



Building Disaster Resilience
in Sub-Saharan Africa Program

RESULT AREA 5

Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative

Activity Report
2016 –2017



Implemented by:



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AFRICA DISASTER RISK FINANCING INITIATIVE

Activity Report 2016-2017



Marketplace in Jinja, Uganda
Photo credit: Shutterstock

This activity report summarizes activities of Result Area 5, also known as the Africa Disaster Risk Financing (ADRF) Initiative—referred to as the “ADRF Initiative,” the “Initiative” or “R5”—from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017. The report gives an overview of the achievements to date and identifies upcoming priorities and challenges.

The ADRF Initiative was officially launched on November 17, 2015 in Addis Ababa during the *Understanding Risk and Finance (URF)* conference¹. It aims to support African countries in developing national risk financing tools and strategies that have the potential to significantly reduce disaster losses, speed recovery, and build resilience to natural hazards. So far, the ADRF Initiative has yielded results in supporting governments by strengthening their capacity to design and implement risk financing policies, instruments, and strategies at regional, national and local levels.



¹ The URF was financed by the ADRF Initiative and organized in Addis Ababa on November 17-20, 2015.

For more information, see the links to:

The URF page: <https://understandrisk.org/event/understanding-risk-finance-conference/>

The conference materials: <http://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/URF%20Proceedings.pdf>

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACP | Africa, Caribbean and Pacific |
| ADRF | Africa Disaster Risk Financing |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| ARC | African Risk Capacity |
| AUC | African Union Commission |
| Cat-DDO | Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option |
| DPL | Development Policy Loan |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DRFIP | Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program |
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| ECCAS | Economic Community of Central African States |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EDF | European Development Fund |
| EU | European Union |
| GFDRR | Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery |
| GoK | Government of Kenya |
| GoM | Government of Mozambique |
| HFA | Hyogo Framework of Action |
| IDA | International Development Association (of the World Bank Group) |
| IGAD | Intergovernmental Authority for Development |
| IOC | Indian Ocean Commission |
| IRM | Immediate Response Mechanism |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MASDAP | Malawi Spatial Data Platform |
| MoFEC | Ethiopia Ministry of Finance and Economy |
| NDRMC | Ethiopia National Disaster Risk Management Commission |
| NECOC | Uganda National Emergency Coordination and Operations Center |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NUSAF3 | Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Phase 3 |
| OpenDRI | Open Data for Resilience Initiative |
| PADRE | Platform for Assessment of Disaster Risk and Environment |
| PoA | Programme of Action |
| PSC | Program Steering Committee |
| PSNP | Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Program |
| RASOR | Rapid Analysis and Spatialisation of Risk Analysis |
| RECs | Regional Economic Communities |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SDA | Kenya State Department of Agriculture |
| SDL | Kenya State Department of Livestock |
| SFDRR | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| SWIO RAFI | Southwest Indian Ocean Islands Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative |
| TC | Tropical Cyclone |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| UNISDR | United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| URF | Understanding Risk and Finance Conference |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

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1. INTRODUCTION

Sub-Saharan African countries face frequent natural disasters that hamper the development of the region. The effects of these disasters are felt across many sectors of the economy and all facets of society. Natural disasters tend to disproportionately affect low income households, which are most vulnerable. Investing in disaster risk reduction is therefore critical to avoid setting back gains toward development and poverty reduction. The development of risk financing solutions must be accompanied with long term investment in building governments' capacity to respond to disaster shocks.

As a new policy area in Sub-Saharan African countries, disaster risk financing has the potential to contribute to ensuring sustainable and resilient development for the region. As part of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)-European Union (EU) Program *Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa*, the ADRF Initiative has the objective of strengthening African governments' capacity to design and implement risk financing policies, instruments, and strategies at regional, national, and local levels.

In order to reach this objective, the ADRF Initiative has taken a phased approach by first identifying needs and priorities and then accelerating technical assistance to build a strong and coherent commitment to this agenda together with governments and other relevant stakeholders. The ADRF Initiative technical assistance is driven by demand from governments. Demand-driven activities have been undertaken so far in 13 Sub-Saharan African countries.

The Initiative has provided technical assistance to help governments develop disaster risk financing tools and instruments to face the adverse impact of recurrent disaster events. Engagement included activities to support creating an enabling data environment for risk financing, supporting the development of risk financing solutions at the country level, and facilitating risk financing and knowledge sharing initiatives.

This has included reviewing budget instruments and expenditure frameworks, exploring the potential to establish contingency funds and loans/grants, assessing use of sovereign-level insurance contracts, and strengthening the ability of social protection systems to scale up in the event of a shock.



2. ABOUT THE AFRICA DISASTER RISK FINANCING INITIATIVE

The EU and ACP Group of States established the Intra-ACP cooperation Program *Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa*,² financed under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF), which has the overall objective of strengthening the resilience of Sub-Saharan African regions, countries and communities to the impacts of natural disasters. These include the potential impacts of climate change to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

To achieve this objective, five Result Areas were identified, to be implemented by several partners, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and the World Bank-managed Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). These are:

R1: Extended Program of Action for the implementation of the Africa regional strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Implemented by the AUC and the UNISDR.

R2: African Regional Economic Communities (RECs)³ have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities operational to support their respective member states and regional and sub-regional programs. Implemented by GFDRR.

R3: Core capacities of the specialized national and regional climate centers are improved to meet the needs of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) agencies and socio-economic sectors for effective use of weather and climate services and community-focused and real-time early warning systems. Implemented by the AfDB.

R4: African countries have improved knowledge of risks through, the compilation of historical disaster related data to inform the assessment and modelling of future risks. Implemented by the UNISDR.

R5: Multi-risk financing strategies are developed at regional, national and local levels to help African countries make informed decisions and to mitigate the socio-economic, fiscal and financial impacts of disasters. Implemented by GFDRR.

GFDRR is responsible for the implementation of R2 and R5. This report specifically focuses on R5 achievements.



² More information on the *Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa* Program can be found at:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/resilient-africa>

³ Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) and Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Result Area 5: The Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative

The overall objectives of the ADRF Initiative are to support the development of multi-risk financing strategies at regional, national and local levels to help African countries make informed decisions; improve financial response capacity post-disaster; and mitigate the socio-economic, fiscal and financial impacts of disasters in African countries.

The initiative expects to catalyze the uptake of innovative risk identification, assessment and financing tools within the development policy frameworks and agenda of several middle and low-income African countries.

To achieve these objectives, the ADRF Initiative has three operational components:

- Creating the enabling data environment for risk financing
- Supporting countries in developing risk financing strategies
- Facilitating regional risk financing and knowledge sharing initiatives

The expected results of the ADRF Initiative are:

- Strengthening capacities to generate, access and use information on disaster risk to conduct risk assessments that support development of DRM strategies, such

as financial protection and risk reduction investment programs

- Strengthening capacities to incorporate disaster and climate risk information in decision making
- Developing strategies to increase financial resilience against natural hazards, and
- Facilitating knowledge sharing and best practices on risk financing solutions relevant for African countries

Activities under the ADRF Initiative support and align with the strategic approach articulated by AUC's Program of Action (PoA),⁴ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015–30.⁵ The PoA was presented and adopted during the 6th session of the Africa Regional Platform⁶ hosted by the government of Mauritius on November 22–25, 2016.



