

# ACP-EU

## NATURAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

2015–2016 Activity Report



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



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Notes: The financial contributions and expenditures reported are reflected up to June 30, 2016; all dollar amounts are in US dollars (\$) unless otherwise indicated.

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# ACP-EU

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## THIS REPORT:

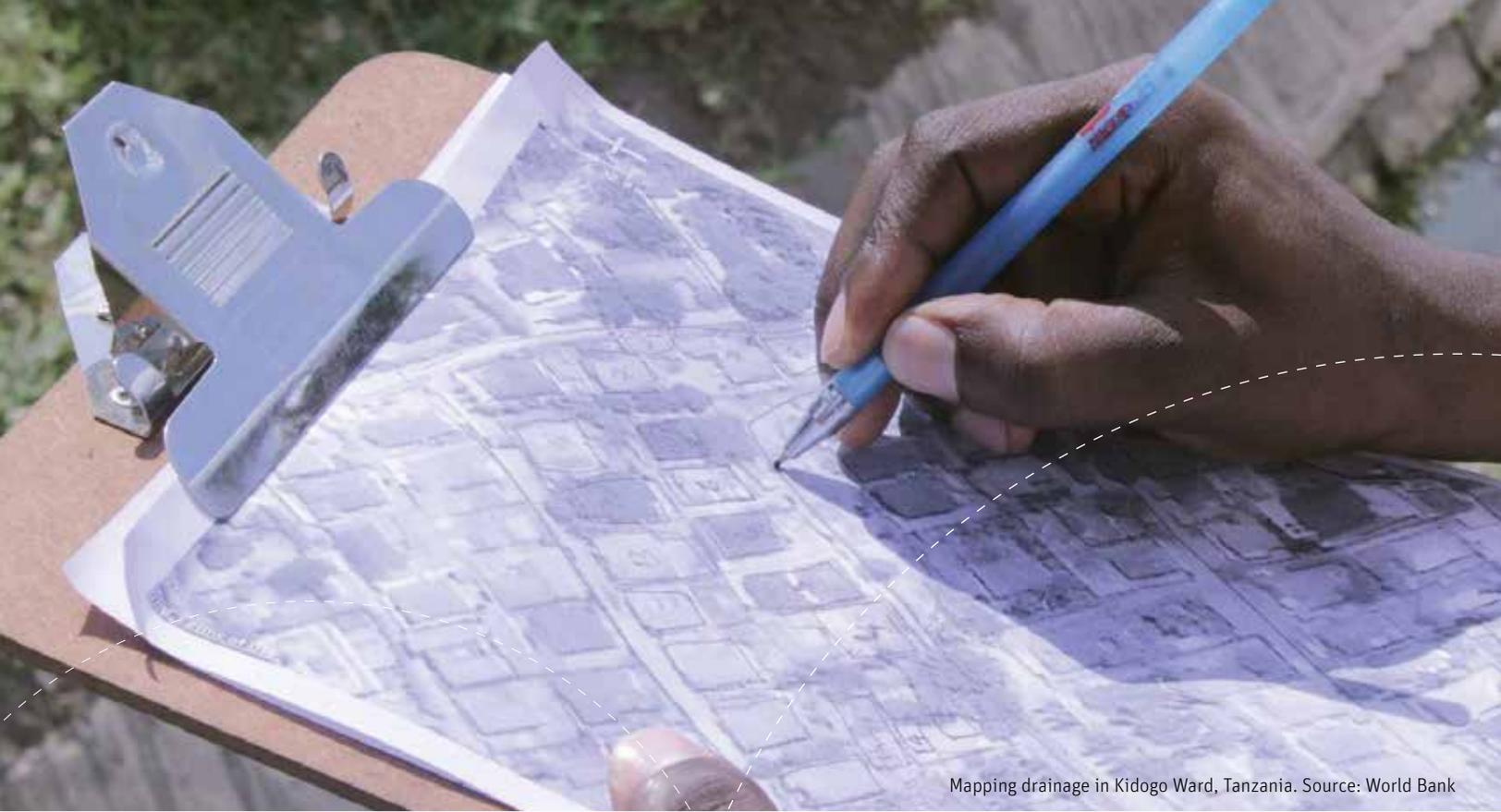
summarizes activities and  
achievement under the  
ACP-EU Natural Disaster  
Risk Reduction (NDRR)  
Program from July 1, 2015  
to June 30, 2016

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>AA</b>	Administration agreement
<b>ACMAD</b>	African Center of Meteorological Application for Development
<b>ACP</b>	Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AFD</b>	French Agency for Development
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AGRHYMET</b>	Agro-Meteorology, Hydrology, Meteorology Regional Centre
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>BCRIP</b>	Belize Climate Resilience Infrastructure Project
<b>C4P</b>	Call for Proposals
<b>CAP</b>	Conservancy Adaptation Project
<b>Cat DDO</b>	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option
<b>CBDRM</b>	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>CCRIF</b>	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility
<b>CDB</b>	Caribbean Development Bank
<b>CDEMA</b>	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
<b>CDM</b>	Comprehensive Disaster Management
<b>CDRP</b>	Country Disaster Risk Profiles
<b>CHaRIM</b>	Caribbean Handbook for Risk Information Management
<b>CIF</b>	Climate Investment Fund
<b>CILSS</b>	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans <i>(Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)</i>
<b>COSEP</b>	Centre des opérations de secours et de la protection civile <i>(Rescue and Civil Protection Operations Center)</i>
<b>CRISP</b>	Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk Project (Solomon Islands)
<b>DaLA</b>	Damage and Loss Assessment
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development (UK)
<b>DIMSUR</b>	Disaster Mitigation and Sustainable Recovery Center
<b>DoDMA</b>	Department of Disaster Management Affairs (Malawi)
<b>Dominode</b>	Dominica Open Data Portal
<b>DPL</b>	Development Policy Loan
<b>DRFI</b>	Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance
<b>DRFTA</b>	Disaster Risk Financing Technical Assistance
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>DVRP</b>	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project
<b>EAP</b>	East Asia and Pacific Region
<b>EC</b>	European Commission

<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community of Central African States
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EWISDP</b>	Early Warning and Information Systems Development Project (Lesotho)
<b>FAO</b>	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEM</b>	Global Earthquake Model
<b>GFDRR</b>	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
<b>GFR</b>	Grant Funding Request
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>GoB</b>	Government of Belize / Government of Burundi
<b>GoCV</b>	Government of Cabo Verde
<b>GoF</b>	Government of Fiji
<b>GoG</b>	Government of Guyana
<b>GoL</b>	Government of Liberia
<b>GoN</b>	Government of Niger
<b>GoS</b>	Government of Seychelles
<b>HFA</b>	Hyogo Framework for Action
<b>HQ</b>	Headquarters
<b>ICPAC</b>	(IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Center
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IDLM</b>	Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project (IDLM)
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>INGOs</b>	International Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>IOC</b>	Indian Ocean Commission
<b>IOIs</b>	Indian Ocean Islands
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>JRDNA</b>	Joint Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (St. Lucia, St. Vincent Grenadines)
<b>LCR</b>	Latin America and Caribbean Region
<b>LiDAR</b>	Light Detection and Ranging
<b>MCE</b>	Multi-Criteria Evaluation
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MNA</b>	Middle East and North Africa Region
<b>MoF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MoSSaiC</b>	Management of Slope Stability in Communities
<b>MWG</b>	Multi-sectoral working group
<b>NAB</b>	National Advisory Board for Disaster Risk Management and Climat (Vanuatu)
<b>NCCP</b>	National Climate Change Policy (Solomon Islands)
<b>NCRIP</b>	National Climate Resilience Investment Plan (Belize)
<b>NDMA</b>	National Disaster Management Agency (The Gambia)
<b>NDRM</b>	National Disaster Risk Management Plan (Solomon Islands)

<b>NDRR</b>	Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (ACP-EU NDRR Program)
<b>NEMA</b>	Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NSC</b>	National Stakeholder Consultation
<b>NSDI</b>	National Spatial Data Infrastructure (Belize)
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PACRIS</b>	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Information System
<b>PCRAFI</b>	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
<b>PDNA</b>	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
<b>PICS</b>	Pacific Island Countries
<b>PMU</b>	Project Management Unit
<b>PPCR</b>	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
<b>RBMS</b>	Result-Based Monitoring System
<b>RCMRD</b>	Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development
<b>RECs</b>	Regional Economic Communities
<b>RHoK</b>	Random Hacks of Kindness
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SAP</b>	System Application Products
<b>SC</b>	Steering Committee
<b>SDTF</b>	Single Donor Trust Fund
<b>SIG</b>	Solomon Islands Government
<b>SPC-SOPAC</b>	Secretariat of the Pacific Community Applied Geoscience and Technology
<b>SPREP</b>	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Program
<b>SSDF</b>	Saint Lucia Social Development Fund
<b>SSO</b>	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
<b>SVG</b>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
<b>SWIO RAFI</b>	Southwest Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
<b>TF</b>	Trust Fund
<b>UAVs</b>	Unmanned Air Vehicles
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UN-ECLAC</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children Fund
<b>UNISDR</b>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>UR</b>	Understanding Risk
<b>UWI</b>	University of the West Indies
<b>VMGD</b>	Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department (Vanuatu)
<b>WBG</b>	World Bank Group
<b>WFP</b>	United Nations World Food Programme
<b>WRMA</b>	Water Resource Management Agency (St. Lucia)

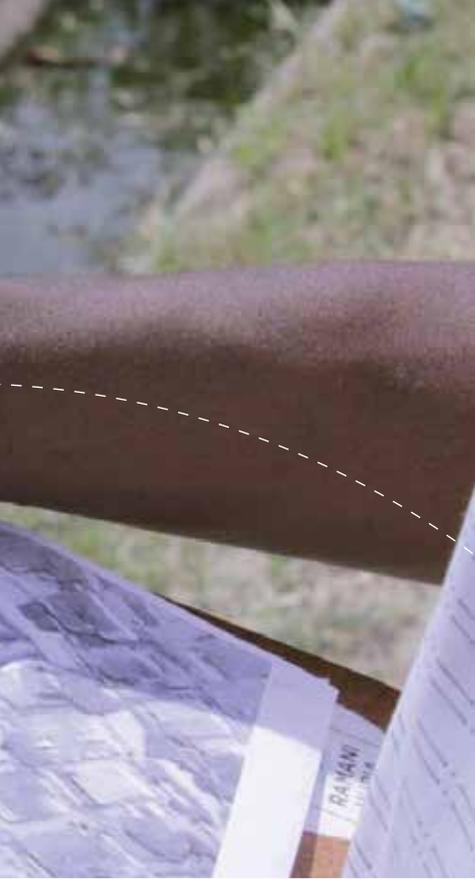


Mapping drainage in Kidogo Ward, Tanzania. Source: World Bank

# 82

projects worth \$48.9 million

The program, known as the **ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Program**, has been active in vulnerable countries and regions with the aim of reducing impacts from disasters of all scales and magnitudes.



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# About the ACP-EU NDRR Program

The Africa Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Group of States, the European Union (EU) and the World Bank (WB) established the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Program to support disaster risk reduction activities in ACP countries. Its operations are financed by an EU grant of €54.5 million to a single-donor Trust Fund managed by the WB-led Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

Launched in October 2011, the Program aims to address prevention, mitigation and preparedness to natural hazards at regional, sub-regional, national and local levels in ACP countries. Its four priority areas are:

- 1 Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction (DRR)
- 2 Risk identification and assessment
- 3 Early warning systems (EWS) and communication on DRR
- 4 Risk transfer and integration of DRR into post-disaster recovery

## The ACP-EU NDRR Program’s operations fall into three components:

**Regional Projects (Window 1)**  
to advance the national DRR agendas of ACP countries through regional/sub-regional cooperation.

**Country-Level Projects (Window 2)**  
to drive DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) policy development and implementation in ACP countries through need-based and demand-driven technical assistance, including provision of technical advisory capacity.

**Post-Disaster & Capacity Building Activities (Window 3)**  
to improve the ability of ACP countries to respond to disasters efficiently and effectively by building ex-ante capacity to conduct post-disaster needs assessments, providing rapid technical assistance, and mainstreaming DRR in recovery planning.

## The expected results are:

- i Improved resilience of ACP countries to the impact of natural disasters;
- ii Enhanced preparedness of the population in disaster-prone areas; and
- iii Reduced response costs in the event of natural disasters

In August 2014, the EU provided an additional **€20 million** (\$24 million) to support the disaster risk management (DRM) coordination capacity of African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) under Window 1. This supplemental contribution – known as *Result 2 (R2)*, is one of the five components of the ACP-EU Program **Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities**, which is jointly implemented by the African Development Bank (AfDB), African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the WB/GFDRR. The R2 Program targets the four main RECs, namely (i) ECCAS - the Economic Community for Central African States; (ii) ECOWAS - the Economic Community of West African States; (iii) IGAD - the Intergovernmental Authority on Development; and (iv) SADC - the Southern African Development Community. *See Section 4 for more information.*

More information on the ACP-  
EU NDRR Program can be found  
at <http://www.drrinacp.org>

€ **54.5**

to a single-donor Trust Fund  
managed by the GFDRR

In FY16

\$6.3

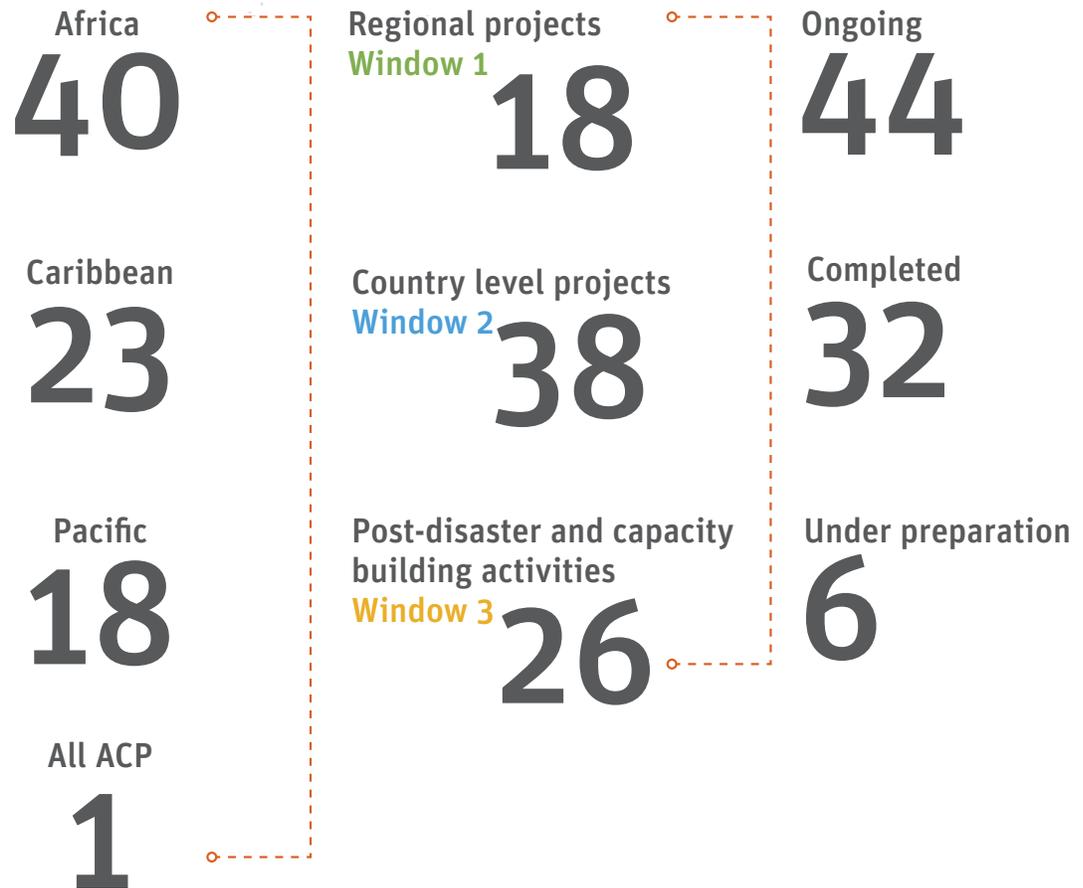
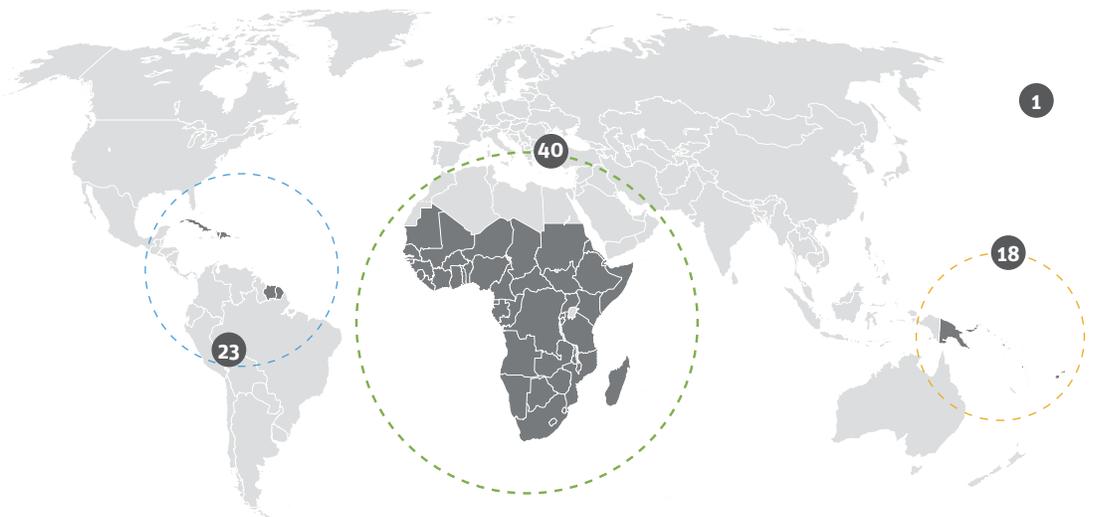
million committed for

9

new projects

# Highlights

The ACP-EU NDRR Program continued to support disaster-prone countries during the period under review (July 2015 – June 2016). A total of **\$6.3 million** was committed for **nine new projects**, bringing its portfolio to 82 projects worth **\$48.9 million**, distributed as follows:



In Tanzania, during FY16, over

# 130

government officials at regional, district and village levels were trained to improve their capacity to plan, launch, and manage disaster resilience initiatives.



