



The Okavango Delta, Botswana.

Source: iStock

# BUILDING DISASTER RESILIENCE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA PROGRAM

## Result Area 2

African Regional Economic Communities have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities operational to support their respective member states and regional and sub-regional Programs

**1 July 2017- 30 June 2018 Activity Report**



Implemented by:



**GFDRR**  
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



**WORLD BANK GROUP**



**GFDRR**  
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

## **ACP-EU NATURAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM**

AN INITIATIVE OF THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC GROUP, FUNDED BY THE  
EUROPEAN UNION AND MANAGED BY GFDRR

### **Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program: Result Area 2**

#### **Activity Report 2017–18**

This report summarizes the activities and achievements under Result Area 2 of the Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program: African Regional Economic Communities have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities operational to support their respective member states and regional and sub-regional Programs from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

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*Notes: The financial contributions and expenditures reported are reflected up to June 30, 2018; all dollar amounts are in US dollars (\$) unless otherwise indicated.*

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>A</b>	ACP AfDB AU AUC	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States African Development Bank African Union African Union Commission
<b>C</b>	CONASUR CCA CDEMA CEPREDENAC COMIFAC	Burkina Faso National Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Council Climate Change Adaptation Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency Coordination Center for Disaster Prevention in Central America and Dominican Republic Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
<b>D</b>	DIPEM DRF DRM DRM-TAC DRR	Department of Physical, Economic and Monetary Integration Disaster Recovery Framework Disaster Risk Management Disaster Risk Management Sectoral Focal Points Technical Advisory Committee Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>E</b>	ECCAS ECOWAS EDF EU EWS	Economic Community of Central African States Economic Community of West African States European Development Fund European Union Early Warning System
<b>G</b>	GFDRR GHACOF GIS	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum Geospatial Information System
<b>I</b>	ICPAC IFRC IGAD	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>N</b>	NDMA NDRR	National Disaster Management Agency Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for West and Central Africa
<b>P</b>	PDNA	Post-disaster needs assessment
<b>R</b>	RECs R2	Regional Economic Communities Result Area 2 Program: The Program discussed in this activity report
<b>S</b>	SADC SFM SPC	Southern African Development Community Sendai Framework Monitor Secretariat of Pacific Community
<b>U</b>	UNDP UNISDR	United Nations Development Program United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>W</b>	WASCAL	West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use





Epupa Falls on the Kunene River in Namibia.

Source: iStock

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## Introduction

This Activity Report provides an overview of the activities in 2017-2018 (financial year 18; FY18) of Result Area 2 Program, which is part of the *Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries, and Communities Program*. The Program was launched in 2015 by the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States and the European Union (EU), to provide for the effective implementation of a comprehensive African disaster risk management (DRM) framework. Sub-Saharan Africa is currently home to 32 out of 47 countries marked as Least Developed Countries, which are disproportionately affected by the ever-increasing frequency and magnitude of disasters.

The Program consists of five Result Areas which together make up a complete cycle of DRM, and are implemented by four partners: the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), and the World Bank/Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). The Result Area 2 Program is implemented by GFDRR, and seeks to enhance the disaster risk reduction (DRR) coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities of the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and Southern African Development Community (SADC).

This Activity Report showcases the coordination and knowledge exchange that are fundamental to the Result Area 2 Program and of the *Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program* as a whole. The RECs gathered in May 2018 in Mexico City during the Understanding Risk Forum, with all four implementing partners, and with partners from the Caribbean and Pacific, to share and learn from DRM experiences in the different ACP regions. In addition, the four implementing partners held Steering Committee meetings to discuss the progress of the five Result Areas.

This Report also highlights the contribution of the Result Area 2 Program in the past year to the adoption of major regional policy documents, which will pave the way for RECs to scale up support to their member states and regional- and sub-regional Programs. SADC adopted its *Regional Disaster Preparedness Plan* during the first-ever SADC Regional DRR Conference, and ECCAS adopted the *Central African Action Plan for DRR*. Several trainings on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment were supported in ECOWAS and IGAD.

The activities outlined in this report thus show the increasing progress the Result Area 2 Program, with the other Result Area Programs, is making in strengthening the resilience of Sub-Saharan African regions, countries and communities to the impacts of disasters and climate change.





Bleak passage, Amboseli National Park, Kenya.

Source: iStock


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## About the Program


In 2015, the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States established the 2015-2020 *Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities Program*, financed under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF). The Program has the overall objective of **strengthening the resilience of Sub-Saharan African regions, countries and communities to the impacts of natural disasters**. These include the potential impacts of climate change on poverty reduction and sustainable development.


To achieve this, five Results Areas were identified, which are implemented by several partners and together make up a complete cycle of DRM measures and capacity building. These are as follows:

- 

Extended Program of Action for the implementation of the Africa regional strategy for DRR. *Implemented by the African Union Commission (AUC) and UNISDR.*
- 

**African Regional Economic Communities have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities operational to support their respective member states and regional- and sub-regional Programs. *Implemented by GFDRR.***
- 

Core capacities of the specialized national and regional climate center are improved to meet the needs of DRM agencies and socio-economic sectors for effective use of weather and climate services and community-focused and real-time early warning systems. *Implemented by the African Development Bank (AfDB).*
- 

African countries have improved knowledge of risks through, the compilation of historical disaster related data to inform the assessment and modelling of future risks. *Implemented by UNISDR.*
- 

Multi-risk financing strategies are developed at regional, national and local levels to help African countries make informed decisions and to mitigate the socio-economic, fiscal and financial impacts of disasters. *Implemented by GFDRR.*

GFDRR is responsible for the implementation of Result Areas 2 and 5; this activity report covers the achievements of Result Area 2. The Result Area 2 Program is financed through an additional contribution of €20 million to the Single Donor Trust Fund of the ACP-EU NDRR Program.

## Objective

The specific objective of Result Area 2 Program is **to strengthen and accelerate the effective implementation of an African comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and risk management framework at the regional level in the following African Regional Economic Communities:** the Economic Community for Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and the Southern African Development Community.

## Expected Results & Targets

### The main expected results of the Result Area 2 Program are:

- 1** DRR strategies of RECs have become operational in line with their respective actions plans, building on the achievements of previous Disaster Risk Management initiatives;
- 2** Regional knowledge and understanding of DRM is enhanced, with a particular focus on strengthening national decision-making capacities;
- 3** Cooperation and networking is improved among the RECs on the one hand, and global, regional, and national research institutions and technical centers on the other, in order to strengthen DRM and integrate it into sustainable development;
- 4** Advice and technical assistance is provided to RECs' Member States for the development of national DRM policies, strategies and risk reduction Programs; and
- 5** Regional capacities for the support of post-disaster needs assessments (PDNAs) and recovery/reconstruction planning are improved.

