



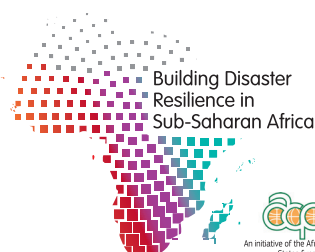
## Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program

# RESULT AREA 2

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

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Activity Report  
July 2016 – June 2017



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



**WORLD BANK GROUP**



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Notes: The financial contributions and expenditures reported are reflected up to June 30, 2017; all dollar amounts are in US dollars (\$) unless otherwise indicated.



# BUILDING DISASTER RESILIENCE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA PROGRAM

## RESULT AREA 2 | Activity Report 2016-2017



Landscape in Zambia, Africa  
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This report summarizes the activities and achievements under Result Area 2 of the *Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program*: African Regional Economic Communities have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities operational to support their respective member states and regional and sub-regional programs from July 2016 through June 2017.



# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AfDB	African Development Bank
AWG DRR	African Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AWG	Africa Working Group
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
DIPEM	Department of Physical, Economic and Monetary Integration
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
EWS	Early Warning System
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
HFA	Hyogo Framework of Action
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
ICPALD	IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development
IDRF	IGAD Disaster Response Fund
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NDRR	Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (ACP-EU NDRR Program)
PDNA	Post-disaster needs assessment
PoA	Programme of Action
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
REPARC	Parliamentarians Network for Disaster Resilience in Central Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SC	Steering Committee
SDTF	Single Donor Trust Fund
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SPC	Secretariat of Pacific Community
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WIS	Water Information System



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# 1. BACKGROUND

The effects of demographic pressure, unplanned urbanization, biodiversity loss, land and eco-systems degradation, climate change and complex economic globalization trends may partially explain the increase and intensity of disasters worldwide. Natural hazards disproportionately affect lower-income countries and those who benefit least from wealth creation owing to economic globalization. In Africa, in particular, various forms of vulnerability have the potential to amplify minor hazard events into major disasters. Since 1970, Africa has experienced more than 2,000 disasters, with just under half taking place in the last decade<sup>1</sup>. The most common disasters in Africa consist of floods and droughts; other hazards such as cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, volcanoes and epidemics have serious implications in sustainable water supply, health, food security, agricultural productivity, livelihoods and fiscal risk management. These events disrupt the normal functioning of states, economies and development efforts at large, seriously undermining their prospects of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

African governments and Regional Economic Communities (RECs), under the aegis of the African Union Commission (AUC), adopted the Extended Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The Programme of Action (PoA) sets out strategic areas of intervention, offers policy guidance at the regional level, as well as key activities, expected results, measurable indicators and mechanisms for coordination and support. Coordination of this framework is ensured by the AUC and RECs through the African Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction (AWG DRR)<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, four of these RECs have established Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies and/or strategies based on the priorities for action of both the HFA

and the PoA: Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS) and Southern African Development Community (SADC). The RECs perform a twin role in supporting disaster and climate risk management. Several of them house the sub-regional institutions and capacity for early warning, emergency response and data sharing. They also serve as the coordinating entities for member states' individual efforts at disaster and climate risk management, which allows regional integration and economies of scale.

Despite this engagement at all levels, the prevention, mitigation of and preparedness to natural hazards is still an emerging issue in the policy agenda of many African governments. As disasters have flow-on effects to entire countries and sub-regions, a fully integrated, all-sector approach is needed to secure development gains in Africa based on accurate risk information and improved decision support systems. Development assistance must deliver the greatest direct benefits for cost and prevention. Disaster management must also enhance competitiveness and strengthen resilience to increasing global risks and shocks, particularly in times of economic crisis. Therefore, the **Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities Programme** proposes a complete cycle of disaster risk management (DRM) measures and capacity building through risk identification and assessment, risk reduction and preparedness, risk financing and resilient recovery and reconstruction. The purpose is to provide the analytical basis and accelerate the effective implementation of a comprehensive DRR framework for the African continent.



<sup>1</sup> *Striving Toward Disaster Resilient Development in Sub-Saharan Africa—Strategic Framework 2016–2020*, World Bank.

<sup>2</sup> *The Executive Council of the AU (January 2011 Summit), adopted the decision on the Report of the Second African Ministerial Conference on DRR, held on April 16, 2010 (EX.CL/Dec.607 (XVIII)). This included the reconstitution of the AWGDRR.*



## 2. ABOUT THE RESULT AREA 2 PROGRAM

### Strengthening DRM Regional Coordination in Africa

The European Union (EU) and Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States established the Intra-ACP cooperation program *Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities*,<sup>3</sup> 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, implemented by several partners, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), the 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 as follows:

R1: Extended Programme of Action for the implementation of the Africa regional strategy for DRR. Implemented by the AUC and the UNISDR.

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

R3: Core capacities of the specialized national and regional climate centers are improved to meet the needs of DRM agencies and socio-economic sectors for effective use of weather and climate services and community-focused and real-time early warning systems. Implemented by the 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 R2 achievements.



<sup>3</sup> More information on the Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program can be found at [www.preventionweb.net/resilient-africa](http://www.preventionweb.net/resilient-africa).

## Result Area 2

Result Area 2, known as “Result 2” or more simply, “R2,” is one of two Result Areas managed by the World Bank/GFDRR (the second one being Result 5). The **specific objective** of Result 2 is to **strengthen and accelerate the effective implementation of an African comprehensive DRR and risk management framework at regional level**. It does this by:

- Strengthening the coordination capacity of RECs
- Assisting RECs in developing planning and policy advisory capacities to support their member states and regional/ sub-regional programs on DRM

This objective is achieved by providing targeted support to African RECs to strengthen their capacities for improved coordination, planning, policy advisory and knowledge dissemination to advance the regional DRM agenda and better support their respective member states in taking informed decisions in building resilience to disasters.

Activities under R2 support and align with the strategic approach articulated by AUC’s PoA, the RECs DRR strategies and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030<sup>4</sup>, and are implemented through an additional contribution to the ongoing ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk

Reduction Program, an initiative of the ACP Group of States launched in 2011, also funded by the EU and managed by GFDRR. This additional contribution targets the four main RECs and their key partners, such as African universities and research centers, river basin authorities or technical organizations. The four participating RECs are:

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

Through a comprehensive regional engagement, participating RECs, African governments, decision makers and communities of practice will be able to leverage additional expertise, technical knowledge and best operational practices from a wide range of stakeholders. The R2 program also aims to provide an advocacy platform; improve cooperation and networking among global, regional, and national technical institutions; leverage additional stakeholder outreach; and ultimately benefit national development plans. It also seeks to improve regional capacity for post-disaster needs assessments and recovery frameworks.