Examples of achievements include:

## Africa

At the country level, in **Tanzania**, government officials and local communities are now better able to identify, address and report on risks and vulnerabilities thanks to a project completed in FY16 implemented through a close partnership of the government, UNICEF-Tanzania, the WB, the EU, and local communities. **Over 130 government officials at regional, district and village levels were trained** to improve their capacity to plan, launch, and manage disaster resilience initiatives in collaboration with partners and stakeholders.

## Caribbean

The launch of the **Caribbean Handbook for Risk Information Management** in May 2016, which aims at supporting the generation and application of landslides and flood hazard and risk information to inform planning and infrastructure projects in **Belize, Grenada, Dominica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines**.

In **Saint Lucia**, the Hazard and Disaster Risk Assessment project, completed in April 2016, conducted an **island-wide structural vulnerability assessment of residential buildings**. This work is currently being used to identify and prioritize specific structural home improvement interventions for resilience building, including over 500 units surveyed and geo-referenced.

## Pacific

At the regional level, the Program supported the preparation of DRM material to share lessons learned in facilitating integration of disaster and climate resilience for future transport projects in up to **seven selected Pacific Island Countries**.

In **Timor Leste**, a capacity building program strengthened the skills of government staff and relevant district and village officials necessary for the understanding of multi-hazard risk assessment, including data collection, field surveys, and for the use of technical analysis tools for disaster risk management.

## Post-disaster response

Together with the EU and UN, the Program supported **three post-disaster assessments** in **Dominica** (Tropical Storm Erika), **Fiji** (Tropical Cyclone Winston) and **Seychelles** (Tropical Cyclone Fantala).

## Capacity building

**Over 10,200 persons were trained during 360 training events on DRM since Program inception**. In FY16 for instance, 83 officials from line ministries and regional authorities in Côte d'Ivoire, were trained to be part of the country's core Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) stand-by team.

**160 analytical products** were developed since 2011, of which for instance the **first National Disaster Risk Atlas of Rwanda, released in FY16**, and which was developed through a comprehensive risk assessment process. It highlights the different levels of vulnerability and exposure of Rwanda in relation to five selected hazards throughout the country, while outlining key mitigation recommendations designed to reduce risk.

## Knowledge sharing

In the frame of the R2 Program, the **ACP-EU DRR Regional Knowledge Exchange Group - Capacity for Development** - was launched in June 2016 with the objective of facilitating the sharing of knowledge and experience across the DRR regional communities by allowing members to post and exchange documents, technical guidelines, studies, and forthcoming events.

## Regional cooperation

Also in the frame of R2, **ECCAS** launched a high-level policy forum with the creation of the **Central Africa Parliamentarians Network for Natural Disasters Resilience** in October 2015 in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and **established a dedicated unit for DRM and CCA** within its Secretariat in March 2016. **ECOWAS** consulted its member states and regional stakeholders in November 2015 in Lomé, Togo, on the **ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action 2015-2030 to align it with the Sendai Framework for DRR**. **IGAD** signed a Grant Agreement with the WB, launching the **IGAD R2-Building Disaster Resilience through Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Program** in November 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, during the *Understanding Risk and Finance in Africa Forum*. **SADC** formulated a **comprehensive work program for 2016 and 2017**, which focuses on supporting the regional parliamentarian network and coordination of the El Niño response in Southern Africa. *For more information on R2 program activities, please see Section 4.*

More than

**10,200**  
**360**

persons were trained during

training events on DRM since  
Program inception.



# 1

# Overview of Activities

*July 2015 – June 2016*



## 1.1 Program Governance

**Program Team:** Since 2011, a dedicated GFDRR team in Brussels coordinates the overall implementation of the Program, ensuring day-to-day coordination with the EU, the ACP Secretariat and other partners. The team works closely with the GFDRR Secretariat and the WB DRM Regional teams in charge of Africa,<sup>1</sup> the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

**Steering Committee:** The Steering Committee consisting of representatives from the European Union, the ACP Secretariat, and the World Bank, meets twice a year to review progress, provide advice and guidance, and address needs arising from project implementation. The meetings are chaired by the ACP Secretariat and provide an opportunity to present the overall portfolio, the financial overview, and status of the monitoring framework. Two Steering Committee meetings took place during the period under review, on October 13, 2015 and April 11, 2016.

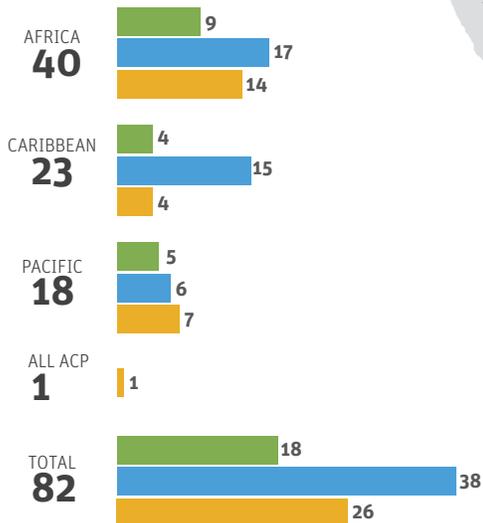
<sup>1</sup> Africa refers to Sub-Saharan Africa.

### Distribution per region (projects)

As of June 30, 2016

### 82 PROJECTS

Distribution per Window of activity (# projects)



CARIBBEAN  
23 projects

AFRICA  
40 projects

WINDOW  
[1]

REGIONAL AND  
SUB-REGIONAL  
LEVEL ACTIVITIES

WINDOW  
[2]

COUNTRY  
LEVEL  
ACTIVITIES

WINDOW  
[3]

POST DISASTER,  
CAPACITY BUILDING  
AND RECOVERY

## 1.2 Operational Portfolio Analysis and Monitoring & Evaluation

As of June 30, 2016, the Program developed a **portfolio of 82 projects**, of which **32 are completed, 44 ongoing** and **six under preparation**.<sup>2</sup> At least 40 countries have received support directly from the Program, whereas regional projects have ensured that all ACP countries have benefitted from support in various ways.

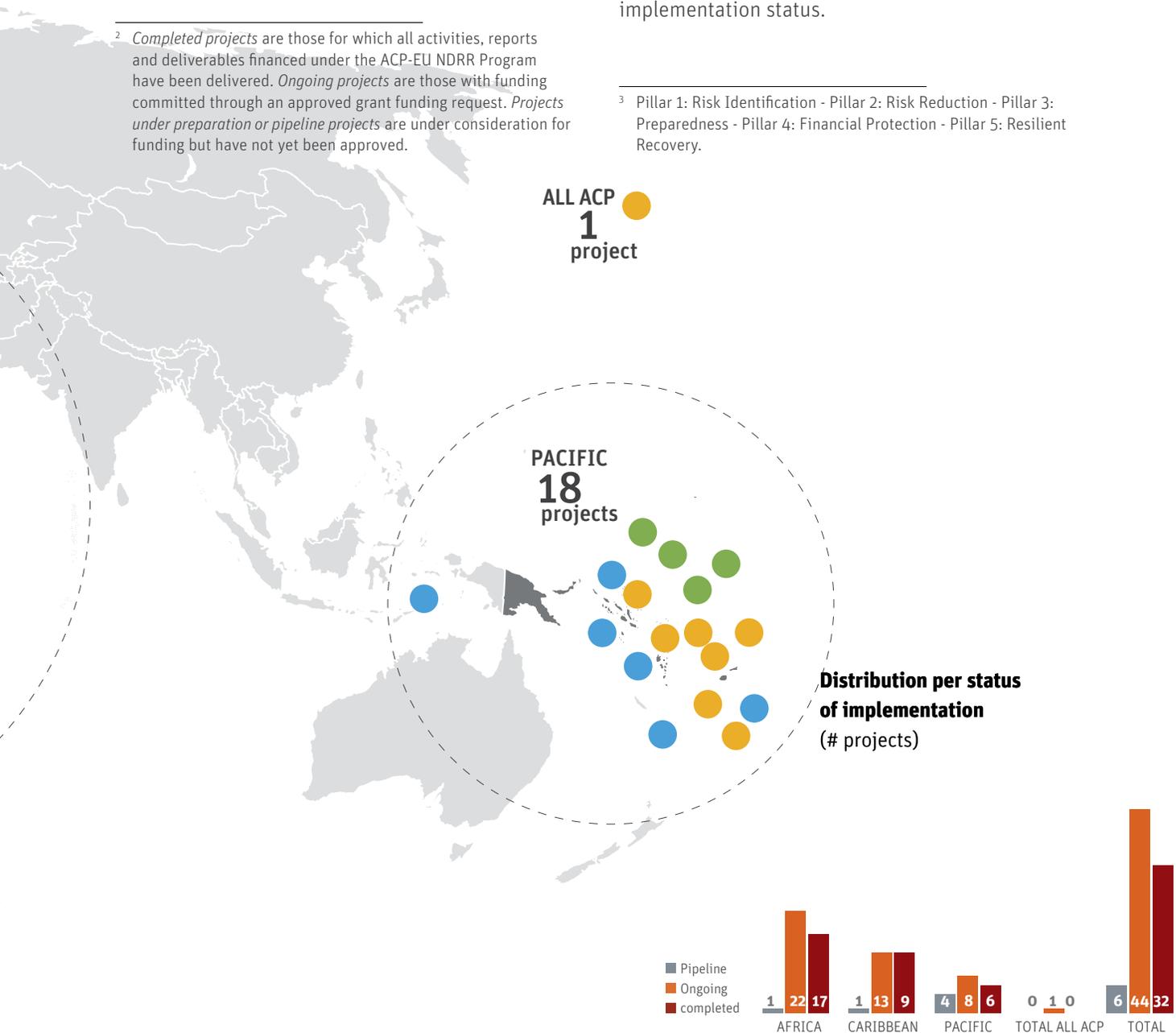
Between July 2015 and June 2016, a total of **\$6.3 million** was committed for **nine new projects**.

The charts below provide an overview of the portfolio distribution per category of activity, number of projects, geographic and window distribution. The full list of projects, in the different stages of implementation and mapping to the GFDRR Pillars of action<sup>3</sup>, can be found in Annex 2.

**Monitoring framework:** Progress of the Program is tracked through a dedicated methodology that evaluates the contribution of each project to Program established targets and presents implementation status.

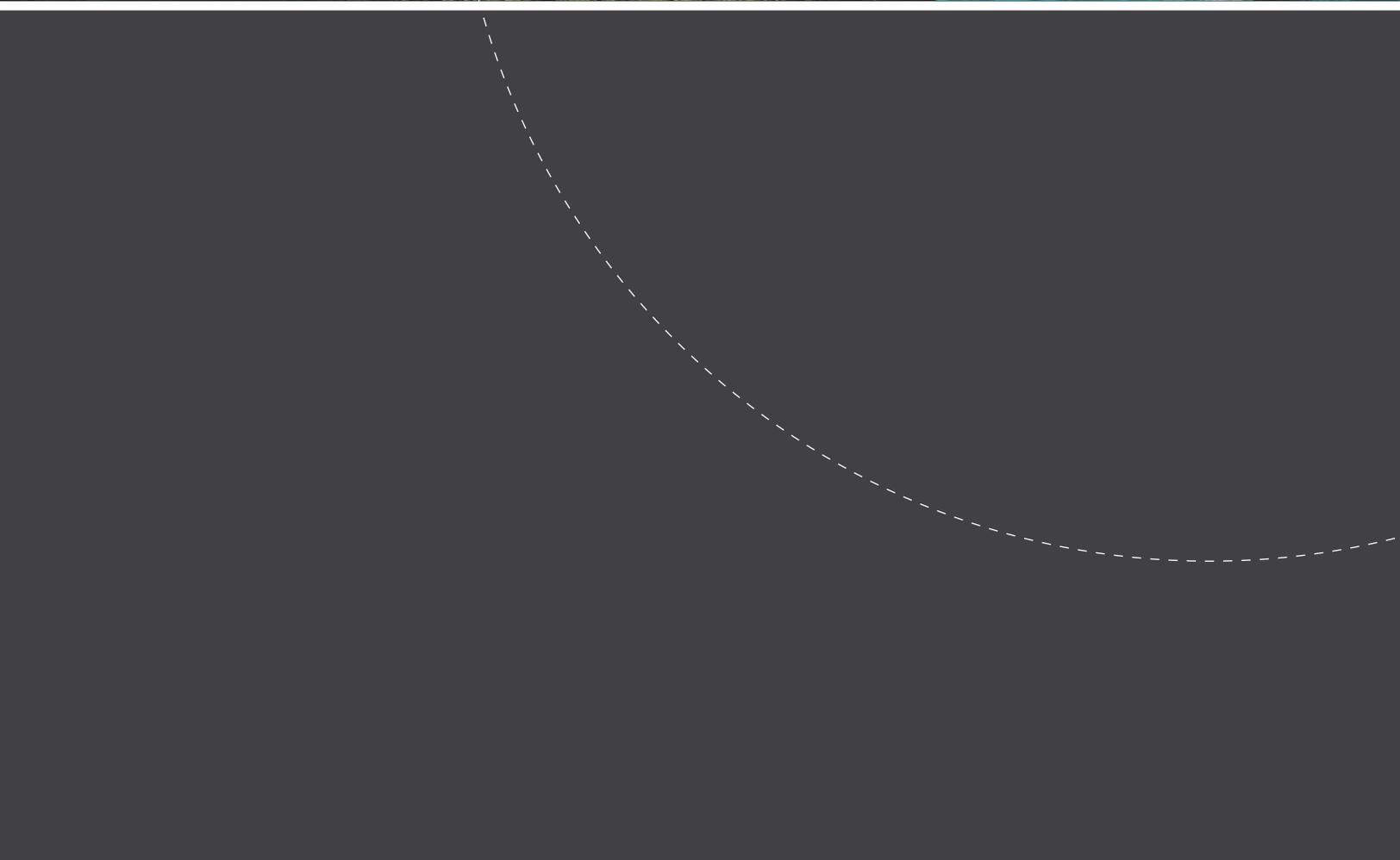
<sup>2</sup> *Completed projects* are those for which all activities, reports and deliverables financed under the ACP-EU NDRR Program have been delivered. *Ongoing projects* are those with funding committed through an approved grant funding request. *Projects under preparation or pipeline projects* are under consideration for funding but have not yet been approved.

<sup>3</sup> Pillar 1: Risk Identification - Pillar 2: Risk Reduction - Pillar 3: Preparedness - Pillar 4: Financial Protection - Pillar 5: Resilient Recovery.