### The achievement of the expected results is monitored against the following targets, to be reached by July 2020:

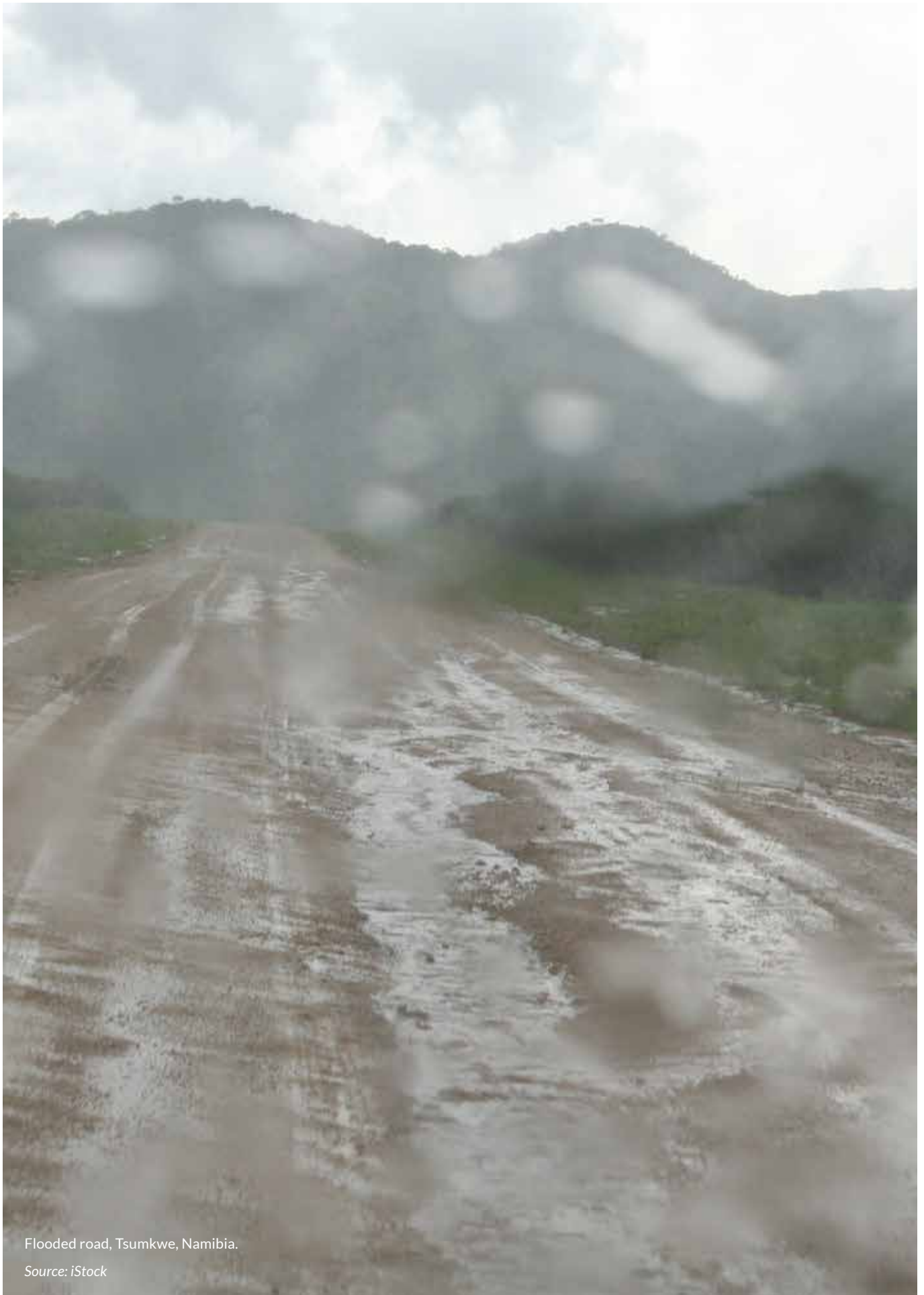
- 1** The four African RECs have operationalized their DRR strategies according to their respective actions plans, building on the achievements of previous DRM initiatives;
- 2** At least eight sub-regional training events have been organized under the leadership of the respective REC;
- 3** The four African RECs have developed capacity to advise and provide technical assistance to their member states in developing national DRM policies, strategies and risk reduction Programs; and
- 4** The four RECs have developed and/or improved their capacity to support respective member states undertaking post disaster needs assessments and recovery planning.

## Program Governance

Since 2011, a dedicated GFDRR team has been located in Brussels to better support the implementation of the ACP-EU NDRR Program and to ensure day-to-day coordination with the EU, the ACP Secretariat, and other partners. Once a project is endorsed, GFDRR ensures the management of the funds and implementation of activities, embeds the activity within broader World Bank engagements in the country and/or region, and works with the grantee on the contracting and further administrative arrangements.

A Steering Committee – consisting of representatives from the European Commission, the ACP Secretariat, and the World Bank – meet twice a year to review progress, provide advice and guidance, and address needs arising from project implementation. During the meeting, the overall portfolio, financial overview, and status of the monitoring framework is presented.





Flooded road, Tsumkwe, Namibia.

Source: iStock



Beach, Liberia.

Source: iStock

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## How we work

**The Result Area 2 Program aims to achieve its objective by implementing:**

- 1** Activities to strengthen the coordination capacity of RECs, to advance the regional DRM agenda.
- 2** Activities to reinforce the RECs' capacity for planning, policy advice and knowledge dissemination, so RECs can better support their Member States in taking informed decisions about building resilience to disasters, and better support regional and sub-regional Programs on DRM.
- 3** Activities to help provide an advocacy platform and improve cooperation and networking among global, regional, and national technical institutions. RECs, their Member States' governments, decision makers and DRM practitioners will get access to technical knowledge and best operational practices from a wide range of stakeholders.

These activities support and are aligned with the strategic approach articulated by the AUC's Plan of Action, the REC's DRR Strategies, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

The activities target the four main RECs and their key partners, such as African universities and research centers, river basin authorities or technical organizations. The four participating RECs are:

- The Economic Community for Central African States based in Libreville, Gabon > [www.ceeac-eccas.org](http://www.ceeac-eccas.org)
- The Economic Community of West African States based in Abuja, Nigeria > [www.ecowas.int](http://www.ecowas.int)
- The Intergovernmental Authority on Development based in Djibouti, Djibouti > [www.igad.int](http://www.igad.int)
- The Southern African Development Community based in Gaborone, Botswana > [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int)

## Cross-cutting issue: Gender Inclusion

Gender inclusion is a key operating principle for GFDRR. Understanding the different needs and capacities of women and men is critical for effective DRM, and women's empowerment is indispensable to broader community resilience. The GFDRR Gender Action Plan 2016-2021 commits to promoting women's empowerment for resilience strengthening, and the GFDRR Work Plan 2017-2019 states that 53% of proposed projects are expected to undertake specific actions to address gender dimensions.

