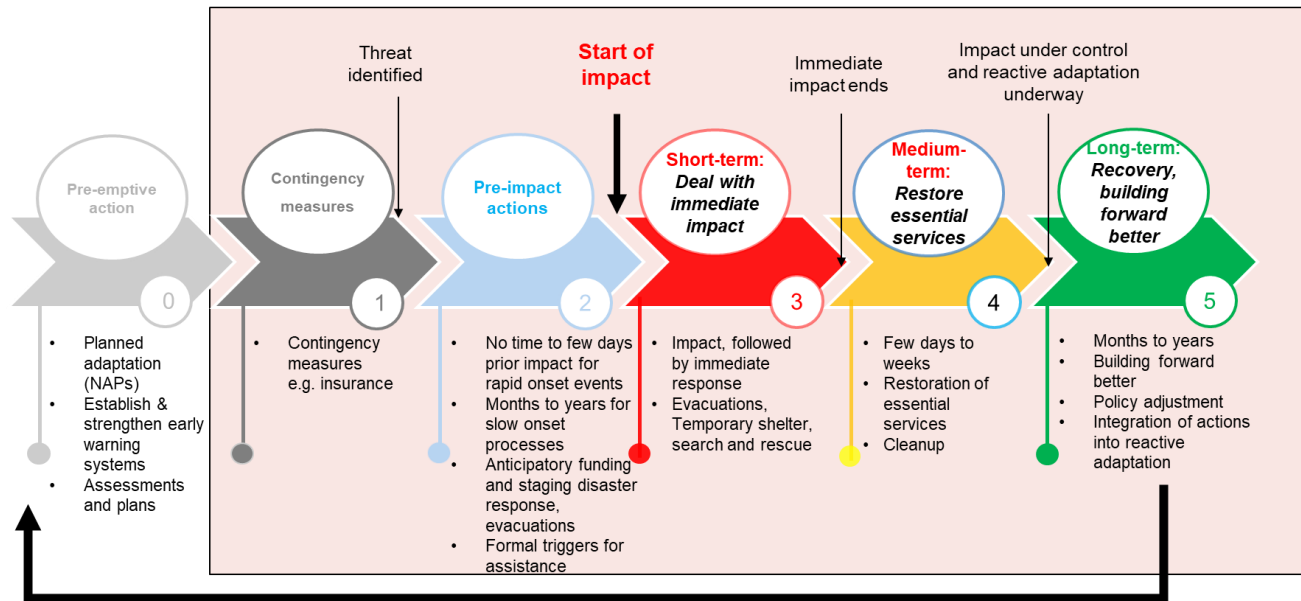
Gaps

- Limited modern meteorological equipment such as radars.
- Poor communication infrastructure to reach last mile recipients.
- Lack of effective coordination between district and national levels.
- Health insurance is available but not implemented particularly in the drought prone areas of the country, so sustainable funding should be available to cover insurance for the occurrence of disasters.

4. ANNEX

A. TEMPLATE TO CAPTURE INFORMATION ABOUT IMPACTS DUE TO A CLIMATIC HAZARD AND HOW COUNTRIES RESPOND OVER TIME

Spectrum of actions in responding to climate impacts



Explanatory notes	Country	XXX			
Single event causing adverse impacts and loss and damage	Hazard Event	Flood/pluvial flash flood in City XX			
Describe the event and its context	Description & context	After intense rainfall of 642mm in 24 hrs (equivalent to 1 month total average rainfall for this humid region), flash			

		floods in extensive areas of xxx with more than 3 meters of rain in roads, inundating houses to the rook, bridges in area impassable and some damaged or washed away, roads eroded and impassable			
			Needs	Sources of support	Gaps
Anticipatory arrangements are those trigger actions after event occurs (eg. payouts)	1. Anticipatory Arrangement (Pre-Phase 1: before event)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XX Insurance • Social protection measures • Create contingency funds • Create Forecast-based finance solutions 			
After event declared/announced, before event hits, more anticipatory actions are possible	1. Anticipatory Arrangement (Phase 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of disaster response supplies • Logistics to stage the supplies 			
	1. Anticipatory Arrangement (Phase 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance cash transfers • Evacuations 			
	1. Anticipatory Arrangement (Phase 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xxx 			
	2. Date start of event or	Day 0			

	process declared				
	2. Start of actual event	+ 5 days			
	2. Duration of the primary event	3 days			
	2. Overall duration of event and its related effects	[Weeks/months/year+]			
Indicate the number of days for first phase of response. (Name the second phase as appropriate).	3. Response (Phase 1) - Duration	0 – 3 days			
What triggers community, national and international action? (Name the second phase as appropriate).	3. Response (Phase 1) - Triggers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [5] lives lost • National declaration of emergency/appeal for support • 			
What are the key actions for this first phase of the response? (Name the second phase as appropriate).	3. Response (Phase 1) - Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and rescue • Evaluations • Shelters/set up temporary shelter (tents etc) • Mobilize basic supplies • Mobile clinic 			
Describe the duration of response for the second phase? (Name the second phase as appropriate).	4. Response (Phase 2: name?) - Duration	3 days – 3 weeks			