*A rural village in Malawi
Photo credit: Shutterstock*

⁴ See [http://www.unisdr.org/files/13655_POAinEnglishadoptedinNairobi16April\[1\].pdf](http://www.unisdr.org/files/13655_POAinEnglishadoptedinNairobi16April[1].pdf)

⁵ This includes SFDRR's predecessor at the time of launch, the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) 2005–15.

⁶ The Africa Regional Platform is a biennial forum that brings together African Member States, intergovernmental organizations and development partners to review progress in the implementation of the continental and global disaster risk reduction frameworks. See <http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/afrp>



3. HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multi-hazard risk assessments** have been completed for five countries (**Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Senegal and Uganda**) and **national level disaster risk profiles** are under development. Ongoing dialogue and technical assistance in these countries has followed a demand-driven approach. Additional multi-hazard risk assessments are being developed for four countries (**Cabo Verde, Mozambique, Malawi and Mali**). Multi-hazard risk assessments are designed to visualize technical information in an understandable way, and link the results to background information on disaster risk in each of the countries.
- A **flood risk modelling report** for **Northern and Central Malawi** was published in September 2016. This was preceded by a workshop held in Malawi in July 2016 where the results from the report were presented to technical experts from the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Surveys, Water and Hydromet.
- Findings from **Cyclone and flood risk analyses for Mozambique and Cabo Verde** were presented to the President of the Republic of Mozambique and a delegation of line ministers during a workshop in May 2017.
- Engagement to develop disaster risk financing policies, instruments, and strategies has gained momentum. Activities have been undertaken in thirteen countries: **Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, and Uganda**.
- The ADRF Initiative has continued to support the inclusion of financial risk management components in shock-responsive social protection systems in nine countries (**Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Uganda and Swaziland**).
- In the framework of the **South-West Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (SWIO RAFI)**, the ADRF Initiative co-financed the publication of five Disaster Risk Profiles for **Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar**. These profiles were presented and discussed with governments during the 7th Regional Platform meeting of the ISLANDS Programme for Financial Protection held in Mauritius in January 2017.
- In the Sahel region, the ADRF Initiative has supported **hazard-specific information systems** to inform risk assessments, early warning systems for health and natural hazards, adaptive social protection programs, and **disaster risk financing**.

*A flooded hotel resort at Lake Baringo, Kenya.
Photo credit: Shutterstock*

4. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

From July 2016 to June 2017, the team focused on building upon activities conducted since the start of the ADRF initiative⁷ as well as accelerating and deepening engagement in Sub-Saharan African countries to develop disaster risk financing policies, instruments and strategies. Activities and areas of engagement for each component are outlined below. In parallel to the implementation of these activities, coordination with the Program's partners, including the EU, has also continued, mainly through the EU Delegation to the African Union in Addis Ababa.



*A queue of trucks due to a river flood in Ethiopia
Photo credit: Shutterstock*

4.1. Creating the enabling data environment for risk financing

The first component of the ADRF Initiative focuses on creating an enabling data environment for risk financing. To achieve this, specific activities have continued in selected Sub-Saharan African countries. Activities have continued to build the understanding and awareness of disaster and climate risks in Sub-Saharan Africa, providing a fundamental input to developing disaster risk financing strategy, approaches, and tools for financing risks.

Such activities included:

Multi-hazard risk assessments were completed and draft **national level disaster risk profiles** developed for five countries (**Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Senegal and Uganda**).⁸ These are designed to visualize technical information in an understandable way and link the modelled risk assessment results to background information on disaster risk in each country. The draft disaster risk profiles are being piloted with the WB's operational country teams to gather feedback and further inputs to foresee presentations and discussions with national governments and potential public distribution. In **Niger**, the disaster risk profile was discussed with the government during a workshop held at the Cabinet of the Prime Minister in March 2017. It was agreed to review some of the loss figures in relation with flooding and drought, which will be adapted to the wealth and Gross Domestic Product of the country. The data collected for the preliminary Niger disaster risk profile has been published on the national geospatial platform.⁹ A review and further validation of the results is ongoing.

Multi-hazard risk assessments are being developed for four additional countries (**Cabo Verde, Mozambique, Malawi and Mali**). While the analyses have been completed for a number of hazards, additional work is currently being finalized and reviewed for some remaining hazards. Visualizations of the risk data for these countries is being developed on a demand basis to support the ongoing country dialogues and needs as well as possible.

The ADRF team has started developing a document that outlines the methodology and approach used in the assessment of the different hazards, and the results for the nine countries.



⁷ For more information, please see the previous ADRF Initiative Activity Report for the period of August 2014 to June 2016 in English (goo.gl/3UxzUM) and French (goo.gl/VtS1T5).

⁸ The Risk Profile data is available on PADRE platform: <http://afo.pigeo.fr/geoportal/apps/geoportal/index.html?hl=fre>

⁹ <http://risques-niger.org/>

As outlined in the first Activity Report, **two analytical studies on the impact of disasters on poverty** were financed by the ADRF Initiative: *Welfare, Income Growth and Shocks in Uganda*¹⁰ and *Vulnerability to Poverty in Rural Malawi*.¹¹ Based on these poverty studies, the ADRF team produced a series of infographic posters and booklets to highlight the results for non-specialists¹² (see Annex). The final products for Uganda were presented and discussed during the WB's End Poverty Day in Washington D.C. in October 2016. The workshop focused on exploring the drivers of Uganda's poverty reduction, its vulnerabilities, and proposed recommendations for action. The products for Malawi were also presented in Washington D.C. October 2016 during another event entitled *No Shelter from the Storm? Household-Level Impacts of and Responses to the 2015 Floods in Malawi*, organized with the WB Poverty Global Practice.

In September 2016, the ADRF team finalized and published a report on **flood risk modelling for Northern and Central Malawi**,¹³ which was delivered by the Rapid Analysis and Spatialisation of Risk Analysis (RASOR) consortium (see Annex). This activity was carried out upon the request of the government of Malawi for flood risk information in the north and central parts of the country following the 2015 floods, when it became evident in the post-disaster response phase that there was not enough adequate flood hazard information for these parts of the country. Flood hazard maps were produced by a consortium of three partners from the RASOR project. **A delivery workshop** was also held in Malawi in July 2016 to present the results of the project to technical experts from the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Surveys, Water and Hydromet. All the geographical layers were published on the RASOR GeoNode¹⁴ and on the Malawi Spatial Data Platform (MASDAP) GeoNode.¹⁵



¹⁰ [http://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/Welfare and Shocks in Uganda Feb.pdf](http://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/Welfare%20and%20Shocks%20in%20Uganda%20Feb.pdf)

¹¹ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/939091469543760391/pdf/WPS7769.pdf>

¹² The PDF of the infographic for Uganda is accessible at:

<http://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/infographic-vulnerable-to-shocks-uganda.pdf>

The PDF of the infographic for Malawi is accessible at:

<http://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/infographic-vulnerable-to-shocks-malawi.pdf>