The activities under the Result Area 2 Program seeks to enhance gender equality in DRM and to address the specific needs of women. Women are affected differently by natural hazards and climate change impacts, as their rights and socio-economic status are not equal to those of men. Women in Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, have fewer endowments providing sources of resilience, and have limited access to the services that are needed to anticipate and respond to disaster and climate impacts. In addition, women undertake water collection, burdening them with extra responsibilities as water becomes scarcer in Sub-Saharan Africa. Lastly, when climate events like droughts occur, men tend to migrate to find work elsewhere, whereas women stay behind to tend crops and livestock and to supervise children.

These considerations are integrated into the design and implementation of activities in the Results Area 2 Program. For example, a share of the participants in the PDNA training workshops that took place in various RECs in 2017-2018 were women. Given that disasters have greater impacts on women and girls, it is critical that gender is mainstreamed in every step of the PDNA, to ensure that recovery interventions are relevant, effective and sustainable for women and men alike.

The monitoring and evaluation framework of the Result Area 2 Program has been updated to establish whether the activities have as an outcome that gender integration is strengthened. The framework is designed to assess the number of projects that have undertaken or draw upon existing gender analysis, the number of projects that include specific gender actions, and the number of projects that monitor gender.



## Highlights

Through the Result Area 2 Program, many people participated in capacity-building events. During 2017-2018, 23 events were organised, attracting a total of **1316** participants. Of these:

**31**  
were trained  
on disaster risk  
management

**250**  
were trained on  
Post Disaster Needs  
Assessments

**1035**  
were invited to  
conferences



**ECCAS** strengthened its political and strategic commitment to DRR. During the 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the Central Africa Regional Platform for DRR and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Conference on DRR in Congo in October 2017, the revised Central African Action Plan for DRR was adopted. The Action Plan is now directly aligned with the four priorities of the Sendai Framework for DRR. The Central African Parliamentarians Network for Natural Disaster Resilience held its annual meeting in October 2017 and discussed the progress on priority actions.



**ECOWAS** is rolling out DRM support to its Member States, including through capacity building activities in Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, the Gambia, and Guinea, and by providing trainings on PDNAs in some of these countries, attracting a total of 70 participants. In July 2017, the Annual Consultation of the Regional Committee on DRM in West Africa was held in Liberia, bringing together over 60 participants from countries and organisations. Participants discussed the 2018-2022 ECOWAS Humanitarian Plan of Action and agreed that a framework on emergency preparedness and response will be provided to Member States.



**IGAD** is forging the links between DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) through various activities. A framework for mainstreaming DRR and CCA in school curricula is being developed, and training was provided to media, journalists, and DRM focal points on the role of media in enhancing DRR and CCA. IGAD is also scaling up support to its Member States. For example, the Humanitarian Aid Commission of Sudan requested technical support from IGAD/ICPAC to facilitate the formulation of their DRM policy. The DRM Policy for the Republic of Sudan was adopted in a meeting in March 2018, presided over by the Vice President of Sudan.



**SADC** collaborated with the African Center for Disaster Studies at North West University (South Africa) to develop capacity for education and training on disaster management in the region and establish a pool of experts to assist SADC with ad-hoc questions on disaster management. In August 2017, the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum took place, and in March 2018 the first SADC regional DRR conference brought more than 160 participants together in South Africa.

## Program-Wide Activities

### Coordination with other Result Areas

Various program-wide activities require – and encourage – regular coordination among development partners, in particular among the partners implementing the other four Result Areas of the Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program.

Various meetings facilitated the coordination with other Result Areas and partners. In September 2017, the **11<sup>th</sup> session of the Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction** was in Mombasa, Kenya. The meeting was chaired by the AUC, with the IGAD Secretariat acting as Vice Chair, and was attended by 60 representatives from AUC, RECs, Member States Gabon, Gambia, South Africa, Sudan, and Uganda, and other member organisations including the AfDB, the EU Delegation to the African Union (AU), UNISDR, and World Bank/GFDRR. The meeting identified priority activities to accelerate the implementation the Sendai Framework for DRR in Africa at the continental, regional, national, and sub-national level.

The **12<sup>th</sup> session of the Africa Working Group on DRR** was held in March 2018, to review the progress of the implementation of the priority activities which were identified in the 11th Africa Working Group on DRR. Progress highlighted in DRR in the various regions included the development of Africa's Monitoring and Reporting system for DRR; the development of risk financing strategies; capacity building of Regional Climate Centers; and strengthening of the DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities of RECs. Areas for improvement identified were, amongst others, the technical capacity within DRR and CCA Units of RECs, and the coordination between DRR and CCA efforts.

Delegates attending the 12th session of the Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Source: AUC & UNISDR



In September 2017, the **4<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee of the Building Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program** convened in Mombasa, Kenya. The meeting was attended by 24 participants, including members of the Program Steering Committee – the AUC, UNISDR, GFDRR, AfDB, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, and SADC. Also in attendance were observer organizations, including the African Center of Meteorological Application for Development, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center (ICPAC), and the EU Delegation to the AU. The meeting reviewed the progress of the 5 Result Areas of the Program and identified options to accelerate their delivery. The **5<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee** took place in March 2018 in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, during the 12<sup>th</sup> Africa Working Group on DRR. The progress of the R2 Program in the different RECs was highlighted. The huge demand by Member States for support from RECs on risk assessments and risk financing was identified as a key lesson learnt, and the limited technical capacity in RECs was noted as a point of improvement.

The World Bank organised a **retreat with the four RECs** in March 2018 in Geneva, Switzerland, back-to-back with the Development Partners' Roundtable for Hydromet Services. The retreat provided an important opportunity to discuss amongst technical partners from the RECs the implementation of their respective projects. Participants evaluated the effectiveness of projects, reviewed ways to strengthen their management, and agreed on measures for accelerating their implementation.



Intra-ACP DRM knowledge exchange meeting.

Source: World Bank/GFDRR

The **Intra-ACP DRM knowledge exchange meeting** *Building Resilience in ACP-States* was held during the Understanding Risk Forum in Mexico City, in May 2018. The meeting brought 47 participants together, including partners and stakeholders involved in the Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program (African RECs, RECs Member States, AfDB, AU, EU, UNISDR, GFDRR) and partners implementing ACP-EU Programs in the Caribbean and Pacific (CEPRENAC, University of West Indies, and Caribbean and Pacific States). The objectives of the event were to (i) facilitate knowledge exchange between the wide range of participants; (ii) present ongoing innovative activities of the African RECs; (iii) present Central America's DRM institutional set up; (iv) discuss the role of regional organizations in facilitating regional networks of cities for resilient urban development; and (v) promote an open dialogue on community-based DRM and gender mainstreaming.

