



# ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program

2018-2019 Activity Report



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

## **ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program 2018–19 Activity Report**

This report summarizes activities and achievements under the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Program from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

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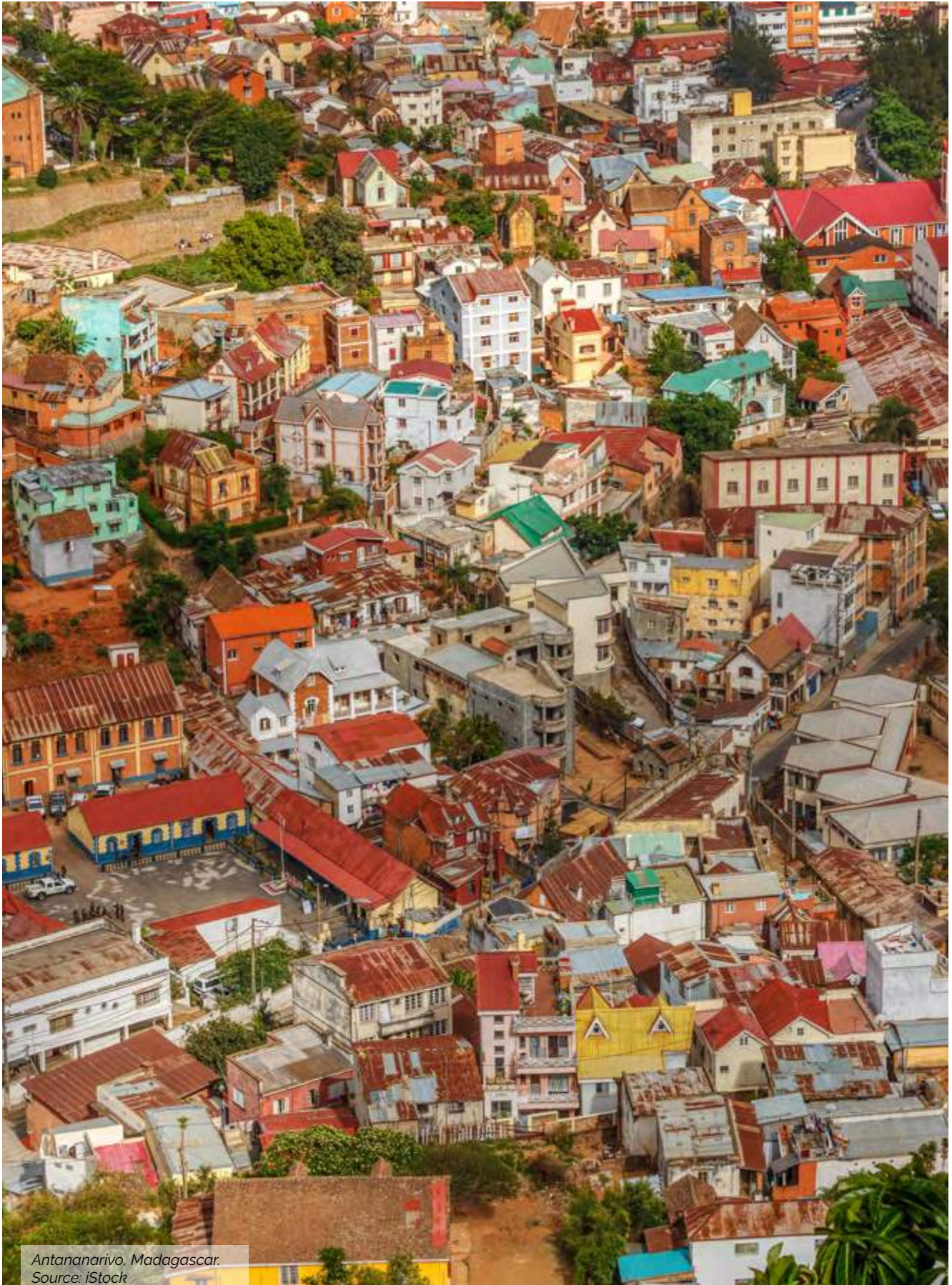
Notes: The financial contributions and expenditures reported are reflected up to June 30, 2019; all dollar amounts are in US dollars (\$) unless otherwise indicated.

Design: Websiteprojects LLP

Cover image: Image of damaged schools in Fiji, captured by a drone in the frame of an ACP-EU NDRR project. Source: World Bank.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>ACP</b>	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific
<b>ADRF</b>	Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative
<b>Cat-DDO</b>	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option
<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>CDEMA</b>	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
<b>CHaRIM</b>	Caribbean Handbook for Risk Information and Management
<b>CMP</b>	Seychelles Coastal Management Plan
<b>CRISP</b>	Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DaLA</b>	Damage and Loss Assessment
<b>DRF</b>	Disaster Recovery Framework
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community for Central African States
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning Systems
<b>FY19</b>	Fiscal Year 2019 (1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019)
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GFDRR</b>	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>KCCA</b>	Kampala Capital City Authority
<b>LDCs</b>	Least Developed Countries
<b>MettelSat</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo's National Hydrological and Meteorological Service
<b>MHEWS</b>	Multi-hazards Early Warning System
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>NDRR</b>	Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (ACP-EU NDRR Program)
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>PDNAs</b>	Post Disaster Needs Assessments
<b>PICs</b>	Pacific Island Countries
<b>RECs</b>	African Regional Economic Communities
<b>RMI</b>	Republic of the Marshall Islands
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>SISRI</b>	Small Island States Resilience Initiative
<b>TC</b>	Tropical Cyclone
<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>UAV</b>	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNDRR</b>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>UR</b>	Understanding Risk
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization
<b>WRC</b>	World Reconstruction Conference



Antananarivo, Madagascar.  
Source: iStock

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## Foreword

The 79 Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, which include 40 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and 37 Small Island Developing States (SIDS), are considered to be amongst the most vulnerable countries in the world to natural disasters and the adverse impacts of climate change. Building resilience in communities and nations—both today and for tomorrow—is essential to reduce risks to human life as well as social and economic development gains. Strengthening resilience is a prior condition for sustainable development. Resilience must be looked at as an integrated approach which incorporates not only prevention and preparedness, but also response and recovery. As countries strive to increase their capability to persist, adapt and recover from shocks caused by disasters, it is vital that we bring together and mobilize engagement from communities as diverse as development and humanitarian actors, bilateral and multilateral donors, the private sector and civil society representatives.

It is with this goal in mind that the Africa Caribbean Pacific-European Union Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (ACP-EU NDRR) Program was launched in 2011 as an initiative of the ACP Group of States, funded by the EU and managed by the World Bank (WB)-led Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). This initiative works with governments to integrate risk management approaches into development planning and advance holistic actions for disaster resilience.

This activity report highlights the efforts of the ACP-EU NDRR Program during Fiscal Year 2019 (FY19) to prevent, mitigate, and prepare for natural hazards at the regional, sub-regional, national, and local levels in ACP countries. In FY19, the ACP-EU NDRR Program awarded funding for 22 projects totaling \$10 million, bringing the total portfolio of the program to 123 projects benefitting over 70 countries. Some of these new projects include tackling climate and disaster risks in urban settings in Africa, responding to a higher demand for open access to risk information in the Caribbean, and strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in the Pacific. Across the three regions, increasing demand for activities related to urban resilience, resilient infrastructure and institutional strengthening of DRM have been recorded. Support in the aftermath of disaster events remains a critical pillar of the program, which has supported governments' post-disaster assessments after heavy flooding in Côte d'Ivoire and Mali as well as to sustained and longer-term recovery activities in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Sierra Leone. The Program has influenced significant additional financing from the WB and other development partners in FY19 of over \$1.2 billion, detailed later in this report.

FY19 was a landmark year for the partnership as the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission held the joint Co-Chairmanship of the GFDRR Consultative Group for the first time, fulfilling a key role in defining priorities, setting the agenda, and endorsing broad operational strategies in terms of DRM and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). Partners were able to highlight the breadth of achievements in the disaster risk and resilience agenda in ACP countries, and or promote multilateral exchanges on the strong foundations built through the long-lasting collaboration.

By the end of the implementation period in 2020, the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program will demonstrate its significant contribution to the development of a more climate and disaster-resilient future in ACP countries, with a positive impact upon the poor, women, youth and the vulnerable communities most at risk from natural hazards.



Ambassador Léonard-Emile Ognimba, Assistant Secretary General, African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States



Carla Montesi, Director, Planet and Prosperity, DG DEVCO, European Commission



Julie Dana, Practice Manager and Head of Secretariat, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

# Executive Summary

This report highlights the results achieved by the African Caribbean Pacific – European Union Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (ACP-EU NDRR) Program during FY19.

In FY19, the ACP-EU NDRR Program continued to work with governments to integrate DRM into ACP countries' development agendas. High demand from governments in ACP countries resulted in funding awarded to 22 new projects, bringing the total program portfolio to 123 projects supporting over 70 ACP countries. Forty-seven of those projects were active in FY19. Highlights in each region are presented below.

In **Africa**, the portfolio counted twenty-one active projects, twelve of which were launched in FY19. The Program provided technical assistance to an increasing number of governments as they implemented capacity improvement and policy reform projects. In **Malawi**, the Department of Disaster Management Affairs has moved forward with the introduction and validation of a new DRM bill which will better align the country's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies. In **Ghana, Madagascar and Senegal**, local communities and national agencies forged ahead with resilient urban development initiatives, as well as the implementation of early warning mechanisms to react and respond to climate-related emergencies. The governments of **Côte d'Ivoire, and Mali** undertook post-disaster assessments following flood events. In **Sierra Leone**, the Ministry of Finance made significant progress in the government's resilient recovery and preparedness program, building on the 2017 Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) following mudslides and the Multi-City Hazard and Risk Assessment (concluded in 2018), both financed by the ACP-EU NDRR Program.

In the **Caribbean**, the Program provided technical assistance to fourteen active projects as of the end of FY19, five of which were launched during the year. A second phase of the Caribbean Risk Information program started in September 2018. Implemented in close coordination with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (**CDEMA**), the program is strengthening the capacity in the Caribbean to design and guide hazard and risk assessments as well as use the resulting information for decision-making. In **Haiti**, the Ministry of Public Works is planning and conducting flood risk reduction measures in Cap-Haïtien, including large hydraulic engineering works and non-structural risk reduction measures in urban watersheds. Two post disaster assessments were undertaken by the governments of **Antigua and Barbuda** and **Dominica**, after the countries were struck by hurricanes Irma and Maria respectively at the end of 2017. Based on the recommendations from the post-disaster assessment, the Ministry of Housing in Dominica is now beginning to implement housing reconstruction programs.

In the **Pacific**, the Program provided technical assistance to twelve active projects through FY19, three of which were launched during the year. In **Samoa**, the government is strengthening its institutional policy framework for disaster and climate-related risk management, which will enable the country to access a WB contingent credit line that provides immediate liquidity to countries in the aftermath of a natural disaster. In **Fiji**, relevant ministries and institutions are beginning to prepare guidelines for the implementation of its current National Building Code for new single-story residential houses and single-story schools located in rural areas. In **Vanuatu**, the government is working on analysing current policies and strategies and identifying areas where strengthening and harmonization is needed for effective DRM, particularly risk reduction. Key policies for which technical assistance is provided include inter alia: drainage policy, building code, and a proposed national DRM Act.

GFDRR strategically focuses its grant financing in areas where there is a high likelihood to leverage other resources for scaling up disaster and climate resilience operations. Several projects implemented under the ACP-EU NDRR Program have leveraged a total of \$1.2 billion in FY19 (see pages 35-36).

As Co-Chairs of the GFDRR Consultative Group in FY19, the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission placed particular importance in this period on thematic areas such as building resilience at the community level, deepening financial protection, strengthening hydromet and Early Warning Systems (EWS) and scaling up urban resilience. While the ACP Secretariat and European Commission held the GFDRR Co-Chairmanship, they facilitated knowledge exchange activities with the Knowledge Partnership Day and second Intra-ACP Focus Day on the ACP-EU NDRR Program which were both organized in Brussels, Belgium in November 2018. These events brought together over one hundred stakeholders from ACP countries and international organizations to discuss opportunities in building resilience at the community level and promoting inclusive risk governance.

## About the Program

The ACP-EU NDRR Program is managed thru a €54.5 million single donor trust fund. Its **objective** is to address prevention, mitigation and preparedness to natural hazards in ACP States, focusing on four priority areas:

Mainstreaming  
of Disaster Risk  
Reduction

Risk identification  
and assessment

EWS and  
communication  
on DRR

Risk transfer and  
integration of DRR  
into post-disaster  
recovery

The main **expected results** of the ACP-EU NDRR Program are:

Improved resilience of ACP  
countries to the impact of  
natural disasters

Better preparedness of the  
population in disaster-prone  
areas

Reduction of the cost of  
response in the event of  
natural disasters

The achievement of these results is measured against the following **targets**, which are to be reached by the Program closing date, November 2020.

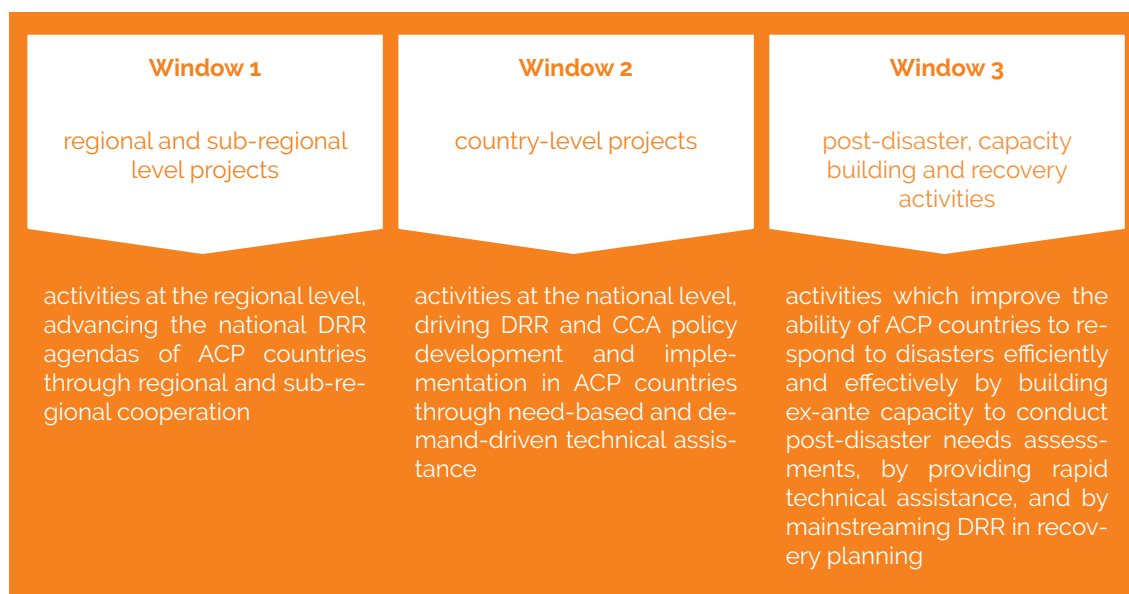




	Achieved as of June 30, 2019	Ongoing Status	As of June 30, 2019
<b>30</b> ACP countries have integrated DRR and CCA in the national planning process	25	18	Target will be surpassed
<b>20</b> countries have developed risk tools to guide vulnerability reduction	33	20	<b>Target surpassed</b>
<b>3</b> river basins have enhanced flood risk management capacity	3	4	<b>Target reached</b>
<b>6</b> sub-regional institutions have functioning DRR capacity	6	—	<b>Target reached</b>
<b>20</b> countries have access to operational early warning systems for natural disasters; (Target: 20)	12	7	Target on track
<b>15</b> countries have developed risk financing and insurance strategies	14	1	Target will be reached
<b>20</b> countries have developed national capacity for Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs)	18	6	Target will be surpassed
<b>15</b> countries have undertaken multi-stakeholder PDNA and recovery planning	19	1	<b>Target surpassed</b>
<b>5</b> countries have effective implementation of DRR in the recovery phase	3	7	Target will be surpassed

## How we work

The ACP-EU NDRR Program achieves its objectives by implementing three strands of activities or "Windows":



All activities implemented in the frame of the ACP-EU NDRR Program provide technical assistance and strive to build the capacities of ACP countries in terms of DRM and CCA and to integrate multi-sectoral and multi-hazard risk management approaches into national and regional development planning. The program fosters informed decision-making on resilience, recovery, reconstruction and long-term development planning.

Projects are demand-driven and needs-based. Standard eligibility criteria apply to all projects, namely: (i) an **official request** from Governments and or Regional or sub-regional organizations to demonstrate ownership; (ii) **consultation with the respective EU Delegation** to confirm that project proposals are complementary to other EU Country, Regional and/or Intra-ACP projects, and (iii) **alignment with the World Bank's strategies** in the respective country.

The Program works with national and local governments, communities, civil society, as well as other partners including UN agencies and International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

A **Steering Committee** – consisting of representatives from the European Commission, the ACP Secretariat, and the World Bank – meets regularly to review progress, provide advice and guidance, and address needs arising from project implementation. During the meetings, the overall portfolio, financial overview, and status of the monitoring framework is presented. In FY19, the Steering Committee met in Brussels, Belgium on 19 February 2019.

## Supporting African Regional Economic Communities

In 2014, the ACP-EU NDRR Program was expanded with an additional €20 million for regional activities, to support the DRM coordination capacity of African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), specifically the Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). This supplementary contribution falls administratively under the ACP-EU NDRR Program, but the activities contribute to the achievement of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Result Area (R2) of the ACP-EU Program “*Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries, and Communities.*” A separate activity report presents the activities of the R2 Program in FY19.



## Cross-cutting Issues

Gender inclusion, women's empowerment, and engagement with civil society are key operating principles of the ACP-EU NDRR Program and more broadly of the work of GFDRR.

### Gender Inclusion

GFDRR launched the Gender Action Plan 2016–2021<sup>1</sup> to accelerate its commitment to understanding and addressing the different needs of men and women, and to promote the empowerment of women in strengthening resilience. It focuses on (i) programming, analytics and advisory services and (ii) knowledge, learning and innovation.

