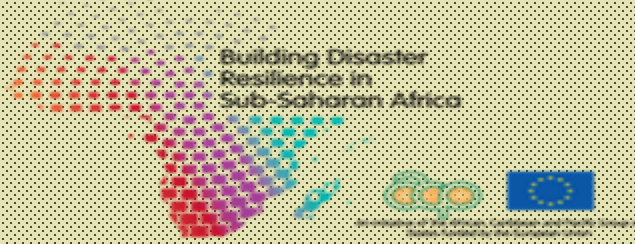


WITH SUPPORT FROM:



REPORT

BUILDING DISASTER RESILIENCE TO NATURAL HAZARDS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN REGIONS, COUNTRIES AND COMMUNITIES

2014-2017



UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



WORLD BANK GROUP

GFDRR

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



ClimDev-Africa

October 2018

PROJECT INFORMATION

FINANCING AGREEMENT №: REG/FED/024-496

Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities

CRIS decision number: REG/FED/024-496

Result Areas		Implementing Partners of the Programme
1	Extended Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk reduction operational, through the improved AUC's coordination and monitoring capacity	African Union Commission (AUC) and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
2	Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities to support their respective member-states and regional and sub-regional programmes	Global facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)
3	Core capacities of the specialized national and regional climate Centers (RCCs) are improved to meet the needs of Disaster Risk management (DRM) agencies and socio-economic sectors for effective use of weather and climate services and community-focused and real-time early warning systems	African Development Bank (AfDB)
4	African countries have improved knowledge of risks through, the compilation of historical disaster related data to inform the assessment and modelling of future risks.	UNISDR
5	Multi-risk financing strategies are developed at regional, national and local levels to help African countries make informed decisions, to improve their financial response capacity post disaster and to mitigate the socio-economic, fiscal and financial impacts of disasters of African countries.	GFDRR

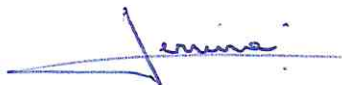
FOREWORD

The Programme “Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities” is one of the major Disaster Risk Reduction programmes funded by the European Union (EU) Commission in Africa. The Programme is implemented by four (4) partners, namely the African Union Commission (AUC) through the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank’s Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

The Programme commenced in 2014 and by 2017 had attained significant results that will enable Africa to improve DRR interventions. Results of the Programme so far include: the establishment of a coordination unit for Disaster Risk Reduction at the African Union Commission; strengthening of institutional capacity for DRR at the Regional Economic Communities benefiting from the programme; strengthened capacity of Regional Climate Centers; and improved understanding of risk and appreciation of risk financing among the benefiting member states.

I take this opportunity to convey my sincere gratitude to the EU Commission for the financial support given to this Programme. I also wish to thank the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) secretariat for the guidance and support. I also take this opportunity to thank all the implementing partners, the AfDB, UNISDR, and GFDRR for their contributions in making the reported results possible. I hope this Programme paves way for more DRR programmes that will significantly reduce disaster risk and build resilience in the continent.

Ambassador Josefa Sacko



Commissioner

Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

ACRONYMS	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	3
RESULT 1	4
TABLE 1: RESULT 1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING	5
STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 1 ACTIVITIES.....	7
Improving Coordination mechanisms of the AUC to implement the PoA	7
Establish reporting mechanisms of the programme and monitoring of the PoA	9
Produce and implement Advocacy & Communication tools	10
Ensure political commitment and representation of Africa leaders on DRR fora.....	12
Education and Training	15
TABLE 1.1: RESULT 1 AND 4 2017 EXPENDITURE REPORT-2014-2017.....	16
RESULT 2	17
TABLE 2: RESULT 2 PERFORMANCE MONITORING	18
STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 2 ACTIVITIES.....	19
Capacity Building	19
Capacity on risk identification and assessment.....	24
Dissemination of contributions of regional stakeholders in support of national EWS (Multi-hazard approach).....	26
Capacity building of RECs on Post-Disaster Response Coordination and Recovery Planning....	27
Knowledge base on DRM.....	28
TABLE 2.1: RESULT 2 EXPENDITURE REPORT-2014-2017	30
RESULT 3	31
TABLE 3: RESULT 3 PERFORMANCE MONITORING	32
STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 3 ACTIVITIES.....	33
Capacity building through strengthening of the Severe Weather Forecasting (SWF) capacities of the NMHS	33
Infrastructure.....	33
Thematic and institutional support.....	34
TABLE 3.1: RESULT 3 EXPENDITURE REPORT 2014-2017	35
RESULT 4	36
TABLE 4: RESULT 4 PERFORMANCE MONITORING	36
STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 4 ACTIVITIES.....	38
Global/Regional	38

Strengthening capacities for probabilistic risk profiling and risk management portfolio development, in coordination with Result 5	42
Incorporating risk management into public investment planning and decision making	45
Programme's experience available through the GAR	46
RESULT 4 EXPENDITURE REPORT.....	47
RESULT 5	48
TABLE 5: RESULT 5 PERFORMANCE MONITORING	49
STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 5 ACTIVITIES.....	49
Component A: Creating the enabling data environment for risk financing	49
Component B: Supporting countries in developing risk financing strategies	53
Component C: Facilitating regional risk financing and knowledge sharing initiatives	64
RESULT AREA 5 EXPENDITURE REPORT-2014-2017	71
CONCLUSION.....	72

ACRONYMS

ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
AFD	Agence Francaise de Developement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfRP	Africa Regional Platform
AGIR	Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative in the Sahel
ANIE	African Network for the Internationalization of Education
ARC	African Risk Capacity
AUC	African Union Commission
AWGDRR	African Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction
Cat-DDO	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option
ACP4DEV	Capacity for Development
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CDSF	ClimDEV - Africa Special Fund
CIMA	Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale
CIMNE	International Center for Numerical Methods in Engineering
COF	Climate Outlook Forum
CSP/RSP	Country and/or Regional Strategy Papers
CST	Communications Support Team
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DFID	Department for International Development
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness ECHO
DIRAJ	Disaster Risk Reduction Network of African Journalists
DREA	Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of AUC
DPL	Development Policy Loan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
EUMETSAT	European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAR	Global Assessment Report
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GEM	Global Earthquake Modelling
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GIS	Geographic information Systems
GoK	Government of Kenya
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HEIs	Higher Education Institutions
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HIP	Humanitarian Implementation Plans
HPPP	Humanitarian Private Sector Partnership Platform
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
ICPALD	IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development
IDA	International Development Agency
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
Intra ACP IP	Intra ACP Indicative Programme

IRDR	Integrated Research in Disaster Risk
LRRD	Linking relief, rehabilitation and development
MASDAP	Malawi Spatial Data Platform
MESA	Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economy
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
NDRR	Natural Disaster Risk Reduction
NUSAF3	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Phase 3
OCHA-ROWCA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for West and Central Africa
OIEWG	Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group
PACT	Platform for Action
PADRE	Platform for Assessment of Disaster Risk and Environment
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategies
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
RASOR	Rapid Analysis and Specialisation of Risk Analysis
RCCs	Regional Climate Centers
REC	Regional Economic Communities
REPARC	Central Africa Parliamentarians Network for Natural Disasters Resilience
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SDA	State Department for Agriculture
SDL	State department for Livestock
SPC	The Pacific Community
STC-ARDWE	Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment
SWIO RAFI	Southwest Indian Ocean Islands Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TC	Tropical Cyclone
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
URF	Understanding Risk and Finance
WASCAL	West Africa Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use
WB	World Bank
WCDRR	World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
WFP	World Food Programme
WHS	World Humanitarian Summit
WIS	Water Information System
WRC	World Reconstruction Conference

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) - European Union (EU) cooperation Programme “Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities”, financed under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) was triggered by a request from the African Union Commission (AUC) and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) for a comprehensive approach to Disaster risk Reduction (DRR), made during the meeting of the Africa Working Group for Disaster Risk Reduction (AWGDRR) in 2013. The Programme’s overall objective is to strengthen the resilience of Sub-Saharan African regions, countries and communities to the impacts of natural disasters, including the potential impacts of climate change, in order to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. The Programme is the first comprehensive DRR programme of its magnitude in Sub-Saharan Africa and it brings together four organisations that implement different result areas, in line with their mandates and areas of expertise.

In line with its coordination and policy guidance role, the AUC signed a Grant Agreement with the EU to implement the action entitled: “*Operationalization of the Extended Programme of Action (PoA 2006-2015) for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and its successor*” under Result Area 1 (R1) of this Programme, which is related to the coordination functions of DRR in Africa. UNISDR implements R1 jointly with AUC, specifically the R1 outcomes on Communication and Advocacy and Education and training. A total of 20 activities shared between AUC and UNISDR are being implemented based on the joint work plan to deliver on five expected outcomes. The UNISDR also signed a contribution agreement with EU to implement the action entitled: “*Implementation of Result 1 and 4 of the Programme*” to implement activities under the two outcomes of R1 mentioned above as well as Result Area 4 (R4). The objective of R4 is for African countries to have improved knowledge of risks through the compilation of historical disaster related data to inform the assessment and modelling of future risks.

The World Bank (WB) GFDRR implements Result Area 2 (R2) of the Programme, which aims to build the capacity of African RECs on DRR coordination, planning and policy development in order for them to better support their respective member states and regional and sub-regional programmes. R2 targets four RECs, namely Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Through the Africa Disaster Risk Financing (ADRF) Initiative, the GFDRR provides technical support and capacity building on disaster risk financing in selected countries. This is Result Area 5 (R5) of the Programme. The African Development Bank (AfDB) implements Result Area 3 (R3), which is aimed at building core capacities of the specialised National and Regional Climate Centres (RCCs).

Each of the above Implementing Partners signed an agreement with the European Union Commission and implementation commenced in 2014. By December 2017, the Programme had achieved the following results:

- ✓ **Strengthened coordination capacity of AUC:** Under R1, the AUC coordination and monitoring capacity has been strengthened by establishment of a DRR Coordination Unit in the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture.
- ✓ **Strengthened DRR coordination mechanisms:** The establishment of the Programme Technical and Steering Committees was crucial for AUC to effectively lead and coordinate the Programme’s implementation. Continental DRR coordination mechanisms, the Africa Working Group for Disaster risk reduction (AWGDRR) and the Africa Regional Platform (AfRP), have also been strengthened as evidenced by the increasing number of organisations participating in the extended AWGDRR. This increased participation is a result of more direct engagement of potential partners by the AUC DRR Unit.
- ✓ **Improved monitoring and reporting capacity:** Monitoring and capacity on DRR is being improved by the development of a monitoring and reporting system for the PoA that will

facilitate standardised reporting on DRR across the continent. The AUC also developed the Reporting format being used in this report

- ✓ **Increased political will for implementation of Africa frameworks on DRR:** The Programme has played a pivotal role in enhancing political commitment and support for DRR, as evidenced by the adoption of the *Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa* by the AU Executive Council in 2017 and the adoption of Africa Positions to the 2015 and 2017 Global Platforms on DRR.
- ✓ **Increased participation by African actors in global fora on DRR:** Support from the Programme saw a significant increase in the number of delegates from African countries and organisations participating in global DRR fora.
- ✓ **Increased awareness on DRR:** Through R1, a range of activities were implemented to increase awareness on DRR as well as visibility of the Programme, including through the International Day for Disaster Reduction. A website <https://www.preventionweb.net/resilient-africa/programme> was created for the programme and a number of publications were disseminated by the Implementing Partners.
- ✓ **Strengthened collaboration with academic and research institutions on DRR:** UNISDR strengthened collaboration with Periperi U, a consortium of 12 African universities engaged in DRR teaching and research, with the view to strengthen the role of the science and technology community in implementing Sendai Framework and the PoA. This collaboration resulted in the commencement of the process of the establishment of the African Science and Technology Advisory Group (STAG). SADC established a research and capacity building project to be implemented in collaboration with a consortium of academic institutions in the region.
- ✓ **Strengthened institutional capacity for DRR at RECs:** The RECs supported by the Programme under R2 have made significant progress in institutional development as well as technical capacity on DRR. For instance, IGAD launched a comprehensive DRR programme and established a full-fledged Programme Management Unit (PMU). The RECs increasingly facilitated trainings of Member States' focal persons on key DRR concepts and methodologies.
- ✓ **Strengthened capacity of Regional Climate Centres:** Grant Agreements for four new projects aimed at strengthening the capacity of Africa's regional climate centres and national meteorological and hydrological services were signed.
- ✓ **Improved risk knowledge:** Under R4 and R5, knowledge of risk as well as risk financing strategies was significantly improved. Risk profiles were developed for 17 out of 20 countries targeted by R4. These have been valuable tools for decision making by the benefiting governments.
- ✓ **Improved understanding and appreciation of risk financing:** The Programme improved the understanding of risk financing and countries are increasingly requesting technical advisory support on risk financing strategies. By December 2017, Kenya was in the process of finalising a risk financing strategy as a result of the technical support given through R5 of the Programme.

Notwithstanding the commendable achievements recorded, the programme faced a number of challenges emanating from limited capacity in member states and RECs and bureaucratic bottlenecks at RECs, among other challenges. Late commencement of project activities by the partners impeded progress toward achieving some of the intended milestones for this reporting period.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the period January 2014 to December 2017. It is a compilation of reports produced by the four Implementing Partners of the Programme, namely the AUC, AFDB, UNISDR and World Bank GFDRR. Previously, programme reports were presented in the form of overviews covering progress in each of the result areas and disseminated during the meetings of the AWGDRR and the Programme Steering Committee (PSC). Updates on programme progress and publications are uploaded onto the Programme website <https://www.preventionweb.net/resilient-africa/programme> that is managed by the UNISDR. The AUC, in collaboration with the Programme Implementing Partners, developed a reporting template in 2017. The template builds upon the formats that were previously used in presenting updates during AWGDRR, PSC and High-level meetings. The information in this report was obtained from the reports submitted to the EU by implementing partners during the period 2014-2017 as well as reports presented during relevant DRR platforms.

The report is structured according to the five Result Areas of the Programme, with each section presenting Result Area's objectives and key achievements. A performance monitoring table is included for each Result Area. The table is an assessment of the achievement of the key performance indicators for the Result Area as per Programme Log Frame. The bulk of the content in each chapter focuses on the status of implementation of planned activities. Each chapter closes by a table showing the expenditure status as at December 2017 for the respective Result Area. The last section of the report presents lessons learnt, challenges and the way forward as proposed by the partners and stakeholders.

RESULT 1

Extended Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (PoA 2006-2015) and its successor-the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa operational, through the improved AUC's coordination and monitoring capacity

This result area is implemented by the AUC's Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) and the UNISDR. The major achievement realised for this result area with respect to coordination was the establishment of a DRR Unit in the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture. Establishing a dedicated unit saw the AUC taking a more active role in the coordination of the Programme and in engagement of key DRR stakeholders. Before the establishment of a DRR Unit in DREA, UNISDR played a role in bridging the capacity gap at AUC through provision of a full time consultant. UNISDR continues to provide technical support to AUC, including co-organizing the AWGDRR and PSC meetings, the Africa Regional Platform (AfRP) and other High-Level meetings on DRR.

The UNISDR made considerable progress in the areas of communication and visibility. It developed a Communication and Visibility Strategy, in consultation with Implementing Partners, which was adopted by the Programme Steering Committee. Following adoption of the Communication and Visibility Strategy, the UNISDR established a Communications' Team comprised of Focal Points designated by the Programme's Implementing Partners. In consultation with Programme partners, UNISDR also developed and launched a website for the Programme, and continued leading and coordinating its management.

The adoption of the PoA is one of the key milestones identified in the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023 of the AU Agenda 2063. The Implementation Plan recognises the importance of disaster risk reduction in achieving Goal 7 'Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities', as part of 'Aspiration 1: A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development'. Africa's participation in two global DRR fora, namely Third UN Conference on DRR (2015) and 2017 Global Platform for DRR was ensured, resulting in integration of Africa's concerns and priorities into the Sendai Framework for DRR, as well as its joining the rest of the world in reiterating commitments to accelerate the Sendai Framework implementation. The high-level meetings held during the reporting period generated political commitment and support to advance the DRR agenda across the continent in the context of the Sendai Framework and the PoA.

Under the Education and Training component of R1, UNISDR strengthened partnership with academic and research institutions working on DRR-related areas. With support from the Programme, UNISDR opened a Liaison office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, that works closely with the AUC. UNISDR has also recruited consultants to support RECs, namely ECCAS, ECOWAS and IGAD to facilitate implementation of the Sendai Framework and the PoA in their respective regions.

TABLE 1: RESULT 1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

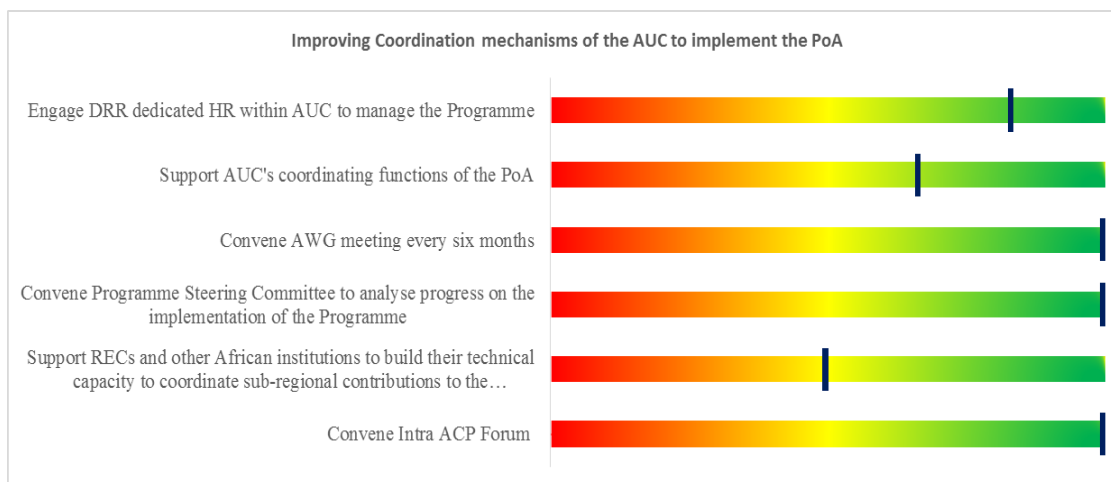
Performance Indicator	Baseline	End of project target	Achievement during reporting period
Steering Committee established	No Steering Committee	Steering Committee established	Steering Committee established and held 1 st meeting in Feb 2016
Project management capacity established within AUC to coordinate PoA	DRR Unit does not exist in AUC	Establishment of DRR unit at AUC	DRR unit established and 3 professional staff members recruited by December 2017
Coordination capacity available in African institutions to guide their member countries on PoA	Limited capacity	Improved coordination capacity	Coordination capacity improved through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of DRR Unit at AUC 2. Establishment of IGAD Programme Implementation Unit 3. Establishment of DRR/CCA units at ECCAS and ECOWAS
Coordination mechanisms, legal frameworks and plans for DRR	<p>- 32 national platforms</p> <p>-25 countries with DRM strategies /policies/legislation in Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p>Regional strategies not aligned with SF</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased number of National Platforms 2. Increased number of countries and regions with new DRR strategies aligned to Sendai Framework 	<p>-34 national platforms</p> <p>-26 countries with DRM strategies, 13 have been aligned to the Sendai Framework (additional 3 in progress)</p> <p>-Alignment of the PoA with the Sendai Framework and its adoption by AU Policy Organs</p> <p>-Alignment of ECOWAS and ECCAS DRR strategies with Sendai Framework</p>
Nr of global fora on DRR where African institutions participate	Global Platforms for DRR	2	2

Nr of high-level and regional fora to raise awareness on DRR	6 3 Africa Regional Platform; 3 High Level Meetings	6 3 Africa Regional Platform; 3 High Level Meetings	8 2 Regional Platform(2014 & 2016) 3 High Level Meetings(2014, 2015 and 2016) Other forums not funded by this programme: -Africa Hydromet Forum; -Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) -Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference (CCDA)
Progress reports generated by the AWGDRR (progress, gaps, challenges)	2 per year	2 per year	2 per year
Nr of annual DRM publications produced in the context of the Programme and other printed materials, methods & tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa status report (biennial) • ISDR Inform (biennial) • Other occasional guidelines and toolkits 	2 Africa status reports	3 Africa status reports

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 1 ACTIVITIES

Improving Coordination mechanisms of the AUC to implement the PoA

Fig 1.a.: Status of implementation of Activities 1.1-1.6



Activity 1.1: Engage DRR dedicated HR within AUC to manage the Programme

The Programme supported the establishment of a DRR unit at the AUC. By the time of reporting, 3 professional staff members had been recruited into AUC DREA's Environment Climate Change, Water and Land Management Division. Recruitment for 2 more staff is ongoing.