Palau Ngeruktabel Island - World heritage site -  
© Norimoto | Dreamstime





2

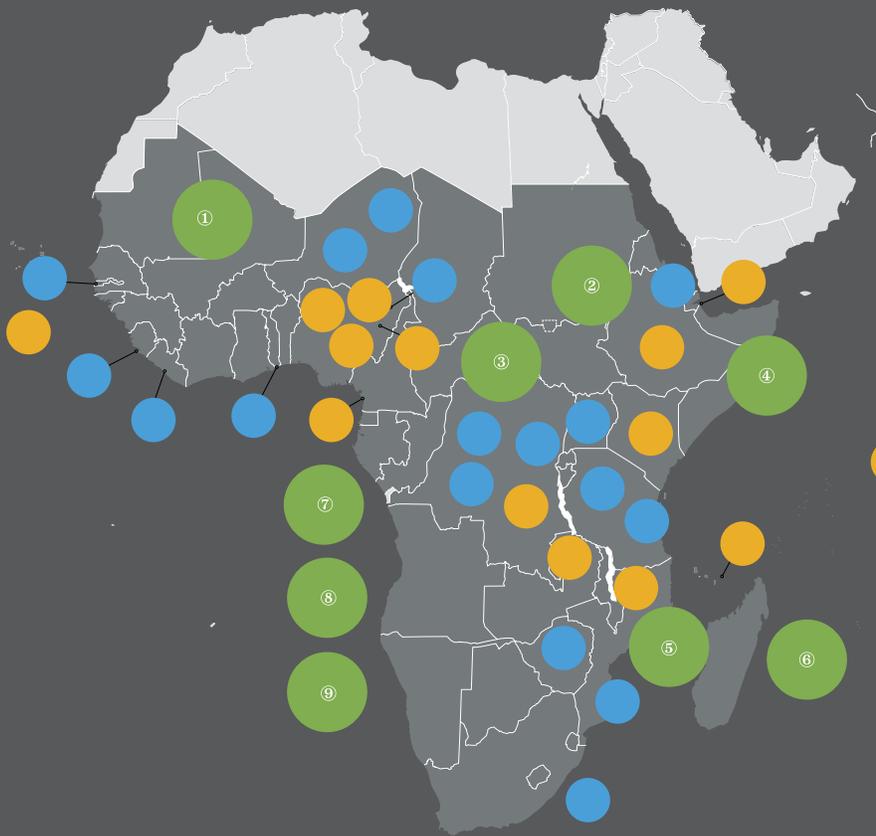
# Progress by Region

## Operational Portfolio – AFRICA

Number of projects as of 30 June, 2016

	Window 1	Window 2	Window 3	Total
COMPLETED	4	2	11	17
ONGOING	5	14	3	22
PIPELINE	-	1	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>40</b>

### The Program in Africa 40 Projects



**WINDOW 1**  
REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL  
LEVEL ACTIVITIES

SAHEL<sup>①</sup> – IGAD<sup>②</sup> – ECCAS<sup>③</sup> –  
RCMRD<sup>④</sup> – DIMSUR<sup>⑤</sup> – IOC<sup>⑥</sup> –  
UNDERSTANDING RISK FORUM 2012  
(CAPE TOWN, S.A.)<sup>⑦</sup> – 5TH AFRICA  
REGIONAL PLATFORM FOR DRR 2014  
(ABUJA, NIGERIA)<sup>⑧</sup> – AFRICAN RECS<sup>⑨</sup>

**WINDOW 2**  
COUNTRY LEVEL ACTIVITIES

BURUNDI – DRC – ETHIOPIA –  
GAMBIA – LESOTHO – LIBERIA –  
MOZAMBIQUE – NIGER – NIGERIA –  
RWANDA – SIERRA LEONE –  
TANZANIA – TOGO – UGANDA –  
ZIMBABWE

**WINDOW 3**  
POST DISASTER, CAPACITY  
BUILDING AND RECOVERY

BURUNDI – CABO VERDE –  
CAMEROON – COTE D'IVOIRE  
– DJIBOUTI – ETHIOPIA – KENYA –  
MALAWI – MOZAMBIQUE – NIGERIA  
– SEYCHELLES

① Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal

② Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda

③ Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Af., Chad, Congo-Republic of, DR Congo, Eq. Guinea, Gabon, São Tome & Príncipe

④ Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda

⑤ Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique

⑥ Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Zanzibar (Tanzania)

## 2.1 ACP-EU NDRR Program in Africa

As of June 30, 2016 the African region accounts for half of all projects under the ACP-EU NDRR Program both in terms of number and committed funding. The operational portfolio for Africa consists of 40 projects (49 percent of the total) with \$27.9 million allocated to national, regional, post-disaster and capacity building activities. Of these, 17 are completed, 22 are under implementation and one is in the pipeline.

The Program actively supports African countries and RECs in a wide spectrum of DRM areas, such as:

- \* DRM mainstreaming (*DIMSUR<sup>4</sup> project, The Gambia, Liberia, Niger, Sahel, Sierra Leone, Togo, Mozambique, Zimbabwe*);
- \* Risk assessments (*Ethiopia, Indian Ocean Islands<sup>5</sup>, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda*);
- \* Developing risk tools (*Liberia, Lesotho, Togo*);
- \* Community-based resilience (*Liberia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo*);
- \* Enhancing the DRR capacities of RECs (*ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC*);
- \* Preparedness and EWS (*Burundi, DR Congo, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Togo*);
- \* Risk financing (*Indian Ocean Islands*);
- \* Post-disaster assessments and recovery planning (*Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Seychelles*).

The following sections highlight progress made from selected projects during the period under review.

*Note: Details for each project, including title, budget, implementing partners and status of implementation can be found in Annex 2.*

## Window 1: Regional projects

### Central Africa

The **Development of Risk Reduction Measures, Preparedness and Response to Disaster Risk in Central Africa project**, implemented with ECCAS, started in November 2014 and closed in June 2016. It contributed to the implementation of ECCAS' regional mainstreaming of DRR for sustainable recovery in Central Africa. Launched in early 2015, the project provided technical training for key officials so that they could better understand and assess hazards and vulnerabilities, improve preparedness, and enhance their ability to respond to disasters at both national and regional levels. The project built on support provided to ECCAS by development partners such as the European Commission, UNISDR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Key results included input to a plan of action for the regional DRR/CCA strategy and internal regulations of the Parliamentarians Network for Disaster Resilience in Central Africa (adopted in Kinshasa in October 2015). Furthermore, it contributed to the R2 Program funded under the ACP-EU Program **Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities**, also implemented by the WB/ GFDRR (see Section 4).

### Eastern Africa

The **IGAD Regional Disaster Resilience and Sustainability project**, implemented by the WB, started in September 2013. It aims at mainstreaming drought risk preparedness and enhancing disaster recovery capacity across the Horn. During the period under review, the project supported several events related to the 2015 El Niño event in the Greater Horn of Africa: two forums held in Naivasha, Kenya in October 2015 and May – June 2016, and a forum held in Kigali, Rwanda, in February 2016. These events included senior government authorities and technical experts from the ten member states' National Meteorological and Hydrological Services as well as IGAD's weather and climate specialized

<sup>4</sup> DIMSUR: Disaster Mitigation and Sustainable Recovery Center

<sup>5</sup> Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles, Zanzibar

## Snapshot of Activities in Africa

**DRM Mainstreaming activities** are progressing at national, provincial, district and community levels in sectors such as transportation, territorial/land use planning, and environment (adaptation of low-lying coastal areas).

**Regional and national risk tools or data platforms** are being built up or consolidated. Support is granted to the integration of risk information systems and flows at the national or local level.

Since Program inception, eleven African countries have benefitted from a series of national **trainings in post-disaster needs assessments and/or damage and loss assessment methodologies**. Most of these took place during in-country post-disaster assessments.

Recommendations from several post disaster assessment reports have **contributed to leveraging significant investment funding** from various sources.

Several projects are implemented by, or jointly with, partners such as **Oxfam, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP**, and beneficiary countries.



body, the Climate Prediction & Applications Centre (ICPAC) experts, and representatives from universities, research institutions, as well as regional and international organizations engaged in climate modeling, prediction and applications for the region. Discussions included sector-level assessments and economic impacts of the El Niño event in the Horn and reviews of lessons and experiences from the use of products provided in previous regional climate outlook fora.

The June 2016 forum was followed by a technical training for the IGAD member states on the PDNA methodology and Recovery Framework, delivered jointly by the WB, GFDRR and UNDP, in collaboration with the EU. These joint activities are consolidating existing collaborative efforts as well as creating new synergies among IGAD's member states and relevant regional and global partner organizations. The project is due to close in August 2016.

### *The Sahel*

The **Sahel – Supporting National and Regional Disaster Response and Resilience project**, launched in June 2014 and implemented by the WB, conducted an analysis of the capacity of regional institutions to contribute to DRR and took stock of information systems contributing to disaster risk monitoring. At the national level, the project supported:

- ❖ An investment proposal for hydro-meteorological and climate (hydromet) and early warning, focusing on preparedness and resilience in Mali, which was awarded a total of \$22.75 million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and \$2.5 million from GFDRR;
- ❖ The RainCell proposal, which was awarded \$500,000 to demonstrate the feasibility of using cellphone operator's data on signal attenuation to monitor rainfall in real time in Bamako Greater Area; and
- ❖ An investment proposal for hydromet and early warning in Burkina Faso, expected to be submitted to GCF early 2017.

### *Southern Africa*

The **Support the establishment of a Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation project** launched in November 2012, was closed in March 2016 with all key project activities successfully completed. The project, implemented thru a grant managed by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), supported the establishment of the *Disaster Mitigation and Sustainable Recovery Centre for Southern Africa (DIMSUR)* by the governments of four founding member countries, namely Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and the Union of the Comoros. DIMSUR was set-up as an independent, regional organization that aims to enhance the development and dissemination of disaster risk knowledge and tools as well as developing adequate regional and national-level capacity for DRM and CCA. DIMSUR's Executive Board and Executive Director completed and adopted the Center's 10-Year Strategic Plan as well as concept notes of implementing two innovative DRR/CCA pilot projects. In addition, in partnership with UN-Habitat, DIMSUR launched the CityRAP Tool, an urban planning methodology, followed by a training of trainers on its use, held in the Comoros in January 2016. The CityRap Tool has been tested by several DIMSUR member countries' municipalities, including Chokwe, Vilankulo and Mocuba in Mozambique; Zomba in Malawi; and Morondava in Madagascar. DIMSUR is proactively supporting the SADC DRR Unit, as well as seeking and establishing partnerships and synergies with relevant academic institutions, international/cooperating partners.

### Southwest Indian Ocean

The **Southwest Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (SWIO RAFI)**, implemented by the WB, was launched in April 2014 to improve understanding of disaster risks to Indian Ocean Islands (IOIs) and increase their financial risk resilience against natural disasters. The project also aims to build their capacity to meet post-disaster funding needs without compromising their fiscal balances and development objectives. *Risk assessment activities* involved collecting and sharing critical data on the exposure and

existing hazard information for the IOIs. This data is made available through national data sharing platforms (GeoNode<sup>6</sup>) that have been established to date in Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles and Zanzibar. Country-specific risk profiles for Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar will be completed by early November 2016 after which all risk information, exposure and risk profiles will be shared with the participating Island States. Based on this information, national catastrophe risk financing options have been assessed and demand-driven technical assistance provided to develop preliminary national disaster risk financing strategies under the umbrella of the ACP-EU Africa Disaster Risk Financing (ADRF) Initiative<sup>7</sup> into which remaining SWIO RAFI activities will be integrated. Further development of the geospatial open data risk information platforms will be further supported through the OpenDRI Initiative of GFDRR.

## Window 2: Country projects

### Burundi

The **Flood and Landslide Preparedness to Improve Community Resilience project**, which was awarded under the Program's second call for proposals in December 2014 to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) to address priorities of 56 flood-prone and landslide-prone communities, has been delayed. The conflict situation in the country has reduced the mobility of local government officials as well as IFRC and BRC staff; however, the situation has been gradually improving since March 2016 and discussions have resumed. The project aims to establish community-managed early warning early action mechanisms, raise community awareness,

<sup>6</sup> GeoNode is a web-based application and platform for developing geospatial information systems and for deploying spatial data infrastructures.

<sup>7</sup> The ADRF Initiative, implemented by the World Bank/GFDRR is also known as Result 5 of the ACP-EU Program Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities. It aims at developing multi-risk financing strategies 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.

build the capacity building of local authorities, and improve DRR programing and financing through knowledge dissemination.

### **DR Congo**

The **Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services project**, approved in June 2016, aims to contribute to improve the quality of the Government of DRC's hydromet services. This would be achieved by strengthening the capacity of the national hydromet services agency, namely MettelSat. Support will be provided to optimize the collection, management and sharing of data on water and weather conditions; integrating resources provided through remote sensing and regional/global forecasting centers; improving the skills and motivation of staff; and developing ability to absorb new technologies and solutions for delivering relevant hydromet information to users in relevant sectors. The project, which is part of a larger initiative co-funded by the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative (CREWS) and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), would provide critical contributions for climate adaptation and would in turn generate additional benefits to a large number of sectors including agriculture, transportation safety, hydropower generation, and EWS for civil protection and food security.

**Ethiopia's Woreda Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Planning project will benefit**

**27** districts,  
representing 1.8 million people.

### **Ethiopia**

The **Woreda Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Planning project**, awarded under the Program's second call for proposals in December 2014 to the Catholic Organization for Relief and Development (Cordaid), was launched in July 2015 and is implemented in collaboration with the Ethiopian National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), African Center for Disaster Risk Management (ACDRM) and the WB. It aims to support the efforts of the NDRMC in achieving Woreda (which means "district" in the local language) disaster risk profiling targeted as part of the National Growth and Transformation Plan and to effectively mainstream DRR/DRM measures in the country. This will be done in 27 Woredas, representing 1.8 million people. The project's start-up has been delayed due to the reorganization of the NDRMC and also because of the severe 2015-2016 drought situation in Ethiopia, which occupied government and development partners at the national, regional and district levels. Nonetheless, the planning of several activities was completed during the reporting period. Indeed, in view of creating the risk profiles, the work plan as well as evaluation and assessments of existing procedures, analytical tools and presentations have been completed and an inception workshop will take place in early September 2016. The project partners have agreed on the process and content of the risk profiling of two pilot Woredas, with methodologies designed together. The outcome of the risk profiling will be shared with the NDRMC, with recommendations for further improved risk profiling. The disaster risk profiles will result in the development of Woreda Disaster Risk Mitigation/Adaptation Plans as well as Contingency Plans, which form the basis for district sector offices, development partners and the communities they serve to align their efforts in reducing disaster risks and to be able to respond effectively to disasters when they strike.

### **Lesotho**

The **Climate Risk Analysis & EWS Information Management Systems project**, which started in February 2013, was topped up with additional

funding in February 2016 for the capacity building of the Disaster Management Agency (DMA) staff on EWS. The three-year technical assistance project was set up in 2013 under the coordination of the Lesotho Ministry of Energy, Meteorology and Water Affairs to help the government anticipate risks associated with climate change; enhance the capacity for water resources modelling and management and to improve EWS. As a result, an **assessment on water security and climate change** was completed in December 2015 (see Annex 1). The report outlines a range of possible future scenarios for Lesotho based on the potential changes associated with climate change from 2030 to 2050. The analysis shows that climate change will have a significant influence over long term macro-economic development, while agricultural, domestic and industry water security are shown to be highly vulnerable to its effects. To enhance CCA, the report has recommended important areas for long term engagement such as improving data monitoring, economic evaluation and carrying out thorough agricultural sector assessments.

The EWS Information Management System component of the project continues to progress with the development of the **Lesotho Early Warning Information System**, a web-based information portal. Community and district level officers have been trained on the monitoring and collection of data, with analysis support being provided by the World Food program (WFP) and sector working groups due to lack of capacity at DMA National level. This ensures that information can be collected and transmitted from the bottom up; and through inter-sectoral working groups at the national level, responses and directives can be disseminated from top to bottom. WFP will continue to provide technical support beyond the project end date of September 2016 to bolster project sustainability objectives.

### **Liberia**

The **Strengthening Disaster Risk Management project**, was launched in September 2012 and closed in June 2016. Jointly implemented by the WFP and the WB, the project supported the Government of Liberia in drafting a DRM policy

### **Liberia**

# 15

**targeted counties will have steering and technical committees to coordinate DRM activities.**

and the act for the establishment of the National Disaster Management Agency. The project was implemented in collaboration with the EU and other partners, as part of Liberia's Strategic and Investment Framework program. During the reporting period, a training event in GIS/DRM for twelve national government staff was held in December 2015, and baseline information was established for targeted areas. Steering and technical committees were established at the national level to coordinate DRM activities in 15 targeted counties.

### **Mozambique**

The **Integration of DRR and CCA into District Development Plans and Community Based DRM project**, awarded to World Vision under the Program's second call for proposals in December 2014, was launched in September 2015. The project aims to contribute to the integration of DRR and CCA in development strategies in Mozambique to increase resilience of vulnerable communities. To achieve this primary objective, the project will build capacity of target communities and provide technical assistance to district and national institutions to integrate DRR and CCA in development planning.

Project start-up activities in June 2016 included the hiring of staff and preparatory activities involving key stakeholders. In this context, advocacy meetings to present project activities were held with main implementing partners, including the National Institute of Disaster

## Niger

36

**micro projects benefitting 4,128 households to reduce disaster risk and/or reinforce adaptation to climate change.**

Management (INGC), the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and district level government representatives from the three target districts (Chokwe, Chibuto and Guija) in Gaza province.

## Niger

The **Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction project**, launched in August 2012 and implemented by Oxfam, closed in June 2016. The project aimed at building the capacity of beneficiary communities to prepare and respond to weather-related shocks by providing training in DRR and incorporating climate adaptation interventions. Project accomplishments include:

- \* 36 micro projects benefitting 4,128 households to reduce disaster risk and/or reinforce adaptation to climate change;
- \* Nine municipalities integrated DRR/CCA in their development plans;
- \* A database for monitoring natural disaster information, including vulnerability, was created and installed in 23 communities.

**The Multi-Hazard Early Warning System with Focus on Flood Risk Management project,**

launched in April 2015 and implemented by the WB, supports the Government of Niger's action plan for information management and EWS. During the period under review, the project worked on

developing a public information tool for data sharing with synchronization capacities among key technical services, including the Prime Minister's office, meteorological, hydrological, food security, humanitarian and civil protection services. The instrument addresses the management of information on hazard, exposure and vulnerability, and the development of an emergency response decision support tool. This is being coordinated with EU, UNDP and UNISDR.

## Rwanda

The **Development of Comprehensive Disaster Risk Profiles for Enhancing Disaster Management project** was launched in October 2012 and closed in April 2016, having successfully completed all key planned activities. The project was implemented by the WB in collaboration with the Rwandan Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR), and aimed at assessing the risk of various hazards and develop a comprehensive disaster risk profile. On September 10, 2015, the project launched its first **National Disaster Risk Atlas** (see Annex 1), which was developed through a comprehensive risk assessment process led by MIDIMAR in close collaboration with UNDP, the EU and the WB. The Atlas focuses on five main hazards: drought, landslide, flood, earthquake and windstorms. It highlights the different levels of vulnerability and exposure in relation to these hazards throughout Rwanda while outlining key mitigation recommendations designed to reduce risk.