Since the launch of GFDRR's Gender Action Plan, significant progress has been made to integrate gender considerations to the ACP-EU NDRR Program's portfolio, and several examples can be found. In **Southern Africa**, support is being provided to SADC member countries to manage their risks to the agriculture sector and food security. A project which runs until July 2020 is identifying main gender gaps in the agriculture sector and delivering sex disaggregated data to better understand how shocks impact women and men differently. The findings will serve as a basis for formulating preliminary hypotheses on risk prioritization and potential solutions. In **Samoa**, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is developing guidelines, awareness and training material for climate and disaster resilient single-story residential housing and school buildings. The guidelines specifically look at differentiated benefits for women and children as well as meeting the needs of people with disabilities in the design of school buildings. Gender-inclusive water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities can help advancing girls' education and reduce the risk of gender-based violence in the aftermath of disasters given that some of the school buildings are likely to be used as a shelter during cyclones/earthquakes.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gfdr.org/en/gfdr-gender-action-plan-2016-2021>

The Program also supported **international events which focused on gender and social inclusion issues** and encouraged the participation of women from ACP countries in these international fora. These events included the Knowledge Partnership Day in Brussels in November 2018 (40 women out of 103 participants), the second Intra-ACP Focus Day on the Program (30 women out of 88 participants), a technical session on Building Back Better and gender/social inclusion in SIDS (29 women out of 70 participants) at the Fourth edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC) in Geneva, and the Fourth Meeting of Small Islands State Resilience Initiative (SISRI) Practitioners Network in May 2019 (26 women out of 60 participants). The SISRI event included a presentation from UN Women on gender-responsive resilience building through setting-up gender responsive systems, plans and tools for creating an enabling environment and implementing targeted actions for girls and women to ensure their needs and capacities are addressed.

## Engagement with Civil Society

In 2018, GFDRR launched the Citizen Engagement Action Plan 2019-2023<sup>2</sup> to increase the share of grants with citizen engagement activities in GFDRR's portfolio. In several of the ACP-EU NDRR projects, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have informed the design of the projects and are also an implementing partner for a number of them.

In **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, for instance, several ministries (i.e. Planning, sustainable development and information technology; Transport, works, urban development and local government; Housing, Informal human settlements, Land and surveys, etc.) are working together in advancing the country's transformative urban resilience and economic growth agenda thanks to technical and strategic inputs funded by the program into the redevelopment of Kingstown and the development of the new "Modern City" in Arnos Vale. Community groups representing women's and disability groups are being consulted in the development of the city resilience strategies, policies and plans which will incorporate gender and disability considerations. In the **Republic of Marshall Islands** and **Micronesia**, a project managed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) enhances the resilience of local communities to disaster risk and helps them to adapt to climate change with the support of local CSOs.



Participants attending one of the breakout sessions at UR Caribbean.  
Source: World Bank.

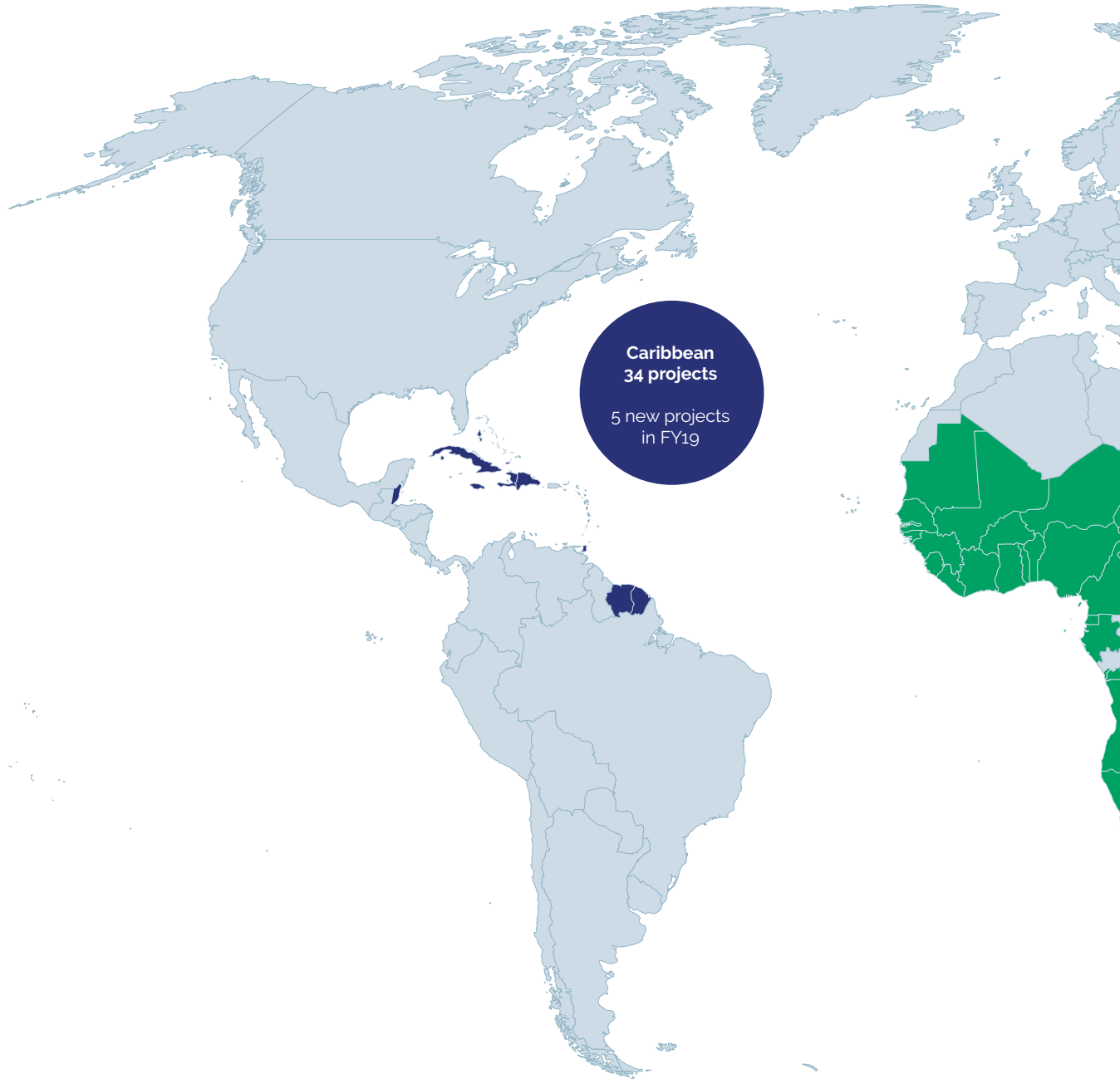
2 <https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/Draft%20Citizen%20Engagement%20Action%20Plan.pdf>



*Weather observation stations at the Mettelsat, Democratic Republic of Congo.  
Source World Bank*

## Where the Program Operates

Distribution per region, as of June 30, 2019



Distribution per Window of Activity, as of June 30, 2019

**Window 1**  
Regional projects

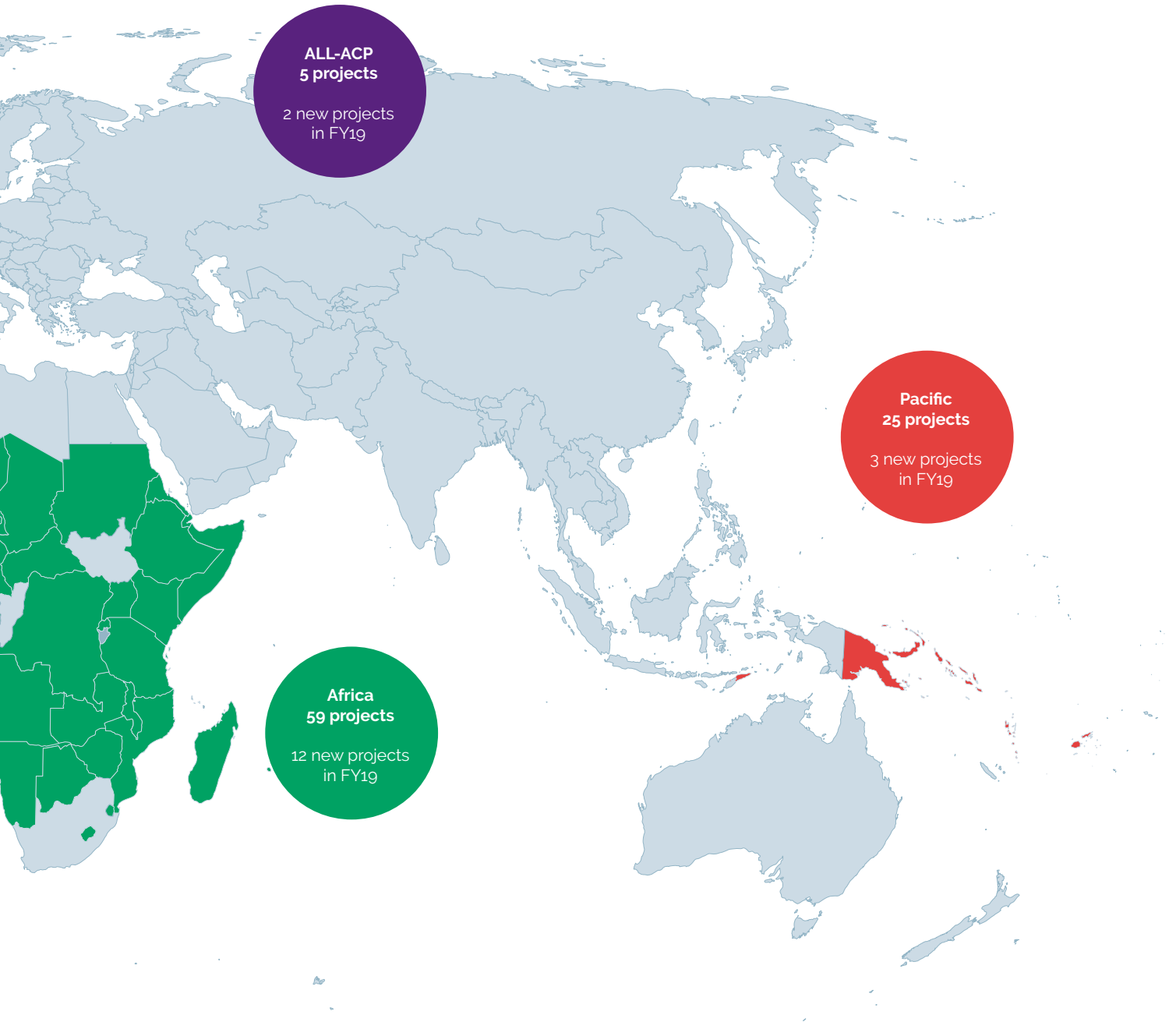
**21**  
**3 new in FY19**

**Window 2**  
Country-level projects

**64**  
**15 new in FY19**

**Window 3**  
Post-Disaster & Capacity building  
activities

**38**  
**4 new in FY19**



## Overview of Activities in FY19

### The Program in Africa

Activities in Africa in FY19 have responded to increasing interest from governments for better design, formalization and implementation of regulatory and institutional improvements of the country's climate and disaster risk management, spanning key areas such as access to information, institutional coordination, socio-economic resilience, and resilient territorial and development planning.

## Activities in Africa

In FY19, the portfolio for Africa counted 21 active projects, including 17 country-level projects (Window 2) and 4 post-disaster and capacity building projects (Window 3). Twelve of these were approved for funding during the year and outlined below.







*Kinshasa city center.  
Source World Bank*

An increasing number of projects have been designed to **support key policy reforms and institutional capacity strengthening**. The government of **Malawi**, under the leadership of the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and in collaboration with other counterparts including the Ministry of Education, Department of Urban Development, and the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services is engaged in efforts to institutionalize a comprehensive approach of DRM in Malawi through the formulation, finalization and approval of policies and plans in multiple sectors such as urban, transport, education, as well as in the DRM multisectoral coordination. In FY19, a new DRM bill including operational guidelines was approved by the cabinet of ministers and published in May 2019. The new bill will mandate a comprehensive DRM approach and shift the focus from emergency response to holistic and longer-term resilience. Its formulation was undertaken following recommendations of a PDNA and Recovery Framework which were financed through a previous ACP-EU NDRR project in March 2015. Furthermore, an assessment of the national building regulatory framework, including building and land use regulations, and other enabling legislation and local compliance mechanisms, was conducted. The Program's engagement in Malawi has contributed to the formulation and approval in June 2019 of the \$70 million Malawi DRM Development Policy Loan with Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat-DDO) option, which is a World Bank contingent credit line that provides immediate liquidity to countries in the aftermath of a natural disaster. This engagement has also contributed to creating sturdier institutions, promoting the generation of capacity and the participation of actors who traditionally have not been involved in the disaster resilience agenda.

In **Kenya**, as part of the government's efforts to put in place contingency financing to meet emergency and recovery needs, in June 2018, the country secured the World Bank's approval of a \$200 million DRM Development Policy Credit with a Cat-DDO option. This is the first International Development Association<sup>3</sup> (IDA) Cat DDO approved by the WB in Sub-Saharan Africa. Its objective is to strengthen the government's institutional, technical, and financial capacities to manage the impact of climate and disaster risks. As part of preparations for the Cat-DDO, the government of Kenya has identified seven key actions to strengthen the country's framework for DRM – three of which are supported thru the Program. The National Disaster Operations Centre has in May 2019 started updating the methodology that has been used by the National Drought Management Authority for the development of county multi-hazard risk profiles and revising the National Emergency Response Plan of 2009.

<sup>3</sup> IDA – the International Development Association, is the part of the WB that supports the world's poorest countries.

In **Uganda**, the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) has enhanced understanding of risk conditions in Kampala through the development of the Kampala Disaster and Climate resilience Strategy, which included a consolidated review of hazard conditions in the city, an inventory of historical events and their impact on people and assets, a high-resolution flood map, the first analysis conducted of economic losses in the city from floods (estimated at S\$ 99.7 million per year), and innovative network analysis of flood impact on jobs, roads, schools and hospitals. Progress in building resilience of local communities was also made by enhancing emergency preparedness and response in Kampala. KCCA and relevant response agencies identified the gaps in emergency preparedness and response policy, planning and capacity, and formalized multi-agency planning and coordination structures at the city, division, and ward level. KCCA has begun constituting the City Disaster Risk Management Technical Committee which will improve coordination in emergency response.

In **Mozambique**, the National Disaster Management Institute is reviewing existing legislative norms and developing improved legislative guidelines in close coordination with sectoral ministries for transport and health infrastructure, with the support of a grant approved in February 2019. Just after, cyclones Idai (in March) and Kenneth (in April) hit the country, which prompted the Mozambican authorities and partners to focus on the response to the cyclones. Hence, technical support from this grant has supported the government (Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Public Works and Water Management; Ministry of Health) and National DRM Agency with the preparation of terms of reference (ToR) for the development of a strategy for the establishment of an integrated information and early warning systems and the establishment of functional local DRM Committees across the country.

In the **Seychelles**, a group of experts from the Department of Energy and Climate Change, with the assistance of consultants from the World Bank worked on addressing the hazards affecting Seychelles' coastal zones by developing the country's first Coastal Management Plan (CMP). This CMP consolidates risk information and provides a framework for its use for coastal management, adaptation, and risk management. It will further help maintain and protect the coastal zone to reduce coastal risk, support healthy ecosystems, and enable sustainable coastal economic development.

In **Benin**, the Ministry of Interior (as the lead agency for DRM) together with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, are strengthening the government's technical, legislative and institutional capacity for managing climate and disaster risks by supporting key regulatory and policy reforms, as well as by analyzing and documenting the potential environmental and social impacts of these reforms. In addition, the Ministry of Health has led consultations with various stakeholders on preparedness and response to health emergencies in order to prepare a national Health Emergency Operations Plan.

Lastly, in **Lesotho**, at the end of the current fiscal year, the Disaster Management Agency has coordinated an effort with participation from multi-sector and multi-layer government institutions in producing a multi-hazard contingency plan for better preparedness. In addition, the Lesotho Meteorological Services is developing its strategy paper and related action plan in assessing current operational and human capacity, identifying challenges in fulfilling its mandate, and developing a plan to set priorities, mobilize resources, strengthen operations, and ensure employees and other stakeholders work toward a common goal, which is to strengthen the delivery of meteorological services to users.

The ACP-EU NDRR Program is also supporting **resilient urban development** in several countries. In **Ghana**, activities continued to be undertaken to strengthen flood and solid waste management and improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable communities living around the Odaw River Basin of the Greater Accra Region. The Ministry of Works and Housing led the revision and finalization of the Accra Climate Risk Mitigation Strategy, to be published by September 2019. In **Madagascar**, the government, led by the Ministry of Land Use Planning and in collaboration with national DRM agencies and municipal authorities, is strengthening climate resilience in the capital city Antananarivo by developing innovative urban development plans that incorporate DRM and assess the costs, benefits, and implementation considerations for nature-based solutions. Technical workshops on nature-based solutions for urban flood management were organized for central and local authorities as well as civil society organization and partners to present international best practices and discuss options and entry points for Greater Antananarivo. In the context of strengthening urban and coastal resilience, in **Senegal**, the Municipality of Saint-Louis and the Technical Support Department is working on the development of an overall urban resilience plan for the coastal agglomeration of the city of Saint-Louis. Stakeholders have been informed and actively contributed to evidence-based decision making for coastal zone management in the city. Experiences of disaster-affected families have been documented, providing lessons learned for future preventative resettlement initiatives.

## Post-Disaster Activities

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, following the June 2018 floods in the capital city Abidjan, the government represented by the Ministry of Safety, Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urbanism and Ministry of Infrastructure, led the preparation of a PDNA and Recovery Framework, in collaboration with development partners including the EU, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and WB. The PDNA exercise was supported by funding from other GFDRR programs. The government requested technical assistance funded through the ACP-EU NDRR Program to support the validation and follow-up activities of the PDNA and preparation of the **recovery framework**, which were both completed and will be published by March 2020.

After flash floods caused by a sudden torrential downpour in Bamako in May 2019, the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection in **Mali** undertook a rapid damage assessment and a Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) to inform recovery and reconstruction needs. The rapid assessment covered several sectors, including housing, water and sanitation, transport, education, health, and DRR. Activities related to the DRF also include drone mapping which will allow for a better understanding of the needs.

Building on the 2017 rapid needs assessment in **Sierra Leone** co-funded by the ACP-EU NDRR Program, the Ministry of Finance requested follow-up assistance to strengthen **resilient recovery** activities, specifically to conduct a capacity needs assessment that would identify ways to strengthen the country's emergency preparedness and response capabilities as well as its institutional and policy framework for effective DRM. Technical assistance informing the design of a new disaster management agency which is currently in the process of government review was provided thanks to the ACP-EU NDRR grant. Key technical experts were also recruited to advise and guide the government on urban resilience planning and investment prioritization.