Online knowledge sharing between DRR focal points of African RECs and the Regional Organizations in the Caribbean (CDEMA) and the Pacific (SPC), is facilitated on the ACP-EU DRR **Regional Knowledge Exchange Platform**, hosted by the Capacity for Development website (<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/drr-acp/>). The Platform allows members to post and exchange technical guidance, studies and opinions, and provides a tool for discussions amongst stakeholders, and a calendar for forthcoming events.



## International Conferences

The R2 Program has supported the participation of RECs in international conferences.



The RECs participated in the **Africa Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET)** in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in September 2017. The theme of the Forum was *Strengthening Climate and Disaster Resilience in Africa for Sustainable Development: The Role of Weather, Water, and Climate Services*. The forum brought together over 500 representatives from African governments, academia, the private sector and international organizations. They shared best practices and discussed the role of hydromet services including real-time weather, water, early warning and climate information in strengthening climate and disaster resilience in Africa. The RECs participated in several sessions, and the plenary session, entitled *Modernize Hydromet Services – Focus on Regional Initiatives and their Links to the National Level*, included representatives of ECCAS, ECOWAS, SADC and IGAD as discussants. The final communiqué of the forum addressed the modernization of hydromet services, and called on governments, AMCOMET and partners to promote and support this cause.<sup>1</sup>



In November 2017, the ECCAS DRR Unit participated in the **UNFCCC 23<sup>rd</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP23)** in Bonn, Germany. Topics relevant to DRR, such as climate finance, were discussed during the conference. An ECCAS Delegate represented African RECs on the Africa Day Technical Panel, and ECCAS' participation facilitated knowledge sharing, with activities and achievements of ECCAS in the field of DRM and CCA on display in the Pavilion Area. During the event ECCAS shared new initiatives to mobilize support for a regional framework for climate services with development partners, among other topics.



The RECs attended the 5<sup>th</sup> global **Understanding Risk (UR) Forum** in Mexico City in May 2018. The Forum brought 1,000 attendees together to showcase the latest innovations in DRR and to build new partnerships to foster advances in the field. The RECs' representatives attended a wide range of side events, technical sessions, an internal RECs meeting, and the Intra-ACP DRM Knowledge Exchange Meeting Building Resilience in ACP-States, mentioned above.

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.wmo.int/amcomet/sites/default/files/field/doc/events/amcomet\\_africa\\_hydromet\\_forum\\_communique\\_-\\_23\\_sept.pdf](http://www.wmo.int/amcomet/sites/default/files/field/doc/events/amcomet_africa_hydromet_forum_communique_-_23_sept.pdf)



## The Program in ECCAS

The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) brings together eleven Central African Member States<sup>2</sup> with a total population of over 181 million. The mandate of ECCAS is to promote regional cooperation among, and integration of, its Member States. This involves leading the political dialogue on DRR and climate change, on which regional cooperation is still developing; collaboration has previously focused on questions of peace and stability in the Great Lakes region and the Central African Republic.

The region has a wide geographic footprint and is vulnerable to a large variety of natural disaster risks. The Central African Republic, Chad, and the Democratic Republic of Congo are flagged in the 2018 INFORM Index for Risk Management as among the 10 countries facing the highest overall disaster risk globally. Natural disaster risk in Central Africa is exacerbated by environmental degradation, such as the deforestation of the Congo Basin Forest.

At ECCAS, the DRM and Climate Change Adaption (CCA) Unit is housed within the Department of Physical, Economic and Monetary Integration (DIPEM). DRR is addressed through three strategic priorities in the ECCAS General Policy on Environment and Natural Resource Management, adopted in 2007: (i) the fight against land degradation, drought and desertification, (ii) the fight against climate change, and (iii) the assessment and early warning for natural or manmade disasters. In 2017, Ministers adopted a revised version of the 2012 Central Africa Regional Strategy for Risk Prevention, Disaster Management and CCA, bringing it in line with the four priorities of the Sendai Framework for DRR.

### **Five components are implemented in ECCAS under the Result Area 2 Program in ECCAS, which contribute to:**

- 1** Building regional knowledge of hazards, vulnerability and risks through the mapping of trans-boundary hazards;
- 2** Reinforcing regional and national capacities in DRR and CCA;
- 3** Strengthening the policy dialogue and legislation dealing with DRR and CCA;
- 4** Enhancing regional capacity for response and post-disaster assessments and reconstruction planning;
- 5** Strengthening technical and managerial capacity at the ECCAS Secretariat.

In FY18, activities took place under components 1, 2, 3 and 5.

<sup>2</sup> Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinee, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

## Activities in ECCAS, FY18

*The activities implemented in FY18 in ECCAS strengthened the political and strategic commitment of ECCAS to DRR. Of particular significance was the adoption of a revised Central African Action Plan for DRR during the 3rd DRR Conference of Ministers in October 2017.*

**Component 1:** Building regional knowledge on hazards, vulnerability and risks through the mapping of trans-boundary hazards

### Geospatial Information System training

In April 2018, ECCAS Water Information System experts attended Geospatial Information System (GIS) training at 2D3D.GIS, a consulting firm based in La Rochelle, France. The training strengthened the experts' knowledge of GIS, including in new data collection tools such as drones. The training was conducted in the context of regional hazard, vulnerability and risk assessments that will be undertaken by ECCAS.

**Component 2:** Reinforcing regional and national capacities on DRR and CCA

### ECCAS DRM/CCA website

In June 2018, an external consultancy firm was selected to develop an ECCAS DRM/CCA website, and work commenced on the strengthening of communication about DRR and CCA within the ECCAS region. Information, databases, and updates on events will be shared on the website, which will host a dedicated space for DRM focal points.

**Component 3:** Strengthening the policy dialogue and legislation on DRR and CCA

### Central Africa Regional Platform for DRR & Ministerial Conference on DRR

In October 2017, the 6th Session of the Central Africa Regional Platform for DRR and the 3rd Ministerial Conference on DRR were held in Brazzaville, Congo. The conferences brought together 110 participants from all 11 ECCAS Member States. The wide range of backgrounds of participants – from national DRR focal points, to NGOs, government representatives, and ECCAS experts – underlined the importance of establishing a common vision for resilient development.

One of the main results of the conferences was the adoption of a revised Central African Action Plan for DRR, which is now directly aligned with the four priorities of the Sendai Framework for DRR. In addition, activities were planned for 2018, and commitments to integrate DRR into national legislation reinforced. It was decided that the 7th Regional Platform for DRR would take place in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in October 2018.



### **Central African Parliamentarians Network for Natural Disasters Resilience**

The Central African Parliamentarians Network for Natural Disasters Resilience held its annual meeting during the Central Africa Regional Platform for DRR and the Ministerial Conference on DRR in October 2017. The Network discussed their activity roadmap and progress on priority actions.

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### **Component 5:** Strengthening technical and managerial capacity at the ECCAS Secretariat.

#### **ECCAS Communication Consultant**

ECCAS' DRM Unit has received support from a senior consultant since February 2018. The consultant will create an internal and external communication action plan for ECCAS on DRM; establish channels for the dissemination of information, awareness raising, and capacity building; create content and update the DRM website; and develop and disseminate communication products, including flyers and newsletters.