Activity 1.2: Support AUC's coordinating functions of the PoA

UNISDR provided technical support to the AUC in terms of organising the coordination meetings as well as drafting the Terms of Reference for the AUC DRR team and supporting the recruitment process. The UNISDR also continues to provide support to RECs, including to organize the Sub-Regional DRR platforms. Upon establishment of the DRR unit in 2017, the AUC's leadership and coordination role in organising these meetings has been substantially improved.

The AWGDRR has been instrumental in driving policy development on DRR on the continent, as evidenced by the pivotal role it played in the review of the Africa Programme of Action to align it with the newly adopted Sendai Framework. AWGDRR was also instrumental in shaping Africa's contribution to the Post-2015 Framework for DRR, which enabled Africa to speak with one voice at the Third UN Conference on DRR (2015) and get its concerns and priorities integrated into the Sendai Framework. In addition, the AWGDRR led the process of the development of the Africa Common Position to the 2017 Global Platform that incorporates seven concrete commitments to implement the PoA and was adopted by the AU Executive Council in January 2017. The Africa Regional Platform and the High-Level meetings on DRR held with support from the Programme were also crucially important to secure political commitments and support for DRR in Africa.

Activity 1.3: Convene AWG meeting every six months

AWGDRR meetings were held as planned during the reporting period. Due to delayed signing of the agreement between EU and AUC, UNISDR financed these activities in 2014 and 2015, given the importance of the meetings to ensure adequate coordination and continuity. The AWGDRR played an important role in developing the Africa's Contribution to the Post-2015 Framework for DRR (2014), as well as the Africa Common Positions to 2017 Global Platforms. In addition, the AWGDRR contributed significantly to revise the PoA to align it with the Sendai Framework, as well as regularly assessing regional progress and identifying and prioritizing actions to accelerate DRR implementation.

Activity 1.4: Convene Programme Steering Committee to analyse progress on the implementation of the Programme

Following the launch of the Programme on 14th of July 2015 on the margins of the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development, the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) was established and it had its first meeting in February 2016. This was preceded by the first Programme Technical Committee meeting held in July 2015 in Yaoundé, Cameroon, back to back with the 7th AWGDRR and 4th High-Level Meeting on DRR, at which the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the PSC were adopted. Since its establishment, the PSC held its meetings bi-annually as planned. During the meetings, partners discussed progress in project implementation as well as the challenges and measures to accelerate the implementation of the Programme. Each PSC meeting concludes with a list of action points and recommendations, implementation of which gets reviewed in the succeeding meeting.

Activity 1.5: Support RECs and other African institutions to build their technical capacity to coordinate sub-regional contributions to the implementation of the PoA

In collaboration with R2, UNISDR provided technical assistance through consultants to ECCAS, ECOWAS and IGAD. This support resulted in enhancing regional capacity for DRR, as well as alignment of the DRR Plan of Action with the Sendai Framework in ECCAS and ECOWAS and formulation of the ECOWAS Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction. UNISDR support also included technical and financial support to organize Sub-Regional Platforms, which resulted in, among other things, high-level resolutions to strengthen DRR in the regions.

With the establishment of the DRR Unit, the AUC commenced consultations with the RECs through field missions that sought to establish a working relationship with the RECs as well as identify challenges and capacity needs of the RECs. Engagement with RECs established that there is still need for further development of projects that will enhance the capacity of RECs to implement the PoA and Sendai Framework at regional level as well as give their Member States the requisite policy guidance and technical support for national level implementation.

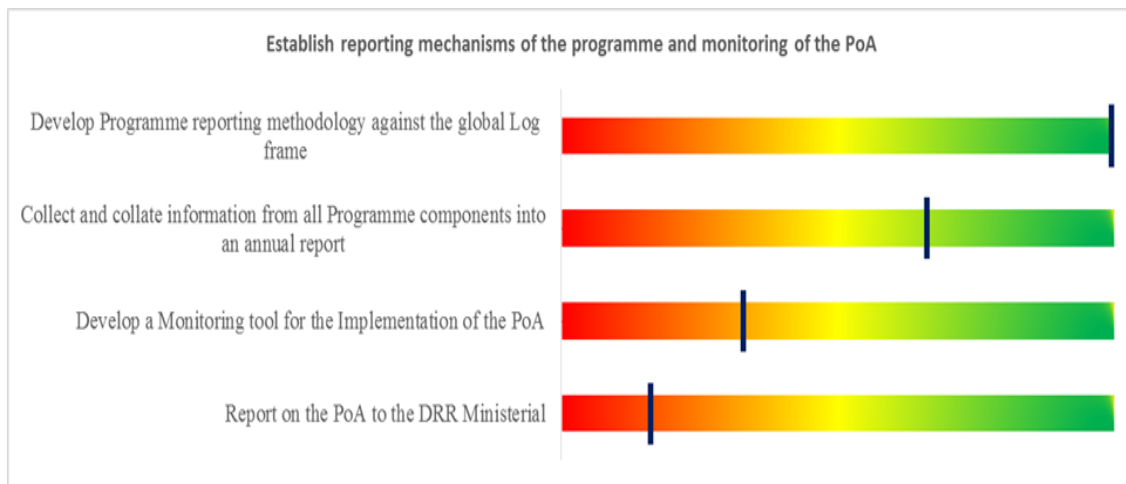
Activity 1.6: Convene Intra ACP Forum (intra-regional with Pacific and Caribbean) for the review of progress with 10th EDF envelope, and intra-regional sharing

The first Intra-ACP forum was convened on the 24th of May 2017 in Cancun, Mexico, on the margins of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and was attended by delegates from African, Caribbean and Pacific States benefiting from the Programme. The speakers included H.E. Mr. Max Rudolph Saint Albin, Minister of Interior, Haiti; H.E. Mr. Samuel Eaney Manetoali, Minister, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management

& Meteorology, Solomon Islands; H.E. Mr. Hussein Mar Nyuot, Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Republic of South Sudan; and H.E. Ambassador Josefa Sacko, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, AUC. The Forum provided the opportunity for the three regions to review progress made in DRR in their respective regions, as well as share experiences, best practices and lessons learned in DRR. The Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture presented the progress made in DRR in Africa. The meeting concluded by re-affirming commitments to continue working with other international and ACP regional institutions to achieve the targets of the Sendai Framework by 2030.

Establish reporting mechanisms of the programme and monitoring of the PoA

Fig 1.b.: Status of implementation of Activities 1.7-1.10



Activity 1.7: Develop programme reporting methodology against the global Log Frame

The Programme reporting methodology was developed by the AUC in consultation with Programme implementing partners. This report was compiled using the reporting template.

Activity 1.8: Collect and collate all information from programme components into an annual report

The AWGDRR and PSC meetings facilitated reporting by RECs and implementing partners on the progress in the implementation of the Programme. In addition, implementing partners shared the reports they had compiled since the beginning of their projects with the AUC. Field visits were conducted in the four RECs supported by the programme. During the visits, meetings were held with REC DRR units, the Regional Climate Centers and the National DRR agencies of the countries hosting the RECs. AUC DRR staff also attended some Regional Climate Outlook Forums hosted by the RECs. Information gathered during all these activities contributed towards this report.

Activity 1.9: Develop a monitoring tool for the implementation of the PoA

A consultant was recruited and commenced work on the above assignment in December 2017. The consultant held the first consultations with the SADC DRR team and the SADC DRR Technical Advisory Committee. Further consultations are to be conducted in other RECs and partner organisations during the next reporting period.

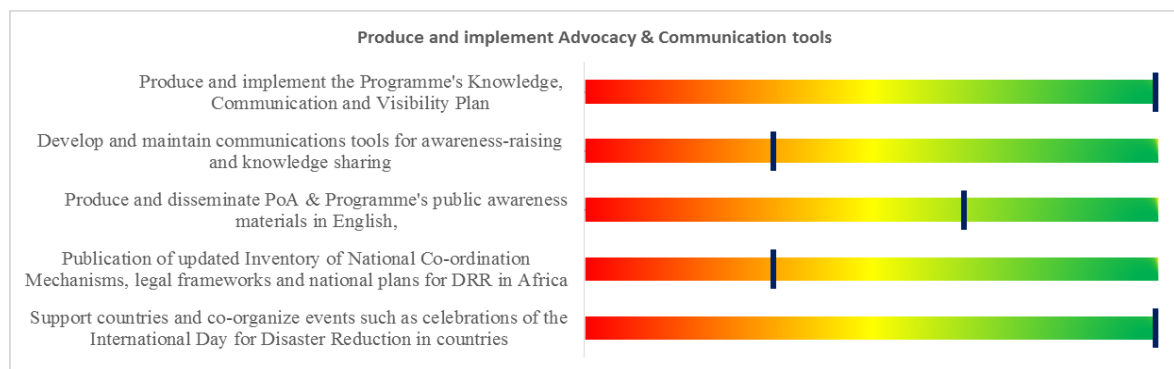
Activity 1.10: Report on the PoA to the DRR Ministerial meetings

Reports were presented to the High Level Ministerial meetings on regional DRR progress in the implementation of the Extended PoA, progress in the development of its successor in line with the post-2015 Framework for DRR (Sendai Framework) as well as key steps taken to translate the Sendai Framework into action following its adoption at the 3rd World Conference on DRR in 2015. The Yaoundé Declaration, Mauritius Declaration, as well as the new PoA were among key outcome documents of the previous high-level/ministerial meetings presented to the AU Executive Council for consideration and adoption.

The proposal for the establishment of a Sub-Committee for DRR under the structure of the AU Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (ARDWE) that was tabled for consideration by this STC at its first meeting was in line with the Yaoundé Declaration. This proposal and draft roadmap for the creation of Africa Centre of Excellence for Disaster Risk Research, Prevention and Management, as well as the Africa Common Position to the 2017 Global Platform for DRR were presented at the second meeting of the STC on ARDWE held in Addis Ababa on 2-6 October 2017.

Produce and implement Advocacy & Communication tools

Fig 1.c.: Status of implementation of Activities 1.11-1.15



Activity 1.11: Produce and implement the Programme's Knowledge, Communication and Visibility Plan (promoting achievements as per European Commission's guidelines for visibility)

UNISDR coordinated the design of the EU-ACP Programme logo in consultation with the European Union and implementing partners. The endorsed programme logo follows the 'Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Actions' and provides high visibility to the thematic focus of the programme and the EU and ACP collaboration. UNISDR also developed the Programme Communication and Visibility Strategy also based on the above cited communication and visibility manual. The Strategy is being used as the guiding document for implementing partners to enhance Programme visibility. UNISDR leads and coordinates a Communications Support Team comprising focal points from each implementing partner and established with the view to monitoring communication and advocacy efforts.

Activity 1.12: Develop and maintain communication tools for awareness-raising and knowledge sharing (including web-based)

The Programme website was developed for the purpose of disseminating information related to the Programme and its performance, including its contribution towards building resilience to natural hazards in the region. UNISDR regularly released into the website some communication materials, including the 2015 Africa Status Report, which intends to promote disaster risk reduction good practices worldwide. Members of the Communications Support Team have been provided with the knowledge to upload information, education and communication materials onto Preventionweb, and tag them to ensure regular feeding into the Programme website.

Activity 1.13: Produce and disseminate PoA & Programme's public awareness materials in English, French and Portuguese (Press releases, articles, videos, posters, flyers, etc.)

Several products contributing to visibility, including banners and posters, as well as video clips (https://youtu.be/-biltLWNTas?list=PLBDwPnveHho_IXmD1sW5l6fCJa1uQq1im) were developed and disseminated. Press releases and stories on specific events were produced. UNISDR has also produced a Programme brochure as well as a Programme update in the form of an e-flyer. All this material is available on the programme's website for wider dissemination. In addition, Sendai Framework booklets, bookmarks, banners, and USBs were produced and distributed to support DRR events in RECs, countries and in support of other stakeholders.

A unique and innovative means to enhance disaster risk reduction messaging was adopted at the AfRP in Mauritius through a DRR Theme Song. The song, produced by Health Songs International for the UNISDR and entitled 'We Are One', was launched at the 2016 International Day for Disaster Reduction. The song was developed with funding from the Programme and became instantly popular among the African DRR community and was termed 'Africa's Disaster Risk Reduction Anthem'. It emphasises the need for unity of countries and communities in building resilience to the evident threats emerging from Climate Change and related hazards. It can be found in the following link: <http://healthsongs.org/un/>

Activity 1.14: Publication of updated Inventory of National Co-ordination Mechanisms, legal frameworks and national plans for DRR in Africa

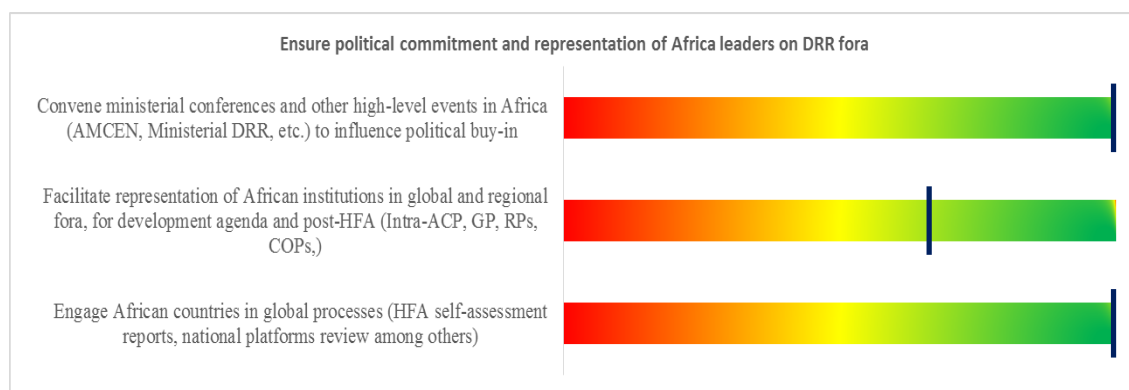
UNISDR publishes a flagship 'Status Report on Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa' which is a biennial compilation of the progress, achievements and challenges of DRR in Africa at regional and national levels. Largely sourced from the progress reports that Member States submit to UNISDR biennially, and in addition to disaster loss databases and other secondary and primary sources, the report analyses the current trends of disaster impact on Africa, key risk drivers and DRR implementation status, focusing on regional and national coordination mechanisms, legal frameworks, national plans and DRR financing and investment status. Two status reports, for the years 2014 and 2015, were produced and launched during the reporting period.

Activity 1.15: Support countries and co-organize events such as celebrations of the International Day for Disaster Reduction in countries

Every year, UNISDR supports governments and other partners to celebrate the International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR). The AUC has been co-organizing the IDDR commemorations with the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia since 2015. AUC Commissioners give keynote addresses in these commemorations. The IDDR is celebrated annually on 13 October and focuses on how people and communities around the world reduce their exposure to disasters and raise awareness about the importance of reining in the risks that they face. The IDDR 2016 marked the launch of the new "Sendai Seven" campaign-whereby each year is dedicated to a Global Sendai Framework target- to promote each of the seven targets of the Sendai Framework.

Ensure political commitment and representation of Africa leaders on DRR fora

Fig 1.d: Status of implementation of activities 1.16-1.18



Activity 1.16: Convene ministerial conferences and other high-level events in Africa (AMCEN, Ministerial DRR, etc.) to influence political buy-in

A total of 3 High-Level meetings at the ministerial level (2014, 2015, and 2016) and 2 Platforms (2014 & 2016) were organized during the reporting period.

The 3rd High-Level Meeting (at the ministerial level), Abuja, Nigeria, 16 May 2014 adopted the Africa Position on a post-2015 DRR framework, making Africa the first region globally to adopt a continental position on the new framework. The Africa Position enabled Africa to speak with one voice during the negotiation of the post-2015 framework for DRR, and thus facilitated the integration of its concerns and priorities into the Sendai Framework adopted by the UN member states at the 3rd UN World Conference held in 2015 in Sendai, Japan.

The 5th Africa Regional Platform, Abuja, Nigeria, 13-15 May 2014 was attended by the highest ever number of delegates, a clear demonstration of rising momentum on DRR in Africa that was achieved with support of the Programme. The key outcome of the platform was the draft Africa Position to the post-2015 DRR framework which was to be adopted by ministers in charge of DRR during the 3rd High-Level meeting held on 16 May 2014.

The 4th High Level Meeting (at the ministerial level), Yaoundé, Cameroon, 23 July 2015 was held three months after the adoption of the Sendai Framework. The key outcome of the meeting was the Yaoundé Declaration that mandated the AUC to coordinate the revision of the PoA to align it with the Sendai Framework. A recommendation for the establishment of a sub-committee responsible for DRR within the African Union STC on ARDWE forms part of the Declaration.

The 5th High Level Ministerial Meeting, Mauritius, 25 November 2016 adopted the Programme of Action for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 in Africa. The meeting also mandated the AWGDRR to spearhead the development of the Africa Common Position to the 2017 Global Platform for DRR.

The 6th Africa Regional Platform, Mauritius, 22 -24 November 2016 was the first regional platform in Africa after the adoption of the Sendai Framework. The revised PoA was presented to the Regional Platform which finalized and endorsed it for consideration and adoption by ministers in charge of DRR at the fifth high level meeting.