<sup>4</sup> And its predecessor at the time of launch, the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) 2005–15.



### Expected Results

It is anticipated that the operational capacities of RECs will be strengthened in the areas of knowledge, planning, policy and coordination. Expected results are:

- R2-1: DRR strategies of RECs become operational according to their respective actions plans, building on the achievements of previous DRM initiatives.
- R2-2: Regional knowledge and understanding on DRM is enhanced with particular focus on strengthening national decision making capacities.
- R2-3: Cooperation and networking are improved among the RECs and global, regional, and national research institutions and technical centers to strengthen and integrate DRM into sustainable development.
- R2-4: Advice and technical assistance is provided to member states in developing national DRM policies, strategies and risk reduction programs.
- R2-5: Regional capacities are improved to support post disaster needs assessments and recovery/reconstruction planning.

### R2 Program Targets

Activities under R2 are monitored and evaluated against the following targets:

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

### 3. HIGHLIGHTS

Below are some of the REC's achievements thanks to the R2 Program support from July 2016 to June 2017:

**ECCAS** focused its efforts on policy dialogues events, mainly through the organization of the **5th Central Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** and the **Awareness workshop to the Cameroon Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform** (both held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in December 2016). Following these events, an ECCAS regional training on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) was organized in April 2017 in Libreville, Gabon to reinforce capacities of ECCAS Secretariat experts and focal points from member states on post-disaster management, preparedness and recovery with more than 80 participants. The **annual meeting of the Central Africa Parliamentarians Network for Natural Disasters Resilience (REPARC)** also took place in April 2017 in Libreville, during the PDNA/ DRF training workshop mentioned above. Within the framework of the ECCAS Regional Risk Assessment, preliminary studies were undertaken on the **ECCAS Water Information System** to foresee a geo-portal for water and risk information.

**ECOWAS** finalized its **Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Action for 2015–30** in Accra, Ghana in October 2016. The goal of the DRR Plan of Action is to strengthen the responsible institutions at the regional and national levels and to mobilize a broad coalition of partners to build resilience to hazards and integrate DRR into sustainable development. Following a regional training course on post-disaster needs assessments and recovery planning, organized in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and GFDRR in March 2016 in Abuja, Nigeria, ECOWAS rolled out support to PDNA trainings in its member states. In addition, ECOWAS completed the recruitment of two project officers to support its regional policy dialogue and regional flood management initiatives.



**IGAD** and its new operational DRM Program Unit have organized the IGAD R2 program launch in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in February 2017 involving multiple stakeholders and contributed to the successful organization of the **Ministerial Conference on drought/conflict humanitarian crisis in IGAD Region**, held in Nairobi, Kenya in March 2017. About 100 people participated in two national training on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment/Disaster Risk Framework in Sudan and Tanzania held in April and May 2017. Specific technical assistance has been recruited to carry out the development of an IGAD Regional Framework for Mainstreaming of DRM and CCA in the education sector curriculum and the DRM strategy development support for Sudan. A service provider was also contracted to work on a Climate Smart Agriculture pilot project in a highly climate-affected area in Kenya. Activities are under implementation.

**SADC's** Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana, hosted meetings in January 2017 to advance the preparation of the Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Capacity Project, SADC's program under R2. It also finalized the **formulation of a comprehensive work plan for 2017**, building on broad consultation with departments and divisions from various sectors to ensure complementarity with ongoing projects and programs. A regional university collaboration program for DRM capacity building and policy support in the SADC region was launched in 2017, which will support regional policy research and governance as well as provide training and capacity building for professionals in the region.

As of June 2017, the R2 Program has **provided training and invited to a conference a total of nearly 500 people**, of which nearly 100 were women.



African village, Zambia  
Photo credit: Shutterstock

## 4. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

Activities under R2 are developed under the following building blocks:



**Capacity building**

**Enhancing capacities to provide risk  
identification and assessment information**

**Enhancing the dissemination of contributions of regional  
stakeholders in support of national early warning systems  
with a multi-hazard approach**

**Supporting the post-disaster response coordination and  
recovery planning capacity among RECs**

**Strengthening the knowledge base on disaster  
risk management**



#### 4.1. Program-Wide Activities and Coordination with Other Results Areas

Program-wide activities under R2 contribute to strengthening regular coordination among development partners, particularly with the other four Result Areas of the overall program Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program.

The R2 program sponsored the participation of REC representatives at international events such as the **COP22** in Marrakech in November 2016, the **Global Platform for disaster risk reduction** in Cancun in May 2017, and the **3rd edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC-3)** in Brussels in June 2017.

**Enhanced coordination between GFDRR and the implementation partners of Result Areas 1 (AUC and UNISDR), 3 (AfDB), and 4 (UNISDR) was also highlighted:**

- The **second Steering Committee meeting** 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 Group** on Disaster Risk Reduction (AWGDRR) (25–26 October 2016). The WB team presented the implementation status of its work on improving coordination and DRR capacity of the RECs. A number of actions were agreed upon among the implementing partners with a particular focus on scaling up the program's communication strategy and strengthening coordination across activities implemented by the five Result Areas' partners.



- The **10th AWGDRR**, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 2017 was the first session after the endorsement of the Mauritius Declaration and the Program of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa at the African Union (AU) Summit in January 2017. Discussions mainly focused on reviewing progress in DRR in Africa in the context of the SFDRR since the 9th AWG held in October 2016 in Livingstone, Zambia, and developing the Africa Common Position to be presented at the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cancun.

- The **third Steering Committee meeting** of the Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program took place in Addis Ababa, on March 9th, 2017, in the margins of the 10th AWGDRR. This meeting was an opportunity to review progress of activities under the different Result Areas. The WB team presented the status of implementation of its work in the realm of the African RECs Disaster Risk Management (Result 2) Program and the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative (Result 5).



- The third Steering Committee meeting of the Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program took place in Addis Ababa, on March 9th, 2017, in the margins of the 10th AWGDRR. This meeting was an opportunity to review progress of activities under the different Result Areas. The WB team presented the status of implementation of its work in the realm of the African RECs Disaster Risk Management (Result 2) Program and the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative (Result 5).