#### **ECCAS Recipient Grant**

The ECCAS recipient grant has been finalized and was signed in June 2018, with activities expected to start as soon as the Project Implementation Unit recruitment process is finalized.



ECCAS Headquarters.  
Source: ECCAS Secretariat



## The Program in ECOWAS

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) brings together fifteen West African Member States<sup>3</sup> with a total population of approximately 320 million. ECOWAS' vision 2020 is a borderless region where people have the capacity to access and harness resources through the creation of opportunities for sustainable development and environmental preservation.

Natural hazards pose a real threat in West Africa, with about 75% of its population living in areas that are affected at least once every two years by a tropical cyclone, drought, flood or earthquake. Some of Africa's most populous cities such as Lagos and Abidjan are located on the West African coast, major rivers like the Niger, Volga, Senegal and Gambia cross the region, and the vast, drought-vulnerable Sahel and Savannah zones span borders.

At ECOWAS, the DRR program is housed in the Directorate of Humanitarian and Social Affairs under the overall guidance of the Commissioner for Social Affairs and Gender. ECOWAS is committed to fulfilling its peace and security mandate, and stated in its 2006 Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction that disasters and conflict are linked and mutually reinforcing. ECOWAS is increasingly upscaling its work on DRR, adopting the DRR Plan of Action 2015-2030, which builds on the 2010-2015 Regional Policy on DRR and the Sendai Framework for DRR.

### **Four components are implemented in ECOWAS under the Result Area 2 Program. These contribute to:**

- 1** Strengthening DRM policies and institutions at the national and regional level;
- 2** Strengthening regional flood management capacity;
- 3** Enhancing regional post disaster recovery planning;
- 4** Strengthening capacity and coordination for DRM.

In FY18, activities took place under components 1, 2 and 3.

<sup>2</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

## Activities in ECOWAS, FY18

*With the adoption of the ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action 2015-2030, activities in FY18 have continued to transform DRM systems in ECOWAS Member States, from disparate systems charged with responding to disasters, into coordinated institutions involved in DRR. This is showcased, for example, by the support ECOWAS provides to its Member States.*

### **Component 1:** Strengthening DRM policies and institutions at the national and regional level

#### **Consultation of the Regional Committee for Disaster Management in West Africa**

In July 2017, the Annual Consultation of the Regional Committee on DRM in West Africa was held in Liberia. The event brought together over 60 participants from a variety of countries and organisations, including representatives of ECOWAS Member States, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for West and Central Africa (OCHA ROWCA) and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) of Liberia.

Participants discussed DRM management initiatives and measures in the region, as well as the role of the private sector in humanitarian action. In addition, the meeting discussed the 2018-2022 ECOWAS Humanitarian Policy Plan of Action, and agreed that a framework on emergency preparedness and response would be provided to Member States.

#### **DRR Support to Member States**

In 2018, ECOWAS initiated support for its member states on governance issues and capacity building related to DRR, starting with Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, the Gambia, and Guinea. Following an assessment of the needs of these countries, ECOWAS has provided support for capacity building and institutional strengthening.

ECOWAS experts travelled to Ouagadougou in **Burkina Faso** in July 2018 to participate in technical discussions at the Permanent Secretariat of the National Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Council (CONASUR). CONASUR is the Burkina Faso's coordinating and guiding body in the field of disaster prevention, emergency management and rehabilitation, involving some twenty ministerial departments. CONASUR's national coordination of disaster risk management is confronted with difficulties such as overlapping laws and regulations, and a lack of adequate financial and logistical resources. In addition, the national platform for DRR has not yet been formalized. Following the mission, two main recommendations were made to ECOWAS regarding its support for Burkina Faso through the Result Area 2 Program: (i) Convene a National Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction; and (ii) Reinforce the technical capacities of the actors in the field of DRM through practical training sessions.



In **Cabo Verde**, ECOWAS representatives travelled to Praia to provide support for various capacity building activities. Under the lead coordination of the Civil Protection Agency of Cabo Verde, the ECOWAS representative led focus-group discussions in June 2018. These discussions informed the support provided by ECOWAS to Cabo Verde under the Result Area 2 program, and were based on practical group exercises to collectively identify the current achievements, challenges and opportunities of the national DRM system. The recommendations from the first mission, evaluation of needs for Cabo Verde, based on discussions and assessments are: (i) Provide capacity building and support to the Development of a DRR Training Plan; (ii) Strengthen the national coordination mechanisms and develop a Plan of Action; (iii) Conduct urban risk assessment in some municipalities; and (iv) Conduct a simulation exercise for government stakeholders to strengthen contingency planning and better prepare for natural disasters.

ECOWAS representatives travelled to Banjul, **the Gambia**, in June 2018 to support technical discussions on program planning and the identification of capacity-building needs. The discussions were coordinated by the Gambia National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA). The NDMA is faced with limited human- and financial resources and with capacity gaps for effective disaster management. The mission resulted in five main recommendations on ECOWAS' support to the Gambia through the Result Area 2 Program: (i) Develop a national coordination framework supported by a monitoring and evaluation framework; (ii) Hold regular meetings between the National Disaster Management Council and the National Platform; (iii) Develop a robust national strategy for coordination among all stakeholders under the leadership of the NDMA; (iv) Organize meetings with the authorities (Governing Council, Platform, Local Authorities and the public) on the NDMA's operations and mandate, to enhance its strategic coordination role and visibility; (v) Improve the collection of real time data.

In **Guinea**, ECOWAS experts travelled to Conakry for technical discussions on DRR and possible collaboration between ECOWAS and Guinea's National Center for Disaster Management and Environmental Emergencies. Following the mission, five recommendations were made to ECOWAS on its support to Guinea through the Result Area 2 Program. (i) Provide for the establishment and operationalization of the DRR National Platform; (ii) Support the validation process of the National Strategy for DRR; (iii) Reinforce the technical capacities of the actors in the field of DRM; (iv) Assist the country in disaster data collection training; and (v) Provide office equipment to enhance the operational efficiency and effectiveness of the Platform.



ECOWAS headquarters, Nigeria.

Source: Lagostelelevision

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### **Component 2:** Strengthening regional flood management capacity

#### **Launch of the regional capacity building and applied research collaboration on flood management**

The Regional Collaboration Program on Capacity Building and Applied Research on Flood Management was awarded in June 2018 to the West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL), which comprises a network of universities and research institutions in ten countries in West Africa. WASCAL implements the activity in partnership together with HKV Consultants, UNITAR, the Nigeria Federal University of Technology, and the Center for Scientific and Industrial Research of Ghana. WASCAL will support ECOWAS with research on global best practices on DRR, flood management policies, and early warning practices. WASCAL will also assess the trans-boundary effects of floods in West Africa; provide guidance on flood and DRM policies at the regional level; and conduct a pre-feasibility study on a regional flood early warning mechanism.

