



Africa Caribbean Pacific – European Union Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program

Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation
in African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

An initiative of the Organization of African, Caribbean, and Pacific States, funded by the European Union and managed by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

About the Program

The African, Caribbean, and Pacific - European Union Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program (ACP-EU NDRR) was launched in 2011 as an initiative of the Organization of African, Caribbean, and Pacific States, funded by the European Union and managed by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). The Program works alongside Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries to inform prevention, mitigation, and preparedness to natural hazards through technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory support.

What we do

The Program works at regional, sub-regional, national, and local levels across ACP countries, and focuses on the following priorities:

- > Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in reconstruction and resilience planning;
- > Identifying and assessing natural disaster risks;
- > Improving the effectiveness of Early Warning Systems and communication on DRR;
- > Integrating DRR into post-disaster recovery and long-term development.

How we do it

The ACP-EU NDRR Program organizes and implements activities that implement these priorities based on the three following “windows”:

Window 1 — activities carried out at the regional and sub-regional level, advancing DRR through regional and sub-regional cooperation;

Window 2 — activities carried out at the national level, providing need-based technical assistance to ACP countries to advance DRR policy;

Window 3 — activities which help ACP countries improve their post-disaster response and recovery, providing technical assistance to carry out Post-Disaster Needs Assessments.

Program partners

The Program was forged through a partnership between the Secretariat of the Organization of African, Caribbean, and Pacific States and the European Commission with GFDRR. Close coordination is ensured between World Bank and EU regional and country disaster risk management teams as well as with the Delegations to ACP countries and sub-regional organizations. This ensures complementarity and alignment with the Intra-ACP Cooperation Strategy as well as with the EU and the World Bank’s strategies in the respective ACP countries and sub-regions.

Regional Highlights and Results

The Program in Africa

Activities in Africa address institutional, regulatory, and policy gaps within countries’ disaster preparedness and response frameworks in key thematic areas such as urban resilience, flood hazard preparedness, and threats to agriculture and food security.

Governments across the continent are enacting reforms throughout their institutions, regulations, and policymaking frameworks to provide more effective preparations and responses to disaster risks. Regional cooperation on disaster risk is being strengthened through initiatives focusing on disruptive technology or promoting risk financing frameworks to protect agriculture and food security.

At the country-level, reforms empower key government institutions to design and implement effective disaster management plans, as the Ministry of Education in Cabo Verde is doing to ensure that school infrastructure sufficiently protects its schoolchildren. Post-disaster responses are being improved through the preparation of Disaster Recovery Frameworks to inform recovery needs, as was done in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire.

A description of all projects in Africa can be found at <https://www.gfdr.org/en/acp-eu/projects>



Community mapping activities in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.
Source: World Bank

The Program in the Caribbean

Activities in the Caribbean address the vulnerability of economic growth and financial stability in countries that are faced with recurring disasters.

Caribbean nations are addressing their vulnerabilities to recurring risks, including increased frequency and severity of tropical storms brought about by climate change, by undergoing institutional reforms and limiting the potential for economic disruption, especially among vulnerable social groups. For instance, the Dominican Republic is developing a tool to measure the impact of disasters on indicators of societal well-being such as health and education. Saint Lucia is analyzing ways to integrate risk resilience into its social protection policies and protect the access of poor communities to vital infrastructure and services in times of crisis. The government of Haiti has been improving its capacity to address recurrent devastating climate shocks. The Program also supports governments in improving resilient post-disaster reconstruction, as in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria.

A description of all projects in the Caribbean can be found at <https://www.gfdr.org/en/acp-eu/projects>