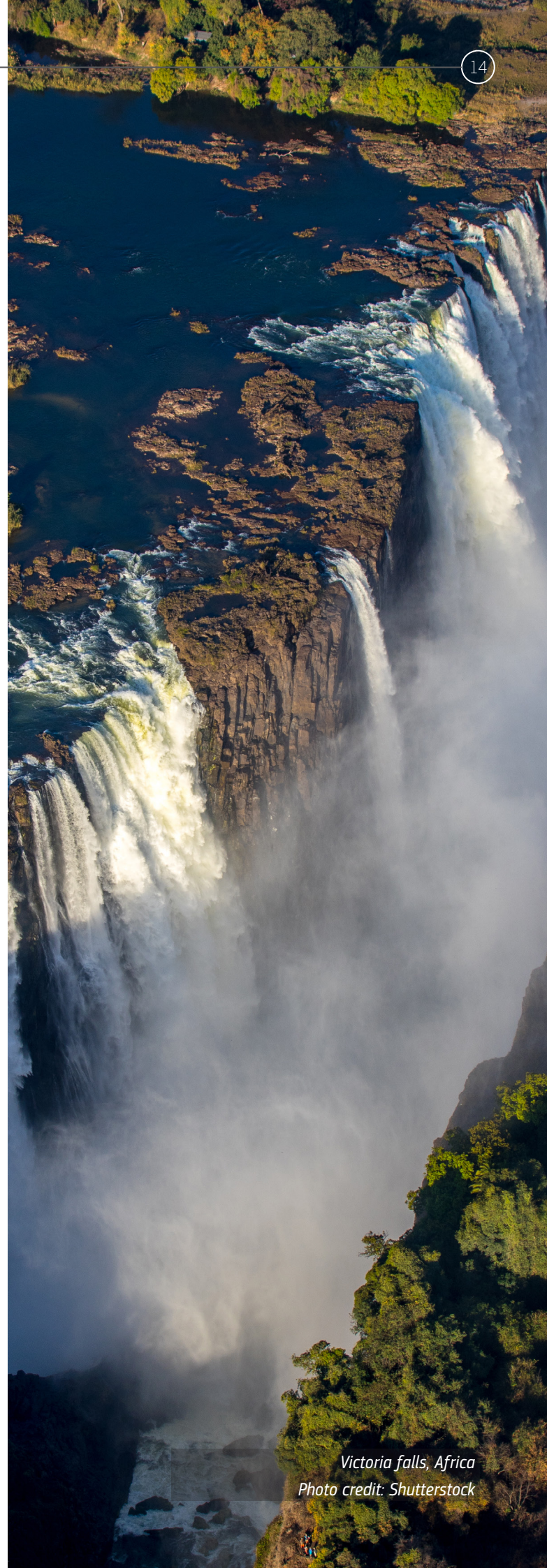


## Knowledge Exchange

R2 program-wide activities on knowledge exchange and coordination meetings which took place during the reporting period are outlined below:

**Leveraging the Potential of Regional Cooperation for Disaster Resilience** took place in November 2016 during the 6th Africa Regional Platform on DRM held in Mauritius. The session consisted of two main sections: a quick overview of each REC's achievements, the main challenges and opportunities in disaster risk reduction presented by their DRM focal points, and a discussion panel composed of RECs high representatives: Dr. Fatimata Dia Sow, Commissioner for Social Affairs and Gender at the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); Dr. Solomon J. Muchina Munyua, Director of the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD); Mr. Jorge Cardoso, Director of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Affairs (SADC). The panelists focused on their role and vision for a strong and inclusive DRR Program 2030. The session was prominently featured with more than 70 participants from national stakeholders, international and regional organizations, and NGOs. Participants highlighted following five main issues and challenges :

- political engagement of member states is essential as well as harmonization of different approaches for DRM for both management and actions,
- mobilization of funds is one of the key issues and countries should as well take leadership and finance their own prevention and preparedness mechanisms,
- information system is essential for prevention and for early action but data is missing,
- legal policy framework is quite a long process and
- capacity building a real issue and it should further target the local stakeholders and sub national levels as well.



*Victoria falls, Africa  
Photo credit: Shutterstock*



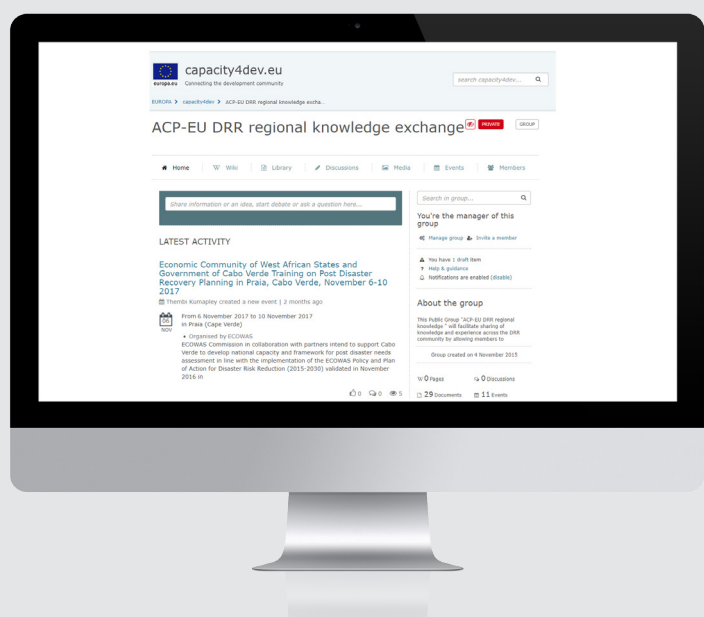


*Leveraging the Potential of Regional Cooperation for Disaster Resilience event in Mauritius - November 2016*

A **coordination meeting** was held in June 2017 in the margins of the WRC3 in Brussels to take stock of progress, discuss opportunities and challenges, set priorities and targets, and dwell upon the communications and coordination aspects. Representatives from ECCAS, IGAD and SADC presented their respective work plan status implementation, including the main challenges and priorities for the coming months. An ECOWAS representative joined by audio conference to share the project implementation status.

**The ACP-EU DRR Regional Knowledge Exchange platform** was launched in August 2016 to continue exchanges between ACP regional organizations developed under the 9th European Development Fund DRR Program. The platform aims to share knowledge among the six ACP sub-regions and is exclusively tailored to DRR regional focal points in African RECs, and the Regional Organizations in the Caribbean and Pacific, namely ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, CDEMA and SPC<sup>5</sup>.

This private group is hosted on the Capacity4DEV (Capacity for Development) website, an initiative of the European Commission which provides an open platform for DRR (<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/drr-ACP/>), as well as many other broad development issues supported by the European Union. It facilitates the sharing of knowledge and experience across the DRR regional communities by allowing members to easily post and exchange documents, technical guidelines, studies, forthcoming events and opinions with the members of the group. It also provides a space for open, free and lively discussions among stakeholders.