#### **Recruitment of Flood Management Experts**

Following the launch of the Terms of Reference in October 2017, a consulting firm was recruited to provide technical expertise on flood management. This firm will support ECOWAS with research on global best practices in DRR and translate these for the context of ECOWAS and ECOWAS Member States. Furthermore, the trans-boundary impacts of floods in West Africa will be assessed, guidance on flood and DRM policies at the regional level provided, and a pre-feasibility study on a regional flood early warning mechanism conducted.

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### **Component 3:** Enhancing regional post disaster recovery planning

#### **Training on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment**

Two training workshops on PDNAs and the Disaster Recovery Framework were delivered. This training was implemented within the framework of the Joint Declaration on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning between the EU, UNDP, and the World Bank. A pool of recovery specialists was trained on the PDNA and DRF approaches and methodologies which help to quantify damages and losses following natural hazards, and identify socio-economic recovery needs and options.

In July 2017, training was delivered in Banjul, the Gambia, to 39 participants, of whom 9 were women. In November, a further 31 participants, including 9 women, were trained in Praia, Cabo Verde. The training attracted a wide range of participants, including officials from national line ministries, from central and regional governments and from municipalities, and representatives from civil society and academia.



## The Program in IGAD

The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) brings together eight East African Member States,<sup>4</sup> covering a population of around 230 million inhabitants. Its mandate is to lead the general political dialogue on food security, environmental protection, peace and humanitarian affairs in those countries.

Some 70 percent of the IGAD region is made up of arid and semi-arid lands, which receive less than 600mm of rain annually, leaving the main economic activity of agriculture vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and affecting food security. In 2011, the worst drought in 60 years hit the region, showing the devastating effects of climate change.

The IGAD DRM Unit is hosted by IGAD/ICPAC in Nairobi, Kenya. In 2016, IGAD presented its new Regional Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan 2016-2020, which places resilience at the heart of the DRM approach. This Plan states that IGAD will promote climate data gathering and the availability of early warning information, as well as the mainstreaming of climate information in key sectors. Acting on such data for effective DRR, however, remains a challenge ahead.

### Three components are implemented in IGAD under the Result Area 2 Program, and contribute to:

- 1** Strengthening the capacity of IGAD to lead the region's DRM and CCA agenda, and of IGAD Member States to implement DRM and CCA interventions to improve resilience to natural hazards;
- 2** Strengthening DRM and CCA coordination capacity in the IGAD region;
- 3** Strengthening the ICPAC DRM Unit.

In FY18, activities took place under components 1, 2 and 3.

<sup>4</sup> Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda.

## Activities in IGAD, FY18

*Following the adoption of the Regional Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan 2016-2020, activities in IGAD in FY18 continued to forge the links between DRR and CCA. Activities contributed to mainstreaming DRR and CCA in school curricula, provided training on the role of media in enhancing DRR and CCA, and explored how seasonal climate outlooks can inform DRM.*

**Component 1:** Strengthening the capacity of IGAD to lead the region's DRM and CCA agenda, and of IGAD Member States to implement DRM and CCA interventions to improve resilience to natural hazards

### Training on Disaster Risk Assessment, Monitoring & Early Warning

In February 2018, regional training took place in Mombasa, Kenya, for 30 DRM focal points from IGAD Member States. The training provided a platform for the presentation of existing methods and tools for disaster risk assessment, monitoring and early warning. The training also examined the use of earth observation tools in disaster risk assessments.



IGAD Regional Training Workshop on Disaster Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Early Warning, Mombasa, 14-17 February 2018.

Source: World Bank/GFDRR

### Technical Support for Sudan's Disaster Risk Management Policy

The Humanitarian Aid Commission of Sudan, which oversees DRM, requested technical support from IGAD/ICPAC in facilitating the formulation of their DRM policy. With support from the Result Area 2 Program, a technical expert was recruited, formally starting the assignment in July 2017. A draft DRM policy for the Republic of Sudan was developed, and this was validated during a workshop in March 2018 with 115 participants, including civil society organisations. The Vice President of the Republic of Sudan, the Minister for Interior, the Minister for Solidarity and Social Development, the State Minister for Environment, the State Minister for International Cooperation, the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Commissioner General for the Humanitarian Aid Commission all presided.



27-28 March Validation Meeting of the Sudan DRM Policy. From left to right: The Minister for Interior, the Vice President of the Republic of Sudan, the Minister for Solidarity and Social Development, and the Commissioner General for the Humanitarian Aid.

Source: World Bank/GFDRR



### Disaster Risk Management Technical Advisory Meetings & Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums

The DRM Sectoral Focal Points Technical Advisory Committee (DRM-TAC) held meetings back to back with the 47th, 48th and 49th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums (GHACOF) held in Tanzania, (August 2017), Kenya (February 2018), and Djibouti, (May 2018) respectively.

The GHACOFs produce the seasonal climate outlook for the IGAD region, and provide an opportunity for a wide range of sector DRM focal points – from water and agriculture to livestock experts – to discuss the implications of weather forecasts for disaster risks, and the corresponding preparedness needs. 425 participants attended in total, providing a platform for interaction between decision makers, scientists, and users of climate information.

The objectives of the DRM-TAC meetings were to provide an update to Member States on the progress of the Result Area 2 Project, to receive from updates the Member States on the implementation of DRM activities in their respective countries, and to discuss the roadmap for the review of the IGAD DRM strategy.



Group photo for the IGAD DRM-TAC meeting held in Djibouti on 12 May 2018.

Source: World Bank/GFDRR

### Training on the Sendai Framework Monitor System

Training on the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) System was held in June 2018 in Mombasa, Kenya, for 30 DRM Focal Points, whose participation was sponsored by IGAD and UNISDR. The training equipped participants with the knowledge and skills to use the SFM System, which tracks the progress in implementing the seven targets of the Sendai Framework for DRR, and its related dimensions reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals. At the end of the training, participants had learned how to collect, input and analyse data in the SFM system.



Participants in the Sendai Framework Monitoring Training, Kenya, 21-23 June 2018.

Source: World Bank/GFDRR

### Review of the current IGAD DRM strategy

Since April 2018, a consultant has been working on developing the IGAD DRM strategy, and on formulating a framework for integrating DRM and CCA. The consultant's inception report was accepted by IGAD, and the consultant has now started country consultations and engagements in Djibouti, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan. The deliverables expected by December 2018 are a revised IGAD DRM strategy that is aligned with global and regional frameworks; a framework for integrating DRM and CCA; and a proposal for a suitable institutional set-up to operationalize the DRM strategy.



IGAD headquarters.