The National Disaster Risk Atlas has been enthusiastically embraced by government authorities and development partners, acknowledging its important contribution towards building a better understanding of the country's disaster risk profiles as well as of the potential social and economic impacts of natural hazards on the country's development path. The consolidation of accurate risk data will feed into the national risk management strategy, helping decision makers better protect human lives, economic assets and more effectively allocate scarce resources in disasters. Although this project is now closed, MIDIMAR is committed to making all data and

information generated during the preparation of the Risk Atlas, as well as future information updates, freely available on a geospatial online platform.

### Sierra Leone

The **Supporting Community-Based DRR project**, launched in October 2012 and implemented by the WB, aims to strengthen the country's national-level coordination capacity for DRR, preparedness and emergency response. The project was temporarily suspended because of the outbreak of Ebola in 2014-15, but was granted an extension to June 30, 2017. The Government of Sierra Leone will be supported in developing a city-level risk assessment for two cities for selected hazards using globally and locally available datasets. The initially targeted three to six cities was reduced to two cities only, in agreement with the government, as part of the project revision. The cities' risk assessment studies should provide a comprehensive risk analysis, description of various hazards, and risks and vulnerabilities mappings for the targeted cities. The studies will also identify priority DRR needs as well as priority investments and feasibility studies for at least one to two key hazards (floods, coastal erosion etc.). The risk analysis and mappings methodology will be based on geographical evidence, historical data, communities' knowledge sharing and projections of future hazards.

### Tanzania

The **Strengthening Community Capacity for DRR Interventions in Drought Prone Regions through Children project**, launched in August 2012 and implemented by the WB in collaboration with the Disaster Management Department of the Government of Tanzania and UNICEF, was completed in May 2016. The project built capacity of communities in vulnerable districts of Same and Kishapo to enhance resilience to periodic drought and food insecurity. The project *reached over 11,000 beneficiaries directly and over 12,000 of their neighbors indirectly* benefitted as consumers of local foods and products and skills. At the government level, 522 officials at regional, district

and village levels were trained to improve their capacity to plan, launch, and manage disaster resilience initiatives in collaboration with partners and stakeholders; 15 were trained in disaster risk assessment; 107 were trained in community-based DRM; and 270 youth from various schools in drought coping capacities.

The **Building Climate Resilience in Tanzania Water Sector project**, implemented by the WB, started in May 2014 with the aim of reducing the vulnerability of rural and urban communities in Tanzania to hydromet hazards. It includes two components: (i) increasing the performance of critical water sector infrastructure (i.e. water meters) in rural communities, and (ii) urban flood risk mapping. Site selections for water meters and technical designs have been completed, but procurement difficulties during the latest election cycle delayed the project. The urban flood risk mapping component continued to be rolled out, especially in Dar es Salaam, Africa's fastest growing city. Activities included the collection of data and namely: over 750,000 building footprints; 120 km of imagery and surface models; 2,091 km of roads, and tens of thousands of points of interest such as toilets, water points, schools and other critical infrastructure. This has been achieved by engaging over 100 community members and 165 GIS and urban planning students of local universities: creating data and facilitating knowledge transfer on community-based flood and

### Rwanda – First National Disaster Risk Atlas focusing on

# 5

**main hazards developed through a comprehensive risk assessment process led by the Government, in collaboration with UNDP, the European Union and the World Bank.**

disaster issues. The data was collected using low-cost tools such as OpenStreetMap, drones and in-situ sensors by local community-led participatory driven methods which in turn helped to empower communities to digitize their spaces through community mapping. This method for collecting data is now being used in other cities in Tanzania, such as Stonetown in Zanzibar. The project has led to improved data quality and availability on urban infrastructure, assets, and flood risk.

### Togo

The **Integrated Disaster and Land Management project**, launched in November 2014 and implemented by the Togolese Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources, strengthens institutional capacity and raises awareness to manage flood risk and land degradation in targeted rural and urban areas. It also expands sustainable land management practices in targeted landscapes and climate vulnerable areas. Key accomplishments during the period under review include the rehabilitation of a warehouse in Tsevié in June 2016, to serve as a regional hub for emergency equipment and which will benefit the ECOWAS member states, thereby enabling countries to better address future emergency situations and overall increase the disaster preparedness of the region. The number of people informed about CCA, DRR, land degradation and flooding reached 36,000 (baseline at project inception: zero); five NGOs and 15 community radio stations were selected for awareness campaigns on DRR and CCA in 80 schools and vulnerable areas of Togo; hydrological and meteorological data collection

equipment was provided for the country's five regions. *Direct project beneficiaries, most of whom were flood victims, are estimated to number 900,000, of which 37 percent are women.* The hydrology department and the Togo Red Cross were equipped with data collection hardware for the EWS functioning. 19 local DRM platforms were established and functioning. A topographic study in vulnerable areas of Maritime and Savanes regions is currently ongoing.

### Uganda

The **Risk Assessment and Resilience Action Plan project**, launched in April 2015 and implemented by the WB, aims at developing a proactive approach to DRM by building a comprehensive understanding of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities at all levels. Activities, which started in early 2016, include a PDNA and disaster recovery training in February 2016, which aimed to strengthen the capacity for disaster response in line ministries. Three training events were conducted, with 100 people trained on DRM and 45 trained on PDNA and the disaster recovery framework. The project also supported an initial review of Uganda's legal and institutional framework for DRR and CCA.

### Zimbabwe

The **Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into Local Development Planning through the Zambezi River Basin Initiative**, awarded to Zimbabwe Red Cross Society under the 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. Although still at inception, a number of activities was implemented as follows: (i) awareness-raising and stakeholder sensitization to create enabling environment at local levels as a process to integrate DRR/CCA into low development planning; (ii) training of community leaders, Red Cross volunteers and community members to conduct participatory risk assessment and hazard mapping; and (iii) advocacy at local

### Togo

# 19

**local DRM platforms were established and functioning.**



Fishermen in Malawi. Credit: Thinkstock.com

# PROJECT HIGHLIGHT – MALAWI

## THE NATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORK - IDENTIFYING RISKS AND GUIDING RECOVERY EFFORTS

In January 2015, Malawi experienced some of the most devastating flooding in its history, 17 out of 28 districts declared state of disaster, primarily in the southern region. In the aftermath, the Government of Malawi (GoM) conducted a PDNA, with support from the EU, the UN, the WB and GFDRR.

To prevent difficulties in coordination, the GoM Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) convened a series of workshops to define a central recovery vision, objectives, and funding priorities for all 17 flood-affected districts. Armed with the assessment's findings, which estimated damage and loss from the flooding at approximately \$335 million and recovery and reconstruction needs at approximately \$494 million, the GoM began to prepare a recovery framework to help prioritize and implement recovery and reconstruction investments with support from the abovementioned partners. Funding was provided for both the PDNA and the recovery framework through the Program.

Recognizing how open data and community mapping exercises can reduce the country's vulnerability to natural hazards, GFDRR launched the open source Malawi Spatial Data Platform (MASDAP) GeoNode in 2012. These efforts paid off when the data from this GeoNode, strengthened in 2014 by additional datasets in partnership with DoDMA and other government departments, was used during the government's 2015 flood recovery.

Furthermore, this effort has helped estimate the disaster's impact on poverty and improve risk information through community mapping exercises, including mapping nearly 450 residential areas and collecting more than 15,000 waypoints in Nsanje alone.

**The PDNA also contributed to trigger \$80 million in additional World Bank financing** to help restore agricultural livelihoods, reconstruct critical public infrastructure, enhance food security, and improve disaster response and recovery capacity. Malawi's recovery framework has become the focal point of the GoM's multi-sectoral recovery planning and implementation efforts. The recovery framework serves to prioritize interventions, steer investments toward financial gaps, and inform the government's recovery budget allocations. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), following the Flood 2015 PDNA was officially launched by the DoDMA in October 2015, and disseminated at the national and local level to district planning departments and respective line ministries. In January 2016, it was also presented at the International Recovery Forum in Kobe, Japan to disseminate lessons learned.

Since its launch, the NDRF has been actively used by the GoM to guide the prioritization and implementation of recovery and reconstruction activities. These include 544 sub-projects targeting a total of 35,000 beneficiaries across 15 districts. Activities include repair and rehabilitation sub-projects for about 220 rural roads, 53 irrigation schemes, 106 afforestation projects, three dikes, 74 soil and water conservation projects, five protection bunds, one small dam reconstruction, 11 fish pond maintenance projects, 18 water supply schemes, 13 gully refilling initiatives and seven river bank protection interventions. The NDRF has additionally helped in the identification of critical road and bridge repairs, irrigation schemes, and health and education projects for reconstruction.



level and sensitization of key influencers in efforts to link early warning to early action.

### Window 3: Post-disaster, Capacity Building & Recovery projects

#### *Côte d'Ivoire*

At the request of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, two **training courses on PDNA and Recovery Framework** were jointly organized by the WB, GFDRR, UNDP and FAO<sup>8</sup> from 16 to 29 April 2016, in Abidjan and Korhogo. The purpose of the trainings were to develop the expertise of the national focal points of DRR and national capacities on the methodology of PDNA and Recovery Framework.

Eighty-three participants attended the trainings: 46 in Abidjan and 37 in Korhogo. Most of them were DRR sectoral focal points from different ministerial departments<sup>9</sup>, regional directorates, or coming from specialized institutions, NGOs and experts of the FAO Country Office.

#### *Malawi*

The **National Disaster Recovery Framework** (NDRF), following the 2015 Flood PDNA was finalized and officially launched by the Government

of Malawi (GoM) in October 2015. The report was disseminated at the national and local level to district planning departments and respective line ministries, and presented at the International Recovery Forum in January 2016 in Kobe, Japan, to disseminate lessons learned.

The NDRF has strengthened GoM's ability to guide recovery and reconstruction by: (i) assessing government capacities for managing recovery; (ii) detailing institutional mandates, roles and responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms for non-government entities; (iii) coordinating recovery financing; and (iv) identifying appropriate communication strategies, procurement procedures, and implementation arrangements and standards. The NDRF also helped strengthen national DRM systems and ensure that recovery and reconstruction is inclusively planned and equitably implemented to Building Back Better standards across Malawi. The project is scheduled for completion in July 2016. *See the Project highlight (page 29) for more information.*

#### *Seychelles*

The ACP-EU NDRR Program supported a **Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment** in the aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Fantala in April 2016. **See Section 3 for more information.**

<sup>8</sup> United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

<sup>9</sup> Environment and sustainable development, economy and finance, budget and state portfolio, economic infrastructures, health and sanitation, transport, agriculture and rural development, animal and fish resources, construction and town planning, trade, woman and family promotion, and child protection, employment and social security.

## Operational Portfolio – CARIBBEAN

Number of projects as of 30 June, 2016

	Window 1	Window 2	Window 3	Total
COMPLETED	2	4	3	9
ONGOING	2	10	1	13
PIPELINE	-	1	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>

### The Program in the Caribbean 23 Projects



#### WINDOW 1

##### REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVEL ACTIVITIES

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN DRR & CCA (UNDP)<sup>①</sup> – CARIBBEAN RISK INFORMATION PROGRAMME<sup>②</sup> – MOSSAIC<sup>③</sup> – CDEMA CONFERENCE<sup>④</sup>

#### WINDOW 2

##### COUNTRY LEVEL ACTIVITIES

BELIZE – DOMINICA – DOMINICAN REPUBLIC – GRENADA – GUYANA – HAITI – JAMAICA – SAINT LUCIA – SURINAME

#### WINDOW 3

##### POST DISASTER, CAPACITY BUILDING AND RECOVERY

DOMINICA – SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES – SAINT LUCIA – STRENGTHENING CAPACITY IN PDNA<sup>⑤</sup>

① Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

② Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

③ Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

④ CDEMA participating Member States (18 countries)

⑤ Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

## 2.2 ACP-EU NDRR Program in the Caribbean

In the Caribbean region, the ACP-EU NDRR Program has a portfolio of 23 projects (28 percent of total) for an amount of \$11.7 million. The reporting period ended with nine completed projects, 13 ongoing and one under preparation. Please refer to the list of projects, at different stages of implementation, in Annex 2.

The Program supports activities in a wide spectrum of DRM areas, including:

- \* Mainstreaming DRM into sectoral planning (*Haiti, Dominican Republic*);
- \* Data generation, risk information and assessment (at the national and regional levels);
- \* Preparation of DRM investments (*Belize, Dominica, Saint Lucia*);
- \* DRM communication and advocacy (*Guyana*);
- \* Technical capacity building (regional projects, but also at national level in Saint Lucia);
- \* Technical assistance in disaster risk financing (*Belize, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Grenada and Saint Lucia*);
- \* Post-disaster assessments (*Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*).

The sections below highlights progress made from selected projects during the period under review.

*Note: Details for each project, including title, budget, implementing partners and status of implementation can be found in Annex 2.*

### Window 1: Regional projects

#### Caribbean

The **Caribbean Risk Information project**, launched in November 2012 and implemented by the WB, involving Belize, Grenada, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, closed in June 2016. The project launched the Caribbean Handbook for Risk Information Management

(CHaRIM)<sup>10</sup> which guides the generation and application of landslides and flood hazard and risk information to inform planning and infrastructure projects. The core of CHaRIM consists of so-called ‘use-cases’, which provide step-by-step guidance on the production and application of hazard and risk information for physical and infrastructure planning processes. Furthermore, the project developed national-level landslide susceptibility and flood hazards maps for the participating countries. A data sharing GeoNode Platform<sup>11</sup> has been established to share data prepared as an outcome of the CHaRIM. CDEMA, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, is currently exploring options to integrate this platform as well as CHaRIM into their Caribbean Risk Information System which will guarantee sustainability and wide-spread dissemination of these two products. Relevant ministry and agency officials from Caribbean countries participated hands-on in the development of both hazard maps and handbook, and have been trained in their application. Five closing workshops, marking the end of the project took place between April 20 and May 6, 2016. The WB is continuing discussions with government counterparts in order to ensure that the products, namely the handbook, hazard maps and medium term plans are useful tools that serve to inform and support the implementation of lending operations.

The **Management of Slope Stability in Communities (MoSSaiC) Caribbean Community of Practitioners project**, launched in February 2014 and implemented by the WB, supports the development of course materials, including a web-based learning and knowledge exchange platform and software for calculating and modelling landslide risk. During review period, the MoSSaiC Community of Practitioners’ online learning platform was developed and is currently being internally reviewed by the WB information technology service. The Combined Hydrology and Slope Stability Model (CHASM) software, a key learning tool in MoSSaiC course training, was completed in May 2016 and is now available

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.charim.net/>

<sup>11</sup> <http://charim-geonode.net/>

through the CHASM website<sup>12</sup>. The first residential training course is planned for July 2016 in St. Lucia with participants from Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The workshop will cover all aspects of the preparation and delivery of a MoSSaiC program in a Caribbean low income community.

The **Strengthening Public Investment in DRR and CCA in the Eastern Caribbean project**, launched in July 2012 and implemented by UNDP, in cooperation with UNISDR and the WB, closed in May 2016. The project supported Eastern Caribbean countries in systematically accounting for disaster loss by developing probabilistic estimations of future risk, thereby strengthening public investment in DRR. The UNDP/UNISDR and the WB teams worked with representatives of the Government of Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (UN-ECLAC) on the technical specifications of the risk profiles, which will be developed under a different funding source.

## Window 2: Country projects

### *Belize*

The **Hazard and Risk Assessment Framework for Belize: Prioritization of an Investment Plan project**, launched in June 2012 and implemented by the WB with the Ministry of Economic Development, closed in June 2016. The project achieved to advance the National Spatial Data Infrastructure initiative; update and hand over the socio-economic and disaster spatial datasets to government stakeholders; and develop a guidance book for the Multi-Criteria Evaluation (MCE) Process. A closing event took place in June 2016 to summarize project results, hand over all spatial data and analysis results, present data visualizations on the Belize GeoNode<sup>13</sup>, extract lessons learned, and discuss how the MCE process could be replicated in decision-making across sectors. The WB is continuing to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Works, Transport and National Emergency Management Organization

to ensure sustainability and improvement of MCE related outputs and outcomes into the development and implementation of combined Transport Asset.

### *Dominica*

The **Spatial Data Management and Identification of Most Vulnerable Schools and Shelters Project**, launched in December 2012 and implemented by the WB, aims at reducing Dominica's vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts. The project developed a risk data management platform for hazard and disaster risk assessments, called the Dominica Open Data Portal<sup>14</sup> (Dominode), in collaboration with the Office of Disaster Management, the Local Government Department, the Ministry of Public Works and Ports, along with contributions from numerous ministries and NGOs. The shelter assessment work was completed in August 2015, while the hazard data collection and analysis is still ongoing. Through this technical assistance the annual emergency hurricane shelter assessment process was reviewed and the national shelter evaluation procedures were enhanced.