The 2nd Specialised Technical Committee (STC) for Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment, Addis Ababa, 2-6 October 2017: During the STC meeting, the African Common Position to the Global Platform on DRR, the draft roadmap for the creation of Africa Centre of Excellence for Disaster Risk Research, Prevention and Management and the proposal for the establishment of a sub-committee for DRR under the structure of this STC were presented.

Activity 1.17: Facilitate representation of African institutions (partners of the Programme) in global and regional fora for development agenda and post-HFA (Intra-ACP, GP, RPs, COPs)

The 6th Africa Regional Platform and the 5th High Level Meeting recorded encouraging participation of over 700 delegates from 47 African Member States, Regional Economic Communities and Inter-Governmental Organisations, United Nations, and stakeholder groups including local authorities, science and technology groups, youth and civil society organisations. At the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) held in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan, Africa was represented at the highest possible level. A total of 48 countries, including 6 Heads of State, 5 Heads of Government and Vice-Presidents and 33 at the ministerial level participated in the conference. With support from the Programme, Result Area 1 sponsored delegations of AUC, representatives of youth, science and technology, selected parliamentarians and civil society/community practitioners, to participate in the WCDRR. Support was also provided to ensure broader and active participation of Africa in the 2017 Global Platform for DRR held from 22-26 May 2017 in Cancun, Mexico. The Africa Common Position to the Global Platform with 7 concrete commitments to implement the PoA was presented at the platform.

At the second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-2) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), held at the UNEP headquarters in Nairobi from 23 to 27 May 2016, R1 through UNISDR facilitated the participation of key DRR stakeholders to bring DRR perspectives into the environment dialogue.

With support from the Programme, UNISDR facilitated African representation at the global meetings held following the adoption of the Sendai Framework. These included: UNISDR Science and Technology Conference on the implementation of the Sendai Framework, held on

January 2016 in Geneva, the International Conference on the Implementation of the Health Aspects of the Sendai Framework held on March 2016 in Bangkok and the sessions of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG). At the margins of the 6th Session of Africa Regional Platform, UNISDR supported the organisation of a pre-conference consultation of Science and Technology and Academic participants, to develop their position and commitments for the implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa, as well as a post conference event to articulate related follow-up actions from the conference. In January 2016, Periperi U had co-organised, in collaboration with UNESCO, a session at the global UNISDR Science and Technology Conference.

Activity 1.18: Engage African countries in global processes (HFA self-assessment reports, national platforms review among others)

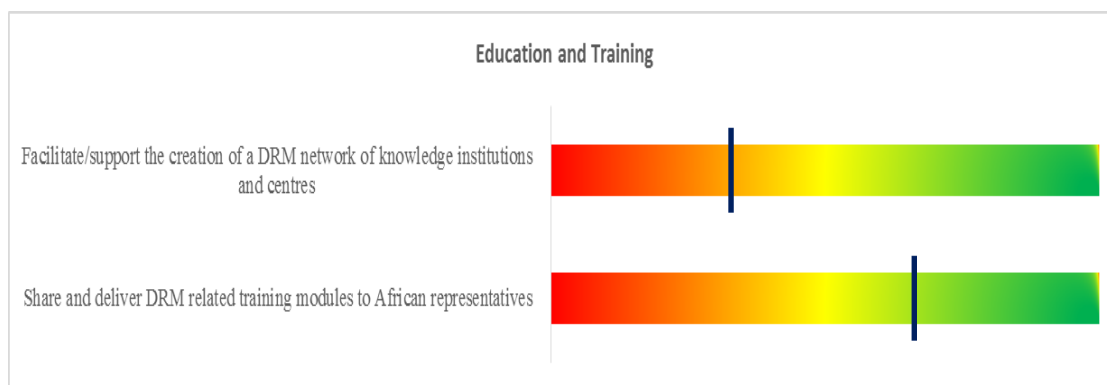
UNISDR ensured active and broad participation of African countries in the development of indicators to measure global progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework as well as in updating of the UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction.

At the 6th Session of the Africa Regional Platform, a special working session was organised for the DRR Focal Points from 47 African Member States. The participants were provided an orientation on the proposed new monitoring system, while soliciting feedback from them on the transition from the HFA to Sendai Monitoring System and the unmet needs at the national level. This was the first orientation session globally for DRR Focal Points after the conclusion of the third and final session of the OIEWG. UNISDR has also initiated dialogues with the national and regional statistical organisations, to ensure coherence between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) monitoring and Sendai Framework monitoring systems. At the 2017 Global Platform for DRR, UNISDR organized a working session on the Sendai Framework Monitor consultation in which 86 African Delegates participated, of which 68 were financially supported by UNISDR.

UNISDR supported participation of DRR Focal Points from 7 countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Mauritius, Swaziland, and Zambia) and AUC in the Training of Trainers workshop on ‘*National Implementation of the Sendai Framework: Development of Risk Reduction Strategies and Plans*’ organized at its Global Education and Training Institute in October 2017.

A joint workshop was organized by the AUC, the AfDB and the African Risk Capacity (ARC) to discuss “*Innovations in Disaster Risk Financing for Africa*” as part of a series of Policy Dialogues during the UNFCCC COP 23, Bonn, Germany. The workshop brought together representatives from the Africa Group of Negotiators, policy makers, climate and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) experts and development practitioners from Africa. The dialogue acknowledged the existing climate risk financing shortfall, and put forward 6 key recommendations to help close the gap and advance policy implementation. One of the key recommendations was related to improving data collection capacities.

Fig 1.e: Status of implementation of activities 1.19-1.20



Activity 1.19: Facilitate/support the creation of a DRM network of knowledge institutions and centers (peer-to-peer exchanges, follow-up AUC study on centers of excellence)

UNISDR ensured continued participation of the Periperi U in the AWGDRR meetings and regional platforms organized during the reporting period, as well as in the 3rd World Conference on DRR and 2017 Global Platform for DRR. All these provided opportunities for the science and technology and academic communities to play their role in advancing the DRR agenda across the continent in the context of the Sendai Framework and the PoA. UNISDR also participated in the Periperi U Annual Consultative Meeting, held in October 2017 in Ethiopia. The Meeting brought together over 50 participants from academic, scientific and technical communities, policy makers and practitioners involved in disaster risk reduction and management in Africa. One of the key outcomes of the meeting was the recommendation on the establishment of an African Science and Technology Advisory Group (STAG) linked to the global STAG, in support of implementation of the Sendai Framework and the PoA.

UNISDR facilitated participation of the AUC’s Human Resources, Science and Technology Department in the Global Forum on Science and Technology for Disaster Resilience held in November 2017 in Japan. Periperi U was also represented at the Forum and led a panel discussion on ‘*Promoting Interdisciplinary Collaboration*’.

Following the adoption of the Yaoundé Declaration, the Government of Cameroon tabled a request to the AU 28th Summit, highlighting the need for establishment of an African Centre of Excellence for Disaster Risk Reduction while expressing interest to host the center. The Summit took note of the proposal and requested the Republic of Cameroon and AUC to develop a roadmap for the establishment of the Centre. The hosting arrangement and selection will follow the AU hosting criteria. The draft road map was presented at the second meeting of the STC on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment.

Activity 1.20: Share and deliver DRM related training modules to African representatives

UNISDR provided capacity building support to selected countries with a particular focus on providing them with the skills, knowledge and tools they need to develop/update national DRR strategies and plans in line with the Sendai Framework. Delegates from African countries also had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Sendai Framework Monitor Prototype during the 2017 Global Platform for DRR.

As a co-sponsor of Integrated Research in Disaster Risk (IRDR), UNISDR contributed to the 14th Science Committee of the IRDR, where the need for scientists to focus more on local hazards and risk-oriented research was highlighted. With support from the Programme, UNISDR presented a lead paper on the Sendai Framework as it applies to higher education institutions in Africa, during a session on ‘*Reinforcing Resilience: Mobilizing Higher Education in Africa-A Partnership for Change*’, organised by the African Network for the Internationalization of Education (ANIE). At the East African Humanitarian Summit 2016, UNISDR hosted a round table panel discussion on ‘*Private sector and Risk Management*’ to assess and explore linkages and potential partnerships between different sectors.

Another highlight on DRR capacity building was a special training session of the media personnel at the Sixth Session of the Africa Regional Platform. A total of 15 journalists from national and international media houses benefited from the training. The training was conducted in partnership with the Disaster Risk Reduction Network of African Journalists (DIRAJ), a consortium of African journalists working on DRR reporting, facilitated by UNISDR.

Following the adoption of the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa, as well as indicators for measuring the global targets of the Sendai Framework, UNISDR organized a training for selected African Countries, AUC and other Intergovernmental organizations at its Global Education and Training Institute in South Korea in November 2017. This training aimed at enabling participants to develop/revise national DRR strategies and plans in line with the Sendai Framework.

TABLE 1.1: RESULT 1 AND 4 2017 EXPENDITURE REPORT-2014-2017

Implementing Partner	Budgeted Amount for project (in Euro)	Cumulative expenditure (since the signing of the grant)	Expenditure status
AUC	3,000,000.00	643,390.48	21%
UNISDR R1 and R4	18,700,001.00	13,223,219.00	70.71%

RESULT 2

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

The specific objective of R2 is to build capacity for effective implementation of an African comprehensive DRR framework at regional level. This objective is to be achieved by providing targeted support to African RECs to strengthen their capacities for improved coordination, planning, policy guidance and knowledge dissemination to advance the regional DRR agenda and better support member states in making informed decisions in building resilience to disasters. Activities under R2 support and align with the strategic approach articulated by AUC's PoA and Sendai Framework Priority 2 (**Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk**). The R2 intervention targets four RECs and their key partners such as African universities and research centers. The four participating RECs are ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD and SADC. During this reporting period, the support from the R2 of the Programme resulted in the following:

- ECCAS revised the Central Africa DRR Plan to align it with the Yaoundé Declaration on implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- ECCAS also launched the Central Africa Parliamentarians Network for Natural Disasters Resilience.
- ECCAS Secretariat formally created the DRM/CCA Unit.
- ECOWAS finalized and adopted its Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Action 2015–2030 in Accra, Ghana in October 2016.
- ECOWAS signed a Grant Agreement with the World Bank in July 2016, launched project implementation and established a dedicated project management unit
- ECOWAS launched the capacity building and applied research program on flood management, early warning and disaster governance, in partnership with the West Africa Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL).
- IGAD launched the IGAD DRR project entitled “*Building Disaster Resilience through Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation*” and also set up a full-fledged Programme Implementation Unit.
- Climate-Smart/Resilient Agriculture was piloted in arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya and a specialized entity was engaged in promoting Smart Agriculture and climate adaptive initiatives starting from April 2017.
- With technical guidance given through R2 of the Programme, Sudan developed a national DRM policy and a draft was ready for national validation meeting in December 2017.
- The Programme supported the participation of DRM Technical Advisory Committee members and the DRM Focal Points / Advisors in Climate Outlook Forums, where the

focal points and other stakeholders discussed the implications of the seasonal weather and climate forecasts to disaster risk and preparations needed thereof.

- IGAD held a regional consultative meeting on mainstreaming of Climate Change adaptation in the schools/education curriculum in November 2017 in Nairobi, Kenya. The DRM Focal Points and representatives from Ministry of Education and curriculum development experts participated. The framework is now ready for endorsement at Ministerial level sub-regional meetings in 2018/2019.
- SADC developed the ‘*Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Capacity*’ Project and launched a first set of activities in 2017.
- SADC launched a regional capacity building program in partnership with a consortium of universities in the region

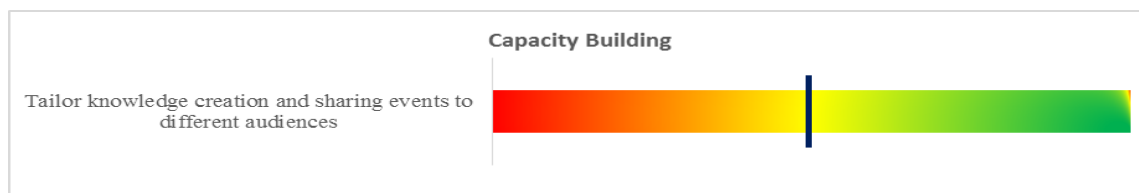
TABLE 2: RESULT 2 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Performance Indicator	End of project target	Achievement during reporting period
Sub-regional lead institutions have improved DRR capacity	Yes	IGAD DRR program coordination unit established; ECOWAS program coordination unit established; ECCAS established DRR unit
Nr of DRR-related regional, sub regional or multi-country strategies/policies established	8	5
Nr of lessons learned and best practices in one REC or country shared and implemented in another REC or country	16	14
Nr of visits and exchanges between RECs member states, regional meetings, TA support missions	44	8
Nr of cooperation procedures among RECs and member states established (risk assessments, crisis management, emergency support)	8	5

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 2 ACTIVITIES

Capacity Building

Fig 2.a. Status of implementation of activity 2.1



Activity 2.1: Tailor knowledge creation and sharing events to different audiences (policy makers in member countries and technical agencies) on: economics of risk reduction, understanding risks and risk assessment, emergency preparedness, risk reduction, institutional and legislative frameworks

As of December 2017, the R2 Programme had provided training and invited to a conference a total of more than 840 people, of which more than 160 were women. The following tables summarise the workshops held and number of participants for the period from 2014-2017.

Table 2.1: Regional workshops conducted under R2 for the period 2014-2017

Workshop/course title	Date	Location	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
ECCAS 4th Session of Central Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction and 2d DRR Ministerial and Launch of the Central Africa Parliamentarians network	October 2015	Kinshasa, DRC	40	9	49
ECCAS 5th Session of Central Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction	December 2016	Yaoundé, Cameroon	49	11	60
ECCAS regional training on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF)	April 2017	Libreville, Gabon	65	19	84
ECCAS 6 th Regional platform for DRR & 3rd Ministerial Conference on disaster risk reduction	October 2017	Brazzaville, Republic of Congo	88	22	110

ECOWAS Regional consultation workshop to discuss the draft DRR Plan of Action 2015-2030 in line with Sendai	November 2015	Lomé, Togo	47	8	55
ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action Validation Workshop	October 2016	Accra, Ghana	45	5	50
ECOWAS Regional Consultation of the Regional Committee for Disaster Management in West Africa Participants	July 2017	Monrovia, Liberia	50	11	61
IGAD DRM Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting	February 2017	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	41	17	58
IGAD DRM Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting	August 2017	Zanzibar, Tanzania	7	5	12
IGAD 47th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF-47).	August 2017	Zanzibar, Tanzania	16	8	24
IGAD Regional Consultative Workshop on Education/Schools' curricula	November 2017	Nairobi, Kenya	20	5	25
Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) 2017	August 2017	Gaborone, Botswana	TBC	TBC	40* of which 10 sponsored through R2

Table 2.2: National level workshops conducted under R2 for the period 2014-2017

Workshop/course title	Date	Location	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
ECCAS - Awareness workshop to the Cameroon Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform	December 2016	Yaoundé, Cameroun	31	9	40
ECOWAS- The Gambia: National training on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment/Disaster Risk Framework	July 2017	Banjul, The Gambia	30	9	39
ECOWAS – Cabo Verde : National training on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment/Disaster Risk Framework	November 2017	Praia, Cabo Verde	22	9	31
IGAD- Sudan National training on Post- Disaster Needs Assessment/Disaster Risk Framework	April 2017	Sudan	30	11	41
IGAD- Tanzania National level training on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment/Disaster Risk Framework	May 2017	Tanzania	30	13	43
IGAD- Burundi National level training on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment/Disaster Risk Framework	December 2017	Burundi	36	12	48

Besides the above mentioned regional and national events and workshops organized by ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD and SADC during the reporting period, several international conferences and workshops have been attended by the RECs' experts and representatives from their member states. Their participation to those conferences reinforced their knowledge on DRM and related issues and gave the RECs the opportunity to raise their visibility and engagement in DRR. More than 500 people in total attended the following events:

- The **Understanding Risk and Financing conference (UR&F)** held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in November 2015, served as a platform for African policy makers to meet and discuss effective strategies and approaches for quantifying and managing financial risk at regional, national, and local levels, including those associated with natural hazards and climate change. The conference hosted around 450 participants and a wide range of African partners, including RECs.

- A session on **‘Leveraging the Potential of Regional Cooperation for Disaster Resilience’** was held in November 2016 during the 6th Africa Regional Platform on DRM held in Mauritius. The discussion panel was composed of a lineup of the following high representatives from RECs: Dr. Fatimata Dia Sow, Commissioner for Social Affairs and Gender at ECOWAS; Dr. Solomon J. Muchina Munyua, Director of the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD); Mr. Jorge Cardoso, Director of the Organ on Politics, Defense and Security Affairs at SADC.
- **The third edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC3)** brought together approximately 800 participants from civil society, national and local governments, academia, the private sector and international organizations from around the world in Brussels from 6-8 June 2017. The conference addressed the role of post-crisis recovery and reconstruction for resilience building and DRR. It also facilitated sharing of experiences, with a view to advance the implementation of the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The conference was jointly organized by the ACP Group of States, the European Union Commission, UNDP and GFDRR/World Bank.
- **ACP-EU National Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Programme Focus Day on post-disaster response** – At the margins of the WRC3, on June 9, 2017, more than 100 participants, including ministers, permanent secretaries, ambassadors, DRM coordinators, recovery advisors and policy officers from ACP countries attended a Focus Day on lessons learned from post-disaster response in ACP countries in the frame of the ACP-EU NDRR Programme. The Focus Day was organized by GFDRR and hosted by the ACP Secretariat in Brussels. The core objective of this one-day workshop was to bring together officials from ACP countries, the ACP Secretariat, EU, UNDP and GFDRR/World Bank, to strengthen the discourse on post-disaster response activities in ACP countries since the ACP-EU NDRR Program inception in 2011. The Focus Day also aimed at promoting intra-ACP knowledge exchange of best practices and lessons learned on post disaster response.
- **The African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET)-Africa Hydromet Forum** took place between 12 and 15 September, 2017 at the African Union Commission Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Forum was convened under the leadership of the African Union Commission in partnership with the Federal Government of Ethiopia, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the African Development Bank (AfDB), Agence Francaise de Developement (AFD), UNDP, the World Food Program (WFP) and the WB/GFDRR. The Forum brought together over 500 experts from governments, academia, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), UN agencies, development partners, private sector, over 30 high level representatives from ministries responsible for meteorology, hydrology and DRM and executive management from regional organizations, including the RECs. The Forum was an opportunity to share best practices and lessons learned from the implementation of existing strategies and to propose concrete actions to address the weather, water and climate challenges facing Africa.
- **The 5th Session of the Central Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction** took place in Yaoundé, Cameroon from December 13 to 16, 2016. The workshop comprised of approximately 60 participants from National DRR, Climate Change, Weather and Water focal points, NGOs (in particular Women’s and Youth Groups), Parliamentarians, African Union, IFRC and IUCN. Ten out of the 11 ECCAS member states were represented. This event was a success as it gathered focal points

from different thematic areas (DRM, Climate Change, Weather, and Water) for the first-time and fostered the building of relationships between country representatives.