<sup>5</sup> Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).



The ACP-EU DRR Regional Knowledge Exchange platform serves as:

- A disaster catalogue of documents on DRM knowledge and experiences
- An updated calendar on forthcoming events
- An informal tool for knowledge-sharing and discussion

Finally, RECs representatives attended the **“Focus Day” on lessons learned from the post-disaster response in ACP countries within the framework of the ACP-EU National Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Program** organized by GFDRR and hosted on June 9, 2017 by the ACP Secretariat in Brussels, back to back with WRC3. RECs representatives had the opportunity to share their experiences and highlight the relevance of informing their member states on the PDNA/DRF process before hands-on trainings activities. (For more information please see: <https://www.gfdr.org/acp-eu/focus-day-on-post-disaster-response-in-brussels>)



*Rainy season in Uganda., Africa*  
*Photo credit: Shutterstock*



## 4.2. ECCAS – Economic Community of Central African States

### Background

The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), based in Libreville, Gabon, is mandated to promote regional cooperation and integration of eleven Central African member states<sup>6</sup>, covering a population of around 174 million inhabitants. It also has the mandate to lead the general political dialogue on DRR and climate change in those countries. Nonetheless, the various conflicts in the region in past years resulted in ECCAS mainly focusing on regional collaboration for peace and stability in the region, which remains a major challenge.

At ECCAS, the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) unit is anchored in the Department of Physical, Economic and Monetary Integration (DIPEM). DRR is one of the twelve strategic areas of the ECCAS General Policy on environment and natural resources management. Important achievements with regard to DRM have been reached on policy or strategic frameworks. A General Policy adopted in 2007 addressed three strategic priorities:

- the assessment and early warning for the management of natural and manmade disasters;
- the fight against climate change; and
- the fight against desertification, drought and land degradation.

A regional strategy, Central Africa Regional Strategy for Risk Prevention, Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation, was adopted on June 2012 by the Ministers in charge of DRR, as was a framework for action for the DRR regional strategy implementation.

Nonetheless, key regional challenges remain and must be addressed, such as: identification of regional and national hazards and vulnerabilities and risk assessments; development and harmonization of DRM legal frameworks; improvement of DRR and climate change integration into sectoral policies; and reinforcing capacities on post-disaster needs assessments. Nonetheless, key regional challenges remain and must be addressed, such as: identification of regional and national hazards and vulnerabilities and risk assessments; development and harmonization of DRM legal frameworks; improvement of DRR and climate change integration into sectoral policies; and reinforcing capacities on post-disaster needs assessments



[www.ceeac-eccas.org](http://www.ceeac-eccas.org)



<sup>6</sup> Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe.





## Update on Activities

The ECCAS R2 program is implemented around **four key components**:

- 1 | building regional knowledge on hazards, vulnerabilities and risks through the mapping of trans-boundary hazards;
- 2 | reinforcing regional and national capacities on DRR and CCA;
- 3 | strengthening the policy dialogue and legislation on DRR and CCA; and
- 4 | enhancing regional capacity for response and post disaster assessment and reconstruction Planning.

A fifth component reinforces the overall technical and managerial capacity of ECCAS and facilitates program implementation. The support to ECCAS started through a technical assistance project<sup>7</sup> to conduct comprehensive analytical reviews of the national policies and the institutional setup governing hazards, vulnerabilities and risks in its member states and better understand the institutional framework supporting national early warning mechanisms. A regional database was established with information for eight of the eleven-member states based on national and regional consultations conducted in Cameroon, Chad, DR Congo and Gabon. Following this first step, and in the framework of the ECCAS Regional Risk Assessment, preliminary studies were undertaken on the ECCAS Water Information System to foresee a geo-portal for water and risk information.

During the reporting period the following activities were implemented:

In February 2017, a team mission focused on the technical evaluation of the project and specifically on

- assessing the implementation of its the first phase;
- finalizing the 2017 work plan which includes the integration of the Result 2 work plan into the ECCAS regional work plan;
- launching the evaluation of the ECCAS geographic information and water information systems; and
- drafting the terms of reference for the ECCAS risk assessment. The mission also focused on improving the financial and fiduciary aspects and processes of the project with ECCAS.



*Rural homestead on a hot sunny day during dry arid season in Kenya, Africa  
Photo credit: Shutterstock*



<sup>7</sup> The Development of Risk Reduction Measures, Preparedness and Response to Disaster Risk in Central Africa Project, funded by the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program managed by GFDRR.

## 1 | Hazards/Vulnerability Identification and Risks Assessment

In the framework of the planned ECCAS **Regional Risk Assessment**, preliminary studies were undertaken on the ECCAS Water Information System (WIS) to foresee a geo-portal for water and risks information, including two activities: (i) an ECCAS experts mission in November 5–13 in Tunis to repatriate the Water Information System (WIS) with its related components to ECCAS headquarters in Libreville; and (ii) a consultant mission (February 1–10) in ECCAS headquarters to evaluate the WIS and ECCAS GIS and draft Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the recruitment of a company to undertake the regional risk assessment. These ToRs will be finalized in autumn to launch the study.



## 2 | Capacity Building for DRR/CCA Mainstreaming

**An awareness Workshop of Cameroon DRR National Platform took place in Yaoundé** (December 19–23, 2016). More than 40 participants from sectoral ministries, public institutions, research institutes and NGOs attended the training and sensitization workshop for the Cameroon National Platform on DRR organized by ECCAS. The objective of the workshop was to facilitate the effective functioning of the coordination and dialogue framework officially established in September 2010. The workshop provided an overview on DRR and resilience concepts, as well as DRR strategies and tools at the regional and international levels. The workshop also enabled participants to discuss processes and mechanisms for dialogue and coordination implemented for DRR and CCA. Final recommendations made by the audience focused on making the national platform more operational and effective.



*Workshop of Cameroon DRR National Platform, Yaoundé, Cameroon, December 2016*

The ECCAS DRM Coordinator participated in a **training on G.I.S Fundamentals** (mapping and spatial analysis) in April 2017. This training was instrumental for the project in mapping regional risks in a database and simulating an early warning system (EWS) & contingency planning.

Finally, the revised **regional DRM/CCA strategy** integrating Sendai Framework priorities was translated into English, Portuguese and Spanish to comply with ECCAS language diversity.