### *Dominican Republic*

The **Identifying Risk to Protect Schools in the Dominican Republic project**, launched in April 2015 and implemented by the WB in collaboration with Plan International, Oxfam and Habitat for Humanity, focuses on strengthening the evaluation of disaster risk for public schools in the Dominican Republic using the School Safety Index.<sup>15</sup> The index considers structural (schools' physical infrastructure) and non-structural components. The project aims to scale up an existing pilot project funded by the Disaster Preparedness ECHO (DIPECHO) Program to strengthen government and academic sector capacities in disaster risk assessment and emergency information management. Activities started in September 2015. The project is strengthening the capacity of

<sup>14</sup> See [www.dominode.net](http://www.dominode.net).

<sup>15</sup> Initially proposed by UNICEF and adapted to the Central American and Caribbean context by a DIPECHO project in Central America.

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.chasm.info/>

<sup>13</sup> <http://geoserver.bnsdi.gov.bz/>

the Ministry of Education to apply the Safe School Index, which currently has been applied in 17 schools and initiated in 31 others. Additionally, as part of the project, existing hazards layers for the targeted areas have been reviewed and improved, and delegates of the National Emergency Commission have been trained to map critical infrastructure and use hazards maps to understand hazard exposure of this infrastructure.

### *Haiti*

The **Haiti Disaster Risk Management Mainstreaming and Capacity Building project**, launched in August 2012 and implemented by UNDP, closed in December 2015. The project established in 2014 a sectorial and thematic table for DRM—a platform for dialogue among ministries, civil society, private sector and technical and financial partners—which has reinforced the National DRM System. The project further created a favorable environment in terms of sharing knowledge, experience and lessons learned between different governmental sectors, and to date, the platform continues to play a leading role in the dialogue on priority issues in Haiti (such as understanding risk, risk governance and risk mitigation). The project was able to provide technical assistance to support the revision process of the national plan. In terms of monitoring and evaluation, discussions were initiated with the Ministry of Planning in regards to monitoring validated resilience and DRR indicators in line ministries. Additional work will be required for the country to improve these reference indicators.

**Haiti - A DRM platform for dialogue among ministries, civil society, private sector, technical and financial partners was established, thus reinforcing the National DRM System.**

### *Jamaica*

The **Strengthening DRM and Climate Resilience project**, launched in January 2015 and implemented by the WB, aims to support the preparation of a standardized strategy for the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) relating to preventative resettlement for areas of high-risk that cannot be mitigated, as well as resettlement that should be conducted after a disaster event has commenced. Specific activities undertaken to date, include the establishment by the GoJ of a technical core team comprising of representatives from 15 government agencies working on resettlement in Jamaica to provide support and act as liaisons in offering expertise and advice for the strategy and accompanying guidelines; and the preparation by the WB of institutional and legal reviews related to the resettlement process in Jamaica. Furthermore, the GoJ and WB agreed on following an approach when preparing the strategy that includes not only preventative but also post-event resettlement, and a proposed scope of the Resettlement Strategy for short (3-yrs), medium (6-yrs) and long (9-yrs) terms. The technical core team started preparation of a one-day workshop on resettlement related to DRM, expected to be delivered during the second semester of 2016.

Discussions also took place to define the scope of a transport sector infrastructure disaster risk analysis and a preliminary work proposal was prepared. The WB team worked closely with key local stakeholders to prepare the corresponding concept note and Terms of Reference to prepare guidelines for coastal management and beach restoration. Multi-stakeholder workshops are planned for coastal management, resettlement strategy, and for the transport sector in mid to end-2016.

### *St. Lucia*

The **Hazard and Disaster Risk Assessment Framework - Preparation of Vulnerability Reduction project**, launched in October 2012 and implemented by the WB, completed activities in April 2016. The project provided training on structural vulnerability survey methods for

public engineers, surveyors and engineering students and conducted an island-wide structural vulnerability assessment of residential buildings. This work is being used to identify and prioritize specific structural home improvement interventions for resilience-building, including over 500 units surveyed and geo-referenced. These may be eligible for financing through the Climate Adaptation Finance Facility, a credit line component of the ongoing WB-financed Saint Lucia Disaster Vulnerability Reduction project. In addition, the project supported a national flood hazard assessment to be used for developing an integrated watershed management guidelines and management plan. The project also strengthened the capacity of various ministries and agencies of the Saint Lucia government in areas such as flood risk modeling. A stakeholder presentation of the key project findings took place at the end of April 2016.

The **Vision 2030: Measurable Reduction of Disaster Risk Specific to Public Infrastructure project**, launched in February 2016 and implemented by the WB with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Infrastructure, aims to quantify disaster risk on transportation and public infrastructure to improve the assessment and understanding of risks from natural hazards and climate change, improve the generation and application of risk information in public policy and investment planning, and reduce the adverse effects through better and more credible and defensible investment planning into risk reduction measures. This is being done by establishing a multi-hazard risk management system to quantify, prioritize, and reduce current asset risks. The project was launched during a high-level workshop at the end of May 2016, to create awareness among stakeholders and initiate technical work activities, such as developing the master database which includes building the asset inventory and GIS master database, conducting a condition assessment, and developing the asset management plan and system to create an investment plan to reduce risk and build resilience.

## St. Lucia

# 500

**home units geo-referenced for prioritization of specific structural home improvement interventions for resilience-building.**

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

was approved in June 2016, in response to the government's request for support in better targeting the poor and socially vulnerable in comprehensive DRM and Social Protection programs. The project, implemented by the WB, will aim to analyze the impact of natural disasters on social vulnerability, through an innovative framework that includes developing a DRM module for all national household surveys; determining unconventional data sources to be used as proxies for standard data used in poverty models; and working to develop and deploy a novel rapid and cost-efficient poverty survey. The technical assistance findings and data will inform policy and institutional areas for reform that could be included in a WB DRM Development Policy Loan (DPL)<sup>16</sup>, including the Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDO)<sup>17</sup> currently under preparation in Saint Lucia.

<sup>16</sup> A DPL is a type of WB financial operation where funds are made available to a Government based on (i) maintenance of an adequate macroeconomic policy framework, as determined by the WB with inputs from IMF assessments; (ii) satisfactory implementation of the overall reform program; and (iii) the completion of a set of critical policy and institutional actions, called prior actions, agreed between the WB and the Government.

<sup>17</sup> A Cat DDO is a contingent credit line that provides immediate liquidity to WB member countries in the aftermath of a natural disaster. It is part of a broad spectrum of risk financing instruments available from the WBG to help countries plan efficient responses to natural disasters

## Suriname

The **Flood Risk Management in Greater Paramaribo Area project**, launched in April 2016 and implemented by the WB, aims to develop a strategic flood risk assessment in the Greater Paramaribo area to support the Government of Suriname (GoS) in prioritizing targeted flood risk reduction investments. Building on previous technical studies and surveys, the project will provide an initial baseline assessment of flood risk within the city and surrounding hinterland, generating analytical tools and data for improved flood risk management and decision making, which in turn will allow the development of a program of strategic interventions and policies to address recurrent flooding and the anticipated impacts resulting from climate change. The technical assistance will improve current and future use and sharing of data. It will also develop, with the necessary information from GoS, a prioritized and targeted flood risk reduction investments plan consisting of a range of strategic, operational and technical recommendations, allowing direct procurement of services and products where clear cost benefit has been shown, and the level of technical analysis has been sufficient to define the requirements. The investment plan will focus on reducing the impact of recurrent flooding while taking into consideration environmental and social aspects, land acquisition, and involuntary resettlement.

## Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia

The **Caribbean Disaster Risk Financing Technical Assistance (DRFTA) project**, with country-level projects in **Belize, Grenada, Jamaica** and **Saint Lucia**, was launched in May 2015 with the objective of increasing fiscal resilience by supporting Ministries of Finance (MoF) in building technical and institutional capacity in disaster risk finance. The project is implemented by the WB. Diagnostic reports were prepared for each country presenting preliminary findings of an analysis on the revenues and expenditures for emergency disaster response and reconstruction in the past ten years; financial protection mechanisms against disasters currently used in these countries; and an overview of the private property insurance

market in relation to natural disasters. During technical missions in late 2015, evidence from the diagnostic reports in the four focus countries was discussed with the respective MoF to identify gaps in knowledge. Throughout the first half of 2016, these conversations have supported national DRFTA teams and the respective MoF to undertake further in-depth analysis of the public financial management of natural disasters and the capacity of the private property insurance market in relation to natural disasters. National teams will complete the in-country analysis by the fall of 2016, and, informed by discussions from the ongoing bi-lateral and regional DRFTA meetings, will draft a set of recommendations designed to help finalize the national DRF strategy, with the central aim of improving government understanding of disaster-related contingent liabilities. Country disaster risk profiles were also completed in June 2016 for Grenada, Jamaica and St. Lucia, while in Belize one will be completed by November 2016.

## Window 3: Post-disaster, Capacity Building & Recovery projects

### Regional

The **Strengthening Capacity in Post-Disaster Needs Assessment in the Caribbean project**, launched in August 2013 and implemented by UNDP, closed in May 2016. Four training sessions were provided to review PDNA capacity in seven countries: St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda. National participants were also trained in PDNA and associated methodologies in four countries: St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, St. Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda.

### Dominica

The program supported a **Rapid Damage Assessment of Critical Infrastructure and Support to Recovery Planning** following Tropical Storm Erika of August 2015. *See Section 3 for additional information.*



Flooding in flood after a heavy rain. © Ginasanders | Dreamstime.com

## PROJECT HIGHLIGHT – BELIZE

### STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGE TO BUILD CLIMATE RESILIENCE

In coastal low-lying Belize, climate change related impacts pose an increasing threat to socio-economic activities. Communities and businesses face significant losses due to climate-related hazards such as floods, drought, salt water intrusion, and coastal erosion. Between 1993 and 2012, losses from disasters were estimated at \$58 million, with an annual average loss of approximately 3.3 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Recurrent flooding affects the connectivity of roads and transport systems. This impacts all sectors of the economy, but the agriculture and tourism industries are particularly vulnerable, accounting for more than 50 percent of the national economy.

Recognizing these urgent needs, a \$1.15 million grant from the Program has supported the development of Belize's National Climate Resilience Investment Plan (NCRIP) to help identify and prioritize mitigation investments in the country. The NCRIP, adopted by the Government of Belize in 2014, is the country's first comprehensive national strategy to address climate resilience. A highly participatory process brought together a range of key stakeholders with key stakeholders from the private and public sectors, as well as civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to create the NCRIP which cuts across all sectors of the economy and incorporates socio-economic considerations including vulnerability, poverty, and education. This plan integrates climate resilience and DRM into every aspect of the country's development planning, with the goal of ensuring long-term sustainable growth throughout Belize.

The NCRIP identified four priority regions where investment in the transportation sector will help to reduce economic

losses and ensure continued connectivity along socially important corridors. It draws lessons from the Caribbean Region Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) of the Climate Investment Funds, which also used a participatory approach to develop technical and investment projects. Key elements include:

- ❖ Technical data and knowledge transfer: the GFDRR grant supported the collection of geospatial data and risk assessments. This is essential for developing effective land use planning investments to strengthen Belize's critical roads and bridges;
- ❖ Strengthening the transportation network: based on the priority areas determined under NCRIP, a number of projects were identified to physically upgrade Belize's transportation network including drainage;
- ❖ Comprehensive DRM: in addition to infrastructure needs, NCRIP identified social, environmental, economic, and cultural interventions needed to strengthen DRM, physical planning, and climate resilience, all of which will better protect vulnerable communities.

The NCRIP identified \$430 million in investment needs and helped the government create an information baseline for a \$30 million WB project that aims to build climate resilience in the transportation network. In addition, the government has since leveraged the NCRIP to inform investments from international donors. The NCRIP has been fully adopted by the government of Belize and has resulted for the first time in the integration of climate change impacts into national investment planning across all sectors and ministries.

## 2.3 ACP-EU NDRR Program in the Pacific

In the Pacific region, the ACP-EU NDRR Program has a portfolio of 18 projects (22 percent of total), worth \$13.5 million. As of June 30, 2016, six have been completed, eight are ongoing and four are in the pipeline.

The Program supports activities in a wide spectrum of DRM areas, including:

- \* Mainstreaming DRM at both the national and local levels (*Solomon Islands, Vanuatu*);
- \* Data collection and risk information sharing (*regional program Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative-PCRAFI*);
- \* Sectoral risk assessment and building community resilience (*Timor-Leste*);
- \* Preparedness, contingency planning and EWS (*Solomon Islands, Vanuatu*);
- \* Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) and Damage and Loss Assessments (DaLA) (*Solomon Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu*);
- \* Recovery and resilient (re-)construction Technical Assistance (*Tonga*).

The section below highlights progress made in active projects during the reporting period.

*Note: Details for each project, including title, budget, implementing partners and status of implementation can be found in Annex 2.*

### Window 1: Regional projects

#### *Pacific Island Countries*

The **Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI)** provides Pacific Island countries with state-of-the-art disaster risk modelling and assessment tools to enhance their DRM capabilities. Launched in August 2012 and implemented by the WB and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community Applied Geoscience and Technology Division (SPC-SOPAC), the project has two components. The first supports the **Pacific Risk Catastrophic Information System (PACRIS)**, a database containing detailed, country-specific

information on assets, population, hazards, and risks, which is being set-up as a GeoNode location. The project team undertook a technical mission to SPC in June 2016 to develop initial recommendations and prepare a technical workshop to be held in August 2016. Throughout 2015-16, trainings were delivered on the online PACRIS system, in particular to 21 government officials in Tonga in February 2016, and work to develop the offline PACRIS system was initiated. A workshop was also held in Samoa in May 2016. The second component aims to develop an **Application for Rapid Disaster Loss Estimation** immediately following disasters. In November 2015, the rapid impact estimation tool was presented at the 2015 Geographic Information System & Remote Sensing conference held in Suva. This prototype is being transformed into a professional software that produces both reports and makes mapping of estimated damages easier for non-GIS users. Tonga and Samoa government officials have been provided with the prototype tool and the final tool will be rolled out to a further four countries (Vanuatu, Palau, Cook Islands and Solomon Islands).

The **Programmatic Technical Assistance on Building Climate and Disaster Resilience project**, which covers seven Pacific Island Countries,<sup>18</sup> started in October 2014 and is implemented by the WB. The countries are selected based on their commitment to participate in a regional investment program, the WB-funded Pacific Resilience Program (PREP) to strengthen and modernize early warning and preparedness systems. The project is supporting the development of tools and methodologies to increase the capacity of these countries in mainstreaming DRM and CCA in the design of infrastructure investments; it also aims to undertake a needs assessment for providing end-to-end multi-hazard early warning services and develop an investment plan for upgrading/strengthening of early warning and preparedness systems. The project began by mainstreaming activities in the transport sector and coastal zones in Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) and Samoa.

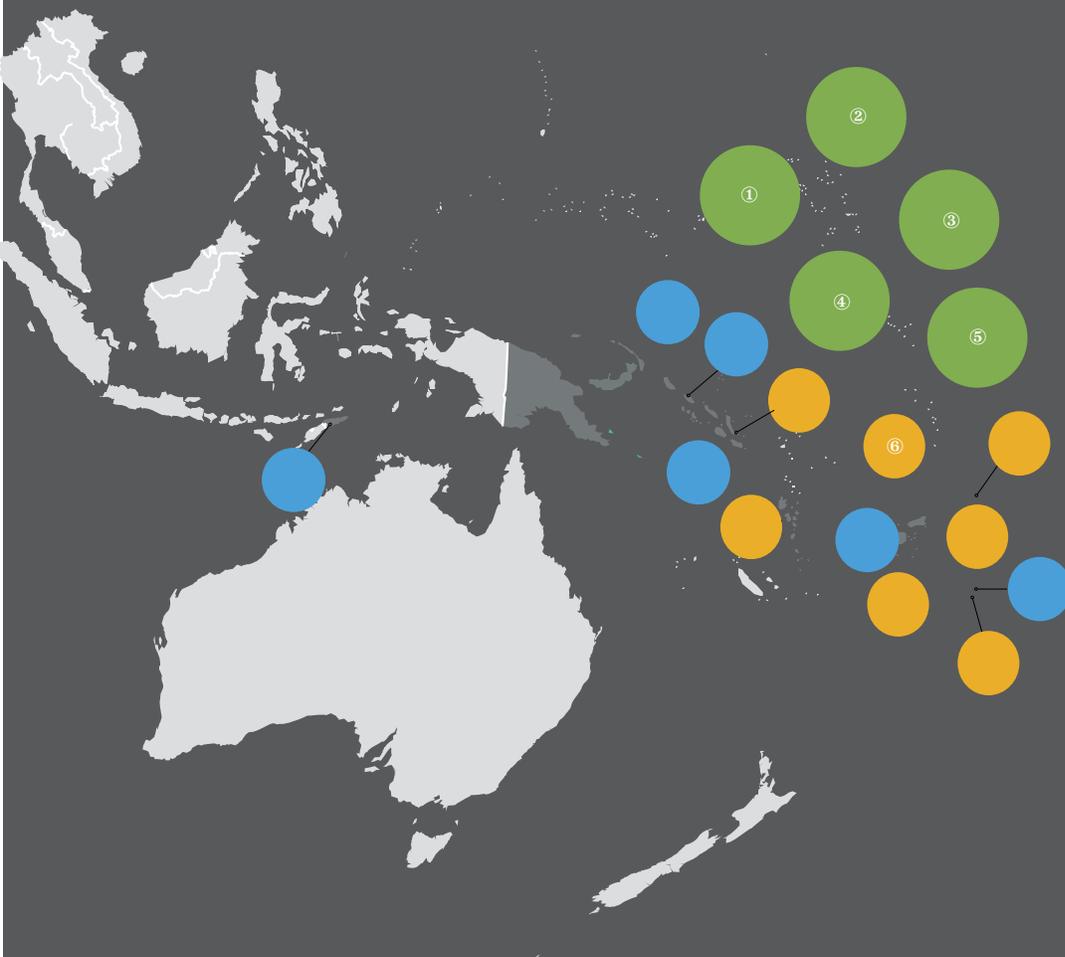
<sup>18</sup> Participating countries are the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu.