*Other projects which were active during FY19 are outlined in Annex 2 of this report.*

## IN FOCUS: Resilient Recovery and Investments Following Floods and Mudslides in Freetown, Sierra Leone

On 14 August 2017, Sierra Leone’s capital of Freetown experienced heavy rains and flooding, resulting in a section of Sugar Loaf mountain coming down. The mudslides killed approximately 500 people, with an additional 600 people missing and leaving over 3,000 people homeless. Continued heavy rain over Freetown in the following days contributed to the risk of additional mudslides, leading to further displacement.

Immediately following the landslide and flooding, international agencies produced and shared pre- and post-disaster maps and satellite imagery. The government of Sierra Leone also requested support to undertake a Post-Mudslide and Floods Rapid Needs Assessment and to develop a Floods Recovery Framework, with funding from the ACP-EU NDRR Program.

The assessment report was presented on September 8, 2017 to the President, Vice President, Cabinet Ministers, and senior government officials, enabling them to swiftly formulate an evidence-based recovery framework.

The Rapid Needs Assessment analyzed the human and economic damages caused by the disaster and highlighted the needs to mobilize recovery resources. Recommendations included institutional mechanisms and policy options to support recovery and reconstruction efforts that would promote long-term disaster resilience. The report also found that Freetown’s infrastructure had been unable to keep up with the population’s growth over the last decade. The city’s exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards was compounded using unregulated and unsafe construction techniques in high-risk areas, along with other factors such as climate change.

Building on the recommendations of the Rapid Needs Assessment, the Program is supporting a subsequent project – *Informing resilient recovery policy, planning and investments in Freetown*, launched in FY19 to assist the government in strengthening its institutions and capacities for DRM, and to promote risk-informed rehabilitation and recovery. Target beneficiaries and partners include policy makers and technical staff within the Office of National Security, the Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Environment, Freetown City Council, and Western Area Rural District Council. The project has already resulted in technical advice to the government on the institutional and functional considerations in the establishment of a new disaster management agency as well as technical expertise to inform the design of a new urban resilience project. In addition, advice on data sharing and information systems for DRM and resilient urban development is being provided.

An initial lesson learned is that there is a need to not only undertake post-disaster analysis on a specific disaster event, but also to tackle the root causes of the risks exposing populations to climate change.



The Rapid Needs Assessment funded by the ACP-EU NDRR Program is available at: <https://bit.ly/2kMabKv>

## IN FOCUS: Engaging local communities to develop open risk data in the Republic of Congo

With a population of 4.4 million, 64 percent of whom lives in urban areas, the Republic of Congo is one of the most urbanized countries in Africa. Efforts to manage, regulate and facilitate productive and inclusive urbanization have been inhibited by lack of effective urban planning, limited investment, and the inadequate institutional capacity of key stakeholders at the national and local levels. This has resulted in a gradual deterioration of the living and working environment in the country's main urban areas, with urban sprawl and land speculation displacing poor urban residents to areas unsuitable for settlement.

The Integrating Urban Resilience into Poor Neighbourhood Upgrading Activities in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire project supports activities to build the capacity and develop tools for central and local governments to be better prepared. Community mapping activities on the ground have already improved local capacities and networks to maintain and utilize risk information. A workshop was held in October 2018 with stakeholders from Brazzaville and Pointe Noire representing central and local governments, communities, and civil society organizations. The workshop shed light on the main objectives of the project and the data collection process. The data was then verified and published on the Open Street Map platform, therefore becoming open source knowledge. A second workshop was held in May 2019 to present this initiative, fostering local stakeholder relationships and elevating project visibility at the national level.

The project is set to close in July 2020. Preliminary lessons learned from this project include the fact that a participatory framework for gathering risk data uncovers opportunities for collaboration, insight and growth. Another one is that data collection methodologies must be designed with users and impact in mind to gather clear, actionable insights and results.

Activities are part of a larger initiative called Open Cities Africa which engages local government, civil society, and the private sector in 11 cities in Sub-Saharan Africa to develop the information necessary to meet disaster resilience challenges. Open Cities Africa is also being co-financed by the EU-funded Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative, part of the ACP-EU NDRR cooperation program Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa.

For more information about the ACP-EU NDRR project and the Open Cities Africa initiative:

- A blog on the participatory mapping field work in Brazzaville has been published here: <https://bit.ly/2Wjpp0L>.
- A Results in Resilience story on Open Cities Africa has been published here: <https://bit.ly/2WTD8cDw>.



Community mapping activity undertaken by a group of women in Brazzaville. Photo credit: World Bank

## Overview of Activities in FY19

### The Program in the Caribbean

Activities in the Caribbean in FY19 have responded to an increasing demand for open access to risk information as well as for more work on resilient infrastructure and urban resilience. Governments have also solicited technical assistance in designing nation-wide preparedness strategies that will allow coordinated and more effective responses when disasters strike.

## Activities in the Caribbean

In FY19, the portfolio for the Caribbean region counted fourteen active projects, including two regional-level projects (Window 1), nine country-level projects (Window 2) and three post-disaster and capacity building activities (Window 3). Five of these were approved for funding during FY19 and outlined below.



Two regional projects supported **knowledge and data sharing** among countries and DRM practitioners. The Caribbean Handbook for Risk Information and Management (CHaRIM) was developed in 2015–16, supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program. CHaRIM provides a tailored methodological framework that governments can consult during the procurement of services that need to consider landslides and floods. A follow-up project launched in November 2018 is helping Caribbean governments **design and guide hazard and risk assessments** as well as use the resulting information for decision-making. This work is being undertaken in close coordination with the CDEMA and integrates other regional knowledge and data sharing platforms such as the Caribbean Risk Information System. A second regional project co-financed the organization of the **Understanding Risk (UR) Caribbean Conference** which took place from 27 May to 1 June 2019 in Barbados. Themed “From Risk to Resilience: A Foundation for Action”, the conference brought together close to 500 participants, including government officials, academia, private sector companies, disaster management practitioners, donors, and international organizations to share ideas and lessons learned on building resilience in the Caribbean (*see page 34 for more information on the conference*). It laid the foundation for the decisions and actions to be taken during the 11th Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management hosted by CDEMA which took place in December 2019 in Sint Maarten. The Forum was also the opportunity for the launch of two new EU-funded programs, managed by GFDRR. The first is the Caribbean Regional Resilience Building Facility which supports 15 Caribbean countries by providing technical assistance to mainstream resilience, leveraging investments to reduce vulnerability, and expanding financial protection against disasters. The second focuses on providing technical assistance for disaster risk financing and insurance in Caribbean Overseas Countries and Territories.



Port-Au-Prince, Haiti  
Source: iStock

**Strengthening preparedness** systems before an event and strengthening the capacity of a system to effectively respond post-disaster are key to protecting public safety, safeguarding development gains and increasing resilience. Five national-level projects in **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Grenada and Dominica** were launched at the end of FY19 at the request of CDEMA, on behalf of the respective governments. CDEMA, having the mandate for regional coordination in this area, serves as a joint partner in undertaking institutional assessments and strategic investment planning supporting the national and regional architecture for emergency preparedness and response. In **Haiti**, two new projects launched at the end of FY19 are addressing **urban resilience** issues. The first one is enhancing resilience in urban settings and has developed a methodology to prioritize risk reduction investments for critical infrastructure and targeted economic sectors including the education, health, and transport sectors. Several line ministries were provided with analytical tools to strengthen its disaster preparedness and response capacity. The other project is strengthening the technical capacity of the Ministry of Public Works in planning and conducting flood risk reduction measures, including large hydraulic engineering works and non-structural risk reduction measures in urban watersheds, including green infrastructure initiatives in Cap-Haïtien, the second largest city in the country. In **Saint-Vincent and the Grenadines**, the government has requested technical and strategic guidance around urban/city resilience for the redevelopment of Kingstown, the capital city, and for the development of a new “modern city” in Arnos Vale. In order to better understand the gaps in the regulatory framework, a comprehensive survey was developed with the relevant ministries (i.e. Planning, sustainable development and information technology; Transport, works, urban development and local government; Housing, Informal human settlements, Land and surveys) and agencies to review the related policies and legal framework around land-use, planning, urban development, housing and DRM.

## Post-Disaster Activities

In **Dominica**, the Ministry of Housing and Physical Department, following the recommendations of the PDNA completed after the 2017 Hurricane Maria, has requested technical assistance to enhance resilient reconstruction and recovery planning in the housing sector, which was among the most affected during the hurricane. The technical assistance is directly contributing to the implementation of the World Bank-financed Dominica Housing Recovery Project - HRP (\$ 40 Million) and supporting the government on other housing recovery initiatives. One of the key elements for successful national housing recovery is the development of a Management Information System (MIS) to facilitate the beneficiary selection and registration process, subsequent tracking of the progress of the project and managing project-related grievances. Accordingly, the MIS was developed by the HRP and during FY19, the ACP-EU NDRR grant supported the maintenance of the system and training of its primary users, namely the Project Implementation Unit, staff of the Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, and the government’s Information and Communications Technology Unit. Capacity building is important for the successful implementation of the MIS, in order to ensure timely and effective knowledge, technology and experience transfer, and to facilitate institutional strengthening.

*Other projects which were active during FY19 are outlined in Annex 2 of this report.*



## IN FOCUS: Supporting Resilient Reconstruction and Recovery in Dominica

The Commonwealth of Dominica is located within the Atlantic Hurricane Belt and is extremely vulnerable to both high intensity weather events and geophysical events. The country's physical development is concentrated along narrow coastal areas, and most houses are not built to withstand natural hazards.

Hurricane Maria in 2017 was the first category 5 hurricane to strike Dominica and led to major destructions on human development and the economy of a country that was still recovering from Tropical Storm Erika in 2015. There were 31 deaths and 37 people missing - out of a population of less than 80,000. Inhabitants suffered thousands of injuries, and around 80 percent of the population was directly affected through disruption of water and power network systems, agriculture losses and damages to houses. The PDNA funded by the ACP-EU NDRR Program in September 2017 estimated the small island's total damage and loss to nearly \$1.3 billion or 226 percent of its 2016 GDP. In addition, the ACP-EU NDRR Program supported the development of a DRF, which outlines the planning and implementation of recovery interventions following Hurricane Maria through a set of actions that supports recovery and long-term resilience by reducing risk from climate-related hazards.

Sharing of PDNA results is key to mobilize support and commitments of pledges for reconstruction and resilience building efforts. A pledging conference organized in the aftermath of the hurricane (November 2017 in New York) secured over \$1.3 billion from the international community to countries affected by Hurricanes Irma and Maria, closely following the results of the PDNAs funded by the ACP-EU NDRR Program.

As housing was identified as the most affected sector and one of the most important and challenging areas for recovery in the PDNA, a follow-up project titled Enhancing Resilient Reconstruction in Dominica, funded by the ACP-EU NDRR Program, was launched in FY19 to support the critical early implementation phase of the World Bank Dominica Housing Recovery project with the objective to improve the application and uptake of resilient building practices in the housing sector of Dominica. Through the ACP-EU NDRR project, climate and disaster resilience is being integrated into the reconstruction and recovery process. This has been made possible through a management information system to support the physical planning process, as well as capacity building provided to the Physical Planning Department.

Improving resilient practices requires integration of "building back better" principles in planning as well as building capacity at the national and local level. In addition to providing technical assistance on how to plan for building back better of 1,700 homes, hands-on support is being provided to the Ministry of Housing as well as to local building contractors, artisans and community members to actively engage them in the recovery and reconstruction efforts.



Roseau, Dominica  
Source: iStock

## IN FOCUS: Urban Transformation and Resilience for Inclusive Economic Growth, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

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Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is facing several challenges linked to the rapid urbanization of its cities that are affected by the impacts of climate change. For example, the capital city Kingstown has vital infrastructure that sits in low-lying narrow coastal zones which are vulnerable to adverse natural disasters. Kingstown already suffers from regular flooding and high levels of traffic congestion, and the expected growth of urban areas will place further strain on the city's degrading infrastructure.

The government Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is supported through an ACP-EU NDRR Program project titled "Urban transformation and resilience for inclusive economic growth" to strengthen its legal framework for urban resilience and mainstream DRM and CCA into relevant policies, such as in the housing sector. It is also facilitating investments in the tourism industry by redeveloping the old airport area in Arnos Vale into a modern neighborhood. Best practices on urban renewal and city development generated during the project are being shared through knowledge exchanges. To date, a Resilient Urban Development Survey was developed and shared with stakeholders, in order to better understand urban conditions and challenges in the country. In March 2019, a workshop gathered over 80 national stakeholders from government agencies, civil society organizations (including women's associations and persons with disabilities), private sector actors such as banks, insurance companies, and construction contractors, and the Caribbean Development Bank. The workshop enabled participants to reach a consensus on the vision for resilient urban development in Kingstown and Arnos Vale.

After finalizing the technical report from the workshop, the project is focusing on reviewing and developing policies for legal framework and land use planning, urban development, housing, and DRM. Studies and analyses of Kingstown and Arnos Vale are undertaken by the World Bank project team, providing technical assistance on building regulations and enforcement, as well as conducting island-wide training for contractors to address better construction, procurement, and contract management practices, and mobilize regional and international experts to focus on national capacity needs.

This participatory approach to tackling climate change impacts and challenges linked to the rapid future urbanization has been an innovative way to support the government in strengthening decision-making related to urban resilience.



Participants during the workshop in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Photo credit: World Bank



Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Source: iStock

## *Overview of Activities in FY19*

# The Program in the Pacific

Governments' demand for technical assistance focused on preparing guidelines for implementation of national building codes in Fiji and Samoa, as well as assisting small islands states such as Fiji, Tuvalu or Vanuatu in strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for DRM in view of informing larger investments.

## Activities in the Pacific

In FY19, the portfolio for the Pacific region counted 12 active projects, including three regional projects (Window 1), eight at the country-level (Window 2), and one post-disaster and capacity building activity (Window 3). Three of these projects were approved during the year and are outlined below.



The Program responded to growing demand from governments to support **institutional strengthening of DRM**. In **Tuvalu**, a project was approved in May 2019 that provides the Ministry of Public Utilities with new resources to integrate its coastal asset management system to mitigate the impacts of coastal erosion and inundation on coastal assets and infrastructure, as well as increasing its capacity to implement and enforce the Building Regulations and Building Code. In **Vanuatu**, the Office of the Prime Minister, along with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management and the Ministry for Climate Change and Natural Disasters, are using resources made available by the Program to enact policy reforms of the National DRM Act and the National Subdivision Policy, with the goal of enhancing their capacities to prioritize and implement DRM programs and to support risk-informed land-use planning. In **Samoa**, technical assistance was provided to the government (Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) to strengthen its institutional policy framework for disaster and climate-related risk management and meet the requirements for accessing a Cat-DDO, which is a World-Bank contingent credit line that provides immediate liquidity to countries in the aftermath of a natural disaster. Samoa is the first Pacific Island country to prepare a DRM Development Policy Operation with a Cat-DDO.

Among projects approved prior to FY19, technical assistance is being provided to better implement and enforce climate and disaster-resilient **national building codes** in **Fiji**, supporting the Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development, Disaster Management, and Meteorological Services. At the end of FY19, initial stakeholder consultations were held, including government officials (national, sub-national and municipal), customary institutions, academia (university and technical colleges), CSOs and private sector (operating across the country and in rural areas) to develop the draft guidelines for the implementation of the national building code. Other projects supported the **resilience of key infrastructure and cities**. In **Kiribati**, government institutions including the Office of the President and the Ministries of Lands and Fisheries are actively engaged in helping identify crucial factors to plan for climate resilient allocation and the financing of safe and affordable land for urban expansion, especially for lower-income households.

## Post-Disaster Activities

Although the program did not support any post disaster assessment in the region during FY19, findings and recommendations from previous assessments proved critical to advancing the resilience and disaster risk management agenda in the Pacific. For example, the **Tongan government** drew on recommendations from a **Rapid Damage Assessment and Recovery Framework** undertaken in July 2018 following Tropical Cyclone (TC) Gita to obtain additional financing in the amount of \$14.95 million from the World Bank for the Pacific Resilience Project under the Pacific Resilience Program. The financing supports the Tongan Ministry of Education on the repair of school infrastructure. In the post-disaster assessment report, the total economic value of the effects caused by TC Gita was estimated to be approximately T\$356.1 million (\$164.1 million). This is equivalent to 37.8 percent of the nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Tonga. In line with the recommendations of the the post-disaster assessment report, technology and best practices developed through another ACP-EU NDRR regional project, the UAV4Resilience-Utilizing Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) for Disaster Assessments in the Pacific Islands which was launched in January 2017, are also being increasingly used in Tonga and Fiji. Drones were used by the Ministry of Education with school reconstruction post-Gita, and by the Ministry of Lands, Surveys, and Natural resources to validate damage claims, a key step in disaster and climate risk assessments.

*Other projects which were active during FY19 are outlined in Annex 2 of this report.*

## IN FOCUS: Building Community Resilience in the Solomon Islands

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Solomon Islands is exposed to a wide range of geological, hydrological and meteorological hazards such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, landslides, cyclones, floods, drought, and sea level rise, which makes it one of the most vulnerable countries to climate and disaster risk in the world. The *Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project (CRISP)* has contributed to increasing the resilience of rural communities to the impacts of natural hazards and climate change.

At the national level, the project has supported the revision of the 2018 National Disaster Management Plan which is now being rolled out. Under the plan, structures and guidelines have been established to improve the management of disasters and strengthen inter-agency collaboration. CRISP also assisted with the mainstreaming of climate and disaster resilience in development sectors such as health, infrastructure and tourism including at the provincial level. The Ministry of Health has instigated outreach and awareness activities including a radio awareness program on climate and disaster risks related to water use and hygiene to reduce the risk of vector and water-borne diseases. In addition, a risk vulnerability index for the health facilities in Guadalcanal and Central Provinces have been developed to map the vulnerability of the health clinics in the province.

The project also supported the strengthening of the National Geographical Information System for Climate and Disaster Resilience Risk Information. The system has brought natural hazards, vulnerability and socio-economic information together into a centralized system connected through a reliable secure internet connection with capacity to transmit map information. The data is used for emergency and recovery work including informing decision and planning purposes around disaster and climate risk resilience and disaster management work. To improve the country's EWS, a Multi-hazards Early Warning System (MHEWS) to monitor rainfall, drought, earthquake, volcano, tsunami and cyclone was established. The MHEWS is now officially registered, operational and connected to the Global Federal Seismic Digital Network for monitoring of earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis and illegal nuclear testing in Solomon Islands waters.