### 3 | Policy Dialogue and Legislation on DRM and CCA

The **ECCAS R2 Program** also aims at reinforcing the national capacities on key concepts and policies of Disaster Risk Reduction regarding risk identification, preparedness and disaster response and on promoting national coordination mechanisms. The project facilitates the high-level policy dialogue on Disaster Risk Reduction in Central Africa with parliamentarians and decision makers. As a result, several policy dialogues events have been set up by the project team.

The **5th Session of Central Africa Regional platform for DRR**, including also National Climate focal points, National Water focal point, National Meteorology focal points took place in Yaoundé, Cameroon (December 12–17, 2016). The objectives of the 5th Session were to:

- review ECCAS member states' engagement in implementing Sendai priority actions;
- present the ECCAS water database/Geographical Information System and forthcoming regional risk assessment;
- validate the member states' institutional frameworks database;
- share the outcomes of the 6th Africa Regional Platform held in November 2016 in Mauritius; and
- provide an update on implementation of the regional Climate Center.

This event was a success as it gathered focal points from different topics for the first-time and fostered building relationship between country representatives, underlining the relevance of sharing information and experiences and finally a common vision for a future resilient development. The session comprised of approximately 60 participants from National DRR, climate change, weather and water focal points, NGOs (in particular Women's and Youth Groups), parliamentarians, African Union, IFRC and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Ten member states were represented out of eleven.



*5th Session of Central Africa Regional platform for DRR, Yaoundé, Cameroon, December 2016*



An ECCAS preparation mission took place in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, in June 2017, to organize the forthcoming 6th Central Africa Regional platform for DRR & 3rd Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Brazzaville in October 2017. Those high-level events will be co-organized with UNISDR as part of the close coordination of the activities on the implementation of regional policies and the Sendai Framework for DRR.

The **Central Africa Parliamentarians Network for Natural Disasters Resilience (REPARC)** held its annual meeting in April 2016 in Libreville, during the PDNA/DRF training workshop (see next section). Parliamentarians revised and validated their road map and shared their respective progress and challenges regarding advocacy and regulations at national level. This kind of event reinforces a strong network and coherence for policies and strategies in Disaster Risk Reduction at regional level.

**Finally, the ECCAS Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Adaptation (DRR/CCA) unit** participated in several international conferences such as the UNFCCC CoP 22 (November 2016, Marrakech, Morocco), the Hydromet Forum Regional Stakeholder Coordination workshop (May 2017, Saly, Senegal), the Global Platform for DRR 2017 (May 2017, Cancun, Mexico), the third World Reconstruction Conference and the first ACP-EU Focus Day on post disaster response (June 2017, Brussels, Belgium). These events provided the opportunity to present and update stakeholders and ECCAS member states on the activities of Result 2 and to show the ECCAS progress and involvement in DRR/CCA. It also reinforced its knowledge and capacities on DRR/CCA resilience issues and helped in better liaising and coordinating related items (DRR/CCA/Hydromet). The participation of the DRR/CCA Unit to international events emphasized the importance of exchanging lessons learned and providing different perspectives from other parts of the world facing the same issues related to natural disasters.



*ECCAS SG and Central Africa Delegates, Global Platform for DRR, May 2017, Cancun, Mexico*

#### 4 | Enhance Regional Capacity for Response & Post Disaster Assessment and Reconstruction Planning

Capacities on post disaster management, preparedness and recovery have been reinforced for a total of 84 people through the **ECCAS Regional Training on Post Disaster Needs Assessment/Disaster Recovery Framework (PDNA/DRF)**. The training was organized in April 2017 in Libreville, Gabon to reinforce capacities of ECCAS secretariat experts and focal points from member states. This event provided not only training for the participants but also ensured a common base of skills in the region that is essential in the event of a transboundary natural disaster.

This training was implemented within the framework of the tri-partite agreement between the World Bank, the EU and the UN Development Group. Specialists from the EU and the UNDP also joined the trainers team. A total of 84 participants (out of which 19 women) attended the training, including sectoral experts from the ECCAS Secretariat, focal points of the eleven member states, local government representatives, parliamentarians of the Central Africa Parliamentarians Network for DRR, DRM specialists, statisticians, meteorologists, hydrologists, climatologists, and agricultural, educational, legal, environmental and health experts. At the end of the training, participants gave recommendations to further improve DRM and recovery strategies on regional and national level.

The next expected steps for the program are the launch of the regional risk assessment and to support ECCAS with the implementation of the recipient-executed grant.



*ECCAS Regional Training on Post Disaster Needs Assessment/Disaster Recovery Framework (PDNA/DRF), April 2017, Libreville, Gabon*

### 4.3. ECOWAS – Economic Community of West African States

#### Background

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), based in Abuja, Nigeria, is mandated to promote regional cooperation and integration of 15 West African member states<sup>8</sup> covering a population of around 320 million inhabitants. It also has the mandate and convening power to lead the general political dialogue on DRR and humanitarian affairs in those countries. At ECOWAS, the DRR program is housed at the Directorate of Humanitarian and Social Affairs under the overall guidance of the Commissioner for Social Affairs and Gender.

In 2007, the ECOWAS heads of states adopted the regional policy for DRR with a plan of action covering the years 2010–15. ECOWAS has since stepped up efforts on strengthening knowledge on risk identification, sharing data and information between member states, providing guidance to national platforms. It also established an emergency humanitarian relief mechanism which was used in 2009 and 2010.

#### Update on Activities

The **ECOWAS R2 Program** was developed around **four components**:

- 1 | strengthening DRM policies and institutions at national and regional level;
- 2 | strengthening regional flood management capacity;
- 3 | enhancing regional post disaster recovery planning; and
- 4 | capacity strengthening and coordination.

The Sendai Framework for DRR 2015–2030 is the international roadmap for actions in this field. The R2 Program has focused on supporting ECOWAS in preparing, creating and establish a new DRR Plan of Action for 2015–2030. The Program also provided support to the ECOWAS DRR Unit in the implementation of the recipient executed grant, with the recruitment of project consultants and facilitating the participation of ECOWAS experts in various regional and global meetings. Since July 2015, the Program is also working on the creation of a regional flood management policy.



[www.ecowas.int](http://www.ecowas.int)



<sup>8</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.



The following are the activities that took place during the fiscal year:

### 1 | DRM policies and institutions at national and regional level

The ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action 2015–2030 was validated during a **regional consultation workshop** on 18–19 October 2016, in Accra, Ghana. Around 50 experts participated in the workshop, mainly from national DRM organizations, national hydro-meteorological services, UN organizations, regional organizations and ECOWAS. The objective of the workshop was to: (i) review, validate and adopt the West African DRR Plan of Action aligned with the 2015 Sendai Framework on DRR; and (ii) supervise the implementation of the Strengthening DRR Coordination, Planning and Policy Advisory Capacity of ECOWAS project funded in the framework of the R2 Program.