Source: IGAD Secretariat



### Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture

IGAD entered into a partnership with the Kenya Red Cross Society to implement climate-smart agriculture activities in Dadaab-Garissa County. Phase I of the project started in April 2017 and was completed in December 2017. A field visit from in January 2018 assessed the progress of the project and concluded that the deliverables were achieved, despite a change in the timeframe. In the first phase, farmers had been trained and demonstration sites and green belts established where they can learn about new and improved agronomic practices.

The findings of the field visit fed into phase II of the project, which started in April 2018. Phase II will consider the introduction of rain-fed drought resistant crops and the construction of a raised reservoir to irrigate the land around the Kulan dam, among other measures.

Climate smart agriculture: One of the demonstration gardens established by the farmers in Kulan Parish, Garissa County, Kenya.

Source: World Bank/GFDRR



Climate smart agriculture: IGAD DRM staff listening to farmers in Kulan Parish, Dadaab Subcounty, during the field visit on 23 January 2018.

Source: World Bank/GFDRR



## Component 2: Strengthening DRM and CCA coordination capacity in the IGAD region

### Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management & Climate Change Adaptation in School Curricula

In November 2017, a regional consultative meeting on DRM and CCA in school curricula was held for DRM Focal Points and Education Curriculum Experts from IGAD Member States. The meeting generated ideas on the development of an IGAD Regional Framework for mainstreaming DRM/CCA in school curricula. Ideas discussed included the need to compile country-specific experiences on the topic, and the potential inclusion of DRM/CCA as a stand-alone subject in school curricula.

A consultant was recruited and in January 2018 started with assessing strategies in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda for the mainstreaming of DRM/CCA in school curricula. Following this assessment, a regional framework for mainstreaming DRM/CCA in school curricula was developed and presented to technical experts of IGAD Member States in May 2018. Based on the comments of experts from IGAD Member States, the consultant will develop a final draft to be endorsed by IGAD policy makers.

### Trainings on Post-Disaster Needs Assessments

National level training for recovery specialists on the PDNA and Disaster Recovery Framework methodologies was conducted. The training was implemented within the framework of the Joint Declaration on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning between the EU, UNDP, and the World Bank. Successful trainees have the capacity to undertake disaster assessments in case of need, as well as to replicate the training in their respective regions. The training attracted a wide range of participants, including government officials at the central and local level, academia, and civil society organisations.

In December 2017, training was held in Burundi, attracting 48 participants, of whom 13 were women. At the request of the Government of Uganda, training was held in April 2018 in Kampala, attracting 43 participants, including 13 women.

Two other training sessions took place in Kenya for Somali and South Sudanese representatives, in May and June 2018. The training for Somali officials was attended by 43 participants, including 10 women, and the training for South Sudanese officials by 46 participants, including 13 women.



The Assistant Commissioner DRM, of the Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda, addressing participants in the PDNA Training held in Uganda from 9 to 13 May 2018.

Source: World Bank/GFDRR



### Training on the Role of the Media in Enhancing DRM and CCA

In June 2018, training took place in Mombasa, Kenya, for media, journalists and DRM focal points on the role of the media in enhancing DRR and CCA. The training was attended by 41 participants, of whom 9 were women, and resulted in recommendations both for the regional and the national level. One example of a regional recommendation, is IGAD's exploration of methods to involve media at the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums. At the national level, avenues can be explored as to how the media and DRM/CCA experts can team up to develop programs that share DRM/CCA information with the public.



Journalists during the training on the role of the media in enhancing DRM/CCA, Kenya, 25-18 June 2018.

Source: World Bank/GFDRR

### Component 3: Strengthening the ICPAC Disaster Risk Management Unit

#### Strengthening the IGAD Disaster Risk Management Unit

The Project Implementation Unit is composed of six people, including a program coordinator/senior DRM expert, a procurement officer, a monitoring and evaluation expert, a finance officer, and an administrative assistant. To strengthen the technical capacity of the project implementation team, two technical staff received support for undertaking training in their field of expertise.



## The Program in SADC

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) brings together fifteen Southern African Member States<sup>5</sup>, with a total population of around 260 million. Its goal is to alleviate poverty, and support socio-economic development, peace, and security through cooperation and regional integration.

SADC has made substantial progress towards the achievement of development goals. However, differences between countries remain, and ongoing development is put under pressure by the increasing threat of natural disasters. There has been an increase in the frequency, magnitude and impact of drought and flood events since 2000, and climate change brings problems to island states such as the Seychelles.

SADC has identified key DRM challenges for the region, including under-funded and ill-coordinated institutional frameworks for DRR at different levels of government, the lack of comprehensive and constantly updated risk assessments and analysis, and weak information and knowledge management systems. In November 2016, SADC Ministers responsible for DRM adopted the SADC Regional Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy, which builds on the DRM Program that was endorsed in 2008 by the SADC summit of Heads of State and Government and the SADC Council in 2009. The SADC DRR Unit became operational in 2009, and is responsible for coordinating regional preparedness and response programs for trans-boundary hazards and disasters, working closely with the SADC Climate Services Center.

Five components are implemented in SADC under the Result Area 2 Program. These contribute to:

- 1** Enhancing regional disaster preparedness and response institutional and coordination mechanisms;
- 2** Operationalizing national and regional DRR information and knowledge management systems;
- 3** Strengthening the regional DRR policy advocacy and capacity development Program;
- 4** Enhancing mainstreaming of DRR in development plans and strategies;
- 5** Strengthening the implementation and coordination capacity of the SADC Secretariat.

In FY18, activities took place under components 1, 2 and 3.

<sup>5</sup> Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

## Activities in SADC, FY18

*The recipient-executed grant agreement was signed in December 2017, allowing for the start of full implementation of activities under the Result Area 2 Program. A collaboration program on capacity building activities has started with the North-West University of South Africa. Universities presented latest research findings in March 2018 during the SADC Regional DRR Conference, where the SADC regional Disaster Preparedness Plan was also launched.*

**Component 1:** Enhancing regional disaster preparedness and response institutional and coordination mechanisms

### SADC Regional DRR Conference

In March 2018, the first SADC Regional DRR Conference took place in Pretoria, South Africa. 169 delegates from 15 Member States attended, including DRR stakeholders from academia, civil society, the private sector, regional organisations and development partners. The conference reviewed the progress made by the SADC Regional DRR Program towards managing uncertainty, reducing vulnerability and building resilience among SADC Member States and communities.

The African Center for Disaster Studies is one of the convening partners of the SADC regional DRR Conference in Pretoria. During the Conference, the African Center for Disaster Studies established a network of more than 20 leading academics from Southern Africa to discuss the linkages between policy and applied research for DRR.



SADC Regional DRR Conference, March 26-28 2018 in Pretoria, South Africa.

Source: SADC Website

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**Component 2:** Operationalizing national and regional DRR information and knowledge management systems

**Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum**

The Result Area 2 Program supported the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF), which took place in Botswana in August 2017, and attracted around 50 participants from hydromet agencies, DRM agencies and regional organisations. The SARCOF forum presented a consensus outlook for the 2017/2018 rainfall season in the SADC region, and the Result Area 2 program supported the contribution of climate scientists from SADC member states in the forum, and provided guidance on appropriate actions for addressing seasonal climate risks.