Nearly 60,000 people are benefitting from the climate and disaster resilient investments. At the community level, 65 investments have been financed, informed by community-based DRM plans and 55 of them provided access to clean water. In addition, assistance was provided to build five community shelters (also serving as multi-purpose centers), two schools had some of the foundations strengthened and elevated to reduce flood risks and two footbridges were strengthened to provide children with safe access to schools. Beneficiary feedback documented that these investments have contributed to improved development outcomes of the population.

By actively involving women in decisions during preparations and implementation of the community-led projects, gender equality and women's empowerment have been promoted. Women also benefitted significantly from the time saved in collecting water and have used the extra time for gardening and marketing – which has increased their income.

Reaching the most vulnerable who live in the most remote, isolated and scattered communities proved to be a significant challenge with limited transport infrastructures in place. To overcome this challenge, a centralized bulk procurement process was introduced to accelerate the implementation of the community-led investments. Another lesson learned is the importance of ownership and sustaining the investments through operations and maintenance trainings at the national and local level, which are currently being undertaken.



Honiara, Solomon Island. Source: iStock

## IN FOCUS: Strengthening DRM Policy and Regulatory Frameworks in the Pacific

Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of disasters as evidenced by the tropical cyclones that made landfall in the region such as TC Evan in 2012, TC Ian 2014, TC Pam in 2015, TC Winston in 2016 and TC Gita in 2018. They are also exposed to droughts, floods, storm surges, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis as well as the effects of climate change such as sea level rise, salt water intrusion and changes in rainfall patterns. Given the PICs' increasing risk from the variability of impacts of climate-related hazards, they are seeking to strengthen and harmonize policies, strategies and regulations for effective DRM and CCA. The PIC region was the first in the world to integrate these, but challenges remain in strengthening their policy and regulatory frameworks to climate and disaster resilient development. The ACP-EU NDRR Program has responded to numerous demands from PICs to support these efforts.

In Tuvalu, relevant ministries and agencies are provided with technical and analytical work to review existing DRM policies, plans, and regulations, potential gaps, and identify priority reform actions for the government. The objective is to enhance the government's capacity for implementation of the National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change and DRM. The technical assistance is undertaken in parallel with a proposed DRM Development Policy Operation with a Cat-DDO that has been requested by the government. Similar assistance is being provided in Vanuatu where the government is analyzing current policies and strategies and identifying areas where strengthening and harmonization of policies is needed for effective DRM. In FY19, targeted technical inputs were provided by WB experts to the revised National DRM Act and the National Subdivision Policy of Vanuatu. The development of an overarching disaster recovery framework that will offer policy and strategic guidance for the preparation and implementation of post-disaster recovery and "build back better" measures is being supported by the Program, as well as for releasing, accessing and implementing sources of post-disaster finance. The technical and analytical work supports a planned WB-funded DRM Development Policy Operation with a Cat-DDO.

In Samoa, the government is strengthening its institutional policy framework for climate and DRM, and striving to meet the requirements for accessing a Cat-DDO by improving the effectiveness of a MHEWS and developing practical solutions, guidelines and awareness of the revised building codes and standards. Thanks to the Program funding, guidelines were developed to enhance the capacity of Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure staff to assess building applications and to check their compliance with the revised standards and codes. The government has also reached out to the building industry on the content and implications of the revised building code, and also to communities on climate and disaster-related risk. Technical assistance on national building codes has also been provided to Fiji. In 2019, a project was launched to enhance the government's capacity to improve the design and construction of single-story houses and schools for climate and disaster risk. The project provides technical assistance to relevant ministries and institutions to help prepare guidelines for the implementation of its current national building code for new single-story residential houses and single-story schools located in rural areas. These activities support the \$63 million WB-Second Fiscal Sustainability and Climate Resilience Development Policy Operation in Fiji, approved in November 2019.



*Kiritibati, Tararwa island. Source: iStock*

## Capacity Building

The ACP-EU NDRR Program also enables capacity building and the sharing of best practices through its projects. These materialize through international, regional or national events and workshops, where policymakers, DRM practitioners, civil society actors or academics can share knowledge and best practices from their respective countries or regions. In FY19, the Program supported a number of capacity building activities in several international events or fora.

### Knowledge Partnership Day on Community Resilience and Inclusive Risk Governance



Participants during the Knowledge Partnership Day in November 2018.  
Source: World Bank

In November 2018, the European Commission and the ACP Secretariat hosted the Knowledge Partnership Day in Brussels, Belgium. During the event, over 100 stakeholders, including government officials from ACP countries and regional institutions, the ACP Secretariat, the EC, NGOs, representatives of GFDRR members and observers, Brussels-based stakeholder and the WB, discussed opportunities to build resilience at the community level and promote inclusive risk governance. It was widely agreed that the inclusion of local communities is vital for the sustainability of DRM projects, and for ensuring that no one is left behind. The summary report of the Knowledge Partnership Day and a summary video are available at: [www.bit.ly/NDRRKPD](http://www.bit.ly/NDRRKPD)

### Intra-ACP Focus Day on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation



Participants during the Intra-ACP Focus Day in November 2018.  
Source: European Commission

Following the Knowledge Partnership Day, a Focus Day on the ACP-EU NDRR Program was also organized in November 2018 in Brussels, Belgium. The event attracted over 90 participants – including government officials from ACP countries and regional organizations, the ACP Secretariat, the EC, and the WB. The theme of the Focus Day was *Mainstreaming DRM CCA in ACP countries*. Participants shared on-the-ground experiences, including those related to projects implemented under the ACP-EU NDRR Program since 2011. Many of them highlighted that DRM interventions are most effective when they are aligned with national and regional priorities. Challenges put forward by participants include the limited data sharing amongst DRM actors, and the limited integration of DRR in national development strategies. Participants widely acknowledged that the ACP-EU NDRR Program positively contributes to strengthening resilience to natural hazards, for example by helping to update DRM legislation and by developing innovative approaches to disaster risk financing. The summary report of the Focus Day, a short video, and all presentations are available at: <https://bit.ly/2u7EIJm>



## Fourth edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC4)



Panel members during the closing plenary of WRC4 in May 2019  
Photo credit: UNDRR

On 13 and 14 May 2019, WRC4 gathered in Geneva, Switzerland over 1,000 participants from national and local governments, civil society, the private sector, academia, and international organizations from around the world. It was jointly organized by the ACP Secretariat, the EC, UNDP, WB and GFDRR, and hosted by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). The conference took place in conjunction with the 6th Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva, May 13–17, 2019). The overall goal was to build consensus to renew and accelerate efforts towards reaching inclusive recovery processes. The conference promoted inclusion for resilient recovery and examined why certain minority groups are left behind by post-disaster recovery processes, and how they can better be included.

The ACP-EU NDRR Program facilitated the participation of over 50 delegates from ACP Group of States to various WRC4 sessions, including as speakers and panelists. Representatives from ACP countries shared their knowledge and lessons learnt regarding the inclusion of all stakeholders in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction processes.

WRC4 sessions focused on various topics, ranging from civil protection, urban and rural settings, risk financing, promoting women's leadership in recovery or conflict sensitivity. Several sessions also had specific geographical focus, such as on South Asia, Africa, or Small Islands States. Furthermore, post-disaster training demonstrations were organized during the two days of the conference.

His Excellency Ambassador Leonard Emile Ognimba (Assistant Secretary General, Department of Political Affairs and Human Development, ACP Group of States) delivered the closing address of WRC4, highlighting the variety of subjects that were discussed during the conference, which illustrate the complexity of the recovery process and the challenges in ensuring that this process is inclusive. He also emphasized that it is crucial that all partners and governments work together towards achieving effective inclusion in recovery and development.

WRC4 has contributed to the international dialogue on inclusion by raising awareness, facilitating discussion, sharpening the thinking, and setting the agenda for future engagement.

- More information can be found at <https://www.gfdrr.org/en/WRC4>.
- The Joint Communique can be found at <https://bit.ly/2VSNjN8>.
- The link to the highlight video and to all interviews can be found at <https://bit.ly/2ERIKZb>.



Group photo taken at the closing of the SISRI practitioners meeting in Geneva (12–13 May 2019)  
Photo credit: GFDRR

## Small Island States Initiative practitioners meeting

As part of SISRI<sup>4</sup>, the ACP-EU NDRR Program co-financed the Fourth meeting of the SISRI Practitioners' Network which took place in Geneva on 12–13 May 2019, as a side event of WRC4 and the 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The meeting brought together over 60 participants from 29 SIDS to exchange challenges and solutions, and to discuss how to scale up efforts for climate and disaster resilient development. It was co-sponsored by the EC and co-organized by GFDRR/the WB, the UNDRR, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the LDCs, Landlocked Developing Countries and the Small Islands Developing States.

The meeting covered a range of topics which enabled to bring forward the following takeaways:

- Risk-based decision-making is vital for helping SIDS prioritize resilience investments;
- Innovative financial instruments and private sector engagement are key to sustaining resilience investments;
- Boosting implementation capacity must go together with resilience-building; and
- Inclusive and gender-responsive resilience planning will help ensure that no one is left behind.

A World Bank blog post about this event can be found at <https://bit.ly/2lgty8J> and more information on ACP-EU NDRR support to this event can be found at <https://bit.ly/31TOQCh>.



Participants during the UR Caribbean conference  
Photo credit: World Bank

## Understanding Risk Caribbean Conference

In May 2019, CDEMA and the EU, in partnership with the WB and GFDRR, hosted the UR conference in Barbados to identify and tackle disaster risk issues across the region. The UR Caribbean Conference brought together DRM practitioners with governments, urban planners, insurance industry stakeholders, private sector organizations, academia, multilateral development banks, CSOs, and other regional partners to collectively take action to address and reduce disaster risk.

The conference was co-financed by the ACP-EU NDRR Program and gathered over 500 delegates from more than 20 Caribbean countries with sessions and live demonstrations conducted by institutions and organizations such as the University of the West Indies, Harvard University, the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the UNDRR.

- For more information on specific sessions at UR Caribbean, please see: <https://bit.ly/2Chs8bJ>.
- For more information on ACP-EU NDRR support to this event, please see: <https://bit.ly/2RCOtqH>.
- All the videos related to the event are accessible at <https://bit.ly/2JeB6JG>.
- A Feature story on the event is accessible at <https://bit.ly/3222J16>.

<sup>4</sup> For more information about SISRI, please see <https://bit.ly/2lo2y8v>

# Leveraging Investments in Disaster Risk Management

Since its inception, the ACP-EU NDRR Program has benefitted 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. As of FY19, the ACP-EU NDRR Program has leveraged over **\$3.2 billion** through **co-financing, enabling, and informing** in leveraging, of which around \$1.2 billion in FY19. This highlights that the Program has significantly contributed to scaling-up financing for DRM and added value to the process of formulating and implementing DRM and post-disaster investment operations. The leveraged amount is calculated through a portfolio analysis which differentiates types of leveraging and highlights related leveraging achieved in FY19:

**Co-financing** is the joint or parallel financing of a project through loans and/or grants to increase its scale. In this instance, an ACP-EU NDRR project is part of a broader financing package with other funding sources. These different funding sources finance the same program, objective, components, and expected results together, to avoid fragmentation of aid. No leveraging of this type has been recorded in FY19.

**Enabling development financing** is the ability of an ACP-EU NDRR project to trigger financing that would not have been available without this ACP-EU NDRR project. This includes, for example, cases where activities funded through the Program directly support the design and/or implementation of a DRM operation, or cases where activities of an ACP-EU NDRR project ensure that a country meets the criteria to be eligible for a World Bank loan (Development Policy Operation). Examples of projects in FY19 include:

- > The **Saint Louis Strengthening Urban and Coastal Resilience** project in Senegal, financed with \$400,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, supported the \$50 million World Bank-financed *Saint-Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project*.

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- > The **Informing Resilient Recovery Policy, Planning and Investments in Freetown** project in Sierra Leone, financed with \$450,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, supported the \$50 million World Bank-financed *Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project*.

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- > The **Building Disaster and Climate Resilience** project in Haiti, financed with \$500,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, supported the \$35 million World Bank-financed *Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Climate Resilience Project*.

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- > The regional **Caribbean Risk Information Program II** project, financed with \$600,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, supported the \$17 million World Bank-financed *Dominica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project*.

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- > The regional **Utilizing UAVs for Disaster Assessments** project in the Pacific Islands, financed with \$740,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, supported nearly \$15 million from the World Bank-financed *Pacific Resilience Program for Tonga*.



In addition, several grants approved in FY19 supported preparation of Development Policy Loans with a Cat-DDO<sup>5</sup>, which is an IDA or International Bank for Reconstruction and Development instrument that acts as a contingent credit line by providing immediate liquidity to countries in the aftermath of a natural disaster, while at the same helping countries develop solutions to strengthen legal, policy, and other institutional aspects of DRM policy framework. In FY19, this included:

- > The **Strengthening Technical and Institutional Capacity to Manage Climate and Disaster Risks** project in Malawi, financed with \$400,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, which supported the \$70 million World Bank-financed *Development Policy Operation and Disaster Risk Management Cat-DDO*.

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- > The **Enhancing Capacity for Strengthening Implementation of Building Codes and Improving Multi-Hazard Systems** project in the Samoa, financed with \$200,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, supported the \$13.7 million World Bank-financed *Second Resilience Development Policy Operation with a Cat-DDO*.

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- > The **Strengthening the Policy and Regulatory Framework for Disaster Risk Management** project in Tuvalu, financed with \$200,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, supported the \$13.5 million World Bank-financed *Tuvalu Development Policy Operation and Disaster Risk Management Cat-DDO*.

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- > The **Strengthening the institutional and legal framework for Disaster Risk Management** project in Vanuatu financed with \$200,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, supported the \$10 million World Bank-financed *Vanuatu Development Policy Operation and Disaster Risk Management Cat-DDO*.

**Informing the mobilization of resources** involves an ACP-EU NDRR project laying the groundwork for conceiving larger investments from national governments or development partners. For instance, an ACP-EU NDRR project provides evidence such as risk assessments, post-disaster needs assessments, or a recovery plan that provides analytical work or evidence which helps to influence the design of a larger investment. The latter would thus have been designed differently had the activities under the ACP-EU NDRR project not taken place. Examples under FY19 include:



- > The **Abidjan Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, Recovery Framework and Technical Studies for Urban Resilience to Flood Risk** project in Côte d'Ivoire, financed with \$350,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, informed the \$315 million World Bank-financed *Urban Resilience and Solid Waste Management Project*.

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- > The **Kinshasa Urban Development and Resilient Interventions** project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, financed with \$1 million from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, informed the approval of the \$500 million World Bank-financed *Kinshasa Urban development and Resilience Project*.

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- > The **Paramaribo Climate Resilience Flood Management Technical Assistance** project in Suriname, financed with \$500,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, informed the approval of the \$35 million World Bank-financed *Rehabilitation of the Saramacca Canal Project*.

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- > The **Building Disaster and Climate Resilience** project in Haiti, financed with \$500,000 from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, informed the approval of the \$42 million World Bank-financed *Haiti Development Policy Operation and Disaster Risk Management Cat-DDO*.

<sup>5</sup> More information can be found here: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/563361507314948638/product-note-cat-ddo-ida-english-2018.pdf>.

# Annex I: Communication and Visibility

Between July 2018 and June 2019, various reports, project outputs and outreach documents were published in the frame of the ACP-EU NDRR Program.

## Reports



### ACP-EU NDRR Activity Report 2017-2018

The ACP-EU NDRR Program Activity Report highlights the results achieved in 2017-2018. The report is available in English at: <https://goo.gl/C15yHY> and in French at <https://bit.ly/33lyLj9>.



### Result Area 2 Activity Report 2017-2018

This report summarizes the activities and achievements for the period 2017-2018 under the Result 2 of the Program *Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa*<sup>6</sup>: African RECs have operational capacities for coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities regarding DRR in order to support their respective Member States, regional and sub regional programs. The report is available in English at: <https://goo.gl/eN1oz1> and in French at <https://bit.ly/33QSBch>



### Tonga Post-Disaster Rapid Assessment

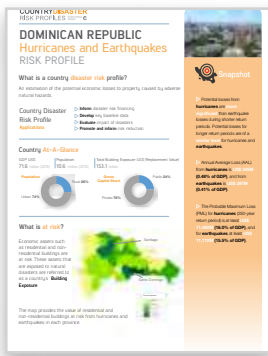
The Tonga post-disaster rapid assessment, undertaken with the support of the ACP-EU NDRR Program, enabled the assessment of damages and impacts following TC Gita in February 2018. The total economic value of the effects caused by TC Gita was estimated to be approximately T\$356.1 million (\$164.1 million). This is equivalent to 37.8 percent of the nominal GDP in Tonga. The assessment can be accessed at <https://goo.gl/kkJBiq>

<sup>6</sup> For more information, please see <https://www.preventionweb.net/resilient-africa/>.



## Hurricane Irma Recovery Needs Assessment – Executive Summary

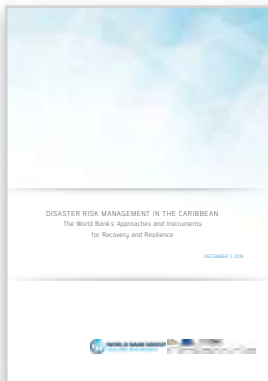
Following Hurricane Irma of September 2017, the ACP-EU NDRR Program supported the government of Antigua and Barbuda in conducting a Recovery Needs Assessment, jointly with the United Nations, European Union, Caribbean Development Bank, and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. The executive summary of this assessment is available at: <https://goo.gl/vA6HDF>



## Dominican Republic Risk Profile

The Dominican Republic Risk Profile was developed in the frame of the ACP-EU NDRR *Building Physical and Fiscal Resilience of the Dominican Republic* project which works to improve the government's capacity to build physical and fiscal resilience to disasters.

