systems and disaster risk information and access to multi-hazard early warning strategies. Substantially increasing the availability of these systems will empower communities and stakeholders in Malawi, Tanzania, Mauritius, and more. The Alliances for Disaster Resilience Societies (ARISE) and other frameworks propose recommendations for a Path to Resilience.

In Liberia, challenges around climate change have led to progress in disaster risk reduction. The Gambia has responded to such challenges with a concerted effort to focus on building resilience – to reduce the impacts of hazards, so that they needn't suffer more than the general population. In Mauritius, land drainage systems were exacerbated by extreme weather events and are now a significant toll on its people. Early warnings for all of Africa are now a priority, and the United Nations has spearheaded new action to ensure early warning and early action are needed, so extreme weather events don't become disasters.

Within the Comoros and Seychelles – to manage climate change-related issues and the impacts of sea-level rise – island states have united to address risk factors that would otherwise affect their exposure. But because they are so far apart, they don't often get to learn from each other. The Resilience Building and Disaster Risk Management Agency's (NDMA) 'Build Back Better' campaign in Eswatini inspires tsunami preparedness. After tropical cyclone Eloise hit Eswatini in March 2021, the UNDRR supported the NDMA in their efforts and launched a new Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction (CRM) in March 2022.

The Resilience Building and Disaster Risk Management Agency’s (NDMA) ‘Build Back Better’ campaign in Eswatini inspires tsunami preparedness. After tropical cyclone Eloise hit Eswatini in March 2021, the UNDRR supported the NDMA in their efforts and launched a new Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction (CRM). The UNDRR also supported the Southern African Customs and Free Trade Area (SACU) with the launch of the Multi-Hazard Advisory Centre (MHAC) in Addis Ababa in February 2022. The new centre was developed with technical support from the United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The MHAC aims to improve early warning and impact relief and development operations. In South Sudan, a new risk and vulnerability assessments country diagnoses were conducted through the Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management Tool developed under UNDRR’s Multi-Hazard Advisory Centre for Africa. The implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) took place on 18 September 2021.

The Regional Office for Africa (ROA) of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) is opening a new Regional Office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The ROA supports the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the region. The ROA is also responsible for the implementation of the African Strategies for Disaster Risk Management. The ROA provides technical support to governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders in the region to enhance early warning and risk communication systems and transboundary risk coordination mechanisms. The ROA is working with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Union Commission (AUC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the African Ministers’ Conference on the Coordination of Meteorological Services in Africa (AMCOS) as part of the Regional Framework Monitoring Newsletter (RFM) for August 2022.