- The **6th session of the Central Africa Regional platform for DRR & 3rd Ministerial Conference on DRR** were held in Brazzaville from 9 to 13 October, 2017 jointly with the 3rd Central Africa Ministerial Conference on Meteorology. The meetings convened 110 participants including National DRR, Climate, Water and Meteorology focal points as well as government representatives, NGOs, Parliamentarians and ECCAS experts. The meetings were co-organized by the WB and UNISDR under the overall lead of ECCAS. The meetings aimed to update the Central African Action Plan for DRR in accordance with the PoA, plan activities for 2018 as well as reinforce the integration of DRR into national legislation.

IGAD

- Two **national level trainings were conducted in Sudan and Tanzania** in April and May 2017 respectively. Over 80 people participated in these events, which were co-organized by the IGAD/ICPAC and the beneficiary countries' DRM institutions, with trainers' support mobilised by WB/GFDRR. These trainings were conducted for participants from both government and non-government sector. Follow-up trainings led by selected government experts trained in the initial workshops aimed to open the door for a government-led sustainable model for enhancing capacity.
- **IGAD Training on PDNA and Disaster Risk Frameworks** took place in Bujumbura, Burundi from 11 to 15 December, 2017. The training was implemented within the framework of the Joint Declaration on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning between the EU, UNDP, and the WB. The training was conducted by specialists from the WB, IGAD and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The 48 participants who attended the training were Burundian delegates from the central and local administrations representing different sectorial ministries

ECOWAS

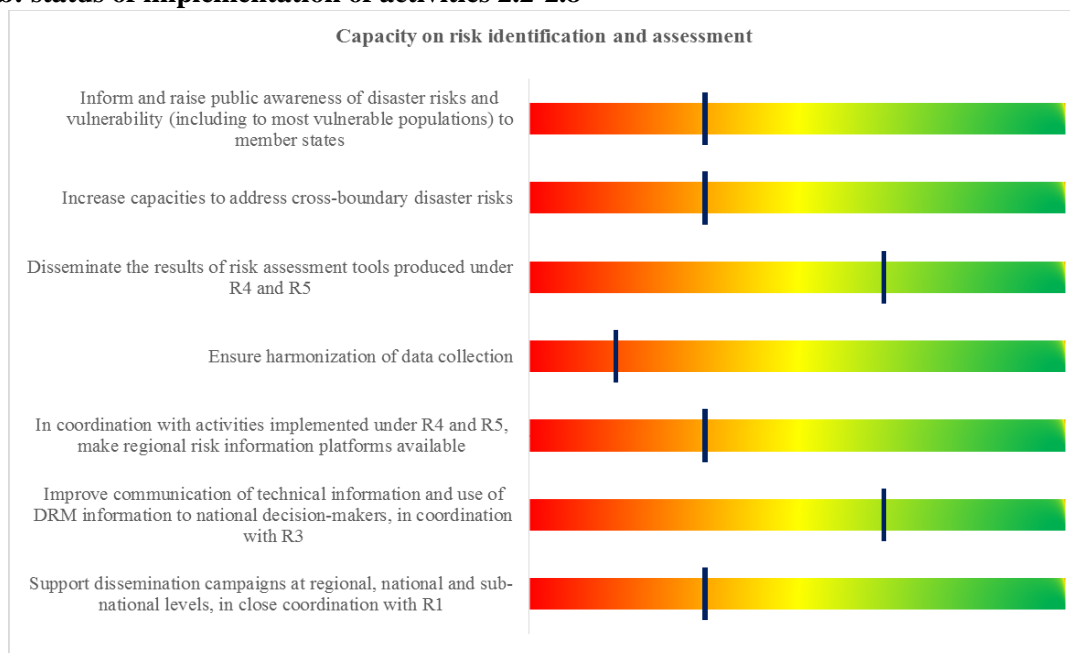
- ECOWAS held the first regional consultation workshop on the DRR Plan of Action and flood management policy in November 2015 in Lome, Togo, followed by a regional validation workshop for their Plan of Action 2015-2030 in Accra, Ghana in October 2016. The workshop was attended by approximately 55 experts from national disaster risk management organizations, national hydro-meteorological services, regional organizations like ACMAD and River Basin organizations, UNISDR, AfDB, UNDP, FAO, EU ECHO, USAID and ECOWAS. This validation workshop reviewed and adopted the ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action 2015-2030, one of the key deliverables of the 'Strengthening DRR Coordination, Planning and Policy Advisory Capacity of ECOWAS' project.
- **The Conference of the Regional Committee on Disaster Management in West Africa** took place in Monrovia, Liberia from 5 to 7 July, 2017. This conference was organized jointly with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for West and Central Africa (OCHA-ROWCA) and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) of Liberia. The objective of the conference was to seek and identify ways to continuously strengthen the capacity of governments and institutions to improve preparedness efforts and respond effectively to natural and man-made disasters,

including climate-related hazards. Participants formulated action points at the end of the training, which included to (i) prepare an ECOWAS Plan of Action (2018-2022) to provide a Framework to guide member states on emergency preparedness and response; (ii) share the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) practices related to Early Warning Systems to centers in the region; (iii) plan a meeting on Early Warning Systems with the meteorological agencies for 2018; (iv) encourage Member States' participation in the reporting on the implementation of the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) through the Platform for Action (PACT)¹; and (v) ensure Member States share the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the Plan of Action.

- **Two national Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) trainings** were conducted for participants from both government as well as the non-government sector in Gambia and Cabo Verde. A total of 70 participants (39 in Gambia and 31 in CarboVerde), of which 26% were women, attended the training. The trainings were co-organized by ECOWAS and the Gambia and Cabo Verde DRM institutions, with trainers' support mobilized by WB/GFDRR.

Capacity on risk identification and assessment

Fig. 2.b: status of implementation of activities 2.2-2.8



¹ For more information, please see: www.agendaforhumanity.org

Activity 2.2: Inform and raise public awareness of disaster risks and vulnerability (including to most vulnerable populations) to member states

The regional DRR platforms and national platforms are the activities through which updates on DRR are shared by member states. During the reporting period, a number of workshops were held where experts and focal points from member states were appraised of the DRR situation. (See Activity 2.1 above).

A regional hazard vulnerability and risk assessment for ECCAS region is currently under preparation and will further inform and raise public and government's awareness of disaster risks and vulnerability.

Activity 2.3: Increase capacities to address cross-boundary disaster risks

The R2 intervention of the Programme supported ECOWAS in developing a regional strategy and a dedicated plan of action on flood management in West Africa. This includes the formulation of a regional flood management action plan and an updated regional report on trans-boundary floods. A regional consultation workshop on the priorities of the strategy was held in November 2015 in Lomé, Togo, involving, among others, the river basin organizations and ECOWAS regional water resources centre.

The ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action (2015–2030) was validated during a regional consultation workshop on 18–19 October 2016, in Accra, Ghana. Around 50 experts participated in the workshop, mainly from national DRM organizations, national hydro-meteorological services, UN organizations, and regional organizations and ECOWAS secretariat. In addition to reviewing the Plan of Action, the meeting reviewed the implementation of the 'Strengthening DRR Coordination, Planning and Policy Advisory Capacity of ECOWAS' project funded by the Program

With the support of the programme, SADC formulated a comprehensive work programme for 2016 and 2017. The work programme focuses on the coordination of the El Niño response in Southern Africa and bringing forward a regional support programme on recovery planning. The SADC Regional Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund was approved in August 2017.

Activity 2.4: Disseminate the results of risk assessment tools produced under R4 and R5

In the ECCAS Region the regional hazard vulnerability and risk assessment currently under preparation will be based on various sources of information including from R4 and R5 interventions.

Activity 2.5: Ensure harmonization of data collection

A regional database was established with information for eight of the eleven (73%) ECCAS member states, based on national and regional consultations conducted in Cameroon, Chad, DR Congo and Gabon. Following this first step, and in the framework of the ECCAS Regional Risk Assessment, preliminary studies were undertaken on the ECCAS Water Information System in preparation for a geo-portal for water and risk information.

Activity 2.6: In coordination with activities implemented under R4 and R5, make regional risk information platforms available to be utilized for policy advice, planning and coordination

Preliminary studies were undertaken on the ECCAS Water Information System (WIS) in preparation for the setting up of a geo-portal for water and risks information. In addition, an experts' mission was conducted to Tunis to repatriate the Water Information System (WIS) with its related components to ECCAS headquarters in Libreville. Another consultancy mission

was conducted in ECCAS headquarters to evaluate the WIS and ECCAS Geographic Information system (GIS).

Activity 2.7: Improve communication of technical information and use of DRM information to national decision-makers, in coordination with R3

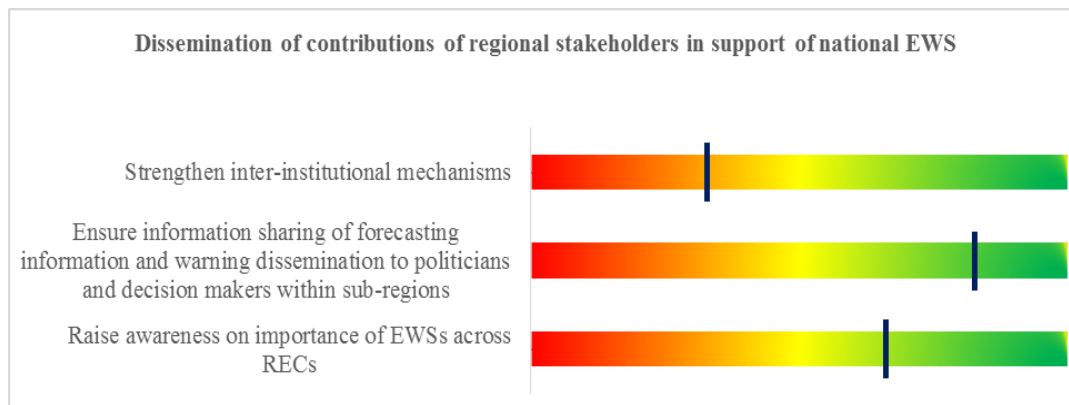
The 5th Session of Central Africa Regional platform for DRR was attended by National Climate focal points, National Water focal points and National Meteorology focal points. The objectives of the 5th Session were to: review ECCAS member states’ engagement in implementing Sendai priority actions; present the ECCAS water database and Geographic Information System and forthcoming regional risk assessment; validate the member states’ institutional frameworks database and provide an update on implementation of the regional Climate Centre.

Activity 2.8: Support dissemination campaigns at regional, national and sub-national levels, in close coordination with R1

GFDRR has worked closely with the UNISDR to ensure that updates on Result 2 activities were uploaded on the Programme website. The World Bank GFDRR also participated in the commemorations of the International Day for Disaster Reduction.

Dissemination of contributions of regional stakeholders in support of national EWS (Multi-hazard approach)

Fig 2.c: Status of implementation of activities 2.9-2.11



Activity 2.9: Strengthen inter-institutional mechanisms

A three-day coordination meeting was organized in Brussels, Belgium on September 23- 26, 2014. One of the objectives of the workshop was to explore synergies and effective coordination among stakeholders implementing the other Result Areas of the Programme and other ACP-EU DRR programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa. The workshop was attended by delegates from ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, the European Commission, the ACP Secretariat, the EU Delegation to the African Union, the African Union Commission, the UNISDR-Africa, and the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT). The meeting laid the foundation for close coordination among partners and stakeholders. Moreover, it offered the opportunity for the RECs to better

understand the main EU climate change adaptation (CCA) programme (Global Climate Change Alliance-GCCA) and to be introduced to the EU Emergency Response Coordination Centre.

A one-day Coordination workshop on R2 REC DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities was held on June 8, 2017 in Brussels during the WRC3 conference. The workshop was attended by delegates from ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD and SADC. The objective of this workshop was to take stock of progress, discuss opportunities and challenges, set priorities and targets and also dwell upon the communications and coordination aspects

Activity 2.10: Ensure information sharing of forecasting information and warning dissemination to politicians and decision makers within sub-regions

The Central Africa Parliamentarians Network for Natural Disasters Resilience (French Acronym REPARC) held its annual meeting in April 2016 in Libreville, during the Post Disaster Needs Assessment/Disaster Recovery Framework (PDNA/DRF) training workshop. Parliamentarians revised and validated their road map and shared their respective progress and challenges regarding advocacy and regulations at national level. This kind of event reinforces a strong network and coherence for policies and strategies in DRR at regional level. Members of the REPARC Network attended the ECCAS Regional Training on PDNA/ DRF. This improved the parliamentarians’ appreciation of the DRM agenda in the region.

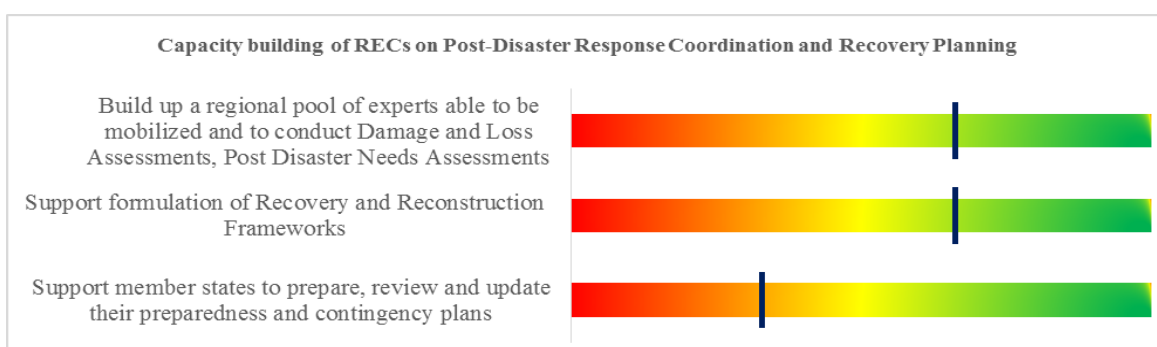
The Parliamentarians network holds annual meetings to deliberate on DRR issues, including climate information. Their objective is to raise awareness within the national assemblies on hazards and their impact on development and provide guidelines to parliamentarians to better understand issues and stakes in order to elaborate, revise and or strengthen national legislations.

Activity 2.11: Raise awareness on importance of EWSs across RECs

The REC DRR Offices facilitated DRR Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) members’ participation at the Regional Climate Outlook Forums (COFs) that assess the regional seasonal outlook implication for the diverse sectors including DRR, providing them thus with regional climate early warning information with national implications. The participation of DRR experts in COFs ensures a shared understanding of the integration of climate issues and DRR and the appreciation of the importance of climate information for DRR.

Capacity building of RECs on Post-Disaster Response Coordination and Recovery Planning

Fig 2.d: Status of implementation of activities 2.12-2.14



Activity 2.12: Build up a regional pool of experts able to be mobilized and to conduct Damage and Loss Assessments, Post Disaster Needs Assessments

The ECCAS PDNA/DRF training was organised to reinforce capacities of ECCAS secretariat, experts and focal points from member states. This event provided not only training for the participants but also ensured a common base of skills in the region that is essential in the event of a trans-boundary natural disaster. The participants included sectorial experts from the ECCAS Secretariat, DRR focal points of the eleven ECCAS member states, local government representatives, parliamentarians of the REPARC, DRM specialists, statisticians, meteorologists, hydrologists, climatologists, and agricultural, educational, legal, environmental and health experts.

A regional training course on conducting post-disaster needs assessments and recovery planning for delegates from ECOWAS member states was held in March 2016 in Abuja, Nigeria. The training course was the first activity in a series of events aimed at strengthening regional capacity for recovery planning and establishing a regional manual, training material as well as a roster of recovery experts. Following this workshop, ECOWAS began the roll out support to PDNA trainings in its member states.

Activity 2.13: Support formulation of Recovery and Reconstruction Frameworks (include incorporation of DRM measures into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation process)

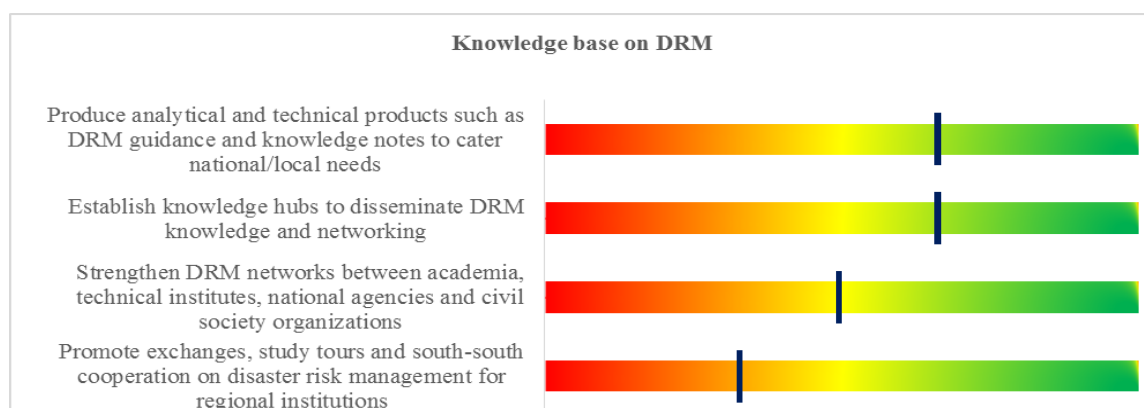
The World Reconstruction Conference had as one of its focus areas the role of post-crisis recovery and reconstruction for resilience building and DRR (see activity 2.1 above)

Activity 2.14: Support member states to prepare, review and update their preparedness and contingency plans

A technical expert was availed to Sudan to assist in the formulation of DRM policy and the draft policy has been developed and validated at national level by technical experts. The next engagement for the concerned government authority is to take it to the higher policy level for debate and endorsement.

Knowledge base on DRM

Fig 2.e: Status of implementation of activities 2.15-2.18



Activity 2.15: Produce analytical and technical products such as DRM guidance and knowledge notes to cater for national/local needs

Mainstreaming DRM & CCA in IGAD School Curricula: A consultant was hired for the development of an IGAD Regional Framework for Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the education sector curriculum. The framework will guide DRR curriculum development in IGAD member states.

Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture in IGAD: With support from the Programme, IGAD engaged the Kenya Red Cross Society for six months to promote smart agriculture and climate adaptive initiatives under the Climate Smart Agriculture pilot project. The implementation commenced in a highly climate-affected area in Kenya (Garissa County in the northeast of the country). It is expected that lessons drawn from the pilot project will lay the foundation for disaster resilience of communities through the use of climate change adaptation measures and the promotion of climate-smart agriculture practices.