The risk profile is available in English: [www.bit.ly/DRRiskProfileEnglish](http://www.bit.ly/DRRiskProfileEnglish) and in Spanish: [www.bit.ly/DRRiskProfileSpanish](http://www.bit.ly/DRRiskProfileSpanish)



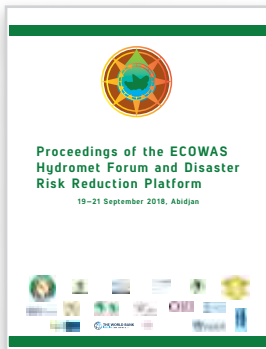
## Note on DRM in the Caribbean

A note was published summarizing the WB's approach in DRM in the Caribbean, including many activities supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program. The note is intended to spark ideas on potential ways in which governments and organizations can be supported to increase the resilience of countries to the impacts of disasters and climate change. The note is available at: [www.bit.ly/DRMintheCaribbean](http://www.bit.ly/DRMintheCaribbean)



### City planning and community mapping: Gathering people and data in Pointe-Noire, Republic of Congo

A feature story was published showing the support of the Open Cities Initiative to community mapping in Pointe-Noire, the Republic of Congo. This activity was co-financed by the ACP-EU NDRR Program and the Africa Disaster Risk Financing (ADRF) Initiative. Open Cities Pointe-Noire collaborates with the WB's *Urban Development and Poor Neighborhood Upgrading Project* and local stakeholders to build the information needed to improve urban planning across the city. The feature story is available at: [www.bit.ly/RCPointeNoire](http://www.bit.ly/RCPointeNoire)



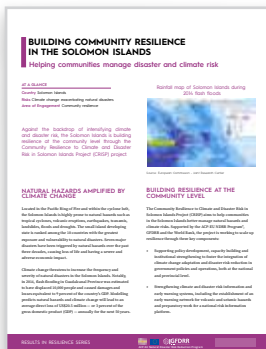
### Proceedings of the ECOWAS Hydromet Forum and DRR Platform

The Proceedings of the ECOWAS Hydromet Forum and ECOWAS DRR Platform which took place in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire in September 2018 were published.

The document is available in English at: <https://bit.ly/2NxOqOP>

The document is available in French at: <https://bit.ly/2RQFskO>

## Results in Resilience series



### Building Community Resilience in the Solomon Islands.

A Results in Resilience story was published on the *Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands* project. The story can be accessed at <https://goo.gl/SX5TWv>



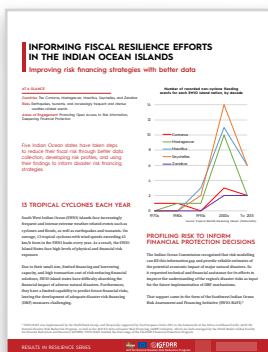
## Strengthening Hydromet Services in Lesotho.

A Results in Resilience story was published on the *Climate Risk Analysis & EWS Information Management Systems* project. The story can be accessed at <https://goo.gl/KsyPo7>



## Using UAVs to Assess Disaster Risk in Fiji and Tonga.

A Results in Resilience story was published showcasing the support the ACP-EU NDRR Program provided to Fiji and Tonga to build their capacity and readiness to deploy Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) for disaster and climate risk assessments, and for rapid identification of damages in post-disaster situations. The story can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/RiRFijiTonga>



## Informing Fiscal Resilience Efforts in the Indian Ocean.

A story was published on the *South West Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative*, co-funded by the ACP-EU NDRR Program. The project supported five Indian Ocean States – Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar<sup>7</sup> – in establishing a solid understanding of their risk profiles, contingent liabilities, and fiscal situations.

The story can be accessed at: <http://www.bit.ly/SWIORAFI>

More information on the South West Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative is available at: [www.bit.ly/NDRRSWIORAFI](http://www.bit.ly/NDRRSWIORAFI)

<sup>7</sup> Zanzibar is a semi-autonomous region of Tanzania.





## Supporting Resilient Reconstruction in Dominica Following Hurricane Maria

A Results in Resilience story was published describing how the ACP-EU NDRR Program has supported Dominica following Hurricane Maria in September 2017, through its engagement on a PDNA, followed by another project to improve the application and uptake of resilient building practices in the housing sector in Dominica. The story can be accessed at: [www.bit.ly/RiRDominica](http://www.bit.ly/RiRDominica)



## Open Cities Africa

The Open Cities Africa is an initiative that works to engage local government, civil society, and the private sector to develop the information infrastructure necessary to meet urban resilience challenges. The initiative is supported by several programs, including the ACP-EU NDRR Program as well as the ADRF Initiative. The document can be accessed at: <https://bit.ly/2WD8qDw>.

## Videos



## Highlights of the ACP-EU Knowledge Partnership Day and Focus Day in Brussels, Belgium

On 8 and 9 November 2018, a Knowledge Partnership Day and Focus Day on the ACP-EU NDRR Program took place in Brussels. Over 90 delegates from ACP countries and regional organizations, international organizations, and NGOs shared challenges and solutions on achieving inclusive disaster risk management and mainstreaming DRM and climate change adaptation in ACP countries. The events were organized by the ACP Group of States, the European Commission and the World Bank/GFDRR. The highlight video of both events is available at <https://goo.gl/2VG5SE>.



### **Fourth edition of the World Reconstruction Conference**

The highlight video and all interviews undertaken in the frame of the fourth edition of the World Reconstruction Conference are accessible at <https://bit.ly/2ERIKZb>.



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### **Understanding Risk Caribbean Conference**

The videos for the UR Caribbean Conference held in Barbados from 27 May 2019 and 1 June 2019 and co-financed by the ACP-EU NDRR Program are accessible at <https://bit.ly/2JeB6JG>.



Maroantsetra city, Madagascar.  
Source: iStock

## Annex II: Project Fiches for FY19

### All-ACP

Below, brief descriptions can be found of the four all-ACP projects that were active in FY19. The description of the other all-ACP projects that were closed before FY19 can be found at [www.drrinacp.org](http://www.drrinacp.org)



*Roviana Lagoon, Munda, Solomon Islands*  
Source: iStock

## All-ACP projects

Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>5</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$2,410,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>4</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$2,060,000</b>

### Africa, Caribbean, and the Pacific: Recovery Framework Guide Roll Out

#### ACP-EU NDRR Window 3

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$1,190,000**

Duration  
**01/2016 – 07/2020**

This project supports capacity building activities related to post-disaster and resilient recovery that target international and regional organizations as well as government officials in ACP countries. Three types of capacity building activities take place under the project:

- Regional-level training of trainers on PDNA and DRF methodologies: this includes events at the regional level, which support regional organizations and their member governments in building knowledge and expertise in the field of disaster recovery. No training of trainers has been organized in FY19.
- Country-level capacity development programs: in FY19, a wide range of PDNA and DRF trainings took place for a total of 257 people, including 73 women. Trainings were organized in Mauritius (60 people trained, including 19 women), Djibouti (42 people trained including 9 women), Ethiopia (54 people trained including 15 women), Chad (65 people trained including 12 women) and Kenya (36 people trained including 18 women).
- E-learning modules complementing the DRF Guide: this tool is being developed by a firm and will be finalized in FY20. The tool will be publicly available online once completed.



Participants during the PDNA/DRF training in Nairobi, Kenya on 27-31 May 2019.  
Photo credit: GFDRR

## Intra-ACP Knowledge Exchange on Mainstreaming DRM and Climate Change Adaptation in ACP Countries

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 3

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$270,000**

Duration  
**10/2018 – 07/2020**

This project supports the organization of events for capacity building organized in the frame of the ACP-EU NDRR Program. Specific events under this grant included (i) the organization of the Knowledge Partnership Day on the themes of resilience at the community level and the promotion of inclusive risk governance; and (ii) the second edition of the Focus Day on the ACP-EU NDRR Program. These events respectively took place on 8 and 9 November 2018 in Brussels, Belgium and were organized by the ACP-Secretariat, the European Commission and the WB/GFDRR.

These events brought together nearly 90 stakeholders from ACP countries, ACP embassies in Brussels, ACP Secretariat, EU, WB/GFDRR, and civil society organizations.

More information about these two events can be found in the Capacity Building section on page 32.



Roundtable discussions during the Knowledge Partnership Day in November 2018.  
Photo credit: GFDRR

## Small Island States Resilience Initiative Practitioners' Network

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 3

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$300,000**

Duration  
**03/2018 – 06/2020**

The Small Island States Resilience Initiative is a global program which supports small island states in reducing climate and disaster risk to their populations, assets, ecosystems and economies. The initiative provides support by delivering technical assistance, building a strengthened knowledge base, and nurturing a community of practice.

On 12 and 13 May 2019, the SISRI Practitioners' Meeting held its fourth meeting, back to back with the WRC4. More than 60 participants from 29 SIDS attended the two-day event to discuss how to scale up efforts for climate and disaster resilient development.

More information can be found in the Capacity Building section on page 34.

## World Reconstruction Conference 4: Knowledge and Lessons Learned from ACP countries

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ACP-EU NDRR **Window 3**

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ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$300,000**

Duration  
**12/2018 – 12/2019**

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The World Reconstruction Conference is a global forum that provides a platform for leaders, experts, policy makers, and practitioners from international organizations, NGOs, academia, and the private sector from both developing and developed countries to share disaster reconstruction and recovery experiences and take forward the policy dialogue for an effective international disaster recovery and reconstruction framework.

The fourth edition of WRC – WRC4 - took place on 13 and 14 May 2019. The ACP-EU NDRR Program supported the participation of over 50 delegates from the ACP Group of States, including as speakers and panelists, to various sessions being organized during the conference.

More information can be found in the Capacity Building section on page 33.

# Africa

Below, brief descriptions can be found of the 21 projects that were active in Africa in FY19. The descriptions of projects that were closed before FY19 can be found at [www.drrinacp.org](http://www.drrinacp.org)







## Benin



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$600,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$600,000</b>

### Strengthening the Legal, Institutional and Technical Capacity to Manage Climate and Disaster Risks, and Health Emergencies in Benin

#### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$600,000</b>	Duration <b>03/2019 – 07/2020</b>
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Benin is highly exposed to a range of natural hazards, including flooding, strong winds, coastal erosion, and forest fires. The government of Benin is undertaking critical reforms to better manage disaster risks, including updating sector policies and guidelines, and incorporating budgetary mechanisms for financial resilience.

This project works to strengthen the government of Benin's technical, legislative and institutional capacity for managing climate and disaster risks by supporting key regulatory and policy reforms in the country, as well as by analyzing and documenting the potential environmental and social impacts of these reforms. The reforms supported by the project are part of the prior actions of the World Bank Development Policy Loan with Cat-DDO which is being developed.

Several key milestones have already been achieved, including consultations for the development of the DRM law and the national DRM strategy. In addition, a diagnosis of school infrastructure has contributed to the government's understanding of the vulnerability of its school infrastructure to natural hazards, which also enables the sharing of knowledge and international best practices on resilient school planning, construction and maintenance.

In addition, the project has been supporting initial policy dialogue, including (i) consultations and meetings with the Ministry of Health on preparedness and response to health emergencies; (ii) technical discussions on strengthening territorial and urban planning and construction standards for disaster resilient infrastructures; (iii) meetings with the Social Protection counterparts on shock-responsive safety net approaches; and (iv) discussions on the methodology to use for the ex-ante social and environmental impact assessments of proposed DRM reforms.



## Burundi



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$815,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$740,000</b>

### Flood and Landslide Preparedness to Improve Community Resilience

#### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$740,000**

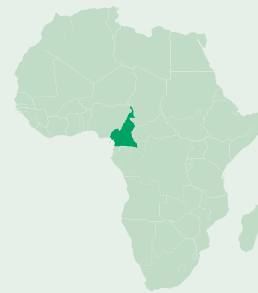
Duration  
**06/2015 – 07/2020**

The project will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in Burundi to flood and landslides, through the development of early warning and early action mechanisms, based on improved weather forecasts and enhanced capacities of local authorities in high-risk communities.

The conflict in Burundi and subsequent changes in project teams resulted in a delay in the commencement of the project and no activities can be reported for FY19, during which the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Burundi and World Bank teams have been working on overcoming administrative hurdles.



# Cameroon



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$475,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$400,000</b>

## Integrating Climate and Disaster Risk Considerations into Development Planning

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$400,000</b>	Duration <b>09/2018 – 07/2020</b>
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Flooding in urban areas of Cameroon. Photo credit: World Bank

Cameroon is exposed to recurrent extreme climate-related events, such as heavy rainfall and droughts, which pose multiple risks to the socio-economic development of the country. Flooding risks are particularly acute in rapidly urbanizing municipalities where about 52 percent of the population lives. Recent population growth has mostly been absorbed by unplanned and precarious settlements with higher exposure to natural hazards. Cities continue growing at a rapid pace, with 8 million new urban dwellers expected by 2030.

In this context, the government of Cameroon is working to integrate climate and disaster risk considerations into development planning under the lead of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development.

This ACP-EU NDRR project helps to enhance institutional capacity to plan for resilient development and thereby to strengthen the capacity of government officials of key ministries and agencies to plan for resilient development. A new guide to integrate climate and disaster risks into development planning has been developed (see link below). Several trainings are planned in order to apply results of the guide into development planning for key sectors including agriculture, transport, energy and urban development. In addition, a workshop was held in June 2019, attended by 25 people, to enhance institutional capacity to plan for resilient development. A key priority of these trainings has been to ensure institutional buy-in from national and local government counterparts, academia, and other partners for resilient development planning.

Through its activities, this project informs the \$160 million World Bank *Cameroon Inclusive and Resilient Cities Development* project which supports the government's efforts to improve urban living conditions and resilience to natural hazards in seven cities across Cameroon, particularly in selected poor and vulnerable neighborhoods.

*The Guide to Integrate Climate and Disaster Risks into Development Planning is available (in French) at: [www.bit.ly/GuideCameroon](http://www.bit.ly/GuideCameroon)*



## Côte d'Ivoire



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception

Total number of projects  
**2**

Total funding amount  
**\$785,000**

Support provided in FY19

Number of projects  
**1**

Total funding amount  
**\$700,000**

### Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, Recovery Framework and Technical Studies for Urban Resilience to Flood Risk in Abidjan

#### ACP-EU NDRR Window 3

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$700,000**

Duration  
**11/2018 – 02/2020**

Following the June 2018 floods in the capital city Abidjan, which caused significant damage to infrastructure and to around 1,140 residential buildings, this project is supporting the government of Côte d'Ivoire in preparing a PDNA and Recovery Framework, as well as its broader efforts to address the recurrent natural hazards.

Activities related to the PDNA have been completed. The report has been validated by the government and is currently in the process of being published. The PDNA provides information on the impact of flooding in the city of Abidjan and supports in-county dialogue on potential priority measures to reduce flood risk in Abidjan. In addition, activities for the preparation of the DRF have started, based on information gathered in the PDNA.

In-depth studies conducted as part of this grant are informing the preparation of the \$315 million World Bank-financed *Urban Resilience and Solid Waste Management Project* which provides investments to reduce flood risk and to improve access to resilient infrastructure, such as drainage systems and waste management. Activities have included (i) reviewing existing data and studies; (ii) assessing hydrological-, flood-, erosion-, and landslide risk; and (iii) further defining measures to reduce and or mitigate risk, in accordance with the DRF.



# Democratic Republic of Congo



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$4,000,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$4,000,000</b>

## Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$3,000,000</b>	Duration <b>08/2016 – 12/2019</b>
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The project works to improve the services provided by the Democratic Republic of Congo’s National Hydrological and Meteorological Service (MettelSat). The project is aligned with the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative.<sup>8</sup> Program activities strengthen the institutional and regulatory capacity of MettelSat, modernize the facilities and infrastructure used for observation and forecasting, and improve the delivery of hydro-met services.

Activities to modernize the facilities and infrastructure of MettelSat continued during FY19, with the finalization of the technical specifications for the new equipment to be provided to MettelSat as well as the start of the works to rehabilitate MettelSat buildings.

In conjunction with these efforts, analytical work is also underway, including the development of a methodology for reinforcing aviation services and cost recovery. In addition, capacity building workshops have been organized to improve the quality management system of MettelSat in terms of norms and procedures for internal control and validation of quality. A first workshop took place in November 2018 which discussed the quality management system from the Agency for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa. A second workshop also took place in November 2018, providing an opportunity to discuss the strategic direction of MettelSat as well as the need for a renovated legal framework for the sector. A third workshop was organized in April 2019 with experts from the organization for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar to discuss the regional approach undertaken as part of this project.

<sup>8</sup> For more information, please see: <https://www.crews-initiative.org/en>



# Democratic Republic of Congo



## Kinshasa Urban Development and Resilience Project

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$1,000,000**

Duration  
**02/2018 – 07/2020**

This project works to enhance the resilient development of Kinshasa by increasing the understanding of hazard risks and enhancing the uptake of risk information in decision-making by the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on key investments. This is specifically focusing on environmental infrastructure to reduce flood, landslide and erosion risk along the N'Djili River in the Kinshasa urban watershed.

The inception phase for the flood and erosion risk assessment in the N'Djili urban watershed of Kinshasa has been undertaken. It provides a detailed description of the risks posed by these hazards and analyzes what could happen in case of floods or erosion. This has helped highlight key issues and challenges regarding disaster risk and also deepen the knowledge and understanding about flood, erosion and landslide risk in the N'Djili urban watershed in the city and Province of Kinshasa. The information gathered in the flood and erosion risk assessment also informs a prioritization of investments and the elaboration of climate and disaster information for the design of climate-proof infrastructures, including bridges, drainage systems, and roads.

The project has also started community mapping activities, including an analysis of exposure risk, on the interaction between erosion and flash flooding, driven by extreme precipitation events. The data and layers collected are available on the following online platform: <https://bit.ly/2pabvLX>

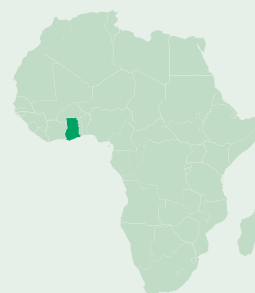
The risk assessments undertaken as part of this project are informing the preparation and implementation of the \$500 million World Bank *Kinshasa Urban Development and Resilience Project*, which supports the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo in improving living conditions in selected poor and vulnerable neighborhoods.



Geological map of the Kinshasa urban watershed  
Source: World Bank



## Ghana



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception

Total number of projects  
**1**

Total funding amount  
**\$550,000**

Support provided in FY19

Number of projects  
**1**

Total funding amount  
**\$550,000**

### Supporting Evidence Based Decision Making for a Clean, Resilient and Inclusive Greater Accra

#### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$550,000**

Duration  
**12/2017 – 02/2020**

Home to 5.3 million people in 2019, the Greater Accra Region accommodates 16.3 percent of Ghana's 2016 total population and is one of the fastest-growing cities in West Africa. This project works to strengthen flood and solid waste management and improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable communities within the Odaw River Basin of the Greater Accra Region. Activities have been implemented under two components which focus on (i) flood management, drainage and solid waste infrastructure development; and (ii) supporting flood affected, vulnerable communities.

Under the first component, technical assistance was provided to improve flood warning and response, as well as flood preparedness through strengthened contingency planning, community awareness campaigns, and improved coordination of flood management actions.

Activities to support flood-affected and vulnerable communities included the selection of three communities to conduct field-based mapping to improve flood resilience planning within low-income high flood risk communities. In addition, a draft study was finalized focusing on flood resilient housing options for high risk, low-income communities, and potential preventative re-settlement for informal settlements within high-risk flood areas.