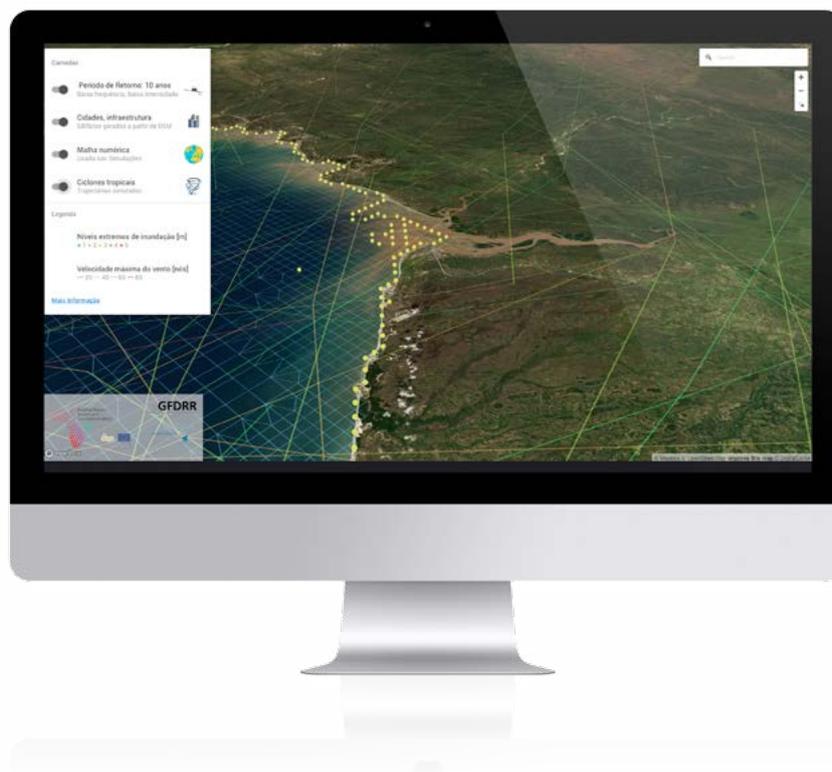
¹³ The report captures all the information and findings presented at the workshop and can be accessed at:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54387>

¹⁴ <http://www.rasor.eu/catalog>

¹⁵ <http://www.masdap.mw>

Box 1: Cyclone and flood risk analyses in Mozambique



Efforts to create an enabling data environment for risk financing have continued; **cyclone and flood risk analyses have been undertaken in Mozambique.** These analyses were conducted by the Deltares Institute, an independent institute for applied research in the field of water and subsurface. In May 2017, H.E. Mr. Filipe Nyusi, President of the Republic of Mozambique, attended an event on water risk management hosted by Deltares in Delft, Netherlands with a delegation of line ministers. During the event, Deltares presented the outcomes of the Mozambique cyclone and flood risk analysis. The workshop included the presentation of a Touch Table application allowing the government of Mozambique to interact with the results of the analyses.

The presented tool can be accessed at the following link (using Google Chrome browser): <http://www.openearth.nl/mozambique-demo>.

The link to the Deltares Institute website is at <http://www.deltares.nl/en>

4.2. Supporting countries in developing risk financing strategies

The second component of the ADRF Initiative focuses on supporting countries in developing multi-risk financing strategies and financial decision-making tools to enhance their post-disaster response capacity, from resource mobilization ex-ante to resource execution post-disaster, using a three-phased approach detailed below:

- **Phase 1:** Identifying country needs and priorities.
- **Phase 2:** Formulating these priorities into strategies for action by building elements of disaster risk financing strategies. This can include a review of existing budget instruments and expenditure frameworks, assessing current response tools and funding sources, exploring the potential to establish contingency funds and use contingent loans/grants, assessing use of sovereign-level insurance contracts, and strengthening delivery mechanisms, such as through social protection systems, for cash transfers funded by contingency funds or insurance solutions.
- **Phase 3:** Designing and implementing disaster risk financing policies, instruments and strategies.

Between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017, the work built on the previous two years of implementation of the ADRF Initiative and focused on Phases 1 and 2. Engagement has been undertaken in thirteen countries: **Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, and Uganda.** Depending on country demands, engagements have focused on:

- Development of contingency funds and/or contingent loans/grants
- Exploration of sovereign level insurance solutions
- Financial risk management approaches to help build shock-responsive social protection systems
- Financial risk management approaches to help build agriculture insurance markets
- Assistance mapping existing response mechanisms and costs (across government, humanitarian, and development actors)
- Design of Ministry of Finance-led disaster risk financing strategies or instruments



*Morning fog on the African river, Sangha
Photo credit: Shutterstock*



A woman in Swazi village, Swaziland
Photo credit: Shutterstock

Technical assistance has accelerated in countries that have demonstrated a strong commitment to developing disaster risk financing strategies (primarily **Kenya, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Uganda**). The WB's ability to engage in dialogue with International Development Agency (IDA) countries about the Development Policy Loan (DPL)¹⁶ with Catastrophe Deferred Draw-Down Option (Cat-DDO),¹⁷ which is available under IDA 18, has presented an opportunity to establish a stronger operational foundation for work on disaster risk financing in the region. Currently, Cat-DDOs are being prepared in **Kenya** and **Cabo Verde**. In **Mozambique**, an innovative IDA lending operation is being prepared which combines a conventional DPL that disburses upon effectiveness of the loan, and a DPL with a Cat-DDO (see Box 2). Countries which may be added to the pipeline for Cat-DDO operations include **Malawi, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Madagascar**.

This new instrument for IDA countries achieves a major objective of the ADRF Initiative. By providing an opportunity for governments to structure contingent loans which can be drawn down upon declaration of an emergency, it fills an important gap in the menu of disaster risk financing instruments available for

African countries. Additionally, since the instrument is a development policy loan, it provides the foundation for policy dialogue and institutional change which is necessary to conceive and design country-driven disaster risk financing strategies. Disaster risk financing has been recognized as an important pillar of all the Cat-DDO operations under preparation in Africa, thereby giving the ADRF Initiative an opportunity to leverage additional financial resources (in this case, IDA 18 resources), which is also an objective of the Initiative.

In response to country demand, the ADRF Initiative has also continued to develop financial risk management approaches for shock-responsive social protection systems. As shown by the strong interest by countries in the region (through phase 1), these types of engagements are being developed in nine countries (**Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Uganda and Swaziland**).

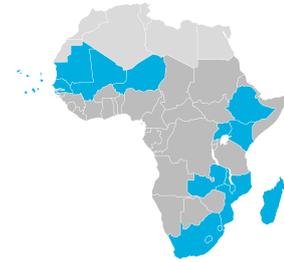
The current level of demand and country needs and priorities is summarized in Table 1 and elaborated subsequently.