Activity 2.16: Establish knowledge hubs to disseminate DRM knowledge and networking

At the margins of the Africa Understanding Risk and Finance (URF) Conference in Addis Ababa (November 17-20, 2015) organized under R5, GFDRR proposed an online knowledge-sharing forum hosted on the EU Capacity for Development (CAP4DEV) platform. The forum, known as the ACP-EU DRR Regional Knowledge Exchange, aims to facilitate knowledge sharing among the six ACP sub-regions and is exclusively tailored to DRR regional focal points in African RECs and the Regional Organizations in the Caribbean and Pacific, namely ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, CDEMA and The Pacific Community (SPC). It facilitates the sharing of knowledge and experience across the DRR regional communities by allowing members to easily post and exchange documents, technical guidelines, studies, forthcoming events and opinions with the members of the group. It also provides a space for open, free and lively discussions among stakeholders. The ACP-EU DRR Regional Knowledge Exchange platform is to serve as:

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

Activity 2.17: Strengthen DRM networks between academia, technical institutes, national agencies and civil society organizations

REC representatives attended the “Focus Day” on lessons learned from the post-disaster response in ACP countries within the framework of the ACP-EU National Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Programme organized by GFDRR and hosted on June 9, 2017 by the ACP Secretariat in Brussels, back to back with WRC3. REC representatives had the opportunity to share their experiences and highlight the relevance of informing their member states on the PDNA/DRF process before hands-on trainings activities.

SADC launched in November 2017 the regional capacity building and practice research initiative in collaboration with North West University (South Africa), University of Botswana and Development Initiative Malawi. The consortium of universities will support regional policy research and governance as well as provide training and capacity building for professionals in the region. Similar processes are ongoing for ECCAS and ECOWAS regions.

Activity 2.18: Promote exchanges, study tours and south-south cooperation on disaster risk management for regional institutions

The ‘Leveraging the Potential of Regional Cooperation for Disaster Resilience’ dialogue forum took place in November 2016 during the 6th Africa Regional Platform on DRR held in Mauritius. The session consisted of two main sections, namely: (i) a quick overview of each RECs’ achievements, the main challenges and opportunities in disaster risk reduction and (ii) a discussion panel composed of REC experts and high level representatives facilitated the discussions. The panelists focused on their role and vision for a strong and inclusive DRR Programme by 2030. The session was prominently featured, with more than 70 participants from national stakeholders, international and regional organizations and NGOs.

As part of the policy engagement, representatives from the IGAD DRR unit participated in a Symposium of the Sub-Saharan Africa Hazard and Risk Assessment on 30 June 2016 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, organized by the Global Earthquake Modelling (GEM) Foundation. At the event, IGAD presented an overview of its DRM Program and the initiatives it has taken to identify and prioritize hazards in the region.

TABLE 2.1: RESULT 2 EXPENDITURE REPORT-2014-2017

Budgeted Amount for project (in Euro)	Cumulative expenditure (<i>since the signing of the grant</i>)	Expenditure status
20,000,000	1,992,930.77	9.96%

RESULT 3

Core capacities of the specialised national and Regional Climate Centers (RCCs) 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 (EWS)

The objective of R3 of the Programme is to strengthen the capacity of regional and national Climate Centres. During this reporting period, five (5) regional climate centers and the continental African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), signed agreements for Euro 18.8 million from the ClimDEV - Africa Special Fund (CDSF) as part of the Fund's support towards climate disaster risk management. The approved projects, which seek to strengthen the capacity of Africa's regional climate centers and the network of the national meteorological and hydrological services to produce and disseminate climate and weather information in order to reduce the climate risks, and build resilience to natural hazards in sub-Saharan Africa are:

- Southern African regional climate information services for disaster resilience development (SARCIS-DR) under the Southern African Development Community - Climate Services Centre;
- Satellite and weather information for disaster resilience in Africa (SAWIDRA)
- Satellite derived information for disaster risk reduction in West Africa
- Severe weather forecasting in support of disaster resilience in Africa

The supported regional centers are: The Agro Meteorology and Hydrology Regional Centre (AGRHYMET); IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), ECCAS Regional Climate Centre and SADC Climate Service Centre. Apart from the ECCAS Regional Climate Centre, which is being established for the first time, the other Regional Climate Centers (RCCs) were already established and fully operational when the Programme was launched. R3 of the Programme seeks to further boost the capacity of these RCCs.

In 2017, the SADC and ECCAS projects were approved; the ACMAD, ICPAC and SADC projects agreements signed; three project agreements (ACMAD, ICPAC and SADC) signed; and two projects (ACMAD and ICPAC) launched. The AGRHYMET project, which was approved and launched in 2016, continued to disburse in 2017. The delay for the operationalization of the SADC and ECCAS Centres was occasioned by administrative procedures, particularly with the ECCAS Centre, which is completely new and therefore the need to set up both operations and staffing structures of the Centre took considerable time.

TABLE 3: RESULT 3 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

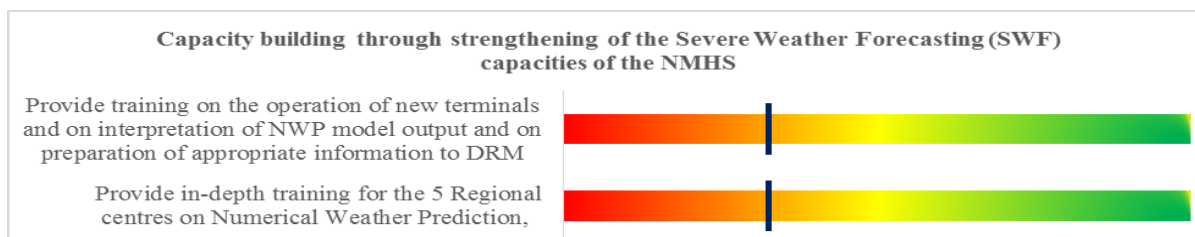
Performance Indicator	End of project Target	Achievement during reporting period
Agreements in place between NMHS and DRM agencies in at least 20 countries (on delivery of EWS related to Extreme Weather Events)	20	TBC
Nr of timely EWS (droughts, floods, and extreme weather forecasts) developed for communication between NMHS and DRM agencies	30	TBC
Nr of regional and national Hydromet institutions with capacities built to develop downscaled climate projections with high resolution data	30	TBC
RCC access data from at least 2 new Regional Advanced Retransmission Service (RARS) stations	4	TBC
At least 3 RCC have infrastructure to receive RARS data and run NWP model	3	TBC
At least 3 RCC can provide improved regional weather prediction (NWP - Numerical Weather Prediction) to NMHS	3	TBC
At least 25 NMHS can interpret NWP model output and prepare information to DRM agencies	25	TBC
Terminal to receive and visualize NWP model output is available in at least 25 NMHS	25	TBC
Regional Climate Outlook (R-COF) includes specific session on DRR and DRR specialists attend meetings	Yes	4
Nr of RCCs and NMHSs mastering weather tools and technics to support decision-making	15	6

*TBC: To be confirmed. Data will be confirmed during the next reporting period.

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 3 ACTIVITIES

Capacity building through strengthening of the Severe Weather Forecasting (SWF) capacities of the NMHS

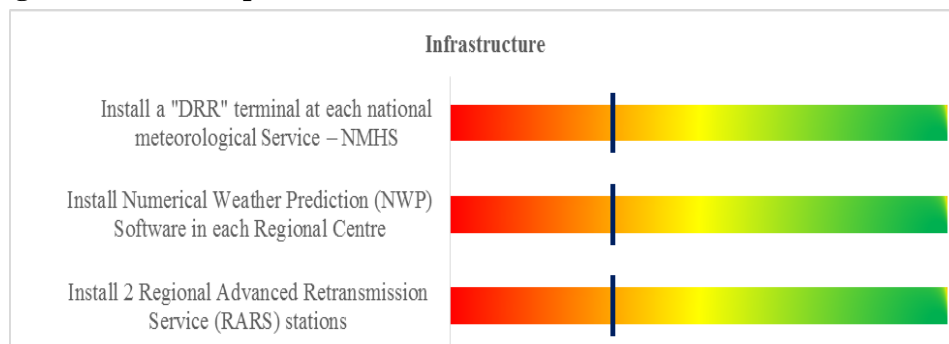
Fig 3.a: Status of implementation of activities 3.1-3.2



No trainings (Activities 3.1-3.2) were conducted during this period as projects agreements took time to finalise. However the signing of the agreements and launching of the projects that happened during the final stages of this reporting period will pave way for the implementation of the specific activities planned for Result Area3. The projects will finance capacity building activities for the institutions and support the acquisition of equipment for climate and weather data. The signing of agreements has laid the legal ground for implementation.

Infrastructure

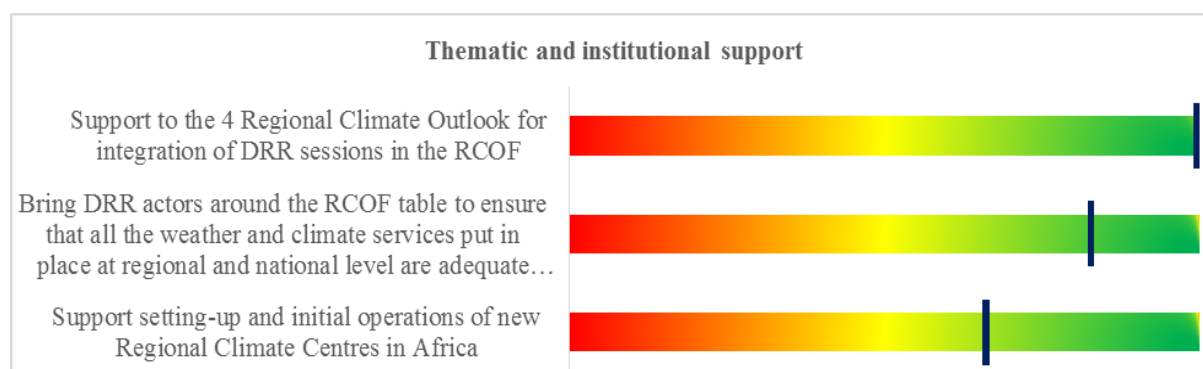
Fig 3.b: Status of implementation of activities 3.3-3.5



Activities 3.3-3.5 were not implemented during this reporting period due to late launch and approval of programmes that was a result of the challenges cited above. However the launching of the various projects is expected to kick-start the implementation of these specific activities in 2018.

Thematic and institutional support

Fig 3.c: Status of implementation of activities 3.6-3.8



Activity 3.6: Support to the 4 regional Climate Outlook Forums (R-COF), for integration of DRR sessions in the RCOF

Regional Climate Outlook forums were conducted as planned during this reporting period. A total of 4 Forums were held and a total of 122 participants attended. The forums bring together all stakeholders in the region, including climate scientists from the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, farmers, universities, research institutions, regional and international organizations engaged in climate prediction and applications, as well as users from various socioeconomic sectors. DRR stakeholders attend the meeting and participate in discussions of actions to be taken in light of the foreseen hazards.

Activity 3.7: Bring DRR actors around the RCOF table to ensure that all the weather and climate services put in place at regional and national level are adequate for DRR needs

DRR focal points at RECs and Member states attended the Climate Outlook Forums. The IGAD DRR Technical Advisory Committee meeting is habitually held back to back with the Climate Outlook Forum. DRR actors are guided by the climate information presented to review their contingency plans accordingly and formulate activities meant to strengthen communities' resilience to the forecasted hazards.

Activity 3.8: Support setting-up and initial operations of new Regional Climate Centers in Africa

The Programme contributed technical guidance towards the establishment of the ECCAS Regional Centre, which is now operational. With regards to technical support for other new initiatives, initial discussions were held with stakeholders as follows:

Cabo Verde Delegation with the Minister for Plenipotentiary: Discussions with Minister Eduardo Jorge Silva and Antonio Palazuelos, President of Small Islands Youth AIMS Hubs centered around how to support the Regional Centre for Meteorological Services for SIS in the Atlantic. CDSF invited an initial concept and Minister Silva will coordinate its submission.

ECOWAS Delegation and WMO: Discussions with the Director for Environment and the WMO regional representative for West Africa focused on how CDSF could support the National Meteorological Services of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea to recover basic infrastructure for observations and particular aviation. CDSF was part of the joint mission to Freetown, Sierra Leone and Monrovia, Liberia –in December 2017 that sought to assess the climate information services needs to aid post disaster recovery in Sierra Leone as well as the climate services infrastructure for Liberia.

AGRHYMET and Swedish Met: Discussions with the Acting Director-General reviewed the request by AGRHYMET to be supported to expand its capacity to undertake flood risk mapping and modelling work.

TABLE 3.1: RESULT 3 EXPENDITURE REPORT 2014-2017

Budgeted Amount for project (in Euro)	Cumulative expenditure (<i>since the signing of the grant</i>)	Expenditure status
18,785,270.30	1,721,114.18	9.16%

RESULT 4

African countries have improved knowledge of risks, through the compilation of historical disaster related data to inform the assessment and modelling of future risks

The Result 4 (R4) of the Programme supports countries to systematically account for disaster loss and to develop probabilistic estimations of future risk, with an emphasis on weather and climate change related hazards to provide a starting point for a policy dialogue with finance and planning ministries. The R4 initiative seeks to strengthen the global evidence base underpinning the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction and will reinforce capacity of countries to report against the recently validated indicators for the Sendai Framework Monitoring regime. At the same time, national level evidence will be used to make the case for increased and optimized public investment in CCA and DRR.

R4 targets a total of 20 countries across East Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa and Western Africa. The key achievement during this reporting period is the development of disaster loss accounting systems for 17 of the 20 targeted countries (80%).

Among the key areas of direct support on capacity building was the training of national government staff on risk knowledge and disaster loss accounting wherein more than more 600 staff were trained from 17 countries plus Zanzibar, as part of R4 of the Programme. During such training sessions, efforts were made to provide overall DRR orientation using standard training packages, while maintaining complementarity with other Result Areas of the Programme.

TABLE 4: RESULT 4 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

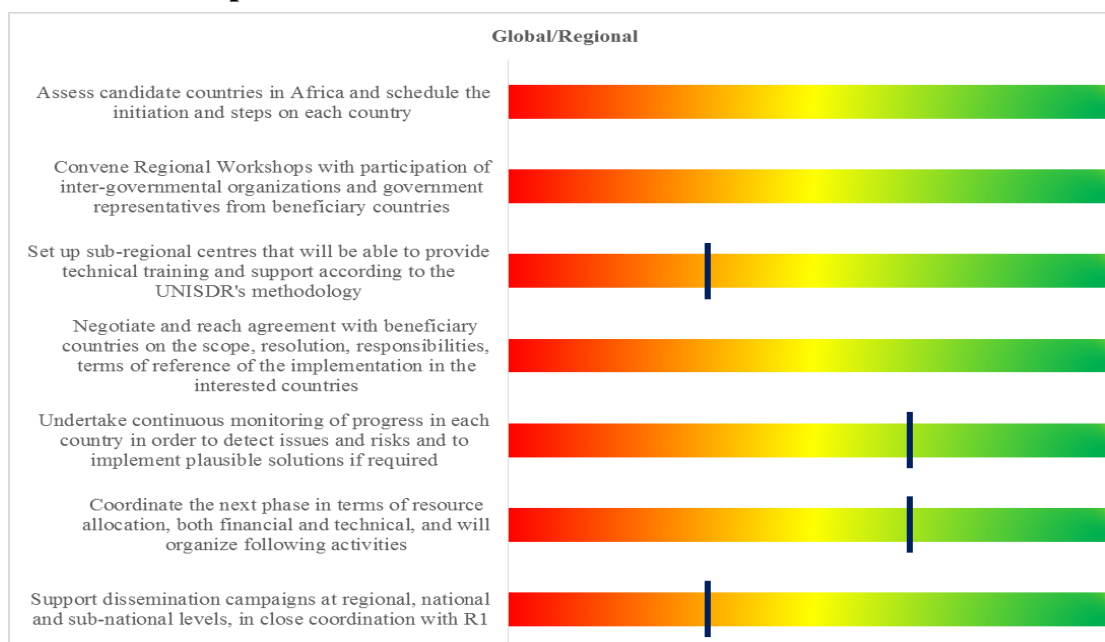
Performance Indicator	Baseline	End of project target	Achievement during reporting period
Number of regional and sub-regional Inception Workshops conducted	Nil	20 national workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 Sub-regional Workshops (Western and Southern Africa)• 17 National Workshops
Number of countries requesting national implementation	10	21	21
Number of National staff trained	200 (in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda)	600	600
Number of countries with economic valuation of recurrent disaster losses	Nil (only event specific PDNAs done)	16	Nil

Number of countries with national agencies with constructed and operational Disaster Loss Database	6 (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Seychelles, Uganda)	20	28 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa trained, of which 17 under the project
Number of countries with risk profiles developed and operational National Probabilistic risk models	Nil		Nil
Number of countries with a Hybrid Risk Model	Nil		Nil
Number of countries and regions with DRR and CCA informed by evidence gathered by loss accounting, vulnerability and exposure data	Negligible	20	17
Number of disaster and risk datasets available to stakeholders on nationally owned and operated websites and/or GAR Data Platforms	8		18 (7 of which supported by the ACP-EU Programme)
Reports produced, published and disseminated with clear reporting on the findings at National and Global levels	Global Assessment Reports (GAR)	2	2, GAR Risk Atlas published in 2017.

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 4 ACTIVITIES

Global/Regional

Fig.4.a: Status of implementation of activities 4.1-4.6



Activity 4.1: Assess candidate countries in Africa and schedule the initiation and steps on each country.

The following selection criteria were developed and used to prioritise countries for R4 support:

- Countries must be in both Category 5 or higher of the Mortality Risk Index established by the GAR's Global Risk Update in 2009-2011, and should be ranked similarly or above in the new Global Risk Assessment currently being conducted.
- Countries should be Low or Medium income countries in the WB classification, with priority given to low income/LDCs.
- Linguistic diversity (English, French, Portuguese and Spanish) will be ensured while selecting the countries.

Based on the above criteria and priorities, a set of countries was identified in different regions of Sub-Saharan Africa as listed in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Countries targeted for R 4

Region	Country
East Africa (EAC and IGAD)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ethiopia (Disaster loss database done under different project) 2. Kenya (Disaster loss database done under different project) 3. Uganda (Disaster loss database done under different project) 4. Rwanda 5. UR of Tanzania
Central Africa (ECCAS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Angola 7. Burundi 8. DR Congo 9. Equatorial Guinea 10. Gabon
Southern Africa (SADC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Botswana 12. Swaziland 13. Malawi 14. Namibia 15. Zambia
Western Africa (ECOWAS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Cape Verde 17. Cote d'Ivoire 18. The Gambia 19. Guinea Bissau 20. Ghana

Activity 4.2: Convene Regional Workshops with participation of inter-governmental organizations and government representatives from beneficiary countries

Two Regional Inception Workshops were conducted, one in West Africa and another in Southern Africa. These workshops outlined the overall project vision for the benefit of high-level decision-makers in the target countries. Over two days, participants were exposed to important information regarding their commitments to international reporting against standardized indicators, the key themes of the Sendai Framework, the fundamentals of probabilistic risk profiling and the objectives of Result Area 4 of the EU-ACP Programme.