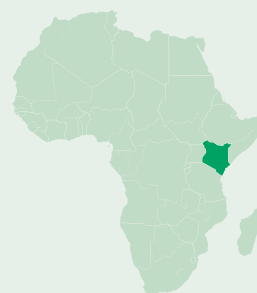
Studies conducted under this project informs the preparation of the \$200 million World Bank *Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development Project*, mentioned above.



Hydrological infrastructure in the Greater Accra Region. Source: World Bank.



# Kenya



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$602,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$400,000</b>

## Fortifying Institutional, Planning and Policy Frameworks to Manage Climate and Disaster Risk

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$400,000</b>	Duration <b>04/2019 – 02/2020</b>
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This project supports the government of Kenya strengthen institutional planning and policy frameworks to manage climate and disaster risks. This is being done by implementing policy reforms to strengthen the country's DRM framework.

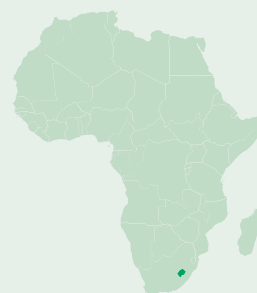
In the few months of implementation in FY19, a firm was selected to undertake a methodology for preparing 8 subnational county-level risk profiles for Kenya, in coordination with the UNDP, the National Drought Management Authority, and the National Disaster Operations Centre.

In addition, the revision of the 2009 National Emergency Response Plan has started, which has entailed the formulation of a Guidance Note shaping the production of local county-level Emergency Response Plans. Furthermore, activities have started to support the advancement of an approved DRM legal framework, by supporting the government to operationalize the new national DRM Policy and to develop a national building code.





# Lesotho



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$1,650,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$450,000</b>

## Strengthening the institutional capacity for planning and preparedness to improve climate and disaster risks management in Lesotho

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

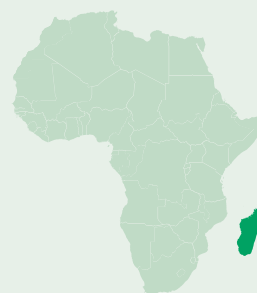
ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$450,000</b>	Duration <b>06/2019 – 06/2020</b>
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This project was launched at the end of FY19 and provides technical assistance to the government of Lesotho to improve selected areas of the government's ability for emergency preparedness and response. Activities focus on contingency planning, financing, and related management and specifically include (i) the development of the Lesotho Meteorological Services Paper and Action Plan; (ii) the development of a multi-hazard contingency plan for better preparedness; (iii) the development of a National Public Health and Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan; and (iv) the improvement of the management and operation of the Disaster Management Fund, managed by the Disaster Management Authority.

The design of this project has been informed by the analytical study funded under a previous ACP-EU NDRR project in Lesotho: The *Climate Risk Analysis & EWS Information Management Systems* project: <https://bit.ly/2wRe59L>



# Madagascar



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$500,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$500,000</b>

## Building Urban Resilience in Greater Antananarivo

### ACP-EU NDRR **Window 2**

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$500,000</b>	Duration <b>11/2018 – 07/2020</b>
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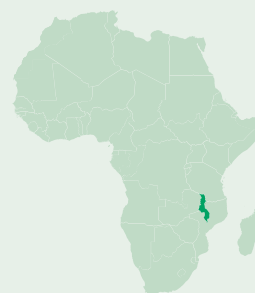
The project works to strengthen climate resilience in the capital city of Madagascar, Antananarivo, and thereby enhance urban living conditions in its poorest and most vulnerable neighborhoods. It helps develop innovative urban development plans that incorporate DRM, and assess the costs, benefits, and implementation considerations for nature-based solutions in Antananarivo.

Activities under this project entail (i) disaster risk informed and innovative urban development plans; (ii) green solutions for resilient urban development; and (iii) community-based solid waste management. Field visits were conducted in the focus areas of the project in order to prioritize and align the activities. Technical meetings were held with development partners to share data and information to make sure activities are aligned with other ongoing initiatives in the city. In addition, two workshops were organized in February and June 2019 on nature-based solutions for urban flood management and disaster-risk informed urban planning respectively. These workshops provided opportunities for sharing international best practices, as well as discussions on options and entry points for Greater Antananarivo. These workshops included a total of 40 participants, of which 15 were women, including from central and local authorities as well as civil society organization and partners.

The above-mentioned activities inform the \$75 million World Bank *Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project (PRODUIR)*, which will support investments to improve infrastructure for drainage and flood protection in Madagascar.



# Malawi



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$770,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$400,000</b>

## Strengthening Technical and Institutional Capacity to Manage Climate and Disaster Risks

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$400,000**

Duration  
**01/2019 – 07/2020**

In 2015, the government of Malawi undertook a PDNA and developed a Recovery Framework with financial support from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, following a period of intense rainfall. This project is informed by the institutional and policy needs identified in 2015 and supports key policy reforms for addressing these needs.

One of the recommendations of the PDNA was to better align key DRR policies in Malawi. This project therefore supports the formulation and validation of a new DRM bill, which was approved by Cabinet in May 2019. Prior to this, the project supported the development of operational guidelines, which clarified the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders.

In addition, the project seeks to strengthen Malawi's sectoral policies by enabling a technical review of several sectoral policies including transport, education or urban development. It has supported government efforts to institutionalize a comprehensive approach of DRM in Malawi by promoting climate change and DRM as priorities in the national agenda. Furthermore, an assessment of the national building regulatory framework, including on building and land-use regulations, and other enabling legislation and local compliance mechanisms was conducted in order to facilitate the construction of safe and resilient buildings in the country.



# Mali



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$400,000</b>
	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$400,000</b>

## Mali Rapid Assessment and Disaster Recovery Framework

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 3

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$230,000</b>	Duration <b>06/2019 – 06/2020</b>
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On 16 May 2019, a sudden torrential downpour in Bamako lasted several hours and created flash floods which affected several parts of the capital city. In coordination with the government of Mali, the United Nations and the EU, this project is conducting a rapid damage assessment and a DRF.

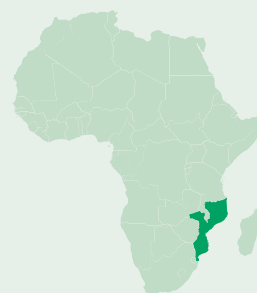
As this project was launched at the end of FY19, activities to undertake the rapid assessment just started and plan to cover several sectors, including housing, water and sanitation, transport, education, health, and DRR. The rapid assessment will also include a household survey to capture the social and human impact of the disaster in the affected areas. Activities related to the DRF also include drone mapping which will allow for a better understanding of the recovery and reconstruction needs.



Affected neighborhoods in Bamako following the May 2019 floods  
Photo credit: World Bank



## Mozambique



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>3</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$1,180,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$500,000</b>

### Mali Rapid Assessment and Disaster Recovery Framework

#### ACP-EU NDRR **Window 2**

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$500,000</b>	Duration <b>02/2019 – 07/2020</b>
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The government of Mozambique approved in October 2017 the ambitious National DRM Master Plan 2017-2030, which is now the guiding instrument for DRM interventions in Mozambique. In this context, this project is supporting the government through analytics and policy dialogue. Advisory work is being conducted, which will contribute to mainstreaming disaster and climate resilience in key sectors such as transport and health infrastructure, through the review of existing legislative norms and the development of improved legislative guidelines. Project activities also include an assessment of the early warning system in Mozambique.

In addition, this project was approved one month before TC Idai made landfall in Mozambique. This grant has therefore supported a chapter of the PDNA focusing on DRM in Mozambique (<https://bit.ly/35s2369>).

Analytical work as part of this project supports investments made under the \$75 million World Bank *Mozambique Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Program*<sup>9</sup>. It works to strengthen government capacity and systems, including the operationalization and capitalization of the newly established disaster fund, strengthening of early warning capacity, and increasing the resilience of public buildings.

<sup>9</sup> This Program-for-Results was also prepared with support from the EU-funded Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative as well as the Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF).



## Republic of the Congo



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$300,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$300,000</b>

### Integrating Urban Resilience into Poor Neighbourhood Upgrading Activities in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire

#### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

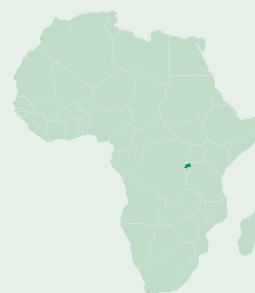
ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$300,000</b>	Duration <b>12/2017 – 12/2019</b>
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The project works to build capacities and develop tools for central and local governments to be better prepared to disaster risks. It complements the \$80 million World Bank *Urban Development and Poor Neighborhood Upgrading Project (DURQuaP)* which will improve access to infrastructure and basic services for people living in selected unplanned settlements in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire and strengthen governmental and municipal capacity for urban upgrading.

The project is described in greater detail in an In-Focus feature on page 21.



## Rwanda



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$1,102,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$450,000</b>

### Building Resilience to Flood Hazards in Northwest Rwanda through Improved National and Local Capacity

#### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$450,000**

Duration  
**10/2017 – 07/2020**

The project is developing an operational flood early warning system for the Sebeya River Basin in North-West Rwanda, an area which has historically witnessed deadly floods. This system will be embedded in a new national early warning platform, which can be extended to provide early warnings of hydrometeorological hazards across the country by adding further components and models.

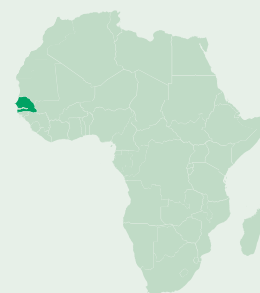
At the start of the project, an inception report was produced, data was collected, detailed topographic surveys were conducted, and platform software was installed. Subsequently, sophisticated models have enabled operational flood forecasts, which use new hydrometeorological monitoring stations purchased by the project, as well as improved radar-rainfall observations and advanced precipitation forecasts. The newly established flood early warning system provides warnings through a new smart-phone app and other communication channels.

By analyzing flood hazard maps, disaster-prone communities and sectors were identified. In these areas, support is being provided for the improvement of national and local development plans and for the design and implementation of flood mitigation measures. In addition, training was provided to strengthen the capacity of local communities and national agencies to respond to emergencies.

This project is aligned with the \$5.49 million World Bank *Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation* Project which works to promote flood risk reduction through land restoration activities.



# Senegal



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception

Total number of projects  
**1**

Total funding amount  
**\$400,000**

Support provided in FY19

Number of projects  
**1**

Total funding amount  
**\$400,000**

## Strengthening Urban and Coastal Resilience in Saint-Louis

### ACP-EU NDRR **Window 2**

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$400,000**

Duration  
**02/2019 – 07/2020**

The historic city of Saint-Louis, which is registered as a World Heritage Site, is located on the northwest coast of Senegal and experiences flooding and erosion challenges. The government of Senegal has embarked on several initiatives to reduce the vulnerability of populations to climate hazards and to strengthen urban and coastal resilience. This project is supporting the government by facilitating evidence-based decision-making for improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable communities and strengthening coastal zone management and urban planning in the city of Saint-Louis.

In FY19, activities entailed the review of technical inputs, including on nature-based solutions, to the inception reports of the complex hydrodynamic and sediment transport model study of the Saint Louis delta, as well as for the design of a coastal risk management solution to protect the Langue de Barbarie shoreline. In addition, urban planning and urban policy reform studies have been developed to facilitate evidence-based decision-making.

All studies being implemented under the project are designed to contribute towards the development of an overall urban resilience plan for the agglomeration of Saint-Louis. Furthermore, this project supports ongoing World Bank projects including the \$30 million *Saint Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project* and the \$35 million *Stormwater Management and Climate Change Adaptation Project*.



Coastal erosion near the city of Saint Louis, Senegal. Photo credit: World Bank





# Seychelles



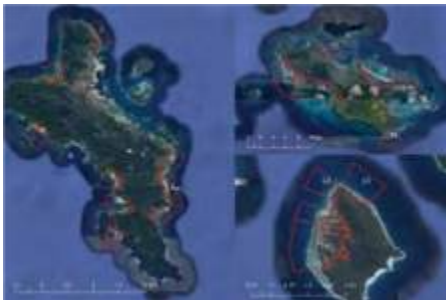
Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>3</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$350,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$200,000</b>

## Strengthening Emergency Response Management and Climate Resilience

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$200,000**

Duration  
**03/2019– 07/2020**



Seychelles Coastal Management Plan  
Photo credit: World Bank

Following TC Felleng which hit the Seychelles in 2013, the World Bank has been supporting the government in its efforts to further strengthen DRM and climate resilience in the country. In this context, this project was launched to strengthen the overall framework related to disaster risk and climate resilience in the Seychelles.

This is done by first strengthening DRM within the government institutions, notably by enhancing the Seychelles' Emergency Preparedness and Response System through the development of a National Integrated Emergency Management Plan, and a review of the District Contingency Plans of five

prioritized districts. The project supported the formulation of the National Integrated Emergency Management Plan – validated in June 2019 - which outlines the country's general approach to emergency preparedness and response.

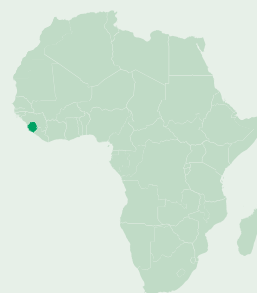
Secondly, the project is integrating DRR into development planning and decision-making with the collection and use of geospatial risk data and on the application of the Coastal Management Plan 2019- 2024<sup>10</sup> which was presented to the President and the Cabinet in June 2019. The Plan outlines priority interventions in coastal infrastructure, ecosystem restoration and land planning to tackle erosion issues and secure a resilient coastline. The total investment amount for the 5-year period is estimated at \$15 million, which includes \$2.6 million for capacity development. The President and members of Cabinet confirmed the urgency of strategic coastal management and officially endorsed the Plan.

The Seychelles Coastal Management Plan is accessible here: <https://bit.ly/36blfWX>

<sup>10</sup> The Seychelles Coastal Management Plan was developed with support from the ADRF Initiative.



# Sierra Leone



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception

Total number of projects  
**3**

Total funding amount  
**\$1,550,000**

Support provided in FY19

Number of projects  
**3**

Total funding amount  
**\$1,550,000**

## Supporting Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$700,000**

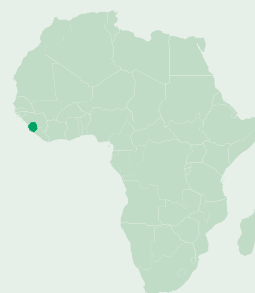
Duration  
**10/2012 – 10/2018**

This project was finalized in October 2018 and contributed to the integration of DRR and CCA in development strategies in Sierra Leone. The project built the capacity of targeted communities to implement community-based DRM and provided technical assistance to district and national institutions to integrate DRR and CCA in development planning.

In FY19, activities were focused on participatory urban risk assessment and DRR capacity building. Specifically, a city-level risk assessment was developed for three cities (Freetown, Makeni and Bo) using globally and locally available datasets. The risk assessment provided a comprehensive risk analysis, a description of various hazards, as well as a mapping of risks and vulnerabilities for the covered area. The study also identified priority needs in term of DRR, in addition to priority investments and feasibility studies for key hazards including floods and coastal erosion. The risk analysis and mapping methodology was based on geographical evidence, historical data, knowledge from the communities involved, and projections of future hazards. It likewise assessed the complete range of vulnerabilities to multiple natural hazard events, which informed coping and adaptive strategies for communities at risk.



# Sierra Leone



## Post-Mudslides and Floods Needs Assessment and Recovery

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 3

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$400,000**

Duration  
**10/2017 – 09/2018**



Damage in Freetown following the landslides and flooding in August 2017. Source: World Bank

In August 2017, Freetown experienced one of its most severe disasters to date caused by landslides and flooding. About 6,000 people were affected, of which 1,141 have been declared dead or missing. In response to this event, a rapid DaLA of the landslides and floods in the Western area was undertaken by the government of Sierra Leone, with support from the ACP-EU NDRR Program.

Another request from the government arose to support to undertake a post-mudslides and floods rapid DaLA, and to develop a floods recovery framework. The assessment established that the total economic value of the effects of landslides and floods was \$31,65 million, with the housing, social protection, and health sectors most affected. The assessment informed a recovery framework, helping the government to define and align recovery priorities, and establishing a sequenced and prioritized framework of recovery interventions, which has since informed investment support by external partners.

The DaLA is available at: <https://bit.ly/2Pq4660>

## Informing Resilient Recovery Policy, Planning and Investments in Freetown

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 3

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$450,000**

Duration  
**10/2018 – 02/2020**

Following the August 2017 landslides and flooding in the capital city Freetown and the ACP-EU NDRR Program support to undertake a rapid damage and loss assessment, the government has requested further support for the implementation of its Resilient Recovery and Preparedness Program.

The project is therefore supporting the Government of Sierra Leone to conduct a capacity needs assessment to strengthen its emergency preparedness and response capabilities. Activities work to strengthen the country's institutional and policy framework for effective DRM. Specifically, technical assistance has informed the design of a new Disaster Management Agency which is currently in the process of government review.

In addition, the rapid damage and loss assessment has highlighted poorly planned construction in high-risk areas as one of the main causes of loss and life. A diagnostic report of the current state of construction permitting and land registration systems has been drafted and will provide recommendations on the integration of DRM in these processes once validated.



# Uganda



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$950,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$950,000</b>

## Risk Assessment and Resilience Action Plan

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$950,000</b>	Duration <b>04/2015 – 07/2020</b>
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The project works to improve the understanding of national disaster risks in Uganda, to improve community resilience, to mainstream multi-sectoral DRR and CCA considerations at the community level, to provide targeted DRM support to Kampala city, and to measure progress towards building resilience.

In August 2018, a training on risk-informed land use planning took place. A flood risk assessment for the Kasese District was carried out by technical experts from the Makerere University, whose capacity was enhanced during the process. The latter assessment identified possible risk mitigation and community resilience measures, which were later assessed further in an environmental and social impact assessment.

Furthermore, support is being provided to the Office of the Prime Minister for the preparation and review of the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Bill. Support is also being provided to Kampala City, amongst others for the development of a DRM and Resilience Strategy for Kampala. Together with the World Bank, the Kampala Capital City Authority presented advances in the development of the Disaster and Climate Resilience Strategy in April 2019, which works to support Kampala’s ability to (i) avoid the creation of new risks, (ii) manage and reduce existing risks, and (iii) respond effectively and efficiently to disasters.

With the consolidated high-resolution flood hazard maps produced under this project, as well as a framework for flood risk modelling delivered during a flood modelling and early warning system working group meeting in February 2019, Kampala officials have enhanced their understanding and application of flood forecasting and early warning options, and have begun to integrate options for risk-sensitive land-use planning.