Destruction in Dominica after Hurricane Maria.
Source: World Bank



Construction of houses in the Solomon Islands.
Source: World Bank

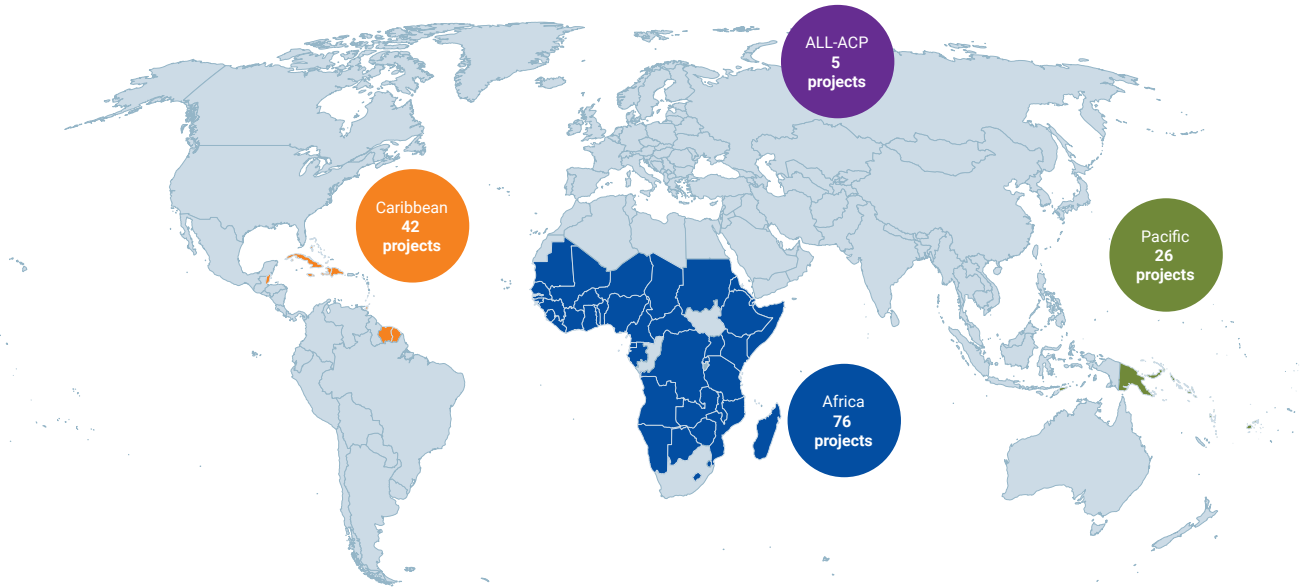
The Program in the Pacific

Activities in the Pacific assist countries in making their governmental institutions more responsive to disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, and in establishing these concepts as priorities in national policymaking. Government agencies in Papua New Guinea are pursuing institutional and policy reforms to increase community resilience and community-based disaster recovery. Meanwhile, local technological agencies in Tonga and the Solomon Islands are benefiting from trainings on the use of drone equipment in post-disaster settings.

Small Island Developing States in the Pacific are also promoting community resilience as an integral component of their disaster response frameworks, as was demonstrated in the Republic of Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia. The use of drones in a post-disaster context is also being promoted in Fiji, Tonga and the Solomon Islands.

A description of all projects in the Pacific can be found at <https://www.gfdr.org/en/acp-eu/projects>

Where the Program operates (as of December 2020)



Program results

Total projects: 149

Distribution per Window of Activity
(as of December 2020)

Window 1: **30**

Window 2: **77**

Window 3: **42**

Total people trained:
over 34,000

People trained on DRM:
over 23,000

People trained on post-disaster tools
and products:
over 3,500

Number of training events:
over 800

Number of analytical
products developed:
nearly 500

Total leveraged:

The ACP-EU NDRR Program benefits from GFDRR’s ability to harness the World Bank’s convening power and technical expertise, but also to leverage the World Bank’s financing capacity and attract financing from other sources. **Total leveraged: \$4 billion**

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES

The Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), previously known as ACP Group of States, was created by the Georgetown Agreement in 1975. It comprises 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific states, who are signatories of the Cotonou Agreement, which binds them to the European Union.

Among the OACPS objectives is the sustainable development of its member states and their gradual integration into the global economy. In this regard, as early as 2004 the OACPS - then called ACP Group of States - took the initiative to pioneer action on disaster risk reduction and resilience. It achieved this by drawing the European Union's attention to the need to expand its scope from humanitarian response, to a more pro-active and holistic approach to the prevention and management of disaster risk to natural hazards.

The ACP-EU NDRR Program is part of a long-standing cooperation between the OACPS and the EU. It brings together disaster risk management and climate resilience entities from the OACPS members, with specialised partners such as GFDRR, to address OACPS members' vulnerabilities to exogenous shocks, through integrated measures on climate adaptation, environmental protection and disaster risk management.

For more information: www.acp.int

EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union (EU) is the leading donor of development aid and climate finance. The EU finances the NDRR Program by a grant of €54.5 million to a single-donor Trust Fund, under the 10th European Development Fund.

The EU is at the forefront of the international agenda on climate resilience, supporting developing countries in preparing for, withstanding and recovering from disaster events. The EU is fully engaged in supporting the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

In 2019 the EU adopted a new plan to transform the EU into a low-carbon and climate-resilient society; the European Green Deal. A new, more ambitious EU strategy on adaptation to climate change has been announced by the European Commission as one of the main priorities of the Green Deal. Reinforcing the call to strengthen the efforts on climate-proofing, resilience building, prevention and preparedness, the new Adaptation Strategy, to be adopted in early 2021, calls for action in Europe but also beyond EU borders. This reaffirms that global challenges, such as climate resilience, require a global response.

In its cooperation with the OACPS, the EU has placed at the core of its interventions the need to reduce vulnerability and to build the resilience of regions, countries and communities.

For more information: www.europa.eu

GLOBAL FACILITY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION AND RECOVERY

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a global partnership established in 2006 to support developing countries in understanding, managing, and ultimately reducing risks stemming from natural hazards and climate change. GFDRR's mission is to facilitate implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement by ensuring that development policies, plans, and investments—including post-disaster reconstruction—are designed to minimize disaster risks and build the resilience of people and economies to climate change. GFDRR provides grant financing, technical assistance, training and knowledge sharing activities to mainstream disaster and climate risk management in policies and strategies.

For more information: www.gfdr.org