The first regional inception workshop was conducted in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire in September 2015. The second regional inception workshop was conducted with participation from six Southern African countries in April 2016. Around 40 representatives, mainly DRR experts, from these countries participated in the workshop. The workshop was hosted by Angola's Department of Civil Protection with support from UNDP. Following the regional workshop, national inception trainings were conducted in these countries

Activity 4.3: Set up sub-regional centers that will be able to provide technical training and support according to the UNISDR's methodology

UNISDR continued its collaboration with scientific partners to develop and consolidate methodologies to scale down global risk models to build national risk profiles. A grant to this effect was awarded to the International Center for Numerical Methods in Engineering (CIMNE) during the reporting period.

Activity 4.4: Negotiate and reach agreement with beneficiary countries on the scope, resolution, responsibilities, and terms of reference of the implementation in the interested countries

Work to formalise methodologies to apply consistently across the countries was carried out with several institutions. After the series of consultations the following key components and activities are being implemented under Result Area 4:

- Building the capacity to properly account, value and analyse disaster losses through the development of national disaster loss databases.
- Building the capacity of countries to assess and understand disaster risk through the development of national hybrid probabilistic risk profiles.
- Building the capacity to incorporate DRR and CCA into the national public investment and development planning system.
- Informing the community of the challenges, outcomes and lessons learned using UNISDR's Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Activity 4.5: Undertake continuous monitoring of progress in each country in order to detect issues and risks and to implement plausible solutions if required

The national workshops conducted kick-started the Result 4 implementation at the national level and are followed by regular UNISDR monitoring and support.

Activity 4.6: Coordinate the next phase in terms of resource allocation, both financial and technical, and will organize following activities

UNISDR has been working closely with AUC and the other partners in tracking progress of the current programme and facilitating discussions on plans for future programmes. This was done through AWGDRR and PSC meetings

Strengthening capacities for national loss accounting

Fig.4.b: Status of implementation of activities 4.6-4.11



Activity 4.7: Ensure preparation and participation in regional inception workshops

Two regional inception workshops were conducted during the reporting period (see activity 4.2). The workshops were attended by a total 600 participants from member states and national agencies. In efforts to minimize costs while maximizing on levels of participation, UNISDR has changed the format of the workshops by moving away from regional inception workshops, which are quite costly and time intensive to organize, to combined sessions whereby inception workshops are held half-a-day prior to the national technical workshop in the target country. This setup saves time and travel costs and it has the advantage of being inclusive of a wider spectrum of participants.

Activity 4.8: Ensure preparation and participation in national workshops

A total of 17 Sub-Saharan African countries received training on disaster loss accounting under the auspices of the project, with approximately 600 staff from government and partner organisations benefiting from the workshops. Three groups of participants were targeted:

- Staff members of the host institution (who will operate the system in the future),
- Data collectors for the historical research phase
- National stakeholders - usually representatives of those institutions that either can make use of the information or be information providers.

The workshops were combinations of high-level inception workshops for decision-makers and technical training workshops for data-managers from various line ministries and departments as well as specialists from hosting agencies.

Activity 4.9: Data collection and entry

As already stated above, approximately 600 staff from benefiting governments were trained in data analysis and a smaller group was trained in data collection. Data collection and data entry started soon after the trainings for most of the countries supported by the programme.

Activity 4.10: Data validation and cleaning

By this process, countries that have validated their loss data and express a readiness to publish their data online share their data with staff of UNISDR Regional Office for Africa for a final check of data quality and completeness. This analysis searches for gaps in dates, geography or hazard types and seeks to provide as full and clear a picture as possible about the disasters and associated losses. By December 2017, data validation had been completed for all countries, with disaster loss databases already on line.

Activity 4.11: Analysis of risk trends and patterns and estimation of recurrent economic losses

A grant for the generation of multi-hazard probabilistic risk assessment has been given to Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale (CIMA) Research Foundation in December 2017. Related activities will be implemented across 2018. The analysis will mainly focus on flood and drought risks, including consideration on climate change impact. Probabilistic risk assessment will be prepared considering property damage in human settlements and losses in agriculture, the impact in terms of water shortage and loss in hydropower production.

Recruitment of staff and consultants to perform economic cost benefit analysis of DRR measures is in progress. The staff will guide, coordinate and harmonize the work of the consultants to ensure comparability of results.

Results of multi-hazard probabilistic risk profiles and the methodology for the cost-benefit analyses will be presented in national capacity building workshops, targeting national public administration of civil defense ministries, disaster risk reduction agencies, line-ministries such as ministry of agriculture, environment, natural resources, education, health, universities and academia and other UN partners engaged with the Government on DRM. By the end of the workshops, participants will set the bases for the development of DRR strategies aligned to Target E of the Sendai Framework, which could be further assisted in their development by UNISDR staff.

Strengthening capacities for probabilistic risk profiling and risk management portfolio development, in coordination with Result 5

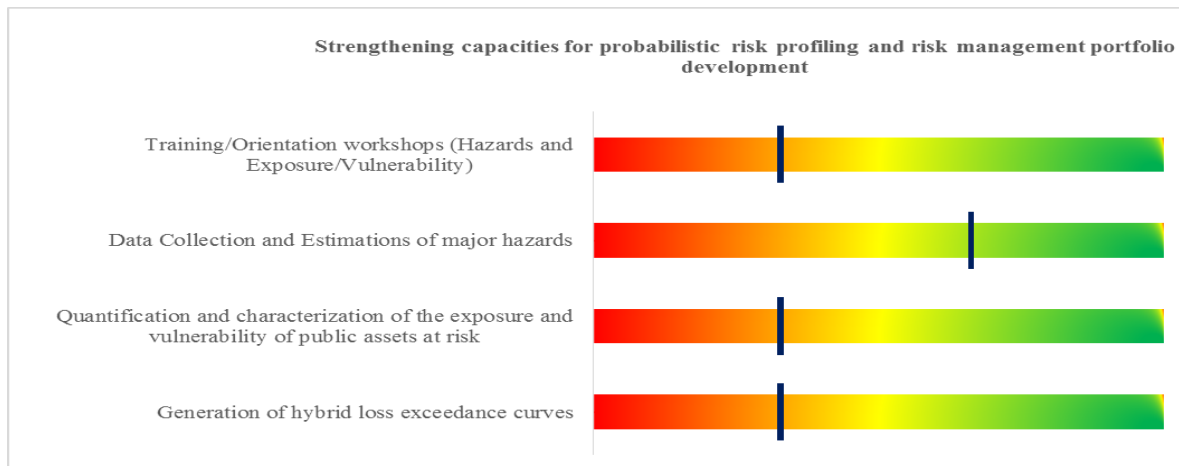
In discussion with Implementation Partners and the World Bank, it became clear that there would be an overlapping risk assessment process in several target countries as the World Bank has some similar projects in some of the countries. In light of this, UNISDR selected 16 of the 20 Result 4 target countries where WB is not operating. The other four countries, Capo Verde; Ethiopia; Malawi and Uganda have their risk profiles developed under the World Bank intervention. The table below presents the status of activity implementation as at December 2017 (* Denotes countries whose risk profiles were developed by WB).

Table 2.2: Status of R4 activity implementation in targeted countries

Country		Status / Expected Completion Time				
		Component 1 (Disaster Loss Databases)			Component 2 (Probabilistic Risk Profiles)	Component 3 (Econometric Analysis)
		Training	Database	Remarks		
1	Ethiopia	Completed	DesInventar online		*	*
2	Kenya	Completed	DesInventar online	Database re-activated in 2016 with refresher training.	2018	2018
3	Uganda	Completed	DesInventar online		*	*
4	Rwanda	Completed	DesInventar online	Database in continuous use. Re-training/refresher planned by host agency.	2018	2018
5	UR of Tanzania	Completed	DesInventar online only for Zanzibar. Data entry for Tanzania underway; to be merged with Zanzibar data in early 2018.		2018	2018
6	Equatorial Guinea	Completed	DesInventar online		2018	2018
7	Cameroon	Completed	Data collection underway to be put online pending political validation.		2018	2018
8	Angola	Completed	DesInventar online		2018	2018
9	Burundi	Regional inception done, National workshop planned early 2018			2018	2018

10	Gabon	Completed	Data collection underway to be put online pending political validation	Government is preparing a training request	2018	2018
11	Botswana	Completed	Data collection underway to be put online pending political validation.		2018	2018
12	Malawi	Regional inception done, National workshop planned early 2018			*	*
13	Zambia	Completed	Data collection underway to be put online pending political validation.		2018	2018
14	Swaziland	Completed	DesInventar online		2018	2018
15	Namibia	Completed	Data collection underway to be put online pending political validation.		2018	2018
16	Cote d'Ivoire	Completed			2018	2018
17	The Gambia	Completed			2018	2018
18	Guinea-Bissau	Completed			2018	2018
19	Cabo Verde	Completed			*	*
20	Ghana	National workshop planned early 2018			2018	2018

Fig.4.c: Status of implementation of activities 4.12-4.15



Activity 4.12: Training/Orientation workshops (Hazards and Exposure/Vulnerability)

This activity is expected to be implemented during the coming year, as indicated in the table above

Activity 4.13: Data Collection and Estimations of major hazards

As the table above shows, databases were developed and data collection and analysis is ongoing for most of the targeted countries.

Activity 4.14: Quantification and characterization of the exposure and vulnerability of public assets at risk

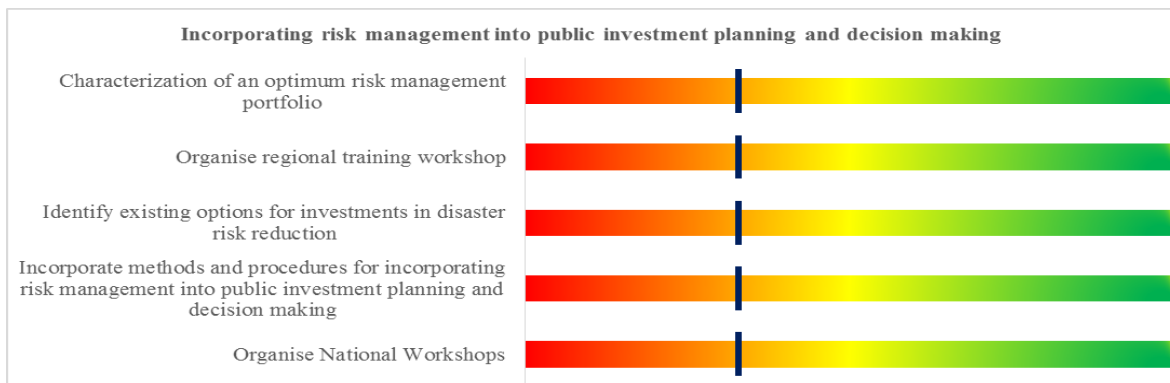
The activity is featured in the grant signed in December 2017, for the generation of multi-hazard probabilistic risk assessment has been given to CIMA Research Foundation in December 2017. Related activities (activities 4.15 and 4.17) will be implemented during 2018.

Activity 4.15: Generation of hybrid loss exceedance curves

See activity 4.14 above

Incorporating risk management into public investment planning and decision making

Fig.4.d: Status of implementation of activities 4.16-4.20



Activity 4.16: Characterization of an optimum risk management portfolio

Recruitment of staff, namely Chief Economist and consultants-Economists to perform this activity is in progress. This activity and activities 4.18 and 4.19 are scheduled to take place in 2018.

Activity 4.17: Organise regional training workshop

The activity is featured in the grant signed in December 2017, for the generation of multi-hazard probabilistic risk assessment has been given to CIMA research foundation in December 2017. See Activity 4.14 and 4.15 above.

Activity 4.18: Identify existing options for investments in disaster risk reduction

See Activity 4.16 above

Activity 4.19: Incorporate methods and procedures for incorporating risk management into public investment planning and decision making

See Activity 4.16 above

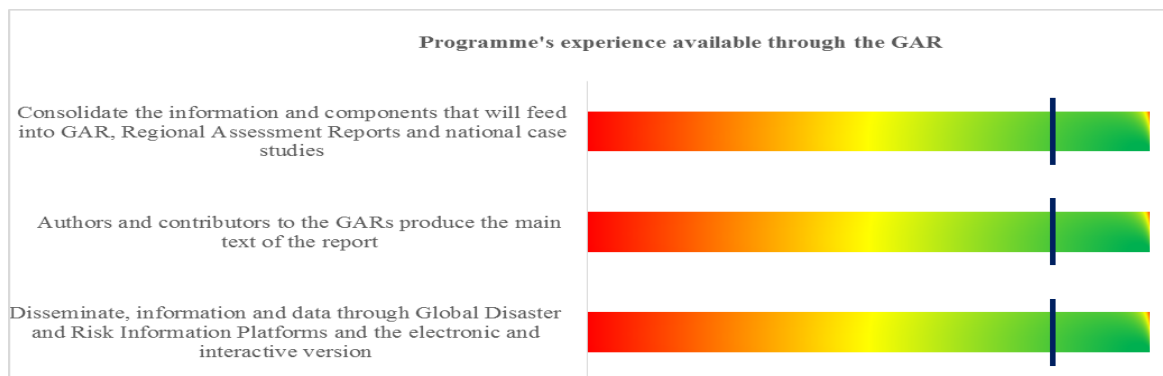
Activity 4.20: Organise National Workshops

A total of 17 Sub-Saharan African countries received training on disaster loss accounting under the auspices of the project, with approximately 600 staff from government and partner organisations benefiting from the workshops.

See Activity 4.8 above for more details

Programme's experience available through the GAR

Fig.4.e: Status of implementation of activities 4.21-4.23



Activity 4.21: Consolidate the information and components that will feed into GAR, Regional Assessment Reports and national case studies

The GAR 2015 was produced as planned. Due to unexpected internal reorganisation of UNISDR to best structure the organisation for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the GAR 2017 was not published and was postponed to 2019. Instead the UNISDR produced the GAR Atlas: 'Unveiling Global Disaster Risk',

which presents the output of a Global Risk Model that can estimate the disaster risk associated with different kinds of hazard faced by national economies throughout the world.

The GAR Atlas facilitates a better understanding of the global risk landscape, enabling the estimation of the order of magnitude of probable losses in each country, and taking into account the risk contributions from different hazards. The GAR Atlas is the first of its kind that is non-proprietary, completely open and with multi-hazard global coverage.

Activity 4.22: Authors and contributors to the GARs produce the main text of the report and its supporting papers (translated in English, French and Portuguese)

See above.

Activity 4.23: Disseminate, information and data through Global Disaster and Risk Information Platforms and the electronic and interactive version of the African Component of the GAR

See above.

RESULT 4 EXPENDITURE REPORT

R4 Expenditure Report is shown under RI above

RESULT 5

Multi-risk financing strategies are developed at regional, national and local levels to help African countries make informed decisions, to improve their financial response capacity post disaster and to mitigate the socio-economic, fiscal and financial impacts of disasters of African countries

The objectives of Result Area 5, also known as the Africa Disaster Risk Financing (ADRF) initiative are to:

- Support the development of multi-risk financing strategies at regional, national and local levels to help African countries make informed decisions
- Improve financial response capacity post disaster
- Mitigate the socio-economic, fiscal and financial impacts of disasters in African countries.

The initiative expects to catalyse the uptake of innovative risk identification, assessment and financing tools within the development policy frameworks and agenda of several middle and low-income African countries. The ADRF initiative has three operational components namely: i) Creating the enabling data environment for risk financing; ii) Supporting countries in developing risk financing strategies; and iii) Facilitating regional risk financing and knowledge sharing initiatives.

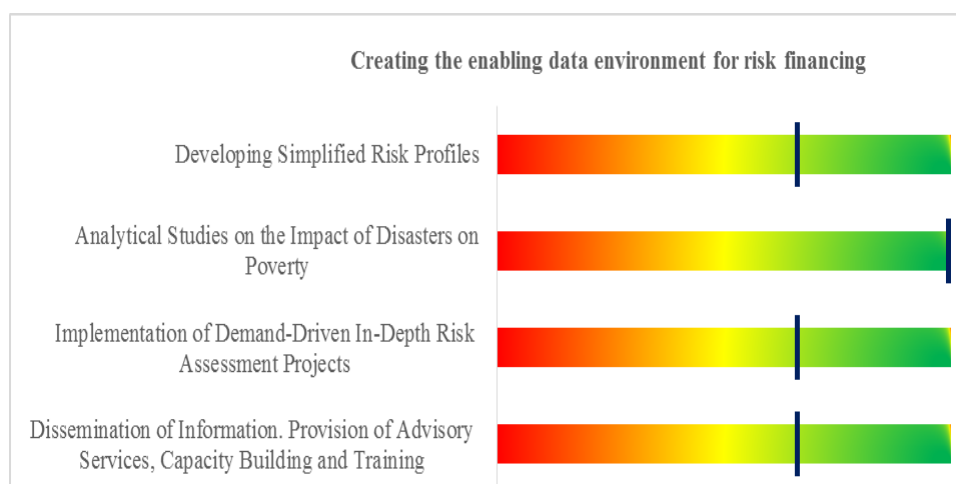
TABLE 5: RESULT 5 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Performance Indicator	End of project target	Achievement during reporting period
Number of countries which have a better understanding of their risk exposure to natural disasters as a prerequisite to develop proactive risk financing approaches	10	9
Number of countries that have improved knowledge of disaster risk financing and insurance solutions that can help to improve financial resilience	10	12
Number of countries that have developed disaster and climate risk financing strategies	8	2
Number of countries that have improved their ability to manage internal or external resources to finance post-disaster needs through the establishment of dedicated instruments	10	10
Number of countries with improved capacity to understand probabilistic risk assessments which are used for financial disaster risk management applications and investments in risk reductions	5	1
Number of countries with improved knowledge of analytical tools to run scenarios on the data housed in geospatial platform	5	4

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 5 ACTIVITIES

Component A: Creating the enabling data environment for risk financing

Fig.5.a: Status of implementation of activities 5A.1-3



Activity A.1.a - Developing Simplified Risk Profiles

The ADRF initiative facilitated the development of simplified multiple-peril country risk profiles for nine (9) countries, namely Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Uganda. These profiles clearly demonstrate the risk posed by a variety of natural hazards, as well as illustrating how these risks could impact socio-economic growth and be influenced by climate change. With this information, respective governments are able to use hazard data sets to inform on the financial losses arising from disasters. Results for the national-level risk assessments have been shared with local country experts and stakeholders for feedback and improvement. The risk assessment covers hazard, exposure and risk computations for flood, drought, earthquake, landslide and cyclones.

During the period under review, the ADRF team undertook a review of the exposure values of the risk assessment. With deeper analysis, it was noted that the replacement values of the building stock were not consistent across the countries. To address these uncertainties, a re-analysis of the exposure values has been carried out using additional sources of information. The new results have been peer reviewed and finalized, and all the new exposure values will be applied to the risk computations for each hazard (flood, earthquake, landslides and cyclones).