## Operational Portfolio – PACIFIC

Number of projects as of 30 June 2016

	Window 1	Window 2	Window 3	Total
COMPLETED	1	-	5	6
ONGOING	2	4	2	8
PIPELINE	2	2	-	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>

### The Program in the Pacific 18 Projects



**WINDOW 1**  
REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL  
LEVEL ACTIVITIES

PCRAFI<sup>①</sup> – BUILDING CLIMATE  
DISASTER RESILIENCE<sup>②③</sup> –  
UNDERSTANDING RISK FORUM  
2014 (LONDON, UK)<sup>④</sup> – ENHANCING  
TARGETED DRR MEASURES<sup>⑤</sup>

**WINDOW 2**  
COUNTRY LEVEL ACTIVITIES

SOLOMON – SOLOMON ISLANDS –  
TIMOR-LESTE – TONGA – VANUATU

**WINDOW 3**  
POST DISASTER, CAPACITY  
BUILDING AND RECOVERY

FIJI – SAMOA – SOLOMON ISLANDS  
– TONGA – VANUATU – ECONOMIC  
ASSESSMENT OF DISASTERS IN THE  
PACIFIC<sup>⑥</sup>

① Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment & Financing Initiative – Phase 3

②③ Fiji, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu

④ Attended by DRM Officials from the Caribbean & the Pacific

⑤ Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau

⑥ Secretariat of the Pacific Community Post Disaster Needs Assessment Capacity Building



EU ambassador to the Solomon Islands at the inauguration of the new disaster-resilient water supply system in Nanngu. Source: World Bank.

Technical assistance was provided to review the Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Resilience Strategy for the Samoan road network. The project team prepared material to share lessons learned in facilitating integration of disaster and climate resilience in future transport sector projects in the Pacific region. The project also supports the preparation of a *Rapid Assessment of Coastal*

*Hazards and Risk in RMI* expected to be conducted by June 2017. Draft country reports and investment plans on EWS were prepared to identify priority areas and needs for strengthening existing systems in Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu and RMI. This project also includes a technical assistance for the use of selected Unmanned Air Vehicles platforms and sensors for cases critical to DRM in the region to help provide an innovative solution for acquiring resilience data cost-efficiently.

### **Marshall Islands, Micronesia**

The **Community Vulnerability Mapping in Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) and Federal States of Micronesia (FSM) project**, awarded under the Program's second call for proposals in December 2014 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), is expected to be launched during the second half of 2016. The start of activities has been delayed owing to a readjustment in the scope of work expected and the related negotiations between IOM and the WB. The project aims to enhance the resilience of selected communities to disaster risk and assist them in adapting to climate change. The project team agreed to focus on risk mapping, technical data collection and relevant consultations to facilitate the design of an effective regional/national EWS, and geo-tagging and evaluations of public buildings and infrastructure to facilitate rapid response and future investment in risk

mitigation. At the end of the reporting period, the contract with IOM was about to be issued.

## **Window 2: Country projects**

### **Solomon Islands**

The **Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk project (CRISP)** is a five-year initiative launched in April 2014 by the Solomon Islands Government through the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, DRM and Meteorology with financial support from the Program and the GEF Fund for Least Developed Countries. The project addresses natural hazards and climate change risks by strengthening climate and disaster risk information, EWS, and direct community investments in CCA and DRR. In particular, the project aims at establishing a volcanic-seismic monitoring network, and the foundations of a national risk information system that will be critical to assess disaster and climate change effects for sectors and investment planning. Throughout 2015, the project supported the design of an institutional framework to strengthen government capacity to integrate DRM and CCA into operations and policies at national and provincial levels. The National Disaster Risk Management Plan has also been reviewed to align it with the DRM institutional framework. The procurement of the volcanic/seismic monitoring network has been completed with six seismic sites identified. In addition, a South-South exchange mission took place during September 2015, which included volcanic and seismic experts from Vanuatu. Finally, the project enabled Nanngu island community members and project engineers to jointly implement a new comprehensive water supply system designed to withstand natural hazards. Since 1993, when Tropical Cyclone Nina destroyed the Nanngu Island water supply system, the community has had to rely on inadequate rainwater tanks to meet their needs. The new system was launched in October 2015, making Nanngu more resilient to threats posed by disasters and climate change. An additional five communities have either started or are ready to implement water micro-projects to enhance their water security.

The **Solomon Islands Strategic Flood Risk Management project** (under the World Bank Programmatic Technical Assistance for Building Climate and Disaster Resilience in the Pacific), implemented by the WB, aims to provide the Solomon government with an understanding of urban flood risk and flood risk reduction options in the capital city, Honiara.<sup>19</sup> This will be facilitated through the development of fit-for-purpose flood modeling for greater Honiara's main river systems in order to inform and enhance city land use planning; inform and enhance emergency response planning; and assess potential flood mitigation options. The Terms of Reference for the Honiara Flood Risk Study have been finalized after stakeholder discussions, and thirty expressions of interest are being evaluated. A firm will be recruited to undertake this work in the second half of 2016.

### **Tonga**

The **Increasing Climate and Disaster Resilience of Post-Disaster Reconstruction project**, launched in May 2015 and implemented by the Government of Tonga, aims at supporting the WB-funded Tonga Cyclone Ian Reconstruction and Climate Resilience Project. The project team delivered a technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance and National Planning to undertake the reconstruction of houses to withstand wind speeds of at least 250km/h. The project team also delivered day-to-day technical assistance for repairs and retrofitting of homes and community facilities, knowledge building of tradespeople, supervisors, and community leaders, and public awareness campaigns for building code compliance. Terms of Reference for other activities have been finalized and include: (i) operationalizing and institutionalizing resilient recovery and reconstruction practices, and (ii) improving post-disaster mapping capacity and damage assessments. The project will also

**Tonga – Technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Finance and National Planning to undertake the reconstruction of houses to withstand wind speeds of at least**

**250** km/h.

support a lessons learnt review from housing reconstruction projects following past natural hazard events in Tonga, with a view to develop a national housing reconstruction policy for resilient recovery. The output will be a lessons learnt summary document, as well as a government policy that takes them into account. Finally, the updating of Tonga's Building Code will also be carried out during the course of 2017.

### **Timor-Leste**

*See project highlight on the next page for more details about the **Climate and Disaster Resilience in Communities along Dili-Ainaro and Linked Road Corridors project.***

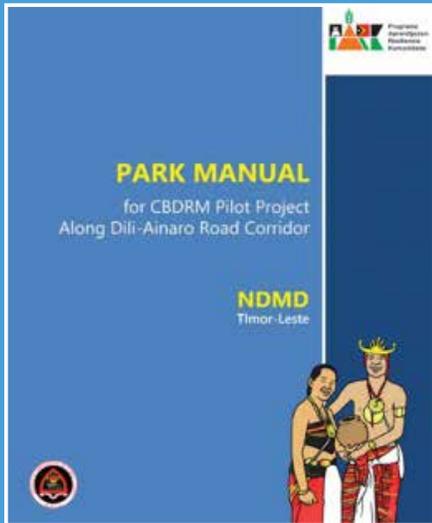
### **Vanuatu**

The **Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards project**, launched in August 2013 and implemented by the Government of Vanuatu and the WB, aims to strengthen institutions that manage disasters, increase the resilience of communities to the impacts of climate variability and change and natural hazards on food and water security. The project recorded several achievements during the period in review, including the organization of a DRM training for officers in Tafea and Torba provinces, and the re-establishment of communication links to three volcano sites following the damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Pam in 2015 on the equipment. Eight seismic vaults are being established (five already completed) and two Provincial Disaster

<sup>19</sup> The project originally covered an urban flood master plan for flood affected areas for both Solomon and Fiji. It was a sub-component of the regional project Building Climate and Disaster Resilience in the Pacific. However, Fiji was finally supported by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency. Thus this activity was reverted to Window 2 as it now covers only one country

# PROJECT HIGHLIGHT – TIMOR LESTE

## BUILDING CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES ALONG THE DILI-AINARO AND LINKED ROAD CORRIDORS



Timor-Leste is highly exposed to a variety of natural hazards, particularly weather-related risks, such as monsoon rains, droughts, flash floods, landslides, and destructive winds. The nation's government, recognizing the need for disaster preparedness, established the National Disaster Management Directorate (NDMD) to manage these risks.

In 2014, with the support of ACP-EU NDRR Program, the NDMD in collaboration with the WB, UNDP, and other branches of the government started implementing the *Climate and Disaster Resilience in Communities along the Dili-Ainaro and Linked Road Corridors Project*, which aimed to increase the capacity of communities and local level agencies along the Dili-Ainaro road corridor to reduce the impacts of natural disasters – in particular recurring landslides and floods. Its first phase, supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program, was completed in December 2015.

As part of the project, a risk assessment was undertaken to collect data on floods, landslides and strong winds in 49 municipalities (sucos) along the Dili-Ainaro road. Using risk modelling, the project determined the vulnerability of each suco and identified those most at risk in the case of 100-year return period flood and wind events. Exposure analysis in the 49 sucos estimated the value of damage to exposed communities, property, and economic activity at over \$570 million, with residential and transport accounting for more than 80 percent of the total value.

The project has also strengthened the capacity of the NDMD to facilitate community resilience-building through developing a Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) guide, which was field-tested. Selected technical manuals, including one on landslide and flood mitigation measures, were produced for municipal-level implementation.

This work has contributed to the signing of a follow-up \$2.7 million grant agreement between the Government of Timor-Leste and the World Bank in February 2015, to finance a second phase of the project. Outputs from the ACP-EU NDRR Program-supported Technical Assistance materials will be used to support NDMD in designing and implementing CBDRM projects during this second phase. DRM plans specific to each municipality will be developed by consulting with the local communities to identify specific structural and non-structural needs to increase their resilience and capacity towards disasters

Centers in Tanna and Sola were built. The National Disaster Management Act has also been reviewed. Another key accomplishment of the project to date has been the creation of a new DRM and CCA unit within the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department (VMGD). The project supported improvement of early warning and preparedness by installing and replacing various equipment to rehabilitate and increase the capacity of the VMGD monitoring network. The project was extended to December 31, 2017 to allow for sufficient time to complete planned activities.

### Window 3: Post-disaster, Capacity Building & Recovery projects

#### *Fiji*

The Program supported a **post disaster needs assessment in the aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Winston** in February 2016. See Section 3 on Post-Disaster Response for more detail.

#### *Tonga*

The **Technical Assistance for Recovery and Reconstruction Planning Post-Tropical Cyclone Ian project**, launched in March 2014 and implemented by the WB, is assisting the Government of Tonga in the following areas: (i) promote and supervise safer reconstruction following cyclone Ian that struck Tonga in 2014, and (ii) develop the Haapai island Housing Reconstruction Policy (HRP) and a strategy that supports the government's recovery and reconstruction planning. At the end of the reporting period, the HRP was in a final draft form and was submitted to the government for approval. A damage and household survey was conducted and a resulting beneficiaries list for housing support was developed and approved by the government's Project Task Force Group in May 2016. Training has been provided as part of the above two activities.



© Lucidwaters | Dreamstime.com - Tsunami Evacuation Route In Rarotonga Cook Islands

3

# Post Disaster Response

Building upon the *tripartite Joint Declaration on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning* signed by the EU, the WBG, and the UN in 2008, which aims at mobilizing the partners and their resources to harmonize and better coordinate post-crisis response frameworks, the ACP-EU NDRR Program has supported ACP governments in undertaking 19 post disaster assessments jointly with the EU and UN since 2011.

During the reporting period, a total of three post-disaster assessments (Window 3) were carried out in response to tropical storms in Dominica (August 2015), Fiji (February 2016) and Seychelles (April 2016). Furthermore, an ACP-wide project has been approved to support the roll out of a Recovery Framework Guide to support international/regional organizations as well as government staff in the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

### **Dominica - Rapid Damage and Impact Assessment**

On August 27, 2015 Tropical Storm (TS) Erika passed over Dominica, producing extraordinary rainfall with high intensity. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica (GoD), conducted a rapid damage and impact assessment in September 2015 to estimate the scale and scope of the damage caused by TS Erika, with support from development partners and co-funding from the ACP-EU NDRR Program. The objective of the assessment was to provide the GoD with a quantitative basis upon which to design and base a comprehensive reconstruction and financing strategy.

Out of a total population of 72,340 persons, 11 persons were confirmed dead, 22 missing, 574 homeless and 713 evacuated with approximately 7,229 impacted by the event in disaster declared areas. Based upon an initial assessment of impacts

to each affected sector, TS Erika resulted in total damage and loss of \$483 million (EC\$1.3billion), equivalent to approximately 90 percent of Dominica's GDP. The majority of damages were sustained in the transport sector (60 percent), followed by the housing sector (11 percent) and agriculture sector (10 percent). The Rapid Damage and Impact Assessment report is available online at [goo.gl/OVm28F](http://goo.gl/OVm28F)

### **Recovery and Leverage**

The GoD organized a Development Partners Conference on November 16, 2015 in Roseau to present the outcomes and recommendations outlined in the Rapid Damage and Impact

**The ACP-EU NDRR Program  
has supported ACP  
governments in undertaking**

# 19

**post disaster assessments jointly  
with the EU and UN since 2011.**

Assessment. The conference was attended by foreign government representatives, regional and international organizations (i.e. Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Venezuela, Caribbean Development Bank, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States commission, EU, DFID, WB, etc). Many of these organizations and countries expressed their support for reconstruction of damaged infrastructure through their ongoing projects and some pledged specific support.

The WB continues to work with the GoD in priority areas for example to provide technical assistance in engineering support and asset management. In addition, the GoD has requested the WB an additional financing for the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction project, and discussions are currently ongoing

## Fiji - Post-Disaster Needs Assessment after Tropical Cyclone Winston

On February 20, 2016, Tropical Cyclone Winston developed in the South Pacific Basin into a category 5 cyclone which struck Fiji, killing 44 people and leaving a trail of destruction across large parts of the archipelago. The cyclone was the most powerful storm on record in the Southern Hemisphere.

Following the disaster, the Government of Fiji (GoF) completed a comprehensive PDNA between 29 March and 10 May 2016 with support from the WB, the EU, UN, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and other development partners. This PDNA enabled the government to assess damages and impact following the cyclone. The ACP-EU NDRR Program supported the PDNA through substantial co-financing. The report highlighted that the damage to the housing and agriculture sectors was severe, with also significant damage to public buildings and to transport, electricity and communications infrastructure. Nearly 500 schools and 130,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, affecting approximately 15 percent of Fiji's total population. The total disaster effects were estimated at \$1.38 billion, or about 31 percent of Fiji's GDP. The damage included \$600 million of physical asset

**Fiji**  
**\$1.38**  
**billion total disaster effects of Tropical Cyclone Winston.**

destruction as well as \$700 million of disruption of production of goods and services. The final PDNA will be released in August 2016 and made available on the Program website. This is the second ACP-EU NDRR program-funded PDNA carried out in Fiji; the first was in early 2013 after the passing of Tropical Cyclone Evan.

### ***Recovery and Leverage***

The PDNA conducted in Fiji was used as the basis for preparing a Disaster Recovery Framework. The ACP-EU NDRR funding supported the development of the Cyclone Winston Disaster Recovery Framework which sets out a Vision and Guiding Principles for medium-term recovery over the next two years (from mid-2016 to mid-2018). In recognition of the long-term nature of recovery and reconstruction, recovery efforts beyond two years will be integrated into Fiji's National Development Plan. The Recovery Framework will be approved in September 2016 by the government and will be available online.

At the request of the GoF, the WB developed the *Fiji Post-Cyclone Winston Emergency Development Policy Operation*, a stand-alone \$50 million DPL, which was approved on June 30, 2016 and will support two government objectives in the aftermath of the cyclone.

During the elaboration of the Fiji DPL, the WB has worked closely with other development partners such as the ADB, which provided the same level of financing through an Emergency Assistance Loan, using criteria that are consistent with the WB's proposed operation.



Primary school affected by a mudslide during Hurricane Tomas in Soufriere, Saint Lucia. Source: GFDRR

## Seychelles – Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment and Support to Recovery Planning after the Passage of Tropical Cyclone Fantala

Tropical Cyclone Fantala, one of the most severe storms to ever hit the South-West Indian Ocean, twice passed by the Farquhar Group of the Seychelles between April 17 and 19, 2016, causing widespread damage to nearly all private and public buildings, including the destruction of important desalination facilities, while heavily impacting Coast Guard infrastructure. The Government of Seychelles (GoS) requested support to conduct a rapid damage assessment, jointly with development partners. The assessment took place from May 9 to 16, 2016, with ACP-EU NDRR funding, and aimed to (i) support authorities in assessing the effects of Fantala on Farquhar Island;

(ii) support the formulation of a recovery plan/framework, including its costing; (iii) provide training to expose officials from national and state government to the PDNA methodology and the Disaster Recovery Framework; and (iv) support the authorities in developing a financing strategy for the rehabilitation of Farquhar Island.