During the workshop the **ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action 2015–2030** was validated and adopted by ECOWAS Member states to strengthen required institutions at the regional and national levels and mobilize a broad coalition of partners to build resilience to hazards and integrate DRR into sustainable development. This Plan of Action was developed to accelerate action and encourage commitments to scale-up efforts to evolve and adjust ECOWAS' role and responsibilities in meeting the changing and challenging risk scenarios as highlighted in the Sendai Framework for Action (2015–2030) and the Africa Union Program of Action on DRR. The ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action 2015–2030 paid particular attention to its close alignment with the ECOWAS Gender Policy and builds itself around gender-sensitive actions that will be integrated into DRR Program.



*ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action 2015–2030 as published by ECOWAS in December 2016*



*Validation workshop for the ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action 2015–2030 in October in Accra, Ghana*





Flooded house at Lake Baringo, Kenya  
Photo credit: Shutterstock

## 2 | Strengthening regional flood management capacity

Other activities implemented by ECOWAS also included a regional strategy and a dedicated plan of action on flood management in West Africa, with the formulation of a regional flood management action plan and an updated regional report on trans-boundary floods.

## 3 | Enhancing regional post disaster recovery planning

Following a successful regional training course organized with the help of UNDP and GFDRR in March 2016 in Abuja, Nigeria, on post-disaster needs assessments and recovery planning for ECOWAS member state delegates, ECOWAS began to roll out support to PDNA trainings in its member states. The first national trainings will start in July 2017 in The Gambia followed by Cabo Verde.

## 4 | Capacity strengthening and coordination

The project supported ECOWAS with the implementation of the recipient executed grant notably the successful recruitment and selection ECOWAS project consultants to support the DRR unit :

- a disaster risk reduction policy programme consultant to provide support to the ECOWAS Commission in consultation with the member states for the implementation of the ECOWAS Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and ECOWAS Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Action 2015 – 2030 and build and maintain a knowledge network of experts on the DRR policy in West Africa;
- a flood management programme consultant to provide support and leadership to the Humanitarian and Social Affairs Directorate, in collaboration with other sectoral departments (water, environment, agriculture) on flood management and the establishment of an ECOWAS Disaster Observatory Center and to develop a regional flood management policy framework.

The next expected steps for the program are the launch and the consolidation of the regional flood management study along with the launch of academic collaboration for enhanced capacity building in the ECOWAS region.



#### 4.4. IGAD – Intergovernmental Authority on Development (East Africa)

##### Background

The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), based in Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti, is mandated to promote regional cooperation, development and drought control of eight East African member states<sup>9</sup> covering a population of around 250 million inhabitants. Its mandate is to lead the general political dialogue on food security, environmental protection, peace and humanitarian affairs in those countries. The IGAD DRM unit is hosted by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) in Nairobi, Kenya.

Over the years, the IGAD Secretariat, with active participation and involvement of its member states and relevant regional and international organizations and agencies, elaborated a disaster management strategy and compiled a comprehensive DRM Program. The IGAD Council of Ministers endorsed this DRM Program for the IGAD Region in 2004 and entrusted the Secretariat with its implementation. IGAD Member states, with the support from the Secretariat and partners, have made encouraging progress towards the implementation of this regional DRM program by putting in place appropriate policies, plans, institutional frameworks and capacities, among other mechanisms. Despite such progress, many gaps and challenges that impede the realization of DRM remain. In this regard, there is a need for a comprehensive policy on DRM that is proactive, harmonizes policies and activities, opens initiatives for regional collaboration, takes initiative in integrating DRM and CCA measures, and strengthens institutional capacities.



[www.igad.int](http://www.igad.int)



<sup>9</sup> Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda.

## Update on Activities

The **IGAD R2 Program** includes **three key components** directly implemented: (i) Strengthening the capacity of IGAD to lead the region's DRM and CCA agenda and of IGAD Member States to implement DRM and CCA interventions to improve resilience to natural hazards; (ii) Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Coordination Capacity in the IGAD region; and (iii) Strengthening technical and implementation capacity of the ICPAC Disaster Risk Management Unit. The project is implemented by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), through ICPAC.

Since the Grant Agreement signing in November 2015, the IGAD team has been working on setting up the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to be based at the Climate Prediction and Application Centre (IGAD/ICPAC), in Nairobi, Kenya. Preparatory activities related to procurement and staffing of the PIU have been underway in order to strengthen technical and implementation capacity of the IGAD Disaster Risk Management Unit.

Activities initiated and completed during the fiscal year are the following:

### **Strengthening the capacity of IGAD to lead the region's DRM and CCA agenda and of IGAD member states to implement DRM and CCA interventions to improve resilience to natural hazards**

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) organized and facilitated participation of its staff and relevant IGAD/ICPAC personnel in networking and engagements on regional, and global DRM & CCA agenda. The first activity consisted in the organization of the Project Launching workshop in February 2017 back to back with the IGAD DRM Technical Advisory Committee meeting.

The IGAD DRM Technical Advisory Committee meeting took place on February 8–9, 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This meeting was an opportunity to provide an overview of IGAD's DRM Program in the region. A presentation on the IGAD R2 project Building Resilience to Disasters through Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (<https://goo.gl/KHSOUj>) was also organized, as well as the presentation on the final study on the 2015/2016 El-Nino effects in IGAD countries.







These activities included as well:

- ICPAC quarterly Climate Outlook February & May 2017 forums, respectively;
- participation at the Cancun Global DRR Forum (May 2017);
- participation at the third World Reconstruction Conference (WRC3), and at the Focus day on PDNA held in June 2017 at ACP House in Brussels in the margins of the WRC3.

Within this component two activities have been as well initiated:

***a/ Development of integrated DRM and CCA policies and strategies of IGAD Members***

Technical assistance was also strengthened through the recruitment of consultants to carry out the DRM strategy development support for Sudan.

***b/ Support to the operationalization of IGAD Disaster Response Fund (IDRF)***

Under this component, preparatory activities were conducted to support the operationalization of IGAD Disaster Response Fund (IDRF). The process of recruiting the Senior Technical Assistant to support this activity has started with the development of draft terms of reference.