All the risk data developed under this component will be accessible on an online risk tool to give stakeholders the ability to explore, access, download, and use the risk results for DRM decision-making. Country-specific data will also be accessed on local data sharing platforms, such as <http://risques-niger.org> in Niger. The risk analytics are also an input into the discussions the ADRF team is holding with governments on risk financing strategies, providing quantitative data on annual average losses and impacts of disasters on people and assets.

In Mozambique, the risk data from this activity has been an input into a deeper multi hazard risk assessment for the school sector. The risk assessment has made use of the flood, cyclone and earthquake data to analyze the losses from disasters on school buildings in the country. The results of this assessment will inform the dialogue on school safety in Mozambique. The risk assessment details the financial impact of disasters on schools, and makes recommendations on the investment needs for retrofitting existing schools and building new resilient ones. The ADRF team will continue to support deeper risk assessment work based on in-country demand, with initial requests having been for support of the World Bank operational activities in Uganda, Madagascar and the Seychelles.

A.1.b. Analytical Studies on the Impact of Disasters on Poverty

Two analytical studies on the impact of disasters on poverty were financed by the ADRF Initiative. These are: *Welfare, Income Growth and Shocks in Uganda*² and *Vulnerability to Poverty in Rural Malawi*.³ Based on these poverty studies, the ADRF team produced a series of infographic posters and booklets to highlight the results for non-specialists⁴. The final products for Uganda were presented and discussed during the WB's End Poverty Day in

² [http://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/Welfare and Shocks in Uganda Feb.pdf](http://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/Welfare%20and%20Shocks%20in%20Uganda%20Feb.pdf).

³ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/939091469543760391/pdf/WPS7769.pdf>.

⁴ The PDF of the infographic for Uganda is accessible at:

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

The PDF of the infographic for Malawi is accessible at:

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

Washington D.C. in October 2016. The workshop focused on exploring the drivers of Uganda's poverty reduction, its vulnerabilities, and proposed recommendations for action. The products for Malawi were presented in Washington D.C. in October 2016 during another event entitled *No Shelter from the Storm? Household-Level Impacts of and Responses to the 2015 Floods in Malawi*, organized by the WB Poverty Global Practice.

A.2 - Implementation of Demand-Driven In-Depth Risk Assessment Projects

In September 2016, the ADRF team finalized and published a report on flood risk modelling for Northern and Central Malawi,⁵ which was delivered by the Rapid Analysis and Specialisation of Risk Analysis (RASOR) consortium. This activity was carried out at the request of the government of Malawi for flood risk information in the north and central parts of the country following the 2015 floods, when it became evident in the post-disaster response phase that there was not enough flood hazard information for these parts of the country. Flood hazard maps were produced by a consortium of three partners from the RASOR project. A delivery workshop was also held in **Malawi** in July 2016 to present the results of the project to technical experts from the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Surveys, Water and Hydromet. All the geographical layers were published on the RASOR GeoNode⁶ and on the Malawi Spatial Data Platform GeoNode.⁷

Cyclone and flood risk analyses were undertaken in **Mozambique** and **Cabo Verde**. These analyses were conducted by the Deltares Institute, an independent institute for applied research in the field of water and subsurface. In May 2017, H.E. Mr. Filipe Nyusi, President of the Republic of Mozambique, attended an event on water risk management hosted by Deltares in Delft, Netherlands with a delegation of line ministers. During the event, Deltares presented the outcomes of the Mozambique cyclone and flood risk analysis. The workshop included the presentation of a Touch Table application allowing the government of Mozambique to interact with the results of the analyses. The presented tool can be accessed at the following link (using Google Chrome browser): <http://www.openearth.nl/mozambique-demo>. The link to the Deltares Institute website is at <http://www.deltares.nl/en>.

In March 2017, when Tropical Cyclone (TC) Enawo made landfall in the north-east of **Madagascar** as a category 4 cyclone, the ADRF Initiative co-financed the publication of a report⁸ that estimated a post-disaster loss calculation of over \$ 400 million, corresponding to about 4% of Madagascar's annual GDP. The report's findings were calculated using existing risk models which included the disaster risk profile outlined above as well as the African Risk Capacity (ARC) TC model, and an agriculture model. Using a modelled loss approach gave Government access to an early estimate of the economic impact of the TC, which it could use to start the recovery planning process. This effort has also had a number of key implications for disaster risk financing work in the country and the region. First, the existence of state-of-the-art catastrophe risk models for cyclone risk for Madagascar marks an important step forward in the country's ability to understand risk and potential impact of severe events. The collaborative approach used by the WB and ARC teams in preparation of this report on the post disaster loss calculation was in response to a request that had been previously received from

⁵ The report captures all the information and findings presented at the workshop and can be accessed at: <http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54387>.

⁶ <http://www.rasor.eu/catalog>.

⁷ <http://www.masdap.mw>.

⁸ The report can be found at the following link: <http://reliefweb.int/report/madagascar/estimation-economic-losses-tropical-cyclone-enawo>.

the Government of Madagascar (expressed at the ISLANDS⁹ Financial Protection meeting) to work together to improve the information (and speed of information) available to stakeholders, and strengthen the Government's capacity to use this information.

In response to country-specific requests, support from the Program facilitated inputs to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment undertaken in Malawi-which included a section on risk financing-and the structuring of a Crisis Response Window operation for IDA financing to **Lesotho**. This included a component on developing mechanisms to support scaling-up of the social protection system in the event of a shock, and involved initiating dialogue with the government about steps that could be taken to begin working on a risk financing strategy. The impact of the drought in the region has heightened interest from not only governments but also humanitarian and development partners, about the need to develop a wider set of instruments (contingency funds, contingent grants/loans, and market risk transfer tools such as insurance and price hedging tools) that can be used to finance the early action that is needed to mitigate the impacts and costs of responding to drought.

5. A.3. Dissemination of Information. Provision of Advisory Services, Capacity Building and Training

Under this component, the Understanding Risk and Finance Conference (URF), which took place on November 17-20, 2015 in Addis Ababa, hosted by the African Union Commission, was a major output of the Program. The URF, which gathered 450 participants from Africa and beyond, introduced best practices in disaster risk assessment and risk financing to African policy makers and DRM experts. It also provided a platform for other result areas of this Programme to engage stakeholders, highlight best practices and exchange knowledge (See Component C below).

⁹ The ISLANDS Project is financed by the European Union, and implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission. It aims at promoting regional integration and cooperation to reduce the financial impact of catastrophic risk, and at improving the capacity of the island nations to build resilience to disaster and climate change.

Component B: Supporting countries in developing risk financing strategies

Fig.5.b: Status of implementation of activities 5B.1-4



The key objective of the ADRF is to assist countries in developing financial decision-making tools and integrated national risk financing strategies to enhance their post-disaster response capacity, from resource mobilization ex-ante to resource execution post-disaster using a three-phased approach as follows:

- Phase 1: Identifying country needs and priorities.
- Phase 2: Formulating these priorities into strategies for action by building elements of disaster risk financing strategies.
- Phase 3: Designing and implementing disaster risk financing policies, instruments and strategies.

B.1 - Diagnostic Work and Initial Client Engagement (Phase 1)

During the first two years of the Program, the work focused on Phase 1 – identifying country needs and priorities. ADRF operational teams working on risk financing conducted missions to:

- Initiate dialogue with governments on risk financing;
- Assess demand and level of engagement from Ministry of Finance counterparts;
- Identify country needs and priorities;
- Identify entry points for activities which could achieve synergies by complementing related operations/programs supported by development and humanitarian organizations; and
- Identify local counterparts and partners.

The main outputs included initial disaster risk financing diagnostic reports for Kenya, Senegal, Madagascar, and South Africa. These focused on a range of issues that differed according to the context of each country and the specific requests of respective governments. For Senegal and Kenya, for example, the diagnostic involved an overview of existing mechanisms for financing disaster response; for Madagascar, an overview of efforts to assess fiscal impact of tropical cyclone Chezda; and for South Africa, a diagnostic on estimated fiscal costs of specific interventions design to support the agricultural insurance market.

B.2 - Support Governments' Design of National Strategies for Financial Protection (Phase 2)

Until December 2017, engagement had been undertaken in thirteen countries: Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, and Uganda. Depending on country demands, engagements have focused on:

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

Technical assistance has accelerated in countries that have demonstrated a strong commitment to developing disaster risk financing strategies (primarily Kenya, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Uganda). The WB's ability to engage in dialogue with International Development Agency (IDA) countries about the Development Policy Loan (DPL)¹⁰ with Catastrophe Deferred Draw-Down Option (Cat-DDO)¹¹, which is available under IDA 18, has presented an opportunity to establish a stronger operational foundation for work on disaster risk financing in the region. Currently, Cat-DDOs are being prepared in Kenya and Cabo Verde. In Mozambique, an innovative IDA lending operation is being prepared which combines a conventional DPL that disburses upon effectiveness of the loan, and a DPL with a Cat-DDO. Countries which may be added to the pipeline for Cat-DDO operations include Malawi, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Madagascar.

This new instrument achieves a major objective of the ADRF Initiative. By providing an opportunity for Governments to structure contingent loans which can be drawn down upon declaration of an emergency, it fills an important gap in the menu of disaster risk financing instruments available for African countries. Additionally, since the instrument is a development policy loan, it provides the foundation for policy dialogue and institutional change which is necessary to conceive and design country-driven disaster risk financing strategies. Disaster risk financing has been recognized as an important pillar of all the Cat-DDO operations under preparation in Africa, thereby giving the ADRF Initiative an opportunity to leverage additional financial resources (in this case, IDA 18 resources), which is also an objective of the Initiative.

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

¹⁰ A Development Policy Loan provides budget support to governments or a political subdivision for a program of policy and institutional actions to help achieve sustainable, shared growth and poverty reduction.

¹¹ A Cat-DDO is a contingent credit line that provides immediate liquidity to countries in the aftermath of a natural disaster: http://treasury.worldbank.org/bdm/pdf/Handouts_Finance/CatDDO_Product_Note.pdf

The ADRF Initiative assists countries in taking steps towards developing disaster risk financing instruments and strategies that will enhance financial resilience and post-disaster response capacity. An updated summary of country needs and priorities can be found below:

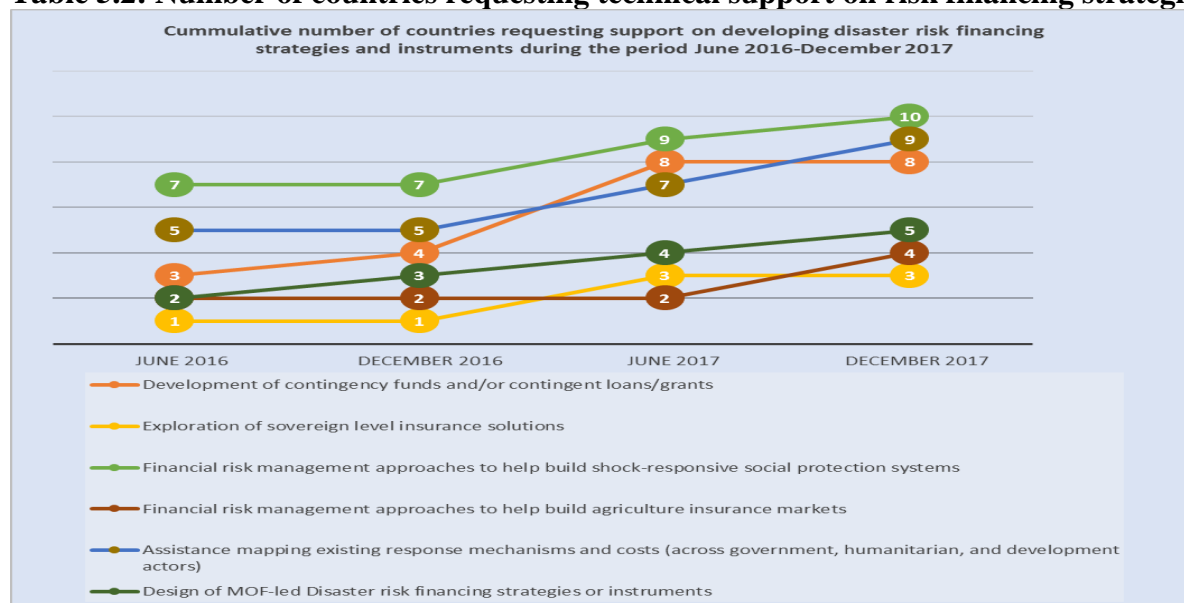
Table 5.1: Priority areas of support currently requested by countries (2014-2017)

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

B.3 - Support Governments' Implementation of Strategies for Disaster Risk Financing

The ADRF Initiative assists countries in taking steps towards developing disaster risk financing instruments and strategies that will enhance financial resilience and post-disaster response capacity. The ADRF team worked directly with countries that have expressed a commitment to this goal. A summary of the level of requests for technical support on various areas by the countries is shown below. The diagram shows that demand for technical advisory support on strategies for risk financing continues to rise.

Table 5.2: Number of countries requesting technical support on risk financing strategies



Key developments for Component B are summarized below for each country where engagement has been undertaken (including phase 1, 2 and 3 activities).

Cabo Verde:

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

Ethiopia:

The ADRF Initiative has supported Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), building on technical work and policy dialogue which has been taking place for the last two years. Following a formal request from the Ministry of Finance and Economy (MoFEC) in July 2016, the ADRF team and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) have been supporting the Government of Ethiopia to explore risk financing solutions to scale up and complement the PSNP. As a starting point, MoFEC requested that the teams work with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) to produce a joint statistical analysis of historical needs and expenditures as recorded under the Humanitarian Requirements Document process¹². This analysis identifies sources of funding for past humanitarian response and include a forward-looking analysis using statistical simulation techniques, taking into account historical changes in population and vulnerability. In March 2017, the final findings of the analysis of costs of drought response were delivered, along with an excel-based model developed by the U.K. Government Actuaries Department (with financial support from DFID) that can be used to assess opportunity costs of different combinations of risk financing instruments.

¹² For more information on the Humanitarian Response Document: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/ethiopia_hrd_31jan2017.pdf

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

Kenya:

During the period under review, the ADRF team has supported the Government of Kenya (GoK) to develop a risk financing strategy with the preparation of a proposed DPL with Cat-DDO have advanced. The technical support involves strengthening Kenya's institutional, technical, and financial capacity to manage the impact of natural hazards, and improving the country's fiscal resilience.

The preparation of this operation has involved discussing prior actions to support the achievement of the development objective of strengthening Kenya's institutional, technical, and financial capacity to manage the impact of natural hazards, and improving the country's fiscal resilience. The GoK has recognized potential policy reforms which could be included in this operation, namely: (i) legal and institutional frameworks to manage climate and disaster risk; (ii) integrating DRR into sectorial investment planning which includes the formulation of a Medium Term Plan 2018-2022, National Policies for urban development and irrigation as well as a Water Act; and (iii) strengthening national financial capacity to respond to disaster shocks through the development and adoption by National Treasury of a national strategy for financial protection against disasters. Kenya has a particularly well-developed portfolio of existing instruments and programs, and National Treasury has initiated the process to draft and design a strategy that can help improve transparency, communication, and decision-making about the different instruments and programs which contribute to finance disaster response.

As part of the ongoing preparation of the Cat-DDO, the ADRF team organized a knowledge exchange between the GoK (twelve Ministry officials, including four from the Ministry of Finance) and the Government of Colombia in April 2017¹³. This exchange was designed to leverage the extensive experience of Colombia to familiarise the GoK with the implementation of DRM programmes according to international best practice, and to enhance understanding of risk financing options. The knowledge exchange focused on four areas: (i) building institutional and legal frameworks to promote effective DRM; (ii) mainstreaming DRM into development planning at the territorial and sectorial levels, (iii) construction, reconstruction and economic and social recovery (based on lessons learned from the floods that affected Colombia in 2010-2011); and (iv) developing a comprehensive, layered approach to disaster risk financing. A final report summarizes main topics covered, learning outcomes about the evolution of these issues in Colombia, and reflections from participants on how this will translate into concrete actions to strengthen DRM in Kenya.

The GoK also organized and held an internal workshop in Naivasha, Kenya from 15 to 20 October 2017 to (i) foster coordination and thus improve the development of Kenya's Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) strategy; (ii) review and analyze the portfolio of instruments currently used by the GoK; (iii) identify and fill information gaps to enrich the draft DRF strategy; (iv)

¹³ This activity was also co-financed by other GFDRR financial sources.

identify short, medium, and long-term priorities for implementing the draft DRF strategy; and (v) identify roles that different stakeholders might play in both design and operationalization of the DRF Strategy.

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

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

Lesotho and Swaziland:

Following the 2016 drought and identification of the need to establish Government-led response programs, the ADRF Initiative initiated work on analytical and capacity building activities to help the Governments of Lesotho and Swaziland identify the building blocks that would be necessary to construct a national social protection system capable of responding to shocks and strengthening the resilience of poor households. These activities are being co-financed and delivered as part of a project funded by the Rapid Social Response Trust Fund¹⁴.

In June 2017, the ADRF team met relevant stakeholders from Government, development partners, and humanitarian agencies in Mbabane and Maseru to examine the social protection system as well as the legal and financial framework that exist in both countries to respond to disasters. It was found that neither Lesotho nor Swaziland have risk financing instruments nor public financial management processes in place to finance disaster response. Both countries relied heavily on international donors and humanitarian support to finance disaster response. During the El Nino drought in 2015-2016, Governments could only access funds through re-allocating national budgets and cutting other ministerial budgets.

The ADRF team also undertook a diagnostic assessment of the Government of Lesotho's support to a food subsidy program, which was the primary component of the Government's national response to the 2016 drought, implemented from May 2016 to May 2017. The objective of this assessment was to provide real-time insights and observations for Government and partners on the operational and impact effectiveness of the food price subsidy program, as well as make recommendations on long-term resilience building to recurrent drought. Initial

¹⁴ This activity was also co-financed by other GFDRR financial sources.

field research for this activity took place during the second quarter of 2017 and conclusions were shared at a multi-stakeholder workshop, held in May 2017.

Madagascar:

Dialogue on risk financing has continued with the Government of Madagascar, particularly with the Ministry of Finance and Budget and the Disaster Risk Management Unit under the Prime Minister's Office, to explore options for expanding the range of financial protection instruments for crisis response. Given the country's recent experience of drought, in December 2016, the ADRF team presented an overview of the work undertaken with humanitarian partners in response to the El Niño drought in the Southern Africa region. The presentation highlighted the benefits of taking a pre-planned, pre-agreed approach to financing crisis response, including the delivery of emergency assistance through the scale up of existing national safety net programs. The first option discussed was the IDA Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) which is currently under preparation and will allow the Government of Madagascar to rapidly access up to 5% of its undisbursed IDA portfolio¹⁵ following a crisis.