The findings of the assessment were presented to the Finance Minister of the Seychelles, along with options for possible WB financial assistance. The estimated damage and loss amount is \$7.5 million and needs are \$8.3 million. One option discussed was a DPL with a Cat DDO, which is already established in Seychelles and can be triggered by the GoS in order to deliver immediate liquidity following a post-disaster declaration of a state of emergency. The final assessment report is due to be released in July 2016.

## Seychelles

# \$7.5

million estimated damage and loss  
post-Tropical Cyclone Fantala.

This is the second post-disaster assessment supported under the Program in Seychelles; the first was undertaken after Tropical Storm Felleng in early 2013.

### ACP-Wide: Recovery Framework Guide Roll-Out in ACP Countries

The Program supported the rollout of a Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) Guide in all ACP countries, through a capacity building program targeting international/regional organizations as well as government officials in ACP countries. The project finances or co-finances three different types of capacity building activities outlined below.

- i. Regional level training of trainers & resource persons:** This activity aims at developing ACP regional capacity for preparing the DRFs, and include in addition, four regional level Training of Trainers (ToT).

Where relevant, these regional trainings will be held in partnership with RECs or other relevant regional entities in the ACP regions, in coordination with already ongoing initiatives. Two regional level ToT events were organized by GFDRR in collaboration with the UN and EU for ECOWAS and IGAD member countries, respectively in March and June 2016.

- ii. Country level capacity development**

**programs:** The activity aims at supporting ACP countries that show strong interest and commitment towards resilient recovery. DRF trainings took place in Uganda and Côte d'Ivoire, respectively in January and April 2016, benefitting about 110 participants from both government as well as non-government sector.

- iii. E-learning module for the DRF Guide,** which

will complement the DRF Guide training material thru a publicly accessible and easy to use online tool. Terms of Reference for the design of the e-learning module have been agreed upon with UNDP. Discussions are currently under way between GFDRR and UNDP to ensure alignment in content and format of the PDNA and DRF e-learning modules, the former being developed under UNDP leadership. Both modules will be uploaded into a common online platform accessible to the public.



Tanzania – Tandale Community Members with their flood inundation maps, July 2015. Source: World Bank

4

# Strengthening DRM Regional Coordination in Africa

The ACP Group of States and EU established the ACP-EU **Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities<sup>20</sup> Program**—referred to as the “*Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa*”—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 AfDB, AUC, UNISDR and the WB/GFDRR. These are as follows:

- R1:** Extended Programme of Action for the implementation of the Africa regional strategy for disaster risk reduction. 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.

The implementing partners work in close coordination, facilitated by a Program Steering Committee that meets biannually and is chaired by the AUC.

## 4.1 About Result Area 2

Result Area 2, known as “Result 2” or more simply, “R2,” is one of two Result Areas managed by the WB/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 DRM framework at regional level**. It does this by:

1. Strengthening the coordination capacity of RECs; and
2. 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>21</sup>, and are implemented through an additional contribution to the ACP-EU NDRR Program. 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:

- ❖ **ECCAS** - the Economic Community for Central

<sup>20</sup> Financed under the 10th European Development.

<sup>21</sup> And its predecessor at the time of launch, the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) 2005-2015.

African States; based in Libreville, Gabon ([www.ceeac-eccas.org](http://www.ceeac-eccas.org));

- \* **ECOWAS** - the Economic Community of West African States; based in Abuja, Nigeria ([www.ecowas.int](http://www.ecowas.int));
- \* **IGAD** - the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (for Eastern Africa) based in Djibouti, Djibouti ([www.igad.int](http://www.igad.int)); and
- \* **SADC** - the Southern African Development Community 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 and improve regional capacity for post disaster needs assessments and recovery frameworks.

The sections below outline selected REC's achievements thanks to the R2 Program Support. A dedicated Activity Report for the R2 Program is available separately.

## 4.2 Joint activities

The **ACP-EU Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa was formally launched** at the margins of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in **Addis Ababa on July 14, 2015**. A Technical Coordination Committee of implementing partners held its first meeting in Yaoundé, Cameroon on July 20, the eve of the **7th Session of the AWG DRR** led by the AUC and hosted on July 21-23 by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization Government of Cameroon with support from ECCAS and UNISDR. These events provided an opportunity to strengthen coordination among program partners, the EU and other relevant DRR stakeholders in Africa.

In the margins of the **Africa Understanding Risk and Finance (URF) Conference** in Addis Ababa (November 17-20, 2015) organized under the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative (Result Area 5, also managed by the WB/GFDRR), two meetings took place with the four RECs: (i) the signature event for **IGAD's Grant Agreement** under R2 by the Executive Secretary of IGAD, WB Senior Director and in the presence of the EU delegation to the African Union (*see Annex 1*); and (ii) **an African RECs** meeting to share respective project progress and for GFDRR to present a proposed knowledge-sharing tool hosted on the EU Capacity for Development (CAP4DEV) platform. The forum, known as the **ACP-EU DRR Regional Knowledge Exchange**, was formally announced in June 2016 and is now operational. It includes a web space and discussion forum tailored to the six sub-regional ACP regional organizations, including all African RECs as well as CDEMA (Caribbean region) and SPC (Pacific region).

The **First Steering Committee of the Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities Program** took place in Addis Ababa on February 18, 2016 to review progress of activities under the different Result Areas, define reporting mechanisms (including M&E), facilitate coordination, coherence and consistency of work plans and approve the Program's visibility and communication strategy. It was followed by the **8th Session of the AWGDRR** on February 16-17, 2016 and was attended by the RECs, the AUC, various governments and partners. R2 Program partners, also members of the AWG, presented the R2 Program (including the 2016 Work Plan) and updated partners on planned activities, which contributed to strengthening coordination.

## 4.3 Highlights of FY16 Achievements by REC

**ECCAS** launched a high-level policy forum with the creation of the **Central Africa Parliamentarians Network for Natural Disasters Resilience** in October 2015 in Kinshasa, DR Congo. Following that, the Second **Central Africa Ministerial**

**Conference for Disaster Risk Management**, also held in Kinshasa, prepared and released *The Kinshasa Declaration on the implementation of the Sendai Framework in Central Africa*. The Conference validated the **revised Plan of Action for the Central Africa DRR/CCA Regional Strategy updated with the SFDRR 2015-2030**, making ECCAS the first REC to align its action plan to the SFDRR. Finally, ECCAS **established a new DRR unit** within the Directorate of Physical, Economic and Monetary Integration in April 2016.

**ECOWAS** consulted its member states and **regional stakeholders in November 2015 in Lome, Togo on the ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action 2015-2030** to align it with the SFDRR. Regional stakeholders, such as River Basin Organizations, and member states discussed the western African region's needs for a **regional flood management strategy** and the trans-boundary impacts of floods. Furthermore, the **Grant Agreement for the ECOWAS implemented activities was finalized** in June 2016, allowing ECOWAS to recruit a team of program officers focusing on (i) regional DRR policies; (ii) regional flood management strategies; and (iii) coordinating program implementation.

**IGAD** signed a Grant Agreement with the WB, launching the **IGAD R2- Building Disaster Resilience through Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation project** on November 18, 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The signing ceremony was held during the *Understanding Risk and Finance in Africa* Forum which was organized in the framework of the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative (Result Area 5, also managed by the WB/GFDRR).

**SADC** formulated a **comprehensive work program for 2016 and 2017** supporting the regional parliamentary DRR network. It will focus on the coordination of the El Niño response in Southern Africa and bringing forward a regional support program on recovery planning.

As of June 2016, the R2 Program has **provided training and invited to a conference a total of 187 persons**, within which 27 were women and 33 were CSOs representatives.

For more information, kindly refer to the *Building Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities Program: Result Area 2 Activity Report 2014-16*.

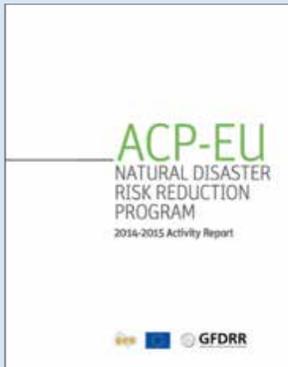


5

**Annexes**

## Annex 1 – Communication and Visibility

### Publications & Reports



#### Activity Report of the ACP-EU NDRR program (2014-2015)

Released in March 2016, the activity report offers an overview on how the Program continues to scale-up its support to disaster-prone ACP countries through technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge sharing. It outlines the progress of Program implementation and achievements by region, and on post-disaster response while also including feature highlights on achievements and lessons-learned from projects in the Indian Ocean islands, Dominica, and Vanuatu.

The report captures how after over four years of implementation, the Program has developed an extensive portfolio that benefits more than forty countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The report can be found here: [goo.gl/xkQCfB](http://goo.gl/xkQCfB) (EN) and [goo.gl/G72PtK](http://goo.gl/G72PtK) (FR).

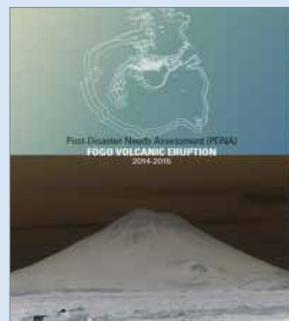
#### GFDRR Annual Report 2015

The report compares the progress and results that have been made against GFDRR's work plan from



July 2014 to June 2015, and highlights the work on the ACP-EU NDRR program, featured on page 64.

Over the year under review, the GFDRR contributed to over 60 major publications, fact sheets, success stories, and infographics. Please find the Annual Report here: [goo.gl/I28EWx](http://goo.gl/I28EWx).

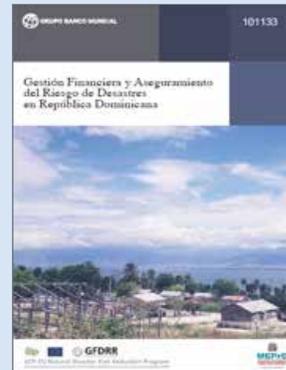


#### Cabo Verde Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

The PDNA, undertaken with the support of ACP-EU NDRR Program, is available in English version at [goo.gl/RHuaSw](http://goo.gl/RHuaSw) and in a Portuguese version at [goo.gl/VXlflk](http://goo.gl/VXlflk).

Following the PDNA's findings, the government of Cabo Verde will adopt a risk-reduction and social-minded

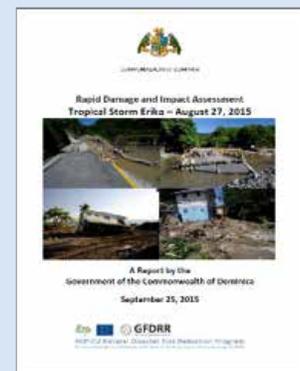
approach to help affected communities become more resilient to future shocks.



#### Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance in Dominican Republic

A study on the status and opportunities on disaster risk financing and insurance in Dominican Republic was published last November under the Mainstreaming DRM and CCA in Public Investment, Territorial Planning and Public Finances Project, financed by the ACP-EU NDRR program. The publication, prepared in partnership with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, analyses the fiscal and economic impact of natural disasters in the country mainly based on historical information.

This study will set the basis for developing a national disaster risk financing strategy. The report can be found here: [goo.gl/y9MOLk](http://goo.gl/y9MOLk) (available in Spanish only).



#### Dominica Rapid Damage and Impact Assessment after Tropical Storm Erika

The Rapid Damage and Impact Assessment report is available to view online and download at: [goo.gl/OVm28F](http://goo.gl/OVm28F).

In order to guide disaster risk reduction, the report identifies the need to upgrade hydrometeorological data management systems so vital climate information is readily available. Reliable data sets produced as a result are critical to planning and designing investments that are resilient to the impacts of disasters and climate change. In particular, accurate disaster data is important in helping to effectively integrate flood and landslide risk into urban development plans, infrastructure design standards and construction regulations.

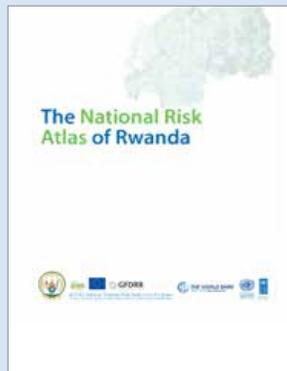


**Brochure: Sub-regional Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience in Southern Africa (DiMSUR)**

The establishment of DiMSUR, co-funded by the ACP-EU NDRR Program was facilitated by the United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat), in cooperation with UNISDR, with the support of the European Commission Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO). DiMSUR provides technical assistance and promotes the dissemination of knowledge and good practices for its member countries Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique, in alignment with the Sendai Framework for DRR, the AUC, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), to reduce the vulnerability and build the resilience of communities to natural and other hazards. The brochure is available at [goo.gl/4A9WfQ](http://goo.gl/4A9WfQ).

**National Risk Atlas of Rwanda**

The comprehensive risk profile of Rwanda is available to view online and download at [goo.gl/8Avxwu](http://goo.gl/8Avxwu).



The Risk Atlas shows how Rwanda is prone to a number of natural hazards, and focuses on five main hazards: drought, landslide, flood, earthquake and windstorms. It highlights the different levels of vulnerability and exposure in relation to these hazards throughout Rwanda as well as outlining key mitigation recommendations designed to reduce risk.

**Stories of Impact**

**SOI - the GFDRR Outreach Series highlighting achievements in DRM initiatives featured three ACP-EU NDRR funded stories this year.**

**Stakeholders Engage to Build Belize's Climate Resilience**

With the increasing incidence of climate-related disasters, the government of Belize is working to improve its resilience to the impacts from natural hazards by transforming the country's approach to economic and social development. A highly participatory process has brought together a range of key stakeholders to create a national plan for investment that cuts across all sectors of the economy and



incorporates socio-economic considerations including vulnerability, poverty, and education.

A \$1.15 million grant from GFDRR and the ACP-EU NDRR Program has supported the development of Belize's National Climate Resilience Investment Plan (NCRIP) to help identify and prioritize mitigation investments in the country. The NCRIP is Belize's first comprehensive national strategy to address climate resilience. The Belize SOI can be found here: [goo.gl/T6dWH2](http://goo.gl/T6dWH2); a French translation is available at [gfdr.org/acp-eu](http://gfdr.org/acp-eu).

**Identifying Risk and Guiding Recovery Efforts in Malawi**

In January 2015, Malawi experienced some of the most devastating flooding in its history. In the aftermath, the Government conducted a PDNA with support of the EU, GFDRR and the WB.



The findings of the assessment have informed \$80 million in WB financing to help restore agricultural livelihoods, reconstruct critical public infrastructure, enhance food security, and improve disaster response and recovery capacity. The Malawi SOI can be found here: [goo.gl/hCgeWQ](http://goo.gl/hCgeWQ); a French translation is available at [gfdr.org/acp-eu](http://gfdr.org/acp-eu).



**Supporting Resilient Recovery in Vanuatu after Cyclone Pam**

From March 10 to 14, 2015, Tropical Cyclone Pam struck 22 of Vanuatu's 83 islands as an extremely destructive Category 5 cyclone – the strongest on record in the South Pacific.

GFDRR and WB quickly mobilized resources, with the support of the ACP-EU NDRR Program, to support the government in undertaking a damage impact assessment, together with other development partners. The findings fed into a robust National Recovery and Economic Strengthening Plan, prepared by the government and completed in May 2015. The Vanuatu SOI can be found here: [goo.gl/3j1VZ9](http://goo.gl/3j1VZ9); a French translation is available at [gfdr.org/acp-eu](http://gfdr.org/acp-eu).

## Videos

### Rwanda Risk Atlas Documentary



Following the launch of the Rwanda National Risk Atlas (see above) in September 2015 thanks to the support of the ACP-EU NDRR Program, a video documentary has since been produced highlighting the key results of the assessment.

The video can be found at [goo.gl/eAfr1o](http://goo.gl/eAfr1o).

### IGAD Grant Agreement Signature at the Understanding Risk and Finance Conference, Addis Ababa



Representatives of the EU Delegation to the African Union, IGAD and World Bank at the Grant Agreement signing ceremony. Source: World Bank, November 2015

The Grant Agreement (GA) signature event for the IGAD R2 project took place on November 18, 2015 in the margins of the URF Conference. The GA was formally signed by the Executive Secretary of IGAD, WB Senior Director and in the presence of the EU delegation to the African Union.

The video of the signing ceremony can be found at [goo.gl/YVl7H7](http://goo.gl/YVl7H7). The main activities to be supported through the R2 IGAD project will comprise of flood management, drought resilient agriculture, and disaster preparedness and finance. This will be channeled through a Project Implementation Unit based at the Climate Prediction and Application Centre in Nairobi, Kenya.