## **Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Coordination Capacity in the IGAD region**

The reinforcement of IGAD and Member States institutional DRM and CCA capacity focused during the reporting period on three main following activities:

### ***a/ Trainings on Post-Disaster Needs Assessments and Disaster Recovery Framework***

Two national trainings were conducted in Sudan and Tanzania in April and May 2017, respectively. Over 80 people participated at these events co-organized by the IGAD/ICPAC and the beneficiary countries' DRM institutions with trainers' support mobilized by WB/GFDRR. These trainings were conducted for participants from both government as well as the non-government sector. Follow-up trainings led by selected government experts trained in the initial workshops aimed to open the door for a government-led sustainable model for enhancing capacity.

### ***b/ Mainstreaming DRM & CCA in School Curricula***

A consultant was hired to carry-out the development of an IGAD Regional Framework for Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the education sector curriculum. It is expected that the final draft of the framework document for mainstreaming DRM and CAA in school curriculum will be ready by the end of 2017.

### ***c/ Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture***

IGAD recruited and engaged the Kenya Red Cross Society for six months to promote smart agriculture and climate adaptive initiatives under the Climate Smart Agriculture pilot project. The implementation has already commenced in a highly climate-affected area in Kenya (Garissa County in the northeast of the country). At the end of six months, it is expected that the foundation for disaster resilience of communities will be laid through the use of climate change adaptation measures and the promotion of climate-smart agriculture practices.

## **Strengthening technical and implementation capacity of the ICPAC Disaster Risk Management Unit**

During the reporting period, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) was set up, including a team of six people composed of the following: (a) Program Coordinator, (b) the Senior DRM Expert; (c) Procurement Officer; (d) Monitoring & Evaluation Expert; (e) Finance Officer; and (f) Administrative Assistant. At the same time, procurement of all office equipment, financial software, and other office facilities was provided through ICPAC.





## 4.5 SADC – Southern African Development Community

### Background

The Southern African Development Community (SADC), based in Gaborone, Botswana, is mandated to promote regional cooperation, development and drought control of 15 Southern African Member states<sup>10</sup> covering a population of around 260 million inhabitants. Its goal is to alleviate poverty, support socio-economic development, peace, and security through cooperation and regional integration.

Over the years, the SADC Secretariat, with active participation and involvement of its member states, relevant regional and international organizations and agencies, elaborated a disaster management strategy and compiled a comprehensive DRM Program endorsed by the SADC Summit heads of state and government in 2008, and the SADC Council in 2009. The DRR Unit became operational in November 2009 and is responsible for coordinating regional preparedness and response programs for trans-boundary hazards and disasters, and is working very closely with the Climate Services Center. The DRR Unit's program endeavors to ensure the realization of the paradigm shift from disaster management to risk management by incorporating it in all national development programs and strategies.

### Update on Activities

The **SADC R2** Program focuses on:

- increasing the capacity of its region to respond to flood risk;
- building the institutional capacity of DRM in its member states; and
- enhancing a better access to knowledge and international experience to advance the DRM southern regional agenda.

In January 2017, the SADC Secretariat hosted meetings to advance the preparation of the project. Discussions centered on the work plan and budget of the project and the implementation arrangements (financial management, procurement arrangements and details about the activities for the first phase of the project). A broad consultation was also undertaken with departments and divisions from various sectors to ensure complementarity with ongoing projects and programs.



[www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int)



<sup>10</sup> Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Accordingly, the SADC program was fine-tuned and will now be implemented through five main components:

- 1 | enhancing regional disaster preparedness and response institutional and coordination mechanisms;
- 2 | operationalizing national and regional DRR information and knowledge management systems;
- 3 | strengthening the regional DRR policy advocacy and capacity development program;
- 4 | enhancing Mainstreaming of DRR in development plan and strategies; and
- 5 | strengthening the implementation and coordination capacity at the SADC Secretariat. The grant agreement is expected to be signed in September or October 2017.

Under the third component a regional university collaboration program for capacity building and policy support in the SADC region was launched in June 2017 providing ad-hoc policy and research capacity on a number of central DRR governance issues, as well as capacity building for professionals from member states.

In addition, consultation meetings were conducted on regional initiatives in Southern Africa, including the Strengthening Disaster and Climate Resilience in the Zambezi River Basin Countries Project<sup>11</sup> and the Africa Hydromet Program<sup>12</sup>.

Rural housing in South Africa  
Photo credit: Shutterstock

<sup>11</sup> The Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into Local Development Planning through the Zambezi River Basin Initiative, awarded to the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society under the ACP-EU NDRR Program's second call for proposals in December 2014, was launched in September 2015 and is jointly implemented with the WB. It aims to support the integration of DRR and CCA measures within the local development planning process at village, ward and district levels.

<sup>12</sup> The Regional Framework Program to Improve Hydromet Services in Sub-Saharan Africa is a joint effort between the African Development Bank, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Bank Group, and GFDRR. For more information, please visit: <https://www.gfdrr.org/en/hydromet-services-and-early-warning-systems>.