This project also provided support to the city of Kampala to form its Emergency and Preparedness Response Planning Working Group to ensure (i) unified interagency coordination; (ii) standardized documentation for planning and data sharing; and (iii) public awareness and communication protocols.



Highlands of Uganda  
Source: iStock

# Caribbean

Below, brief descriptions can be found of the 14 projects that were active in the Caribbean in FY19. The descriptions of projects that were closed before FY19 can be found at [www.drrinacp.org](http://www.drrinacp.org)



# Caribbean Regional Projects



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>6</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$3,130,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$1,100,000</b>

## Caribbean Risk Information Program II

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 1

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$600,000</b>	Duration <b>11/2018 – 06/2020</b>
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In order to efficiently mainstream DRM into development, knowledge and data on hazard and risk assessments need to be easily accessible and used. Developed under a previous ACP-EU NDRR project, the CHaRIM was developed to provide a tailored methodological framework that governments can consult during the procurement of services that need to consider landslide and flood risk (<https://bit.ly/2Ptxbok>).

This follow-up project builds on the previous ACP-EU NDRR project to develop a regional spatial data platform (Geo-CRIS) to ensure Caribbean countries have access to data on DRM. Geo-CRIS will integrate the CHaRIM GeoNode and the Caribbean Risk Information System, and as such serve as a “one-stop-shop” for gathering and sharing information and data on DRM.

In FY19, a good practice guide was developed to help develop ToRs for the collection of national soil surveys in Caribbean islands as well as for a hierarchical approach for house reconstruction in Dominica. The project also plans to strengthen capacities of government officials in the Caribbean to design and guide hazard and risk assessments, and to use the resulting information for decision-making.

## Understanding Risk Caribbean Conference

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 1

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$500,000</b>	Duration <b>02/2019 – 03/2020</b>
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This project supported the organization of the UR Caribbean conference which took place from 27 May to 1 June 2019 in Barbados. The UR Caribbean Conference advanced knowledge sharing and collaboration about disaster risk identification. The conference convened 24 technical sessions and 15 workshops and trainings, with a focus on highlighting relevant and innovative projects and initiatives in the Caribbean which can help countries use risk information to make informed decisions.

More information can be found in the Capacity Building section on page 34.



# Antigua and Barbuda



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$250,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$250,000</b>

## Hurricane Irma Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and Recovery Framework

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 3

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$250,000</b>	Duration <b>10/2017 – 01/2019</b>
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In September 2017, Hurricane Irma, the most powerful category 5 Hurricane recorded in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean, struck Antigua and Barbuda, generating winds in excess of 180 miles per hour or 290 kilometers per hour.

Following an official government request for post-disaster assistance, this project supported the government of Antigua and Barbuda in developing a PDNA, jointly undertaken with CDEMA, the EU, UNDP, the World Bank and GFDRR. The PDNA established the damages, losses and needs resulting from Hurricane Irma, and provided input for a recovery strategy that is representative of the needs and priorities of the affected communities. It estimated losses and damages to amount to \$155 million and recovery and reconstruction needs to \$222 million.

Following the completion of the PDNA report, the project also supported the government in its recovery planning and programming for funding reconstruction. Resources mobilized from financial institutions and development partners included \$5.9 million from the EU for the reconstruction of 150 houses in Barbuda.

The executive summary of the PDNA is available at: <https://bit.ly/2RJ4fCw>





# Dominica



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>4</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$1,810,097</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$950,000</b>

## Hurricane Maria Post Disaster Assessment and Support to Recovery Planning

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 3

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$250,000</b>	Duration <b>10/2017 – 10/2018</b>
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On 18 September 2017, Hurricane Maria made landfall on Dominica as a category 5 storm, with winds exceeding 277 kilometres per hour.

Following an official government request for post-disaster assistance, this project supported the government of Dominica in developing a PDNA, jointly undertaken by, the EU, UNDP, and the World Bank/GFDRR, in close collaboration with CDEMA and the Caribbean Development Bank.

The PDNA estimated the total damages in Dominica at \$930.9 million, and losses at \$380.2 million. The PDNA informed the overall recovery action plan and strategy in Dominica and results were presented at a CARICOM-UN High Level Pledging Conference in New York City in November 2017, helping mobilize support and pledges to support Caribbean countries with their reconstruction and resilience building efforts.

This project leveraged three World Bank projects: the \$25 million *Emergency Agricultural Livelihoods and Climate Resilience Project* to support climate-smart production, \$31 million additional financing for the *Dominica Vulnerability Reduction* project and the \$40 million *Dominica Housing Recovery* project.

The PDNA is available at: <https://bit.ly/2JzNdlx>

The project is described in greater detail in an In-Focus feature on page 25.



Destruction following TC Maria in Dominica in September 2017. Source: World Bank



# Dominica



## Enhancing Resilient Reconstruction

### ACP-EU NDRR **Window 3**

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$700,000**

Duration  
**06/2018 – 07/2020**

Following Hurricane Maria that hit Dominica in September 2017, the government of Dominica initiated several large-scale housing reconstruction programs. This ACP-EU NDRR project supports the critical early implementation stage of one of them, namely the \$40 million World Bank-financed Housing Recovery Project which seeks to improve the application and uptake of resilient building practices and build-back-better considerations in the housing sector in Dominica.

The ACP-EU NDRR project specifically works to enhance the maintenance of a management information system that supports both the housing recovery program and the physical planning progress. This is done through training staff of the Ministry of Housing. The project develops transparent beneficiary identification and selection for the \$40 million World Bank *Housing Recovery Project*. In addition, this project will provide resilient reconstruction guidance through hands-on training to local building contractors and artisans and to government staff in technical assistance centers, which are being set-up.

A Results in Resilience story about this project is available here: [www.bit.ly/RiRDominica](http://www.bit.ly/RiRDominica)



Destruction following TC Maria in Dominica in September 2017.  
Source: World Bank



# Dominican Republic



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>4</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$1,860,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$800,000</b>

## Building physical and fiscal resilience of the Dominican Republic to ensure shared prosperity

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$800,000**

Duration  
**12/2016 – 05/2020**



Dominican Republic Spatial Data Infrastructure workshop in February 2019  
Source: World Bank

This project works to improve the capacity of the government of the Dominican Republic to build physical and fiscal resilience to disasters by (i) promoting DRR policies in key sectors and enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Finance for disaster risk financing; and (ii) promoting the development of DRM policies that will contribute to shared prosperity.

Specifically, this project has enabled the development of the *Sistema Integral de Recopilación y Evaluación de Daños* (SIREDA), a mobile and web application developed in partnership with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development and various line ministries. SIREDA will allow the government to assess post-disaster economic losses on public assets in very short timeframe after a disaster.

This project is also supporting the National Geographic Institute in setting up the national spatial data infrastructure to provide and promote the use of geospatial information for territorial development and DRM. As part of these efforts, three workshops have been held in FY19: (i) in February 2019 the first workshop launched the spatial data infrastructure with the participation of the Minister of Economy, Planning and Development; (ii) in May 2019, the second workshop created an inter-institutional coordination committee and defined a competency framework for the generation of geographic information for the different public institutions in the Dominican Republic; and (iii) in June 2019, the third workshop presented a draft geographical metadata profile proposal for the spatial data infrastructure of the Dominican Republic.

Finally, an analysis has been started to inform the government on how to better protect the poorest populations living in hazard-prone areas through DRM and climate resilience interventions. It is expected to improve the targeting of recovery financing for better targeted poverty reduction impacts using a Survey of Well-being via Instant and Frequent Tracking, which is currently being prepared.



# Dominican Republic



## Building physical and fiscal resilience of the Dominican Republic to ensure shared prosperity

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$100,000**

Duration  
**04/2017 – 12/2019**

The objective of this project is to generate household level data using the rapid poverty assessment tool entitled "Survey of Well-being via Instant and Frequent Tracking" to improve targeting of DRM policies and investments towards promoting shared prosperity in the Dominican Republic. A dataset on exposure and vulnerability to floods and relationship with poverty has been generated and a report drafted to outline the results of the data analysis.

This study is supporting activities of another ACP-EU NDRR project in the Dominican Republic titled *Building physical and fiscal resilience of the Dominican Republic to ensure shared prosperity*, also outlined in this report.



# Haiti



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>3</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$1,490,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$700,000</b>

## Building Disaster and Climate Resilience

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$500,000</b>	Duration <b>08/2018 – 01/2020</b>
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The project supports the government of Haiti with analytical tools and capacity building to strengthen its disaster preparedness and response capacity, and to improve the understanding and contingency planning activities in sectors that are essential for disaster preparedness and emergency response, including education, health, and transport. The project builds on activities conducted under another ACP-EU NDRR project titled *Haiti: DRM Mainstreaming and Capacity Building Program* (<https://bit.ly/31XyEPc>).

In FY19, the project has strengthened hydro-meteorological data management and services by supporting a preliminary needs assessment for the development of a local flood risk model that is feeding into community-level EWS. Furthermore, a methodology was developed to prioritize risk reduction investments for critical infrastructure and targeted sectors. To enhance emergency preparedness, the project has used this flood risk model and methodology to prioritize locations with shelter investment needs. In addition, the project conducted a behavioral diagnostic, to develop a better understanding of the structural and behavioral barriers that limit people’s ability to evacuate to safe locations during hurricanes.

Support has also been provided to enhance the transparency and efficiency of post-disaster expenditures by developing operating rules for the national emergency fund. This set of activities informed the preparation of the \$35 million World Bank *Strengthening DRM and Climate Resilience in Haiti* project and the \$42 million *Haiti Development Policy Financing with Cat-DDO*.



# Haiti



## Building Disaster and Climate Resilience

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$200,000**

Duration  
**08/2019 – 02/2020**

Cap-Haïtien is the second largest city in Haiti, with over 270,000 inhabitants and an annual growth rate of more than five percent. The agglomeration is extremely exposed to natural hazards, including floods, hurricanes, earthquakes and tsunamis. Most notably, it suffers from recurrent floods causing loss of human lives and heavy damages to infrastructure and residential dwellings.

This project supports the government of Haiti in the integration of critical aspects of DRM into municipal development and urban resilience activities in Cap-Haïtien. These efforts are strengthening the technical capacity of the Ministry of Public Works in planning and conducting flood risk reduction measures in Cap-Haïtien, notably large hydraulic engineering works and non-structural risk reduction measures in urban watersheds, including green infrastructure initiatives.

Five new data layers of hazard maps have been created and have been paired with consultations with local stakeholders to develop a selection criterion for neighborhood investments. Three potential areas have been identified and agreement was reached to start activities in two of them. This was agreed during a workshop with authorities and community members held in June 2019 at the municipality of Cap-Haïtien, which was attended by 30 people, including 10 women.

In addition, a modelling exercise taking into account flood risks has been conducted to assess how to make roads more resilient to floods, and to identify potential impacts of flooding through the incorporation of different scenarios.



Map of Cap-Haïtien and identification of areas of activities.  
Source: World Bank



# Jamaica



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception

Total number of projects  
**2**

Total funding amount  
**\$1,130,000**

Support provided in FY19

Number of projects  
**1**

Total funding amount  
**\$860,000**

## Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Climate Resilience in the Development Planning Process

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$860,000**

Duration  
**01/2015 – 02/2020**



Jamaica Guidelines for Coastal Protection and Beach Restoration. Source: World Bank

The project works to strengthen Jamaica's DRM framework by (i) mainstreaming DRM in policy development; (ii) improving the application of disaster risk analysis in selected sectors; and (iii) strengthening institutional capacity for disaster vulnerability reduction.

The project is supporting Jamaica's Ministry of Transport in conducting an analysis of the impact of floods and hazards on the road network and transport infrastructure of Jamaica. Guidelines for coastal protection and beach restoration have been finalized (see link below), which incorporate the use of nature-based infrastructure, hard-infrastructure and non-structural solutions.

In addition, a final draft version of the National Strategy for Resettlement regarding natural disasters was completed, under the lead of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation. Lastly, the project facilitated an analysis of the gaps in the capacity of emergency management first responders, and the final draft was handed over to the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response. This analysis could feed into a future training plan for emergency preparedness and management.

Activities under this project informed to the \$30 million World Bank *Jamaica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project*.

The Guidelines for Coastal Protection and Beach Restoration are available at: <https://bit.ly/2QW0qsk>



## Saint Lucia



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>5</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$2,265,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$1,650,000</b>

### Measuring the Impact of Disaster Events on Poverty and Social Vulnerability

#### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$350,000</b>	Duration <b>03/2017 – 02/2020</b>
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This project provides an analysis of the impact of natural disasters on social vulnerability in Saint Lucia, which in turn informs DRM strategies and policies that better target the poor and socially vulnerable in a comprehensive DRM program. Based on these analyses, recommendations are being made for DRM and social protection policies.

An analysis of existing data on poverty and DRM has been undertaken and statistical analyses are being conducted to see if there is a potential for analyzing the relationship between exposure and poverty. The final analysis is expected by September 2019 and final report by December 2019.

In addition, a survey tool is being designed to enhance the available data around poverty and DRM in the country. This work will increase the understanding of the impacts of disasters on social wellbeing through the integration of a disaster shocks module into the living standards measurement study survey and the development of a social vulnerability index.

Furthermore, this project involves engagement with small farmers to build climate resilience. This is being undertaken as part of the Climate Adaptation Financing Facility, implemented through the Saint Lucia Development Bank, which is a concessional lender that provides low interest funding to homes and small businesses to increase resilience to disaster and climate change impacts. It was observed that many small farmers, who often are vulnerable to climatic events, show interest in building their climate resilience through accessing this lending, but are not able to develop an application to meet the Climate Adaptation Financing Facility's requirements. The ACP-EU NDRR project is providing technical expertise to work with farmers to support them in preparing their applications, as well as in working with the Saint Lucia Development Bank in packaging products that would be beneficial to these farmers.





## Saint Lucia



### Measurable Reduction of Disaster Risk Specific to Public Infrastructure

#### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$1,300,000**

Duration  
**02/2016 – 06/2019**

The project was launched in February 2016 and initially focused on supporting the government of Saint Lucia better understand the disaster risks affecting public infrastructure, as well as facilitate the monitoring of risk levels over time. Results achieved were, among others, the organization of a workshop on landslide risk assessments to key national geotechnical engineers, the finalization of a comprehensive earthquake risk analysis, and the completion of a review of drainage infrastructure.

Following meetings with the government of Saint Lucia, the duration of the project was extended, and the scope of the project adjusted to address key national priorities: enhancing the resilience of the housing sector; strengthening critical infrastructure; fostering knowledge sharing around urban development; improving water resources; and strengthening resilient social protection systems.

Under this new focus, the project has provided financial support toward the development of a housing inventory for buildings in the cities of Castries, Dennery and Gros Islet, which will be used to assess the climate resilience of buildings and roofs. In terms of strengthening critical infrastructure, technical inputs have been provided to the rehabilitation of education facilities, emergency shelters and improvements to transport infrastructure. The project also supported data collection and institutional strengthening initiatives, particularly with the Department of Physical Planning, the National Emergency Management Office and the country's meteorological office.

The project furthermore finalized a technical report on the ability of the existing safety net tool to identify poor households and potential beneficiaries for social programs. Based on this report, a revised version of the safety net tool was developed to better meet current needs. Policy recommendations were provided, and a total of 30 government officials received training in August and October 2018 on the revised safety net tool.

The World Bank is also working with the Water Resource Management Agency on revising the water policy. Numerous consultations were conducted with the Water Resource Management Agency on a draft policy, informed by the relevant analytics, which will be completed by February 2020.

In terms of capacity building, the project funded the participation of 1 government official from Saint Lucia to the XXVII General Assembly of Ministers and High-Level Authorities in Housing and Urban Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI). It also supported the participation of 9 key government officials at the UR Caribbean conference to share lessons learned about the activities ongoing in Saint Lucia as well as to learn from other countries.



# Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$799,594</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$750,000</b>

## Urban Transformation and Resilience for Inclusive Economic Growth

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$750,000</b>	Duration <b>10/2018 – 07/2020</b>
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This project is supporting the government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in reviewing and strengthening its policies and legal frameworks around land-use planning, urban development, housing and DRM.

The project is described in greater detail in an In-Focus feature on page 26.



## Suriname



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$850,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$500,000</b>

### Paramaribo Climate Resilience and Flood Management Technical Assistance

#### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$500,000**

Duration  
**02/2018 – 07/2020**

This project supports the government of Suriname's efforts in initiating and implementing a new investment in flood mitigation along the Saramacca Canal. It builds on the findings and recommendations of a previous ACP-EU NDRR project titled *Greater Paramaribo Flood Risk Management Program*, which assessed flood risk in the Greater Paramaribo Area and identified, through the Paramaribo Strategic Flood Risk Assessment study, the Saramacca Canal as one of the geographic priorities for flood mitigation. Analyses developed under this project supported the design of the \$35 million World Bank *Saramacca Canal System Rehabilitation Project*, which invests in reducing flood risk for the people and assets in the greater Paramaribo area and improving the operation of the Saramacca Canal System.

In FY19, a sensitivity analysis of the previous technical study, financed by the ACP-EU NDRR Program, was conducted by modelling the available digital elevation. This sensitivity analysis allowed the government to optimize resources for more effective flood mitigation measures. In addition, the project supported the government in assessing the environment and social impact of the intervention and engaged citizens with two separate consultations and a public hearing in the project areas. The citizens positively received the initiative and the potential new investment and welcomed the opportunity to continue to be engaged during the lifespan of the World Bank-funded project.

Furthermore, a hydraulic modelling for the Saramacca Canal drainage network was undertaken which has improved the initial overall strategic flood risk assessment delivered under the previous ACP-EU NDRR project in Suriname. Next steps will build on the hydraulic modelling and support trainings in hydraulic modelling and civil engineering to improve understanding of flood issues and the understanding of urban development impact, targeting government officials.

# Pacific

Below, brief descriptions can be found of the 12 projects that were active in the Pacific in FY19. The descriptions of projects that were closed before FY19 can be found at [www.drrinacp.org](http://www.drrinacp.org)



# Pacific Regional Projects



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>4</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$3,760,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>3</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$2,460,000</b>

## Programmatic Technical Assistance - Building Climate and Disaster Resilience

ACP-EU NDRR <b>Window 1</b>	
ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$1,000,000</b>	Duration <b>10/2014 – 07/2020</b>

This project is active in several Pacific Island States: The Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. The tools and methodologies developed through the project contribute to the larger World Bank-funded Pacific Resilience Program, which supports investments in infrastructure.