¹⁶ A Development Policy Loan provides budget support to governments or a political subdivision for a program of policy and institutional actions to help achieve sustainable, shared growth and poverty reduction.⁸ The Risk Profile data is available on PADRE platform: <http://afo.pigeo.fr/geoportal/apps/geoportal/index.html?hl=fr>

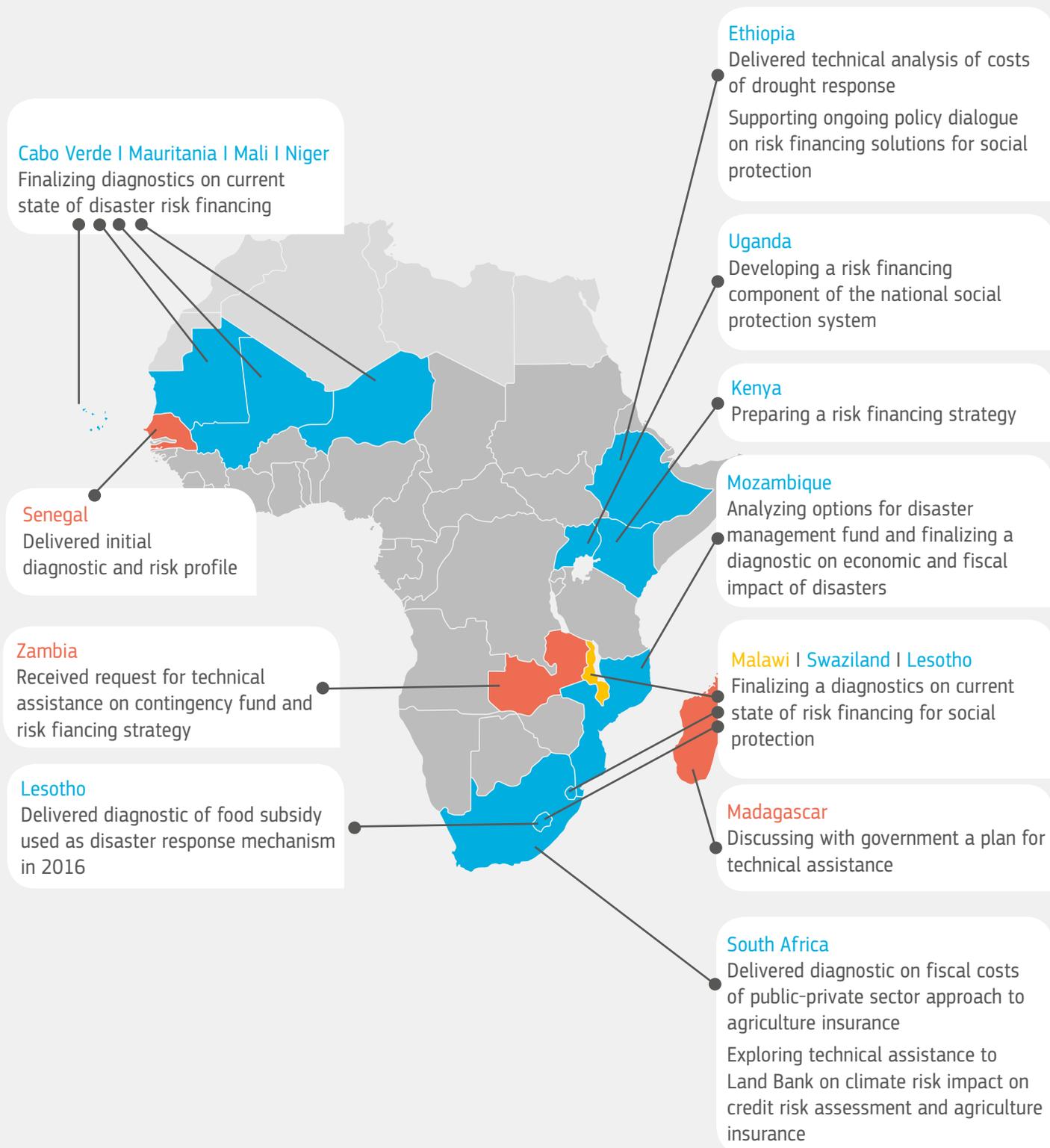
¹⁷ A Cat-DDO is a contingent credit line that provides immediate liquidity to countries in the aftermath of a natural disaster: http://treasury.worldbank.org/bdm/pdf/Handouts_Finance/CatDDO_Product_Note.pdf

Table 1. Summary of priority areas of support currently requested by countries



| Priority areas of support requested on developing disaster risk financing strategies and instruments | Cabo Verde | Ethiopia | Kenya | Lesotho | Madagascar | Malawi | Mali | Mauritania | Mozambique | Niger | Uganda | Senegal | South Africa | Swaziland | Zambia |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|-------|---------|------------|--------|------|------------|------------|-------|--------|---------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| Development of contingency funds and/or contingent loans/grants | • | | • | | • | | | | • | | | | | | • |
| Exploration of sovereign level insurance solutions | | | | | • | | | | • | | | | | | |
| Financial risk management approaches to help build shock-responsive social protection systems | | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | |
| Financial risk management approaches to help build agriculture insurance markets | | | • | | | | | | | | | | • | | |
| Assistance mapping existing response mechanisms and costs across government, humanitarian, and development actors | | • | • | | | | • | • | • | • | | • | | | |
| Design of Ministry of Finance-led disaster risk financing strategies or instruments | • | | • | | | | | | • | | | | | | • |

Overview of technical assistance activities



Key activities are summarized below for each country where engagement has been undertaken.

*View on Nairobi's central business district, Kenya
Photo credit: Shutterstock*

Kenya

The ADRF team supported the government of Kenya (GoK) **in developing a disaster risk financing strategy** with the preparation of a DPL with a Cat-DDO. This new instrument aims to strengthen the institutional framework for DRM in Kenya and to provide the GoK with access to contingent financing in the case of a shock. The preparation of this operation has involved discussing prior actions to support the strengthening of Kenya's institutional, technical, and financial capacity to manage the impact of natural hazards, and improving the country's fiscal resilience. The GoK has recognized potential policy reforms that could be included in this operation, namely:

- legal and institutional frameworks to manage climate and disaster risk
- integrating DRR into sectoral investment planning, which includes the formulation of a Medium Term Plan 2018–2022, National Policies for urban development and irrigation as well as a Water Act
- strengthening national financial capacity to respond to disaster shocks through the development and adoption by National Treasury of a national strategy for financial protection against disasters.

Kenya has a particularly well-developed portfolio of existing instruments and programs, and the National Treasury has initiated the process to draft and design a strategy that can help improve transparency, communication, and decision-making about the different instruments and programs which contribute to finance disaster response.

As part of the ongoing preparation of the Cat-DDO, the ADRF team organized a **knowledge exchange** between the GoK (twelve Ministry officials, including four from the Ministry of Finance) and the government of Colombia in April 2017.¹⁸



¹⁸ This activity was also co-financed by other GFDRR financial sources.



This exchange was designed to leverage the extensive experience of Colombia to familiarize the GoK with the implementation of DRM programs according to international best practice, and to enhance understanding of risk financing options. The knowledge exchange focused on four areas:

- building institutional and legal frameworks to promote effective DRM;
- mainstreaming DRM into development planning at the territorial and sectoral levels;
- construction, reconstruction and economic and social recovery (based on lessons learned from the floods that affected Colombia in 2010-11); and
- developing a comprehensive, layered approach to disaster risk financing. A final report summarizes main topics covered, learning outcomes about the evolution of these issues in Colombia, and reflections from participants on how this will translate into concrete actions to strengthen DRM in Kenya.

Additionally, activities included finalizing technical assistance for the **development of a public-private sector approach to establish a crop and livestock insurance program** by the GoK, an activity that was financed largely by the Agriculture Insurance Development Program, funded by the United States Agency for International Development and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with co-financing from the ADRF Initiative. This program assisted the State Department of Livestock (SDL) and the State Department of Agriculture (SDA) to develop a crop and livestock insurance program, which going forward will be managed by the government and other partners.