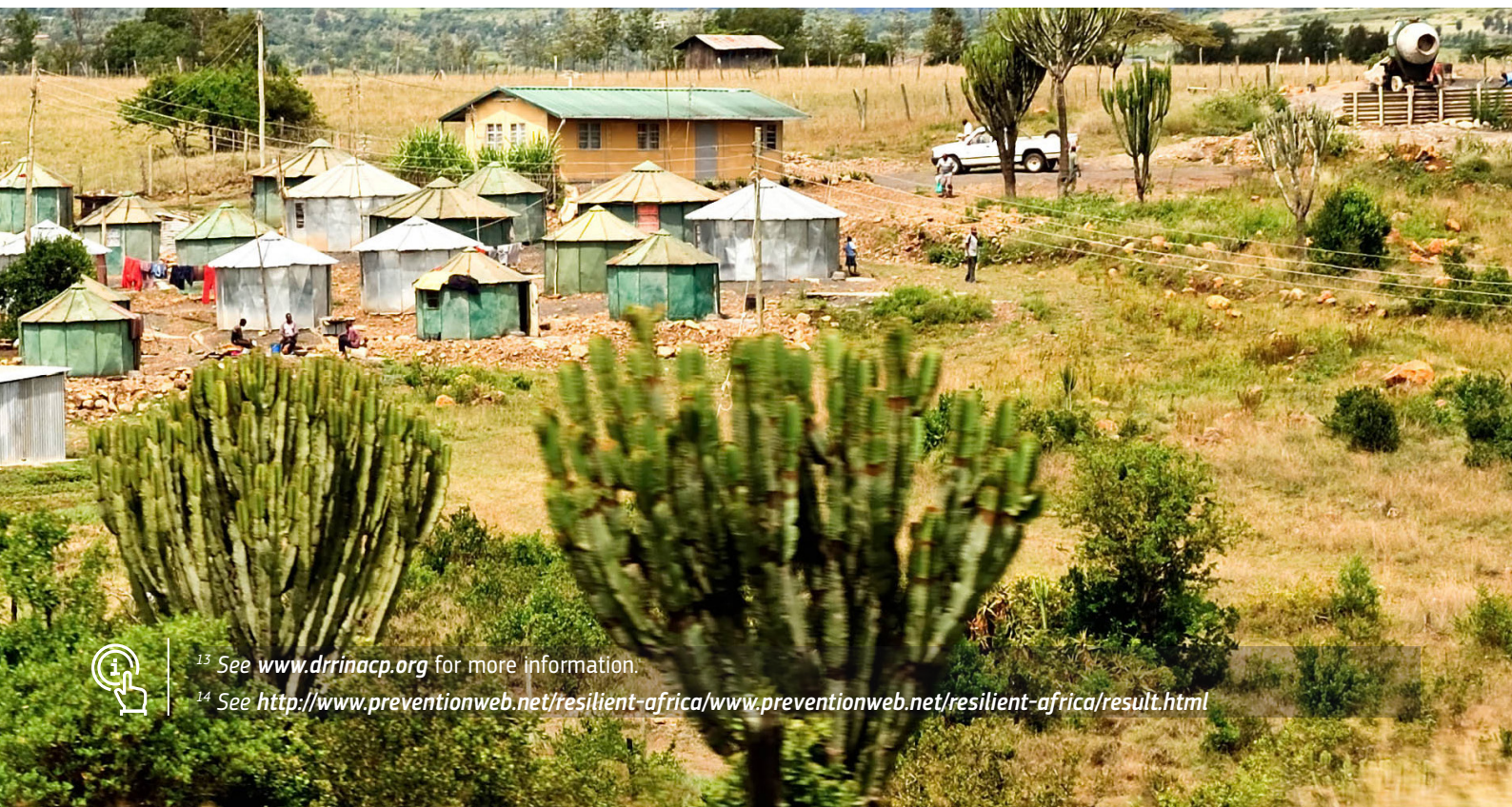
## 5. GOVERNANCE

The R2 program follows the same governance procedure, as well as the same monitoring and evaluation process of the ACP-EU NDRR Program<sup>13</sup>. Thus, its implementation is supported by the GFDRR Brussels Secretariat in close collaboration with the World Bank Africa DRM regional team. The additional Result 2 EU contribution of €20 million has been allocated to the ongoing ACP-EU NDRR Single Donor Trust Fund (SDTF) in its regional/sub-regional component (Window 1), with a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa.

### Steering Committee

The **ACP-EU NDRR Program** is overseen by a Steering Committee (SC) chaired by the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission, and composed of representatives from the European Commission, the ACP Secretariat and the WB/GFDRR. It meets at least twice a year with the purpose of reviewing progress and achievements and guiding the GFDRR Secretariat on program implementation, particularly on setting priorities in the allocation of the funds. **This role is also extended to activities under R2, which follow the same reporting line.**

Furthermore, the team also reports on R2 activities at the SC of the **Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program** chaired by the Africa Union Commission and in which the RECs are also full-fledged members, along with R1-3-4-5 implementing partners<sup>14</sup>.

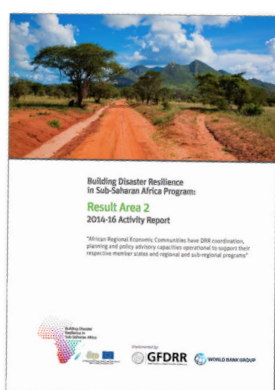


<sup>13</sup> See [www.drrinacp.org](http://www.drrinacp.org) for more information.

<sup>14</sup> See <http://www.preventionweb.net/resilient-africa/www.preventionweb.net/resilient-africa/result.html>

## 6. ANNEX

### Communication and Visibility



#### Result Area 2 2014-2016 Activity Report

The first Activity Report of the Result 2—African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) DRM Program, for the period 2014-16 has been published<sup>15</sup>. The Result 2 report showcases how RECs are supported to develop coordination, planning, and policy advisory capacities to support their member states.

The report is available in English (<https://goo.gl/56gdco>) and French (<https://goo.gl/rPpgfO>).



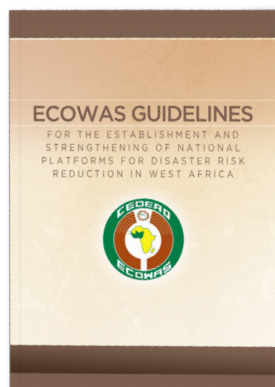
#### ECCAS – Central Africa Regional Strategy for DRR and CCA and flyer on DRR and CCA activities

The Central Africa Regional Strategy for DRR and CCA has been revised, aligned with Sendai Framework for DRR and published; and a flyer presenting ECCAS background and activities on DRR and CCA has been created and published. ECCAS Secretariat distributes those documents during different international meetings and conferences such as the UNFCCC COP and thus easily communicate to its member states on DRR/CCA regional activities.



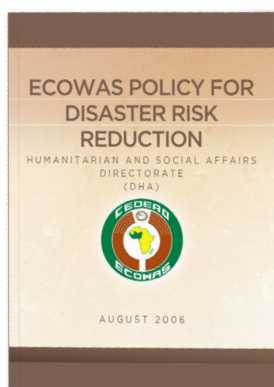
<sup>15</sup> The first Activity Report of the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative (ADRF, or Result 5 implemented by GFDRR.) for the period of August 2014 to June 2016 has also been published in English (<https://goo.gl/8N8Vvp>) and French (<https://goo.gl/Sk8q2N>).





### ECOWAS – DRR Plan of Action 2015-2030 and other related documents

The ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action has been adapted to Sendai Framework for DRR and published. Reprinting of following core ECOWAS DRR documents has been as well undertaken.







*Blue Nile Falls, Ethiopia, Africa  
Photo credit: Shutterstock*

## About the GLOBAL FACILITY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION AND RECOVERY

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a global partnership that helps developing countries better understand and reduce their vulnerabilities to natural hazards and adapt to climate change. Working with over 400 local, national, regional, and international partners, GFDRR provides grant financing, technical assistance, training and knowledge sharing activities to mainstream disaster and climate risk management in policies and strategies. Managed by the World Bank ([www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)), GFDRR is supported by 34 countries and 10 international organizations.



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

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

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and  
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