What triggers a shift to a next phase of support/action? Name the second phase as appropriate. (Name the second phase as appropriate).	4. Response (Phase 2: name?) - Triggers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood waters subsided 			
What are the key actions for the second phase of response? (Name the second phase as appropriate).	4. Response (Phase 2) - Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash transfers for rebuilding livelihoods Cleanup Restoration of public services 			
Are there other phases for Response? What is the duration? (Name the phase as appropriate).	5. Response (Phase Other) - Duration	xxx			
What is the trigger for this response phase? (Name the phase as appropriate).	5. Response (Phase Other) - Triggers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			
What are the actions for this response phase? Name the phase as appropriate.	5. Response (Phase Other) - Actions				
Shifting from immediate response to restoration and recovery efforts from the immediate to the long term. Describe the duration of recovery for the first phase of recovery. (Name the phase as appropriate).	6. Recovery (Phase 1) - Duration	Weeks to a year or two			
What triggers action for recovery on the first phase?	6. Recovery (Phase 1) - Triggers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic services restored 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life starting to come to normal 			
What are the actions for this recovery phase?	6. Recovery (Phase 1) - Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuilding critical infrastructures (bridges, hospitals) • Livelihoods restructuring eg. technologies for farming, drought resistant crops • Plans for resilient rebuilding • Rebuilding homes • Review construction standards • Propose policy changes based on experience and lessons learned 			
Describe the duration of recovery for second phase. (Name the phase as appropriate).	7. Recovery (Phase 2) - Duration	2 – 5 years			
What triggers action for the second phase of recovery? (Name the phase as appropriate).	7. Recovery (Phase 2) - Triggers				
What are the key actions for the second phase of recovery? (Name the phase as appropriate).	7. Recovery (Phase 2) - Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revising disaster mitigation • Reactive adaptation integrated into National Adaptation Plans measures to 			

		reduce risk of similar loss and damage			
Are there other phases for Recovery? What is the duration? (Name the phase as appropriate)	8. Recovery (Phase Other) - Duration				
What triggers action for the this phase of recovery? (Name the phase as appropriate).	8. Recovery (Phase Other) - Triggers				
What are the key actions for this phase of recovery? (Name the phase as appropriate).	8. Recovery (Phase Other) - Actions				

Web links for additional information (if available):

- XX
- XX

B. AGENDA

REGIONAL SCOPING WORKSHOP ON LOSS AND DAMAGE UNDER THE SANTIAGO NETWORK: AFRICA REGION

Conference room 1, UN Campus, Nairobi, Kenya

10 – 12 May 2023

DAY I

TIME	ITEM
09:00 – 9:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opening and introduction
09:15 – 09:45	<p>Introduction and approach for the workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Goals and objectives• Overview of terms used: event, climatic modulator/associated weather system, hazard, impacted system, loss, stages of action, rapid and sudden onset, slow onset event or process, risk, impact• Interactive exercise with country maps <p>Worked example of a profile for a hazard</p>
09:45 – 10:15	Tea/coffee break
10:15 – 12:30	<p>Breakout groups (first round) <i>Interactive session on stages of evolution of support-anticipatory arrangements, response, recovery and other phases and sub-phases, through a dialogue including countries and other relevant stakeholders</i></p>
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 15:00	<p>Plenary <i>Feedback and further co-creation</i></p>
15:00 – 15:30	Tea/coffee break
15:30 – 17:00	<p>Breakout groups (second round) <i>Interactive session on stages of evolution of support-anticipatory arrangements, response, recovery and other phases and sub-phases, through a dialogue including countries and other relevant stakeholders</i></p>

DAY 2

TIME	AGENDA ITEM
09:00 – 10:30	<p>Plenary <i>General feedback from facilitators on results from Day 1</i></p> <p>Introduction to slow onset events or processes <i>Interactive session on stages of evolution of support-anticipatory arrangements, response, recovery and other phases and sub-phases, through a dialogue including countries and other relevant stakeholders</i></p>
10:30 – 11:00	Tea/coffee break
11:00 – 12:30	<p>Breakout groups (third round) <i>Feedback and further co-creation</i></p>
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 15:00	<p>Plenary <i>Focus on sources of support, gaps, and potential future best practices for each event profile</i></p>
15:30 – 16:00	Tea/coffee break
16:00 – 17:00	<i>Interactive session on cross-cutting considerations including compound/complex hazards</i>

DAY 3

TIME	AGENDA ITEM
09:00 – 10:30	<p>Plenary Introduction to case studies on loss and damage (see announcement here) Co-creation of case studies in groups</p>
10:30 – 11:00	Tea/coffee break
11:00 – 12:30	<p>Breakout groups (third round) Technical assistance needs under the Santiago network Country survey on needs for technical assistance under the Santiago network</p>
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 14:30	<p>Plenary Final reflections, next steps and closing</p>
14:30 – 15:00	Tea/coffee break

Further details are available on the workshop page: [Regional scoping workshop on loss and damage under the Santiago network – Africa region | UNFCCC](#)

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