Finally, the ADRF Initiative supported a program on **Disaster Risk Financing for Resilient Livelihoods**, established and financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), to update a tool (developed in 2015) that is used by the National Drought Management Agency in Kenya to estimate the costs of scaling up the Hunger Safety Net Program when drought events of varying magnitude affect the program's beneficiaries. The updates to the tool incorporate expansion of all nine arid counties in Kenya, additional years of drought data and improve the user friendliness of the costing and functionalities related to scenario analysis. Learning from the Kenyan experience with this tool will be important for other countries looking at similar challenges.



Cereals harvest in Ethiopia
Photo credit: Shutterstock



Aerial view of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Photo credit: Shutterstock

Ethiopia

The ADRF Initiative has continued to support **Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)**, building on technical work and policy dialogue which has been taking place for the two previous years. Following a formal request from the Ministry of Finance and Economy (MoFEC) in July 2016, the ADRF team and the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID) have been supporting the government of Ethiopia in **exploring risk financing solutions to scale up and complement the PSNP**. As a starting point, MoFEC requested that the teams work with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) to produce a joint statistical analysis of historical needs and expenditures as recorded under the Humanitarian Requirements Document process.¹⁹ This analysis identifies sources of funding for past humanitarian response and includes a forward-looking analysis using statistical simulation techniques, taking into account historical changes in population and vulnerability. In March 2017, the findings of the analysis of costs of drought response were delivered, along with an Excel-based model developed by the United Kingdom Government Actuaries Department (with financial support from DFID) that can be used to assess opportunity costs of different combinations of risk financing instruments.

MoFEC also expressed interest in looking at how an existing economic model (Hill and Porter 2014), with actual **crop loss data for the past ten years**, could be used in early prediction of drought-related humanitarian assistance needs. Assistance with capacity building to help improve understanding of the costs of different combinations of risk financing instruments was also requested. A policy note was developed and is currently being used by the government as it takes forward internal dialogue about possible next steps that could be taken to strengthen the existing risk financing strategy.



¹⁹ For more information on the Humanitarian Requirements Document:
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/ethiopia_hrd_31jan2017.pdf

Nosy be, Madagascar
Photo credit: Shutterstock

Mozambique

The ADRF Initiative has made significant progress with the government of **Mozambique** (GoM) to **strengthen its disaster risk financing framework** (see Box 2). The ADRF Initiative will continue to support the GoM in developing a comprehensive disaster risk financing strategy, which will help anchor progress achieved to date and provide a policy framework for further improvements.

Uganda

With the ADRF Initiative's support, the government of **Uganda** is developing a **disaster risk financing mechanism** that will become part of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Phase 3 (NUSAF3) project, which is financed by IDA. This project includes a "shock-responsive" or "scalable" component of the existing Ugandan national program. Together with SIDA, the ADRF Initiative is co-financing the program Disaster Risk Financing for Resilient Livelihoods, which complements NUSAF3. This has involved the development of two key functions:

- the capacity to store and analyze data to understand when a disaster or shock has occurred to households; and
- the definition of a triggering mechanism. The project team worked with key national and local institutions to develop these functions, including the Uganda National Emergency Coordination and Operations Center (NECOC) in developing the data collection and analysis capacity of the National Council within the Directorate of Relief, Disaster Preparedness, and Management (within the Office of the Prime Minister) in developing the decision-making mechanism.

Additionally, the ADRF is supporting extensive capacity building activities to ensure the sustainability of the scalability system, including:

- organizational capacity building and the development of a collaboration mechanism between government and other stakeholders (for example World Food Program); and
- training for NECOC and Directorate of Relief, Disaster Preparedness, and Management officials on a diversity of topics related to the risk financing including data analysis, index definition, and designing the rules governing the scaling-up process.

This technical assistance activity started with a pilot in the Karamoja sub-region and in the first year of project implementation, the scale up provision activated \$4 million in additional financing through the IDA NUSAF3 project to cover 33,422 households or twenty percent of the population affected by drought in Karamoja.



Madagascar

Dialogue on risk financing has continued with the government of **Madagascar**, particularly with the Ministry of Finance and Budget and the DRM Unit under the Prime Minister's Office, to explore options for expanding the range of **financial protection instruments for crisis response**. Given the country's recent experience of drought in December 2016, the ADRF team presented an overview of the work undertaken with humanitarian partners in response to the El Niño drought in the Southern Africa region.

The presentation highlighted the benefits of taking a pre-planned, pre-agreed approach to financing crisis response, including the delivery of emergency assistance through the scale-up of existing national safety net programs. The first option discussed was the **IDA IRM** which is currently under preparation and will allow the government of Madagascar to rapidly access up to five percent of its undisbursed IDA portfolio²⁰ following a crisis.

In November 2016, as part of the **SWIO RAFI**, the **disaster risk profile** for Madagascar²¹ was finalized and published. This publication underlines that the country faces average annual losses of \$100 million for all combined hazards (cyclone, flood and earthquake), with a ten percent probability that damages will exceed \$240 million and a five percent probability that they will exceed \$600 million in any given year (see Box 3).

In March, 2017, when Tropical Cyclone (TC) Enawo made landfall in northeastern Madagascar as a Category 4 cyclone, the ADRF Initiative co-financed **the publication of a report²² that estimated a post-disaster loss calculation** of over \$400 million, corresponding to about four percent of Madagascar's annual GDP. The report's findings were calculated using existing risk models which included the disaster risk profile outlined above, the ARC TC model, and an agriculture model. Using a modelled loss approach gave government access to an early estimate of the economic impact of the TC, which it could use to start the recovery planning process. This effort has also had a number of key implications for disaster risk financing work in the country and the region. First, the existence of state-of-the-art catastrophe risk models for cyclone risk for Madagascar marks an important step forward in the country's ability to understand risk and potential impact of severe events. Additionally, although the model used for the SWIO RAFI risk profile and the ARC model have some differences, they can be seen as complementary, as they were developed for different purposes and present different views of risk. The collaborative approach used by the WB and ARC teams in preparation of this report on the post-disaster loss calculation was in response to a request that had been previously received from the government of Madagascar (expressed at the ISLANDS²³ Financial Protection meeting) to work together to improve the information (and speed of information) available to stakeholders, and strengthen the government's capacity to use this information.

²⁰ Five percent of their undisbursed IDA investment project balances.

²¹ This activity was undertaken as part of the South-West Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (SWIO RAFI), which is co-financed by the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program and the ADRF Initiative.

See https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/drp_madagascar.pdf in English and https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/drp_madagascar_fr.pdf in French

²² The report is available at <http://reliefweb.int/report/madagascar/estimation-economic-losses-tropical-cyclone-enawo>.

²³ The ISLANDS Project is financed by the European Union, and implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission. It aims at promoting regional integration and cooperation to reduce the financial impact of catastrophic risk, and at improving the capacity of the island nations to build resilience to disaster and climate change.





*A traditional small village near Niamey, Niger
Photo credit: Shutterstock*

Lesotho and Swaziland

Following the 2016 drought and identification of the need to establish government-led response programs, the ADRF Initiative initiated work on analytical and capacity building activities to help the governments of **Lesotho and Swaziland** identify the building blocks that would be necessary to construct a **national social protection system** capable of responding to shocks and strengthening the resilience of poor households. These activities are being co-financed and delivered as part of a project funded by the Rapid Social Response Trust Fund.²⁴ In June 2017, the ADRF team met relevant stakeholders from government, development partners, and humanitarian agencies in Mbabane and Maseru to examine the social protection system as well as the legal and financial framework that exist in both countries to respond to disasters. It was found that neither Lesotho nor Swaziland have risk financing instruments nor public financial management processes in place to finance disaster response. Both countries relied heavily on international donors and humanitarian support to finance disaster response. During the El Niño drought in 2015-16, governments could only access funds through re-allocating national budgets and cutting other ministerial budgets.