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**Component 3:** Strengthening the regional DRR policy advocacy and capacity development Program

**Policy Advisory and Capacity Building Program**

The Policy Advisory and University Collaboration Program has been on-going since June 2017. The African Center of Disaster Studies at the North-West University of South Africa will manage and anchor capacity-building activities for professionals from SADC Member States. They will also manage ad-hoc policy and research activities on DRR governance issues to support the SADC Secretariat.

Policy Advisory and Capacity Building Program, Training visit to NWU Lekwena weather radar, South Africa.

Source: World Bank/GFDRR



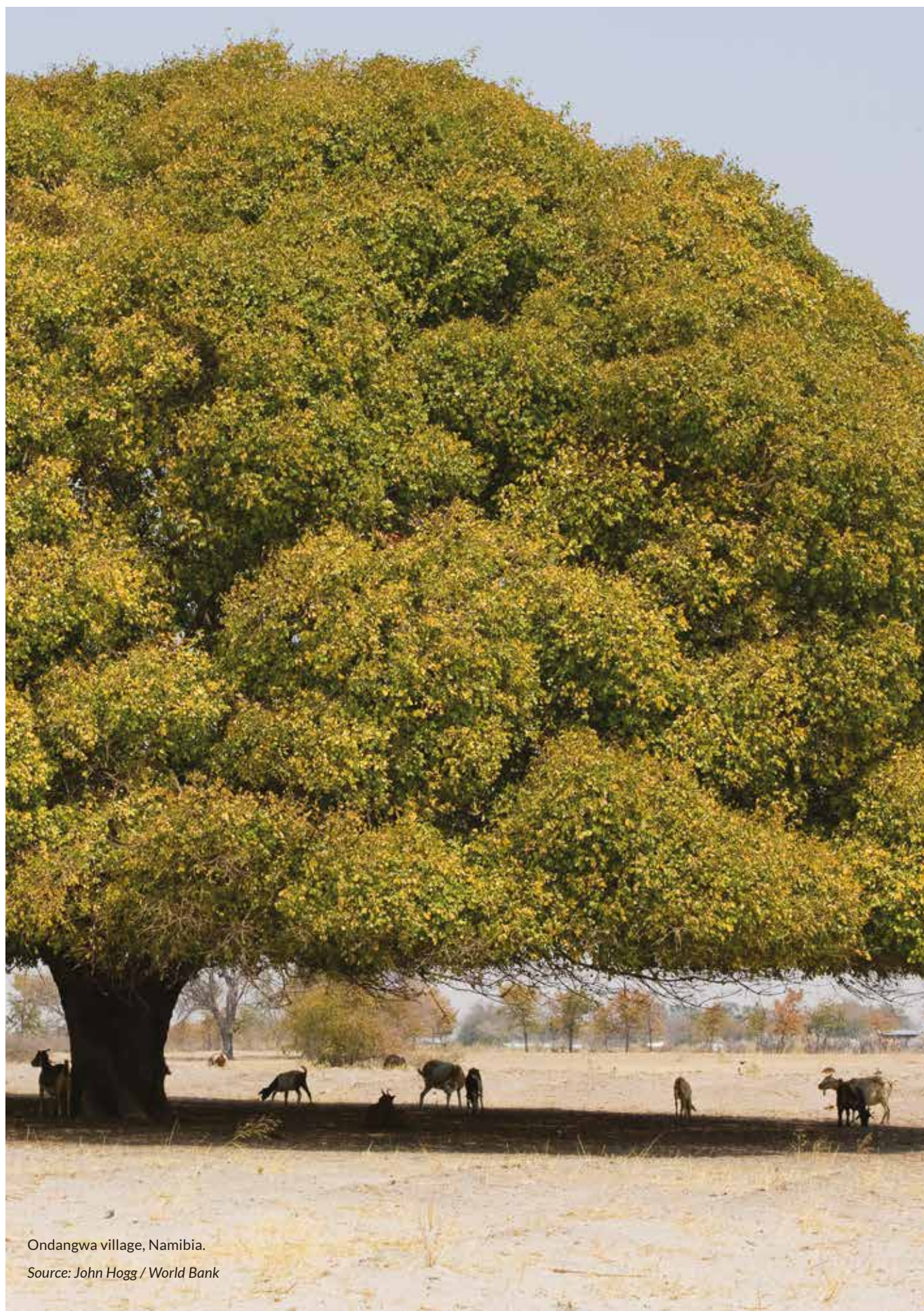




SADC Headquarters, Botswana

Source: Wikipedia.org





Ondangwa village, Namibia.  
Source: John Hogg / World Bank



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## R2 Program Partners

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### ACP GROUP OF STATES

The African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) is an intergovernmental organization created by the Georgetown Agreement in 1975. It is composed of 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific states, signatories of the Cotonou Agreement (known as the “ACP-EC Partnership Agreement”), binding them to the European Union. The ACP-EU NDRR Program operates in ACP countries and regions.

Among the ACP Group’s 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 ACP Group took the initiative to pioneer action on natural disaster reduction and resilience. It achieved this by sensitizing the European Union’s attention to the need to expand its scope from humanitarian response, to a more pro-active and holistic approach to prevention and management of natural disaster risk.

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

For more information: [www.acp.int](http://www.acp.int)

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### 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 Resilience, supporting developing countries in preparing for, withstanding and recovering from disaster events. The EU is fully engaged in supporting the implementation of the new Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The EU’s efforts to reduce vulnerability and to build the resilience of regions, countries and communities, stem from the EU’s Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2011), the Action Plan on Resilience in crisis prone countries (2013) and the Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2016). These plans pool humanitarian and development resources to deliver on flagship initiatives such as the Global Alliance for Resilience in the Sahel (AGIR), Supporting the Horn of Africa’s Resilience (SHARE), Global Climate Change Alliance plus (GCCA+) and DIPECHO. In its cooperation with the ACP Group of States, the EU has put 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](http://www.europa.eu)

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### GLOBAL FACILITY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION AND RECOVERY

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) manages the single-donor Trust Fund of the NDRR Program.

GFDRR is a global partnership that helps developing countries better understand and reduce their vulnerabilities to natural hazards and adapt to climate change. Working with over 400 local, national, regional, and international partners, GFDRR provides grant financing, technical assistance, training and knowledge sharing activities to mainstream disaster and climate risk management in policies and strategies. Managed by the World Bank, GFDRR is supported by 34 countries and ten international organizations.

For more information: [www.gfdr.org](http://www.gfdr.org)



Stand alone tree, Deadvlei, Namibia.

Source: iStock

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## Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program - Result Area 2

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Building Disaster  
Resilience in  
Sub-Saharan Africa



An initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of  
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