## Annex 2 – Projects Portfolio and Summary of Commitments

#	Country(s)	Title	Window of action	GFDRR pillars	Partners	Amount funded	Start date	End date	Status
<b>AFRICA</b>									
1	Region	Risk Assessment Tools and Methodology Training (Understanding Risk 2012)	Window 1	1	WB	263,284	May-12	Jul-13	Completed
2	Region	Fifth Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction	Window 1	2	WB	124,022	Apr-14	Jun-14	Completed
3	ECCAS members	Development of Risk Reduction Measures, Preparedness and Response to Disaster Risk in Central Africa	Window 1	2	WB, ECCAS	300,000	Nov-14	Jun-16	Ongoing
4	IGAD members	IGAD's Horn of Africa Regional Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Program	Window 1	2	WB, IGAD	990,000	Sep-13	Aug-16	Ongoing
5	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania	Indian Ocean Islands Catastrophe Risk Profiling & Financing Initiative	Window 1	1, 2, 3, 4	WB, IOC, Ministries of Finance and Disaster Mgmt Dept	1,300,000	Apr-14	Apr-17	Ongoing
6	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda	RCMRD - The Horn of Africa Open Data Mapping Project: Building Resilience by Sharing data to Rebuild Region	Window 1	1	WB, RCMRD, Red Cross Kenya	290,000	Oct-12	Jun-15	Completed
7	Region (RECs)	Preparing collaboration with regional organizations in Africa under the ACP-EU Program	Window 1	2	WB, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, AfDB, AUC	500,000	Oct-14	Jun-17	Ongoing
8	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal	Sahel- National and Regional Disaster Response and Resilience Program	Window 1	1, 2, 3	WB, ACMAD, AGRHYMET (CILSS)	420,000	Jun-14	Jun-17	Ongoing
9	Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique	Support the establishment of a Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adapt	Window 1	2	UN-HABITAT COSEP, BNGRC, and CPGU	900,000	Nov-12	Dec-15	Completed
10	Burundi	Flood and landslide preparedness to improve community resilience	Window 2	1, 2, 3	WB, IFRC	744,000	Dec-14	Jul-17	Ongoing
11	DR Congo	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services	Window 2	1, 2, 3	WB	3,000,000	Jun-16	Dec-19	Pipeline
12	Ethiopia	Building capacity for Woreda Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation	Window 2	1, 2	WB, Cordaid	750,000	Jul-15	Jun-17	Ongoing

#	Country(s)	Title	Window of action	GFDRR pillars	Partners	Amount funded	Start date	End date	Status
<b>AFRICA (cont.)</b>									
13	Gambia	National Disaster Risk Assessment and Strengthening of National Disaster Management Agency	Window 2	1, 2, 3, 4	WB	660,000	Aug-12	Jun-15	Completed
14	Lesotho	Climate and Water Risk Analysis & EWS Information Management Systems	Window 2	1, 3	WB, WFP	1,000,000	Feb-13	Sep-16	Ongoing
15	Liberia	Strengthening Disaster Risk Management in Liberia	Window 2	1, 2, 3	WFP	544,500	Sep-12	Jun-16	Closed
16	Mozambique	Promoting the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into District Development Plans and Community-Based Risk Management	Window 2	2, 3	WB, World Vision	575,300	Sep-15	Jun-18	Ongoing
17	Niger	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Niger	Window 2	1, 2, 3	Oxfam UK, Niger	930,000	Aug-12	Jun-16	Ongoing
18	Niger	Multi-hazard approach to early warning system with focus on flood risk management	Window 2	2, 3	WB	300,000	Apr-15	Jun-17	Ongoing
19	Nigeria	Strengthening Capacity for Disaster Risk Management	Window 2	1, 2, 5	WB, NEMA	850,000	Oct-15	Jun-17	Ongoing
20	Rwanda	Development of comprehensive disaster risk profiles for enhancing disaster management in Rwanda	Window 2	1	UNDP	691,000	Oct-12	Apr-16	Completed
21	Sierra Leone	Supporting community-based DRR in Sierra Leone	Window 2	1, 2, 3	WB	700,000	Oct-12	Jun-17	Ongoing
22	Tanzania	Strengthening Community Capacity for DRR Interventions in Drought Prone Regions Through Children	Window 2	2, 3	WB, UNICEF	793,000	Aug-12	Oct-15	Closed
23	Tanzania	Building Climate Resilience in Tanzanian Water Sector	Window 2	1, 2	WB	400,000	May-14	Sep-16	Ongoing
24	Togo	Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project	Window 2	2, 3	Gov. of Togo	3,000,000	Nov-12	Jun-17	Ongoing
25	Uganda	Risk Assessment and Resilience Action Plan	Window 2	1, 2	WB	650,000	Apr-15	Dec-17	Ongoing

#	Country(s)	Title	Window of action	GFDRR pillars	Partners	Amount funded	Start date	End date	Status
<b>AFRICA (cont.)</b>						650,000			
26	Zimbabwe	Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Local Development Planning in Zimbabwe through the Zambezi River Basin Initiative	Window 2	1, 2, 3	WB, Danish Red Cross	499,850	Sep-15	Jun-18	Ongoing
27	Burundi	Rapid Assessment Mission with Focus on Flood Risk Management	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UNDP	75,000	Mar-14	Dec-15	Completed
28	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde PDNA Volcano eruption 2014-2015	Window 3	5	WB	80,000	Apr-15	Aug-15	Completed
29	Cameroon	Emergency Flood Assessment and Rehabilitation Planning	Window 3	5	WB	71,338	Nov-12	Mar-13	Completed
30	Comoros	Capacity Building for Flood Assessment and Recovery Planning	Window 3	5	WB	104,313	Sep-12	Jun-13	Completed
31	Côte d'Ivoire	Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) training in Cote d'Ivoire	Window 3	5	WB	84,000	Nov-15	Dec-16	Ongoing
32	Djibouti	Drought Post Disaster Needs Assessment	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UN	119,982	Sep-11	Oct-12	Completed
33	Ethiopia	Capacity Building in Post Disaster Needs Assessment	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UN	46,682	Jun-12	Mar-13	Completed
34	Kenya	Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) - Drought	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UNDP	201,233	Apr-12	Jan-13	Completed
35	Malawi	Malawi Flood Post Disaster Needs Assessment	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UN	370,000	Feb-15	Jul-16	Ongoing
36	Mozambique	Mozambique Rapid Assessment Mission with Focus on Flood Risk Management	Window 3	2, 3, 5	WB, EU, UN	100,000	Mar-15	Jun-15	Completed
37	Nigeria	Flood impact scoping and capacity building for disaster preparedness	Window 3	5	WB	97,897	Feb-12	Jun-12	Completed
38	Nigeria	Nigeria Post Floods Needs Assessment 2012	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UNDP	255,000	Nov-12	Jun-13	Completed
39	Seychelles	Seychelles: Flood Impact Scoping and Recovery Planning	Window 3	5	WB	73,792	Mar-13	Dec-13	Completed
40	Seychelles	Seychelles Rapid Damage Assessment TC Fantala 2016	Window 3	5	WB	74,772	May-16	Mar-17	Ongoing

#	Country(s)	Title	Window of action	GFDRR pillars	Partners	Amount funded	Start date	End date	Status
<b>CARIBBEAN</b>									
41	CDEMA members	Support and participation to the 6th Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management	Window 1	2, 3	WB	102,000	Nov-11	Mar-13	Completed
42	Belize, St. Lucia, Grenada, Dominica, SVG	Caribbean Risk Information Programme to support the Integration of DRM Strategies in Critical Sectors	Window 1	1	WB	1,340,000	Nov-12	Jun-16	Ongoing
43	Region	Strengthening public investment in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the East	Window 1	1, 2	UNDP, OECS	707,600	Jul-12	May-16	Completed
44	Belize, St. Lucia, Grenada, Dominica, Jamaica, SVG)	MoSaiC Caribbean Community of Practitioners	Window 1	2	WB, OECS, SSDF, ICRC	550,000	Feb-14	Feb-17	Ongoing
45	Belize	Hazard and Risk Assessment Framework for Belize: Prioritization of an Investment Plan	Window 2	1, 2	WB	1,150,000	Jun-12	Jun-16	Ongoing
46	Belize	Belize Disaster Risk Financing Technical Assistance	Window 2	4	WB	233,000	Apr-15	Mar-17	Ongoing
47	Dominica	Spatial data management and identification of the most vulnerable schools and shelters in Dominica	Window 2	1, 2	WB	722,000	Dec-12	Jun-17	Ongoing
48	Dominican Republic	Mainstreaming DRM and CC in Public Investment, Territorial Planning and Public Finances in the DR	Window 2	1, 2, 4	WB	600,000	Jul-12	Jun-15	Completed
49	Dominican Republic	Identifying Risk to Protect Schools in the Dominican Republic	Window 2	1	WB, Plan DR, Oxfam DR, Habitat	638,574	Apr-15	Mar-17	Ongoing
50	Grenada	Grenada Disaster Risk Financing Technical Assistance	Window 2	4	WB	233,000	Apr-15	Mar-17	Ongoing
51	Guyana	Strengthening Guyana's Coastal Lands Information Systems and Adaptation Awareness	Window 2	1, 2	WB	250,000	Jun-12	Jun-14	Completed
52	Haiti	Haiti Disaster Risk Management Mainstreaming and Capacity Building Program	Window 2	2	WB, UNDP	1,000,000	Aug-12	Dec-15	Completed

#	Country(s)	Title	Window of action	GFDRR pillars	Partners	Amount funded	Start date	End date	Status
<b>CARIBBEAN (cont.)</b>									
53	Jamaica	Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Climate Resilience in Jamaica's Development Planning Process	Window 2	1, 2	WB, Government of Jamaica	860,000	Jan-15	Mar-17	Ongoing
54	Jamaica	Jamaica Disaster Risk Financing Technical Assistance	Window 2	4	WB	233,000	Mar-12	Apr-16	Ongoing
55	St. Lucia	Hazard and Disaster Risk Assessment Framework in Saint Lucia: Preparation of Vulnerability Reduction	Window 2	1, 2	WB	300,000	Oct-12	Apr-16	Completed
56	St. Lucia	St Lucia Disaster Risk Financing Technical Assistance	Window 2	4	WB	233,000	Mar-14	Dec-17	Ongoing
57	St. Lucia	Saint Lucia Measurable Reduction of Disaster Risk Specific to Public Infrastructure	Window 2	2	WB	1,300,000	Feb-16	Jan-19	Ongoing
58	St. Lucia	Saint Lucia Measuring the Impact of Disaster Events on Poverty and Social Vulnerability	Window 2	3, 5	WB	175,000	Oct-16	Dec-18	Pipeline
59	Suriname	Suriname - Greater Paramaribo Flood Risk Management Program	Window 2	1, 2	WB	350,000	Apr-16	Sep-17	Ongoing
60	Dominica	Dominica: Rapid Damage Assessment of Critical Infrastructure and Support to Recovery Planning	Window 3	5	WB	150,000	Sep-15	Mar-16	Ongoing
61	St. Lucia	St Lucia Damage and Loss Assessment December 2013 Floods	Window 3	5	WB	50,000	Mar-14	Dec-14	Completed
62	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	St. Vincent and the Grenadines Floods and Landslides 2013	Window 3	5	WB, CDB	50,000	Jan-14	Dec-14	Completed
63	Region	Strengthening Capacity in Post Disaster Needs Assessment in the Caribbean	Window 3	5	WB, UNDP	372,750	Jan-13	May-16	Completed

#	Country(s)	Title	Window of action	GFDRR pillars	Partners	Amount funded	Start date	End date	Status
<b>PACIFIC</b>									
64	Pacific islands/Caribbean countries	Disaster Risk Assessment Capacity Building and Community Building - Understanding Risk Forum	Window 1	1, 5	WB	200,000	Mar-14	Dec-14	Completed
65	Region	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative - Phase 3 (PCRAFI-3)	Window 1	1, 4, 5	SPC-SOPAC	1,404,250	Aug-12	Dec-16	Ongoing
66	Region	Programmatic TA: Building Climate and Disaster Resilience in the Pacific	Window 1	1, 2, 3	WB, Ministries of Finance, SPC, SPREP	1,404,250	Oct-14	Jun-17	Ongoing
67	Region	UAV4Resilience - Utilizing Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for Disaster Assessments in the Pacific Islands (under the Programmatic TA Building Climate and Disaster Resilience in the Pacific)	Window 1	1			Jan-17	Dec-18	Pipeline
68	Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau	Enhancing Targeted Disaster Risk Reduction Measures in Micronesia	Window 1	2	IOM, WB	660,000	Feb-17	Feb-19	Pipeline
69	Fiji	Programmatic TA: Building Climate and Disaster Resilience in the Pacific - Fiji Flood Risk Management	Window 2	5	WB	660,000			Pipeline
70	Solomon Islands	Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk Project (CRISP)	Window 2	1, 2, 3	WB, Gov. of the Solomon Islands	200,000	Apr-14	Oct-18	Ongoing
71	Solomon Islands	Programmatic TA: Building Climate and Disaster Resilience in the Pacific - Solomon Islands Flood Risk Management	Window 2	1, 2, 3	WB	2,000,000	Feb-17	Feb-19	Ongoing
72	Timor-Leste	Building Climate and Disaster Resilience in Communities along Dili-Ainaro and Linked Road Corridors	Window 2	1, 2	WB, Gov. of Timor Leste	500,000	Jun-13	Jun-15	Completed
73	Tonga	Tonga Cyclone Ian Reconstruction and Climate Resilience Project	Window 2	5	Gov. of Tonga	990,000	May-15	Dec-18	Ongoing
74	Vanuatu	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards in Vanuatu	Window 2	1, 2, 3	WB, Gov. of Vanuatu	2,000,000	Aug-13	Dec-17	Ongoing
75	Fiji	Fiji Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for cyclone Evan 2012	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UNDP	3,000,000	Feb-13	Aug-13	Completed

#	Country(s)	Title	Window of action	GFDRR pillars	Partners	Amount funded	Start date	End date	Status
<b>PACIFIC (cont.)</b>									
76	Samoa	Samoa PDNA for cyclone Evan 2012	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UNDP	104,624	Jan-13	Apr-14	Completed
77	Solomon Islands	Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Solomon Islands Floods April 2014	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UNDP	143,600	May-14	Dec-14	Completed
78	Tonga	Technical Assistance for Recovery and Reconstruction Planning Post Tropical Cyclone Ian	Window 3	5	WB, UNDP, Red Cross, ADB, AusAid, New Zealand Aid - Min. of Infrastructure.	98,000	Mar-14	Apr-16	Ongoing
79	Vanuatu	Rapid Post-Disaster Needs Assessment of Tropical Cyclone PAM	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UNDP	160,700	Apr-15	Jun-15	Completed
80	Pacific Islands	Economic assessment of disasters in the Pacific	Window 3	5	WB	714,210	Nov-12	Jun-17	Pipeline
81	Fiji	Fiji Cyclone Winston PDNA 2016	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UNDP	216,000	Mar-16	Dec-16	Ongoing
<b>ALL ACP (Global)</b>									
82	Various	Recovery Framework Guide Roll Out in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific	Window 3	5	WB, EU, UNDP	890,000	Mar-16	Dec-17	Ongoing

**\*GFDRR Pillars of Action**

Pillar 1: Risk Identification

Pillar 2: Risk Reduction

Pillar 3: Preparedness

Pillar 4: Financial Protection

Pillar 5: Resilient Recovery

# THE ACP-EU NATURAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM PARTNERS

## ACP Group of States

The African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) is an organization created by the Georgetown Agreement in 1975. It is composed of 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific states, signatories of the Cotonou Agreement (known as the “ACP-EC Partnership Agreement”), binding them to the European Union. Among the ACP Group’s main objectives is the sustainable development of its member-states and their integration into the global economy. In this regard, the ACP Group, as early as 2004 has pioneered action on disaster reduction and resilience by calling the European Union’s attention to the need to shift the focus from a previously narrow focus upon humanitarian response to that of a more holistic scope of prevention, and natural disaster risk management in support of sustainable development. This Natural Disaster Risk Management Program is part of a long-standing cooperation between the ACP Group and the EU that brings together sister entities from Africa, Caribbean & the Pacific, active on disaster and climate resilience. These, together with specialized partners like the GFDRR, address ACP countries’ vulnerabilities to exogenous shocks through integrated measures on climate adaptation, environmental protection and disaster risk management.

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

## European Union

The European Union (EU) is the leading donor of development aid and climate finance. The EU is fully engaged in supporting the implementation of the new Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The EU is at the forefront of the international agenda on Resilience supporting developing countries prepare for, withstand and recover from disaster events. Such efforts stem from the EU’s Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2011), the Action Plan on Resilience in crisis prone countries (2013) and the Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2016). These two plans pool humanitarian and development resources to deliver on flagship-initiatives such as AGIR (Global Alliance for Resilience in the Sahel), SHARE (Supporting the Horn of Africa’s Resilience), GCCA+ (Global Climate Change Alliance plus) or DIPECHO. Furthermore, in its cooperation with the ACP Group of States, the EU has put at the core of its interventions the need to reduce vulnerability and to build resilience of regions, countries and communities, having committed more than EUR 320 million in the period 2008-2013, including the support to the GFDRR.

For more information:  
[www.europa.eu](http://www.europa.eu)  
[www.gcca.eu](http://www.gcca.eu)  
[https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/environment/climate-change-disaster-risk-reduction-and-desertification/disaster-risk\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/environment/climate-change-disaster-risk-reduction-and-desertification/disaster-risk_en)  
[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/risk-reduction\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/risk-reduction_en)

## 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 ten international organizations.

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





Tanzania – Scaling Up Ramani Huria with over 150 university students at the University of Dar es Salaam in August 2015. Source: World Bank

## ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program

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

## ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program

*An initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group, funded by the European Union and managed by GFDRR*