Additionally, the ADRF team also undertook a diagnostic assessment of the government of Lesotho's support to a food subsidy program, which was the primary component of the government's national response to the 2016 drought, implemented from May 2016 to May 2017. The objective of this assessment was to provide real-time insights and observations for government and partners on the operational and impact effectiveness of the food price subsidy program, as well as make recommendations on long-term resilience building to recurrent drought. Initial field research for this activity took place during the second quarter of 2017; conclusions were shared at a multi-stakeholder workshop held in May 2017.

Cabo Verde

A first draft of a **diagnostic study of Cabo Verde's financial protection against disasters** was produced. The draft includes a summary of initial data that is available on the human, economic, and fiscal impacts of past disasters, existing financial instruments for disaster response, as well as the institutional set-up for disaster response and post-disaster resource mobilization. This engagement will continue with work on validating the data presented in the first draft, attempting to collect additional information from government sources, and presenting the findings to the government for review and discussion of next steps.



*The island of Sao Nicolau, Cabo Verde
Photo credit: Shutterstock*



²⁴ This activity was also co-financed by other GFDRR financial sources.



Niger

The ADRF Initiative is supporting the government of **Niger** in its efforts to use the country's existing safety net programs to deliver assistance to vulnerable households in the event of a **shock, therefore improving speed, transparency and efficacy of disaster response**. Technical assistance on this topic complements an IDA lending operation supporting the national social protection program. The IDA IRM was put in place and was activated in March 2017 to respond to needs related to economic recovery in Tahoua and Agadez regions. An institutional assessment of the current disaster response system began as a first step towards developing a scalability mechanism for the existing safety nets. In March and June 2017, two workshops on disaster risk information and disaster risk financing were held in Niamey, convening government, development, and humanitarian partners. The program focused on the different elements of an effective approach to financing disaster response, including information systems, delivery mechanisms, and pre-planned financing.

Senegal

Engagement with the government of **Senegal** has **focused on an analysis of the current state of financing disaster response**, along with the initial results of the Senegal country risk profile. In June 2017, a workshop was held with the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning, gathering 25 participants which focused on

- presenting the key concepts, approaches and tools for the financing of shock response;
- discussing initial observations of the diagnostic report on disaster risk financing and gaps;
- presenting initial findings of the Senegal country risk profile; and
- presenting findings of a public expenditure review of social protection in Senegal in the context of shock response, as well as plans to develop adaptive safety nets in Senegal.

The discussions at the workshop provided useful insights on possible next steps highlighted in the diagnostic report. First, it is important to build on ongoing work to strengthen the Single National Registry (*Registre National Unique*) to identify and target beneficiaries of shock/disaster response financing to avoid overlap between different mechanisms and improve efficiency given limited resources. Pre-identifying vulnerable households in the registry could not only improve timeliness of response interventions, but also reduce the cost of identifying households in need of support in the midst of a crisis.

Second, there is a need to develop scalability mechanisms for the existing safety nets to be able to quickly scale-up assistance to vulnerable households upon the occurrence of shocks/disasters. This would involve the development of decision-making processes and financial strategy to allow the government to use existing social protection systems to deliver support rapidly and transparently in the event of a shock.

Additionally, a strategic framework for the financing of shock/disaster response could help improve transparency and understanding about financing sources that could be used for which disaster response types and gaps and potential efficiencies in the current financing framework.

Mali

Technical assistance for **Mali** supported a government-led effort to map the current institutional landscape of disaster response, as well as existing financing sources. The results of this mapping are being used to inform a draft diagnostic report. Additionally, there are early discussions about a potential **knowledge exchange** between the governments of Mali and Kenya to share experiences on developing a shock-responsive safety net.

Mauritania

Technical assistance was initiated in May 2017 in **Mauritania on risk financing solutions linked to the national safety net program**. The focus of this engagement is to (i) discuss the design of a social registry component that would be reactive to shocks in order to allow the government to improve response to crisis situations, as well as, guide interventions by a wide range of actors such as government, the World Food Programme (WFP), or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); and (ii) advance in the preparation of a diagnostic focusing on the financing mechanisms used for shock-responsive social safety nets.

The social registry will establish a buffer of potential beneficiaries above the extreme poverty lines which will be chosen based on vulnerability to shocks. A preliminary methodology for designing the buffer at the communal level based on a series of indicators was presented to the donor coordination group. Work on adjusting the methodology proposed will continue, based on the feedback and inputs received by the different stakeholders involved.

To start the **disaster risk financing diagnostic** for Mauritania, a data collection process was carried out to gather information on the impacts of past events and the associated government response. Data sources were very scarce and limited and it was possible to identify only a handful of events with their associated response. The effort involved key disaster-response interventions actors (Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, Commissariat for Food Security, WFP, United Nations Development Program) in hopes of improving understanding about the legal and institutional aspects of post-disaster interventions and financing mechanisms. Consolidation of the diagnostic report is ongoing and will include the cost of past events, and a description of mechanisms and financial tools used for post-disaster interventions, in particular for the financing of social safety nets.

South Africa

The high costs of responding to drought in 2016 led the South African government to request assistance to explore ways of **supporting agriculture insurance program development**. The ADRF Initiative produced a diagnostic report which examined the fiscal costs of three different mechanisms for potential public support to strengthen and expand commercial agricultural insurance programs. The South African government is evaluating the report as an input into decision-making to determine whether to proceed with a national program, and if so, how. Additionally, the diagnostic provided a useful framework for thinking about how to structure public-private sector partnerships for agriculture insurance in other countries.



Box 2: Focus on the development of disaster risk financing strategies in Mozambique



*View of Maputo
Photo credit: World Bank*

Mozambique offers a good example of the scope of activities being implemented under Component B of the ADRF initiative, given the strong commitment of the government of Mozambique to strengthen its **disaster risk financing framework**. Technical assistance provided complements an innovative IDA lending operation that combines a conventional Development Policy Loan (DPL) that disburses upon effectiveness of the loan, and a DPL with a Cat-DDO that would disburse in the event of a national emergency at the government's request. For the lending operation, the government has identified several policy reforms that can strengthen Mozambique's DRM framework.

These relate to risk financing, and may include:

- The establishment of a Disaster Contingency Fund and the approval of implementation regulations for that fund approved by the Ministry of Finance, thereby providing the legal basis for the establishment and capitalization of the fund
- The development and approval of a National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy that establishes priorities, timetables and financial protection arrangements, including the identification of contingency and risk transfer instruments
- The approval of a decree that revises the basic social protection programs to integrate social assistance during emergencies under the Direct Social Assistance Program
- The establishment of a payment mechanism for the delivery of cash transfers through the Emergency Social Assistance Window through third parties

The ADRF team has also provided assistance to develop a **diagnostic on the current state of disaster risk financing**, which includes an economic and fiscal impact assessment of past disasters. This analysis revealed significant gaps in available financing for disaster response and informed policy discussions with government about potential measures to remedy this, including contingent credit and a contingency fund. A draft of the diagnostic was presented to the government in April 2017.