The project works to increase the capacity of these Pacific Island States to mainstream DRM and CCA in the design of infrastructure investments. To this end, two knowledge notes were finalized, respectively titled *Supporting Road Network Vulnerability Assessments in Pacific Island Countries*, and *Urban Flood Risk Management in the Pacific* (see links below). In Fiji, a risk assessment of the health and education sector was conducted, and a background note on mainstreaming DRM in human settlements was developed. In Samoa, a road vulnerability assessment was developed, which informed the \$17 million World Bank-financed *Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road* project. In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, a rapid assessment of coastal hazards and disaster risk was developed, helping to increase the government’s understanding of climate and disaster risks. In Vanuatu, support was provided to integrate resilience and “build back better” considerations in the DRF the government recently developed. In addition, rapid assessments of school buildings were completed in Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

The project undertook a needs assessment for providing multi-hazard early warning services, and developed an investment plan for the strengthening of early warning services in these Pacific Island States. The proposals of the investment plans feed into the World-Bank funded *Pacific Resilience Program in Samoa* (\$9.25 million) and Tonga (\$11.46 million).

The Knowledge Note on Road Network Vulnerability Assessments is available at: <https://bit.ly/2Ur4frV>

The Knowledge Note on Urban Flood Risk Management is available at: <https://www.gfdrr.org/urbanfloodriskmgmt-pacific>

# Pacific Regional Projects



## Republic of the Marshall Islands and Federal States of Micronesia: Community Vulnerability Mapping

ACP-EU NDRR **Window 1**

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$720,000**

Duration  
**02/2017 – 07/2020**

This project, managed by the IOM, enhances the resilience of selected communities to disaster risk in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and Micronesia, and assists them in adapting to climate change.

IOM raised awareness about the project with the leaders of the Ebeye island in RMI to facilitate joint decision-making about the initiative. Hazard, vulnerability and capacity mapping and EWS assessments took place in Bouji, RMI, and are being conducted for in 9 other communities in RMI. They encompass sessions that, among others, help increase community members' awareness of disaster risk, and lead to the development of hazard-risk maps and community-investment plans for increased resilience. In addition, technical data collection and consultations have begun to facilitate the design of an effective regional and national EWS, as well as an evaluation of public buildings such as schools and infrastructure.

IOM also carried out community awareness raising around climate change and hazard risk. School emergency management drills were organized in partnership with the public-school system, involving over 850 students. Furthermore, 9 communities have begun hazard, vulnerability and capacity mapping activities combined with early warning system exercises.



School emergency drill in the Republic of Marshall Islands  
Source: IOM

# Pacific Regional Projects



## Utilizing Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for Disaster Assessments in the Pacific Islands

### ACP-EU NDRR **Window 1**

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$740,000**

Duration  
**01/2017 – 07/2020**

The project develops the capacity and readiness of Fiji and Tonga to deploy UAVs for disaster and climate risk assessments, and to rapidly identify damage to the physical environment in post-disaster situations.

In FY19, a document was developed outlining best practices on the use of UAVs, and a roadmap was drafted to guide the deployment of UAVs to generate high-resolution images. These documents can be used by the governments of Fiji and Tonga and replicated in other contexts.

The project is also helping raise awareness with the Tonga Civil Aviation Authority that the regulatory environment surrounding the use of UAVs in the Pacific needs to be strengthened. The interest generated through the field testing has led to the request for training of government staff. With the capacity building, it is expected that the countries will start to build their own capacities to run UAV testing and develop their own datasets. The activities have also led to an interest in developing a standard operational procedure for drone data collection following natural disasters in Tonga. The project will facilitate a workshop as part of activities in FY20.

These activities fed another ACP-EU NDRR project, the *Rapid Damage Assessment and Recovery following TC Gita*, which, in February 2018, used UAVs to assess the damage that cyclone Gita had caused to Tonga. Comparing the images before and after the disaster informed the development of a Recovery Framework for Tonga and enabled the creation of a post-disaster baseline map that could be incrementally updated through the recovery and reconstruction phases.

- The UAV images of Tonga are available at:  
[https://map.openaerialmap.org/#/-175.05615234375,-21.289374355860424,6/square/20002233?\\_k=3zs1ap](https://map.openaerialmap.org/#/-175.05615234375,-21.289374355860424,6/square/20002233?_k=3zs1ap)
- A Results in Resilience feature story is available at:  
<https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/UAV4Resilience.pdf>



**Fiji**



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception

Total number of projects  
**4**

Total funding amount  
**\$870,000**

Support provided in FY19

Number of projects  
**1**

Total funding amount  
**\$100,000**

## Enhancing capacity for improving design and construction of single-story houses and schools for climate and disaster risk

ACP-EU NDRR **Window 2**

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$100,000**

Duration  
**05/2019 – 07/2020**

Fiji was hit by category 5 TC Winston in February 2016, the strongest cyclone in recorded history. The total estimated damage was over \$700 million (FJD 1,517 million), approximately 20 percent of Fiji's 2014 GDP, with the housing sector damage estimated to be \$350 million (FJD 752 million), or approximately half of the total damage.

This project was launched at the end of FY19 to enhance the capacity for the government to improve the design and construction of single-story houses and schools for climate and disaster risk in Fiji. The project specifically provides technical assistance to the relevant Ministries and institutions in Fiji to help prepare guidelines for the implementation of its current National Building Code for new single-story residential houses and single-story schools located in rural areas. Project activities support are aligned with the \$63 million World Bank *Second Fiscal Sustainability and Climate Resilience Development Policy Operation* in Fiji.



The village of Namarai Viti Levu, Fiji. Cyclone Winston destroyed 30 of the 36 houses when it swept through the community on February 20, 2016.  
Photo credit: World Bank





# Kiribati



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$455,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$455,000</b>

## Strengthening Atolls for Climate-Resilient Future Expansion

### ACP-EU NDRR **Window 2**

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$455,000</b>	Duration <b>08/2017 – 07/2020</b>
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This project supports the government of Kiribati in identifying key factors and planning for climate resilient allocation and financing of safe and affordable land for urban expansion, that meets the needs and priorities of low- to low-middle income households. To this end, the project analyzes the drivers of urbanization in Kiribati, and how these are affected by climate change impacts and disaster risks. The project also assesses policy, technical, and financing options in Temaiku for a pilot climate-resilient, affordable, greenfield subdivision on underdeveloped and urban state land, which could then serve as an example for other climate-resilient settlements in Kiribati. The project also documents appropriate policies, systems and procedures for future replication and the potential scale-up of climate-resilient settlements in Kiribati.

A household survey was designed in close collaboration with the Ministry of Finance National Statistical Office. It was undertaken in 6 main residential and business areas of South Tarawa and Betio. A total of 288 households (representing 67 percent of the urban population) were interviewed. This represents a big leap for the government as the last reliable household income expenditure survey for Kiribati had been carried out in 2005. Data cleaning and preliminary analysis of household survey data were conducted, including a determination of estimates of land and housing needs and expenditure patterns in low-income households living in South Tarawa.

Based on initial findings from the household survey, an analysis and options for affordable and resilient urban expansion/settlement development were reviewed and assessed alongside additional information and work through the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Public Works and Utilities and the Ministry of Lands and Agricultural Development. In addition, best practice examples from across the region were collated to help identify and highlight trends and options for evaluating urban housing design principles for climate and disaster responsiveness. This includes a comparative review of (i) household construction types; (ii) building design for climate responsiveness and disaster resilience; and (iii) a review of social elements including privacy, security, safety, community, affordability, health and sanitation.

In addition, consultations have been conducted with key government stakeholders, as well as the Kiribati Housing Corporation, on options to improve affordability, accessibility and resilience of the housing stock in Kiribati. These consultations included the potential for creation and elevation of new land as an option to accommodate growing needs for resilient settlements.



# Samoa



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$305,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>1</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$200,000</b>

## Strengthening Atolls for Climate-Resilient Future Expansion

ACP-EU NDRR <b>Window 2</b>	
ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$200,000</b>	Duration <b>07/2018 – 07/2020</b>

This project supports the government of Samoa in strengthening its institutional policy framework for disaster and climate-related risk management, and to meet the requirements for accessing a Cat-DDO. It specifically supports the development of practical solutions, guidelines and awareness of the revised building codes and strategy to improve the effectiveness of a multi-hazard early warning system.

The project firstly supports the government of Samoa to apply its revised national building codes and standards. The project has already supported the development of the guidelines to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure staff to assess building applications and to check their compliance with the revised standards and codes. The project has also supported the government of Samoa in reaching out to the building industry on the content and implications of the revised building code, and to communities on climate and disaster-related risk.

Secondly, the project supports the government of Samoa develop policies and strategies for improving the effectiveness of multi-hazard EWS. As part of the support, the adequacy of the standard operating procedures for the early warning system is being assessed, and proposed changes will help the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment draft a policy and strategy to integrate different information available – including meteorological, hydrological, and seismic information.



# Solomon Islands



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception

Total number of projects  
**3**

Total funding amount  
**\$2,540,000**

Support provided in FY19

Number of projects  
**2**

Total funding amount  
**\$2,500,000**

## Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk Project

ACP-EU NDRR **Window 2**

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$2,000,000**

Duration  
**04/2014 – 04/2019**

This project helped communities in the Solomon Islands better manage natural hazards and climate risks and strengthened government capacity in DRM by mainstreaming DRM in sectoral planning and budgets and upscaling seismic monitoring. In addition, the project has scaled-up DRM investments in selected high-risk communities in the Guadalcanal, Temotu, Malaita, Central Islands and Bellona provinces.

A Results in Resilience story about the project is accessible here: <https://bit.ly/2W3PCtD>

The project is described in greater detail in an In-Focus feature on page30.



## Solomon Islands



### Honiara Flood Risk Study and Management Plan

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#### ACP-EU NDRR **Window 2**

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ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$500,000**

Duration  
**06/2017 – 07/2020**

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Honiara is the capital of the Solomon Islands and serves as its main transport hub and economic, political and educational center. Flooding in April 2014 affected some 80 percent of the population of Honiara. This project is investigating urban flood risk and providing quality information on how flood risk can be better managed and reduced in the Greater Honiara area, thereby strengthening the city's disaster preparedness and resilience to weather extremes.

The first component of this project includes the preparation of a detailed flood risk study report, which provides an assessment of flood risk in the study area and a description of the impacts of climate change on flood behavior and risk. Several key milestones have been achieved, including (i) the start of an extensive data collection process; (ii) the setup and calibration of hydrologic and hydraulic models; and (iii) the completion of the design flood modelling. The flood risk assessment and evaluation of flood management options is currently being carried out.

The second component of this project supports the government plan for future flood risks by investigating flood risk management options and developing a flood risk management plan. The investigation of management options has begun, and results will be presented in two working papers. A multi-criteria assessment workshop will then be held with various Solomon Islands government representatives in early 2020.



# Tonga



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception	Total number of projects <b>3</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$2,180,000</b>
Support provided in FY19	Number of projects <b>2</b>	Total funding amount <b>\$2,100,000</b>

## Cyclone Ian Reconstruction and Climate Resilience Project

ACP-EU NDRR <b>Window 2</b>	
ACP-EU NDRR Contribution <b>\$2,000,000</b>	Duration <b>07/2015 – 11/2018</b>

The project supported the National TC Ian Response Plan. It worked to improve the climate resilience of housing and selected community facilities for the affected population of the Ha'apai Islands and strengthen the government of Tonga's preparedness to recover from future natural disasters.

The project helped to strengthen the resilience of homes and communities, supporting the Ministry of Finance and National Planning in the reconstruction of houses able to withstand wind speeds of at least 250 kilometers per hour. A National Housing Reconstruction Policy and a Housing Reconstruction Strategy were submitted to the Cabinet. The project also reviewed and updated the 2010 National Emergency Management Plan and the 2007 Emergency Management Act.

Several key documents were developed to support the government of Tonga including an operations manual detailing planning and implementation arrangements for disaster recovery and reconstruction, as well as a building construction monitoring system. The latter includes a post-disaster housing damage assessment data collection tool and a damage data collection tool. In the process, 50 government officials, including 5 women, were trained on the use of the tools and on supervising building work.

Tonga's building code was updated, and a public awareness campaign on building code compliance was undertaken. The project furthermore assessed and mapped coastal hazard risks to inform reconstruction planning and the building of resilience within the affected areas of Ha'apai.



# Tonga



## Rapid Damage Assessment and Recovery Framework for Tropical Cyclone Gita

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 3

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$100,000**

Duration  
**04/2018 – 12/2018**

On 12 February 2018, the Kingdom of Tonga was hit by the category 4 TC Gita. Following a request from the government of Tonga, a rapid damage assessment was conducted.

The assessment made use of UAVs, which were tested during the ACP-EU NDRR Window 1 project *Utilizing UAVs for Disaster Assessments in the Pacific Islands (UAV4Resilience)*. The post-event images could be compared to the pre-event UAV images that were captured in October 2017 during the UAV4Resilience project and inform recovery and reconstruction planning. The images helped to create a post-baseline map that could be updated through the recovery and reconstruction phases. The rapid assessment found that the total economic value of the effects caused by TC Gita mounted to approximately \$164.1 million, equivalent to 37.8 percent of Tonga's nominal GDP.

In the assessment process, the government of Tonga trained 5 people in the use of UAVs and developed training for the Department of Land of Tonga and Fiji, supporting local capacity and bottom-up data generation. The 44 UAV images covering the main island of Tonga, Tongatapu, were made available on OpenAerialMap.org. They are now being used by Tonga's Ministry of Education to plan for the reconstruction of schools, and by the Ministry of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources to validate damage claims.

Recommendations from the rapid assessment informed the additional financing of \$14.95 million for the World Bank *Pacific Resilience Project* under the Pacific Resilience Program, to support the Tongan Ministry of Education on the repair of school infrastructure.

- The Post Disaster Rapid Assessment is available at:  
<https://www.gfdrr.org/en/publication/tonga-post-disaster-rapid-assessment>
- A Results in Resilience feature story is available at:  
<https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/UAV4Resilience.pdf>
- The UAV images of Tonga are available at:  
[https://map.openaerialmap.org/#/-175.078125,-21.289374355860424,6/square/20002233?\\_k=30r0sv](https://map.openaerialmap.org/#/-175.078125,-21.289374355860424,6/square/20002233?_k=30r0sv)



# Tuvalu



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception

Total number of projects  
**1**

Total funding amount  
**\$200,000**

Support provided in FY19

Number of projects  
**1**

Total funding amount  
**\$200,000**

## Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for Disaster Risk Management in Tuvalu

### ACP-EU NDRR Window 2

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$200,000**

Duration  
**05/2019 – 07/2020**

Tuvalu is located in an area with frequent tropical cyclones bringing damaging winds, rains, and storm surge usually between the months of October and May. In 2015, Cyclone Pam displaced 45 percent of the population of Tuvalu. The wind speeds associated with these cyclones can generate moderate to severe damage to buildings, infrastructure, and crops with significant economic losses. While no significant earthquakes have been recorded in Tuvalu in recent history, it is surrounded by the Pacific "ring of fire" and as such is exposed to tsunamis.

Launched at the end of FY19, this project provides technical and analytical support to the relevant ministries and agencies to review existing DRM policies, plans, and regulations, potential gaps, and identifies priority reform actions for the government. These activities will lead to enhanced capacity for implementation of the National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change and DRM.



# Vanuatu



Supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program since inception

Total number of projects  
**3**

Total funding amount  
**\$3,340,000**

Support provided in FY19

Number of projects  
**1**

Total funding amount  
**\$200,000**

## Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for Disaster Risk Management in Tuvalu

ACP-EU NDRR **Window 2**

ACP-EU NDRR Contribution  
**\$200,000**

Duration  
**02/2019 – 07/2020**

In recent years, Vanuatu has faced several natural disasters, such as TC Pam and volcanic eruptions (Ambae, Ambrym, Tanna). Given the increasing risk from disasters, there is a need for a disaster risk reduction framework and for the harmonization of policies at national, sectoral, and provincial levels. This will enable the government of Vanuatu to reduce the underlying drivers of disaster risk and take effective action as early as possible after a disaster.

The project provides technical assistance to relevant ministries and agencies to strengthen selected national DRM policies and strategies, leading to the enhanced capacity for the implementation and prioritization of DRM programs.

The project contributes to mainstreaming DRM policies and strategies in sectoral development planning. This is done by providing technical and analytical support to help the government make informed decisions about strengthening resilient development policies. The project assists the government in analyzing current policies and strategies, and identifying areas where strengthening and harmonization of policies is needed for effective DRM. Targeted technical inputs were provided to the revised National DRM Act and the National Subdivision Policy of Vanuatu.

The project will support activities to enhance resilient recovery in terms of policy dialogue and technical input for an overarching DRF. This will offer policy and strategic guidance for the preparation and implementation of post-disaster recovery measures and "build back better" measures, as well as for releasing, accessing and implementing sources of post-disaster finance.



• ANGOLA • ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA • BELIZE • CAPE VERDE • COMOROS • BAHAMAS •

• BARBADOS • BENIN • BOTSWANA • BURKINA FASO • BURUNDI • CAMEROON •

• CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC • CHAD • CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE) • CONGO (KINSHASA) •

• COOK ISLANDS • CTE D'IVOIRE • CUBA • DJIBOUTI • DOMINICA • DOMINICAN REPUBLIC •

• ERITREA • ETHIOPIA • FIJI • GABON • GAMBIA • GHANA • GRENADA • REPUBLIC OF GUINEA •

• GUINEA-BISSAU • EQUATORIAL GUINEA • GUYANA • HAITI • JAMAICA • KENYA • KIRIBATI •

• LESOTHO • LIBERIA • MADAGASCAR • MALAWI • MALI • MARSHALL ISLANDS • MAURITANIA •

• MAURITIUS • MICRONESIA • MOZAMBIQUE • NAMIBIA • NAURU • NIGER • NIGERIA • NIUE •

• PALAU • PAPUA NEW GUINEA • RWANDA • ST. KITTS AND NEVIS • ST. LUCIA •

• ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES • SOLOMON ISLANDS • SAMOA •

• SÃO TOME AND PRINCIPE • SENEGAL • SEYCHELLES • SIERRA LEONE • SOMALIA •

• SOUTH AFRICA • SUDAN • SURINAME • SWAZILAND • TANZANIA • TIMOR LESTE • TOGO •

• TONGA • TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO • TUVALU • UGANDA • VANUATU • ZAMBIA • ZIMBABWE •



Desert, Namibia  
Source: iStock

# The ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program Partners

## 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), and 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) 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.gfdrr.org](http://www.gfdrr.org)



Bissau, Guinea-Bissau  
Source: iStock

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**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