River in the bandiagara
Escarpment, Mali
Photo credit: Shutterstock



4.3. Facilitating regional risk financing and knowledge sharing initiatives

The ADRF Initiative facilitated a number of knowledge-sharing activities on risk assessment and risk financing solutions, in collaboration with partners working on other results areas.

The Open Data for Resilience Initiative (OpenDRI) was implemented in Malawi, Niger and Indian Ocean Island States. Trainings were organized on the OpenDRI, which enhances the decision-making capabilities of DRM practitioners. In December 2016, two trainings were provided in Malawi to 40 people on this approach, using both serious game and a formal training. The ADRF Initiative also supported the maintenance of the MASDAP, and conducted training to 30 people on the GeoNode²⁵ and InaSAFE²⁶ platforms in July 2016. In **Niger**, technical advice and support was provided to the government on the establishment, maintenance and use of the Platform for Assessment of Disaster Risk and Environment (PADRE) spatial data storage, visualization and real-time analysis platform.

The ADRF Initiative also supported knowledge sharing activities under the **SWIO RAFI** (see Box 3 for further information on the SWIO RAFI risk profiles). This included training for 24 people across the five island states in January 2017 on geospatial data platforms and participatory mapping techniques under the OpenDRI.

The Sahel is a region with large potential for the development of **synergies between hazard-specific information systems** to inform risk assessments, early warning systems for health and natural hazards, adaptive social protection programs, and disaster risk financing. The ADRF supported an analysis of available information systems, and explored the feasibility of converting monitoring information into impact forecasting and monitoring systems. In addition, following the successful preparation of the IDA **IRM** in **Niger**, similar mechanisms are being prepared for **Mali** and **Senegal**.

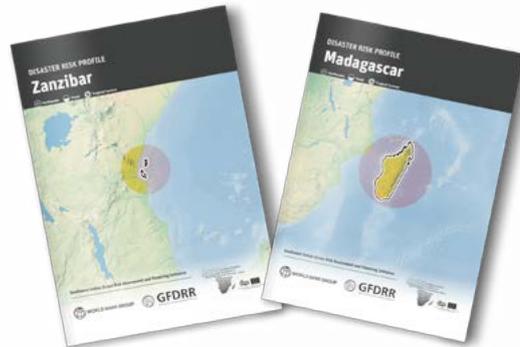
View of Kampala, Uganda
Photo credit: World Bank



²⁵ GeoNode is a web-based application and platform for developing geospatial information system and for deploying spatial data infrastructure. See <http://www.geonode.org>

²⁶ InaSAFE is a free software that produces realistic natural hazard impact scenarios for better planning, preparedness and response activities. See <http://www.inasafe.org>

Box 3: Focus on the South-West Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (SWIO RAFI)



Following the conclusion of the SWIO RAFI project, the ADRF Initiative co-financed the publication of five Disaster Risk Profiles for **Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar**. The hazard data and risk profiles can also be found on GFDRR's ThinkHazard! (<http://thinkhazard.org>) tool, enabling global access to the results (see Annex).

On January 18–19, 2017 the 7th Regional Platform meeting of the ISLANDS Programme for Financial Protection was hosted by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) in Mauritius and attended by delegations from **Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar**. ARC and the WB team discussed the similarities, differences, and complementarities across different risk models generated by AIR Worldwide, UNISDR and ARC. Workshop highlights included:

- SWIO RAFI risk profiles that provide a **new level of detailed quantitative risk data** for each island nation. Each of the hazard, exposure, and financial risk project components have numerous potential uses for local agencies and project stakeholders to improve understanding and promote risk reduction in the SWIO region.
- While recognizing that the risk models are a significant forward step in improving the information base for catastrophe risk in the region, most island state representatives continued to have questions about how and where to use the risk information, and requested **additional technical assistance to help strengthen local capacity** to use and interpret the information, and support a transfer of tools to the countries.
- While the team emphasized the value of using the different sources of risk information and modelling (UNISDR, AIR Worldwide, ARC) together, several stakeholders in the region **expressed the need for more direction** on which modelling approach was “best” and which should be “chosen” (Madagascar), and whether or not the models had been “framed by law” and would become the “national” model (Comoros). This reinforced the team’s view that **additional technical assistance would be needed to strengthen understanding** and confidence in governments’ ability to use the various information sources to make decisions.
- The representatives of the IOC and the ISLANDS Platform were pleased to see joint presentations from the World Bank team and the ARC, which was helpful for improving understanding of the way the teams were working together.

5. GOVERNANCE

ADRF Initiative team: A dedicated GFDRR team in Brussels works on managing the ADRF Initiative, ensuring day-to-day coordination with the European Commission (mainly through the EU Delegation to the AUC), the ACP Secretariat, the other implementing partners of the ACP-EU Program *Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa* and other relevant stakeholders. The GFDRR Brussels team also ensures effective Program visibility and coordination of the ADRF work plan and activities, which are jointly implemented by three teams within the WB:

- The WB Africa DRM team, which is part of the WB Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice,²⁷ leads the dialogue on Disaster Risk Management with African countries.
- The GFDRR Innovation Lab²⁸ leads the work on creating the enabling environment for risk financing and on facilitating regional risk sharing and knowledge sharing initiatives.
- The Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program (DRFIP),²⁹ a joint partnership of the WB's Finance and Markets Global Practice and GFDRR, leads the dialogue on disaster risk finance with government stakeholders.

Coordination: To ensure efficiency and avoid overlaps, ADRF activities are closely coordinated with ongoing programs developed by the EU (through EU delegations), UN agencies, WB/GFDRR and other development partners. Particular attention is given to the coordination between the different result areas of this Program through bi-annual Program Steering Committee (PSC)³⁰ meetings, and proactive coordination of GFDRR with the implementation partners of R1 (AUC and UNISDR), R2 (WB-GFDRR), R3 (AfDB), and R4 (UNISDR). Specific attention has been given to R4 and R5 coordination to ensure complementarity of activities on improving access to risk information. Coordination among GFDRR/WB, AUC and UNISDR is undertaken to ensure monitoring and reporting on progress for the overall Program.



A sandstorm in Amboseli national Park, Kenya
Photo credit: Shutterstock

²⁷ <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTJOBSNEW/0,,contentMDK:23677370~pagePK:8453902~piPK:8453359~theSitePK:8453353,00.html>

²⁸ The GFDRR Innovation Lab supports the use of science, technology and open data in promoting new ideas and the development of original tools to empower decision makers in vulnerable countries to strengthen their resilience. See <http://www.gfdr.org/innovation-lab>

²⁹ The DRFIP was established in 2010 to improve the financial resilience of governments, businesses, and households against natural disasters. See <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/disaster-risk-financing-and-insurance-program>

³⁰ The following organizations are part of the PSC: the AUC, the RECs (ECOWAS, IGAD, ECCAS and SADC), AfDB, UNISDR, GFDRR & WB, the ACP Secretariat, and with observer status, the EU, the Host Government, ACMAD, EUMETSAT and representatives of the Regional Climate Centre of the region where the meeting is being hosted.





Coordination across the different activities implemented by partners also took place at the 6th session of the Africa Regional Platform which was hosted by the government of Mauritius on November 22–25, 2016. During this conference, the Programme of Action for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR in Africa was presented and adopted with support from UNISDR. This Programme of Action is relevant for the Africa region as an overall framework for DRR actions in Africa at the continental, regional and national levels. The conference also provided an opportunity for the ADRF Initiative to be represented, especially in the following sessions:

- Plenary session on investing in DRR for resilience, organized by UNISDR
- A side event on disaster risk financing, organized by the African Risk Capacity (ARC), which also included the AfDB
- A side event held to launch the World Bank/GFDRR Africa DRM strategy: *Striving toward Disaster Resilient Development in Sub-Saharan Africa*.³¹

Steering Committee: The ADRF Initiative, as part of the *Program Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa*, reports to the PSC, which seeks to oversee and validate the overall strategic direction and policy guidance of the Program. Two steering committee meetings were held between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017:

- **The 2nd Steering Committee meeting**³² of the *Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa* Program took place in Livingstone, Zambia, on October 27, 2016, in the margins of the 9th Africa Working Group³³ on DRR (October 25–26).
- **The 3rd Steering Committee meeting** took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on March 9, 2017, in the margins of the 10th Africa Working Group on DRR (March 7–8).

³¹ The strategy is available online: <http://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/disaster-resilient-development-sub-saharan-africa.pdf>

³² The 1st Steering Committee meeting took place in Addis Ababa on February 18, 2016.

³³ The Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction, established through a Ministerial Declaration, provides technical support to the African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and partners for coordination and implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction.



Annex – Communication and Visibility Outputs



Infographics—Poverty Studies

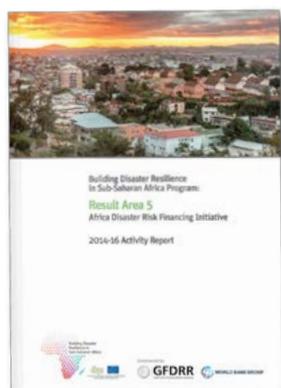
Based on the two poverty studies that have been written on the impact of disasters on poverty namely *Welfare, Income Growth and Shocks in Uganda* (goo.gl/Sz85Le) and *Vulnerability to Poverty in Rural Malawi* (goo.gl/64qgLLW), the ADRF team has produced a series of infographic posters and booklets to highlight the results for non-specialists. The final products for Uganda and Malawi were delivered in October 2016. The PDF of the infographic for Uganda is accessible at goo.gl/V7wuiw. The PDF of the infographic for Malawi is accessible at goo.gl/eWwnCm.



Malawi In-depth Risk Assessment Report

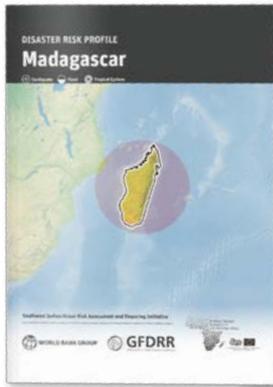
The ADRF team published the final report for the Flood Risk Modelling Activity undertaken by the RASOR consortium in Malawi. The report can be accessed at the following link: <http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54387>

Flood hazard maps have been produced by a consortium of three partners from the RASOR initiative: <http://www.rasor-project.eu>. In addition, all geographical layers are available on the RASOR GeoNode at <http://www.rasor.eu/catalog> and on the MASDAP GeoNode at <http://www.masdap.mw>.



ADRF (Result Area 5) 2014-2016 Activity Report

The ADRF Initiative team has published the Activity Report for the period of August 2014 to June 2016 in English (goo.gl/3UxzUM) and French (goo.gl/VtSIT5). The report gives an overview of the ADRF Initiative's achievements and highlights for that period and identifies upcoming priorities and challenges.



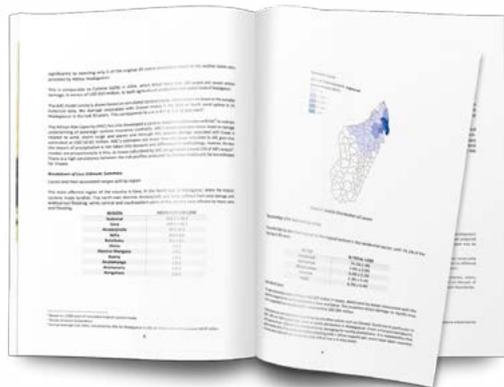
Five SWIO RAFI Disaster Risk Profiles

The ADRF Initiative has supported the publication of five Disaster Risk Profiles for Madagascar in English (goo.gl/HHASH7) and French (goo.gl/6Z1eNE); Comoros in English (goo.gl/SWUwYJ) and French (goo.gl/AZZUEj); Mauritius in English (goo.gl/2DScMr); Seychelles in English (goo.gl/8DvPp3); and Zanzibar in English (goo.gl/ZNLNms). The hazard data and risk profiles can also be found on GFDRR's ThinkHazard! (<http://thinkhazard.org>) tool, enabling global access to the results.



Summary report on the SWIO RAFI

A summary report was published on the SWIO RAFI, co-financed by the ADRF Initiative and the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program. The report summarizes progress made in advancing analytical work to improve the understanding of disaster risks and risk financing solutions for Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar. The risk profiles along with key findings were published in this report that provides detailed quantitative risk data for each island nation. The report is accessible at: goo.gl/1VWULA.



Using risk models to calculate losses of TC Enawo in Madagascar

On March 7, 2017, TC Enawo made landfall in northeastern Madagascar as a Category 4 cyclone, and then moved southward as a tropical depression before exiting the country on March 10, 2017. The ADRF Initiative co-financed the publication of a report focusing on the post-disaster loss calculation which estimated the losses related to TC Enawo to be over \$400 million, corresponding to about four percent of Madagascar's annual GDP. The report can be found at the following link: Estimation of Economic Losses from Tropical Cyclone Enawo (goo.gl/M4AFh7).



Program Website

A dedicated website for the Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program, including the ADRF Initiative, was launched in November 2016. This website presents the overall program as well as each result areas' implementing partner and specific objectives. The website can be found at: <http://www.preventionweb.net/resilient-africa>.



Tis Isat Falls on the Blue Nile, Ethiopia
Photo credit: Shutterstock

The 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. Hosted by the World Bank, GFDRR is supported by 37 countries and 11 international organizations, and works with over 400 sub-national, national, regional, and international partners. 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, please visit <http://www.gfdr.org/>.

The GFDRR Innovation Lab supports the use of science, technology and open data to promote new ideas and develop original tools that empower decision makers in vulnerable countries and strengthen their resilience. See <http://www.gfdr.org/innovation-lab>.

The World Bank Africa Disaster Risk Management Team

The World Bank Africa Disaster Risk Management team (AFR DRM) supports countries and communities in Sub-Saharan Africa in building climate and disaster resilience for sustainable development. Its portfolio of \$5.4 billion is approximately 10 percent of the World Bank's overall Africa portfolio. This includes a core DRM investment portfolio of over \$1 billion and \$71 million in technical assistance grants to 29 countries. Through its investment and technical assistance operations, the AFR DRM team develops effective synergies with other initiatives such as the various Result Areas of the ACP-EU Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program and other ACP-EU initiatives.

The Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program

The Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program (DRFIP) is a joint partnership of the World Bank Group's Finance and Markets Global Practice and GFDRR. It was established in 2010 to improve the financial resilience of governments, businesses, and households against natural disasters. See <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/disaster-risk-financing-and-insurance-program>.



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