In November 2016, as part of the Southwest Indian Ocean Islands Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (SWIO RAFI)¹⁶, the disaster risk profile for Madagascar¹⁷ was finalized and published. This publication underlines that the country faces average annual losses of \$100 million for all combined hazards (cyclone, flood and earthquake), with a 10% probability that damages will exceed \$240 million and a 5% probability that they will exceed \$600 million in any given year (for more information on SWIO RAFI disaster risk profiles, please see Box. 3).

Mali:

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

Mauritania:

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

The social registry will establish a buffer of potential beneficiaries above the extreme poverty lines which will be chosen based on vulnerability to shocks. A preliminary methodology for designing the buffer at the communal level based on a series of indicators was presented to the

¹⁵ 5% of their undisbursed IDA investment project balances.

¹⁶ This activity was co-financed by the [ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program](#).

¹⁷ https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/drp_madagascar.pdf in English
https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/drp_madagascar_fr.pdf in French

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

donor coordination group. Work on adjusting the methodology proposed will continue, based on the feedback and inputs received by the different stakeholders involved.

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

Mozambique:

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

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

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

From 4 to 6 December 2017, the ADRF team and the Government of Mozambique (GoM) co-organized a flagship event titled "*Dialogue on Financial Resilience to Natural Disasters in Mozambique*" which brought together 105 national and international stakeholders working on DRF from government, development partners, academia, and the private sector. This event was organized as part of the Resilience Dialogue Series (RDS), an initiative launched in 2017 by the World Bank to raise awareness on climate and disaster risks and measures to enhance resilience. It aimed to showcase the GoM's commitment to mainstreaming disaster and climate risks within the country's development framework.

The event was an opportunity to foster specific discussions on the Mozambique DRM Fund, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in July 2017 and will be supported by an annual allocation of 0.1% of the national budget. It included the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on the successes and challenges of establishing DRM Funds by participants from Mexico and Kenya, who respectively presented Mexico's Fund for Natural Disasters FONDEN¹⁸ and the recently-established Kenyan National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF). The event's main recommendations highlighted that:

- i. There is an opportunity to build on the work undertaken so far in Mozambique to strengthen the government's efforts to improve coordination of different disaster resilience and response mechanisms, including coordination across development and humanitarian activities;
- ii. There is a need to improve data on the impact of disasters as it is still difficult to quantify impacts, identify vulnerable populations, and establish the risk profiles that can be used to structure financial solutions;
- iii. Developing a comprehensive strategy for financing risks will help improve understanding of the instruments available and how to strengthen the institutional framework that supports them. In this light, the establishment of a Risk Office within Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and its staffing in June 2016 is a positive step forward, since disaster shocks should be part of a broader approach to fiscal risk management;
- iv. Risk transfer remains low in Mozambique with insurance sector penetration of around 1.5% (compared to 4% on average in Africa). In this regard discussions centered on different advances in technology that can be used to improve data collection and loss assessment as well as the importance of public-private sector partnerships to support the development of the insurance market and risk-sharing solutions that can support market access for vulnerable populations; and
- v. Investments in risk reduction and in climate adaptation are important to complement the focus on financial solutions that support preparedness and response.

During the event, the team presented the final version of the DRF diagnostic for Mozambique. The week's activities also included delivery of the Fundamentals for DRF training on 5 December 2017 to 18 officials from MEF and the Mozambique National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC). The workshop trained participants on the purpose and role of DRF, its core principles, and identified the key steps to strengthen financial resilience and how they apply to the Mozambican context. During the week, the government formally requested World Bank financial support to strengthen disaster resilience in Mozambique.

The ADRF team also used the opportunity of this event to discuss ongoing work with the GoM on conclusion of the first phase of technical assistance which has been provided to the GoM over the past two years. Discussions focused on the progress made in establishing the DRM Fund and the next steps to create the legal and regulatory framework for its operationalization. The ADRF Initiative will continue to support the GoM on operationalizing the DRM Fund, especially on financial management procedures which will be necessary to govern the replenishment, disbursement, and accountability of the DRM Fund resources. In the medium term, the team will also support the GoM on the technical work to continue to better understand

¹⁸ FONDEN is the financial vehicle set up after the 1984 earthquake in Mexico which enabled the Government of Mexico to have adequate financial capacity following natural disasters. By 1999, the fund played a pivotal role in aiding the timely reconstruction of federal and subnational infrastructure.

the risks faced by Mozambique and to work with MEF to develop a comprehensive DRF strategy.

Niger:

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

Uganda:

With the ADRF Initiative's support, the Government of Uganda is developing a disaster risk financing mechanism that will become part of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Phase 3 (NUSAF3) project, which is financed by IDA. This project includes a "shock-responsive" or "scalable" component of the existing Ugandan national program. Together with SIDA, the ADRF Initiative is co-financing the program of Disaster Risk Financing for Resilient Livelihoods which complements NUSAF3. This has involved the development of two key functions: (i) the capacity to store and analyse data to understand when a disaster or shock has occurred to households and (ii) definition of a triggering mechanism. The project team worked with key national and local institutions to develop these functions, including the Uganda National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC) in developing the data collection and analysis capacity of the National Council within the Directorate of Relief, Disaster Preparedness, and Management (within the Office of the Prime Minister) in developing the decision-making mechanism.

Additionally, the ADRF is supporting extensive capacity building activities to ensure the sustainability of the scalability system, including: (i) organizational capacity building and the development of a collaboration mechanism between Government and other stakeholders (for example World Food Program (WFP)) and (ii) training, for NECOC and Directorate of Relief, Disaster Preparedness, and Management officials, on a diversity of topics related to the risk financing including data analysis, index definition, and designing the rules governing the scaling-up process.

This technical assistance activity started with a pilot in the Karamoja sub-region and in the first year of project implementation, the scale up provision activated \$ 4 million in additional financing through the IDA NUSAF3 project to cover 33,422 households or 20% of the population affected by drought in Karamoja.

Senegal:

Engagement with the Government of Senegal has focused on an analysis of the current state of financing disaster response, along with the initial results of the Senegal country risk profile. In June 2017, a workshop was held with the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning, gathering 25 participants which focused on (i) presenting the key concepts, approaches and tools for the financing of shock response; (ii) discussing initial observations of the diagnostic

report on disaster risk financing and gaps; (iii) presenting initial findings of the Senegal country risk profile ; (iv) presenting findings of a public expenditure review of social protection in Senegal in the context of shock response, as well as plans to develop adaptive safety nets in Senegal.

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

Second, there is a need to develop scalability mechanisms for the existing safety nets to be able to quickly scale up assistance to vulnerable households upon the occurrence of shocks/disasters. This would involve the development of decision-making processes and financial strategy to allow the Government to use existing social protection systems to deliver support rapidly and transparently in the event of a shock. Additionally, a strategic framework for the financing of shock/disaster response could help improve transparency and understanding about financing sources that could be used for which disaster response types and gaps and potential efficiencies in the current financing framework.

Following the presentation of the DRF diagnostic in June 2017, the ADRF team is provided analytical support to the government of Senegal and the World Bank Social Protection team to use social protection systems to increase effectiveness and speed of post-disaster financing. The team is preparing a costing analysis to better understand the cost implications of scaling-up the existing food security safety net in the event of a crisis. In parallel, the team is conducting an analysis of the institutional capacity to collect, monitor and use early warning data with the objective to eventually develop triggers for action.

South Africa:

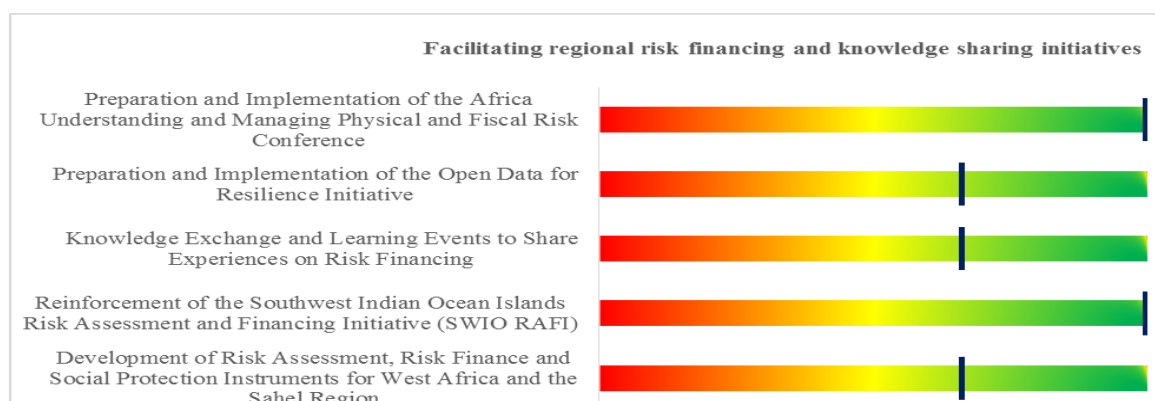
The high costs of responding to drought in 2016 led the Government to request assistance to explore ways for supporting agriculture insurance program development. The ADRF Initiative produced a diagnostic report which examined the fiscal costs of three different mechanisms for potential public support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

B.4 - Dissemination of Information, Provision of Advisory Services, Capacity Building and Training

The ADRF's risk financing component supported the development of a training program: *The Fundamentals of Disaster Risk Financing*, implemented for the first time in Addis Ababa at the URF conference. The training program was adapted and used in Ethiopia and delivered internally via webinar in a pilot with World Bank staff. Roll-outs of the training helped refine and improve the materials, which can be used for both in-person and distance-based learning for the program.

Component C: Facilitating regional risk financing and knowledge sharing initiatives

Fig.5.c: Status of implementation of activities 5C.1-5



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

C.1 - Preparation and Implementation of the Africa Understanding and Managing Physical and Fiscal Risk Conference

The **URF** took place in Addis Ababa on November 17-20, 2015 and served as a platform for African policy makers and DRM experts to meet and discuss effective strategies and approaches for quantifying and managing financial risk at a regional, national and local levels, including those associated with natural hazards and climate change.

The conference, co-organized by GFDRR/World Bank, the AUC, the EU and the Government of Ethiopia, attracted 450 participants and a wide range of African partners including African Development Bank, Addis Ababa University, African Risk Capacity, along with 20 additional organizations, including private sector firms and insurance companies. Of the 95 speakers, 65 percent were from the region and 33 percent were women. The following on social media was strong, with over 950 tweets that generated 34,000 impressions.

Participants were introduced to risk identification and risk financing methodologies, tools and best practices to build capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa. The event also showcased innovative tools to generate, access and use disaster risk information for Disaster Risk Management strategies, including risk reduction and financial protection. The event enabled participants to share knowledge and experience on incorporating disaster risk and climate risk information in decision making and increasing financial resilience to natural hazards. International and regional DRM experts, practitioners, climate and meteorology experts and policy makers convened to build a strong community and promote non-traditional partnerships. The conference also included training events, case studies, online activities and a post-conference proceedings publication that captured the substance of the event.

A training workshop on emerging best practices in risk assessment was also held at the event. This session provided an overview of risk assessments conducted in Africa. The case studies that were presented demonstrated key features of risk assessments, highlighting the benefits of improved risk information to planners, policy makers, and the public. A half-day workshop

was also organized where leading economists offered perspectives on critical issues such as the impact of climate change on the poor and the need for better coordination and planning to improve disaster response. A panel discussion focused on solutions to help countries protect themselves against macroeconomic shocks and on Africa's current efforts to pre-plan, pre-coordinate, and pre-finance responses to disasters.

Furthermore, a risk assessment and risk financing community of practice has been established for Sub-Saharan Africa, building on the efforts of the 2012 Cape Town Understanding Risk Conference and of the anticipated Africa Understanding Risk and Finance event.

5. C.2 - Preparation and Implementation of the Open Data for Resilience Initiative

World Bank organized trainings on the Open Data for Resilience Initiative (OpenDRI), which aims to enhance the decision-making capabilities of Disaster Risk Management practitioners by improving data accessibility. During the period under review, 414 participants were provided hands-on training on geospatial data platforms and participatory mapping techniques under the OpenDRI. The OpenDRI was implemented in Malawi and Niger and the various Indian Ocean Island States under the Southwest Indian Ocean Islands Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (SWIO RAFI). In addition to the above, several other capacity-building on risk information management were conducted as follows:

- In Malawi, the Programme supports the maintenance of the Malawi Spatial Data Platform (MASDAP), as well as training activities in the GeoNode platform, and InaSAFE.
- In Niger, technical advice and support was provided to the government on the establishment, maintenance and use of the Platform for Assessment of Disaster Risk and Environment (PADRE) platform and the impact analysis tool, ORSEC.
- In Seychelles, training was provided on the GeoNode spatial data platform, QGIS and InaSAFE to 20 people.
- In the Comoros, training was conducted on the GeoNode and data sharing to approximately 30 people, and community mapping activities are to collect critical data in the country.
- In Madagascar, multiple training events have been provided in the GeoNode, QGIS and InaSAFE from September 2015 to June 2016 (five training events and four webinars were organized) to 42 people. There are also plans for community mapping activities to support critical data collection.
- Government representatives from the Island states were invited to attend the Understanding Risk Financing conference in Addis Ababa.

5. C.3 - Knowledge Exchange and Learning Events to Share Experiences on Risk Financing

The ADRF supported a number of technical contributions on the topic of disaster risk financing to partners involved in preparation of the World Humanitarian Summit, (Istanbul, May 2016). Knowledge sharing resulted in technical contributions to the High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, co-chaired by EU Vice-President, Kristalina Georgieva and Sultan Shah of Malaysia, and provided inputs to the High-Level Roundtables at the Summit on Managing Disaster Differently and Humanitarian Financing. Major outputs of this effort can be seen in the content of The High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing and the UNSG's report for the WHS, *One Humanity: Shared Responsibility* which reflect, for the first time, a stated view about the need to shift humanitarian investment toward more risk management, risk financing, resilience-building,

and to make better use of a wider range of financial tools and approaches, including collaboration with the private sector and new types of partners. This represents successful influence on a global agenda that is highly relevant to regional entities and countries in Africa. It also represents a major milestone in efforts to mainstream disaster risk management in global policy-making, which is expected to scale up investment and partnerships to support it.

The ADRF team and the government of Uganda co-organized a training event on OpenStreetMap¹⁹, QGIS²⁰ and InaSAFE²¹ from 2 to 7 July 2017 in Kampala, Uganda, hosted at Makerere University. This five-day training event was attended by 24 delegates with GIS and mapping skills from Uganda, Malawi, Niger, Madagascar, Tanzania, Comoros, Zanzibar and Mozambique. It aimed to further the technical DRM capacity of government counterparts and for them to share their experience, knowledge and skills with other event participants.

Following the training, from 8 to 10 July 2017, the delegates participated in the first State of the Map Africa conference which brought together open-mapping experts to share their experiences and stimulate OpenStreetMap growth throughout the continent. Government delegates presented their experience with community mapping during various technical sessions and promoted knowledge exchange throughout the conference.

At the conference, the ADRF team organized a plenary session on Women in Technology and Mapping which convened leading female mappers and technologists discussing the benefits of diversity in open source technology and mapping. A debate was held on what can be done to encourage female mappers, identifying barriers to their involvement, and what strategies are successful.

An article on the plenary session on Women in Technology and Mapping has also been published on the OpenDRI website: <https://opendri.org/when-women-rise-mountains-move-women-in-technology-and-mapping/>

C.4 Reinforcement of the Southwest Indian Ocean Islands Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (SWIO RAFI)

The ADRF Program also entailed supporting the implementation of SWIO RAFI²² activities. During the period under review, 102 people across the five islands states were provided hands-on training on geospatial data platforms and participatory mapping techniques under the OpenDRI (See OpenDRI above).

Under SWIO RAFI, the company AIR Worldwide was selected to undertake the multi-hazard risk assessment. The hazard, exposure and risk information will be delivered in July 2016. An internal review will be undertaken by the World Bank in the second half of 2016 and a final delivery workshop will be held at the end of 2016 in the region to present the risk profiles.

¹⁹ <https://www.openstreetmap.org>

²⁰ <https://qgis.org/en/site/>

²¹ <http://inasafe.org/>

²² The SWIO RAFI is co-financed by the ADRF and the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program, managed by GFDRR. The SWIO RAFI was launched in 2014, with the objective to improve the understanding of disaster risks and risk financing solutions of Indian Ocean Islands to provide a solid basis for the future implementation of disaster risk financing strategies.

The ADRF Initiative co-financed the publication of five Disaster Risk Profiles for Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar. The hazard data and risk profiles can also be found on GFDRR's ThinkHazard! Tool, enabling global access to the results.

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

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

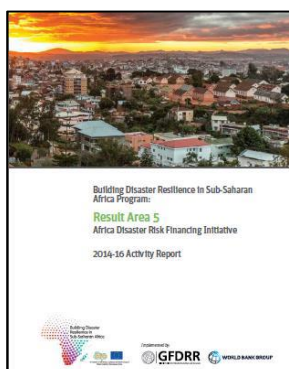
C.5 Development of Risk Assessment, Risk Finance and Social Protection Instruments for West Africa and the Sahel Region

At the onset of the ADRF Program, a large potential was identified in the Sahel Region for the development of synergies between hazard-specific information systems to inform risk assessments, early warning systems, adaptive social protection programs and disaster risk financing. This allows existing information to be used for multiple purposes. To operationalize this, a diagnosis of information systems existing at the sub-regional and at the national levels for the monitoring of food security, severe weather, climate and hydrological phenomena and their impacts, was conducted in the six Sahel countries²³ and relevant sub-regional institutions. The diagnosis is now being used as an input to consider development in Sahel of an IRM and adaptive (shock-responsive) safety net programs in coordination with the DFID-funded Adaptive Safety Net program. The ADRF supported an analysis of available information systems, and explored the feasibility of converting monitoring information into impact forecasting and monitoring systems. In addition, following the successful preparation of the IDA IRM in Niger, similar mechanisms are being prepared for Mali and Senegal.

²³ Burkina-Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

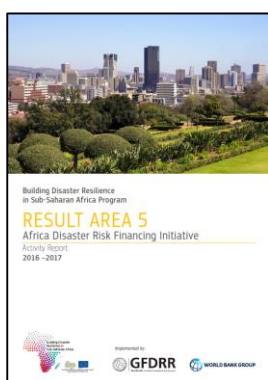
ADRF published outputs (2014-2017)

Reporting outputs



ADRF (Result Area 5) 2014-2016 Activity Report

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

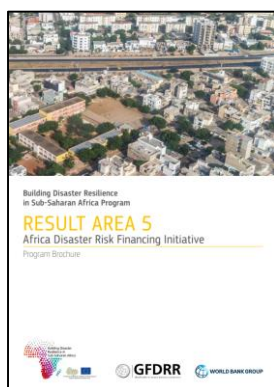


ADRF Initiative 2016-2017 Activity Report

The ADRF Initiative team has published the Activity Report for the period of July 2016 to June 2017, accessible [here](http://goo.gl/2HT9Qe) (goo.gl/2HT9Qe). The report gives an overview of the ADRF Initiative's achievements and highlights for that period. The French version of the report will be published during the next Quarter.



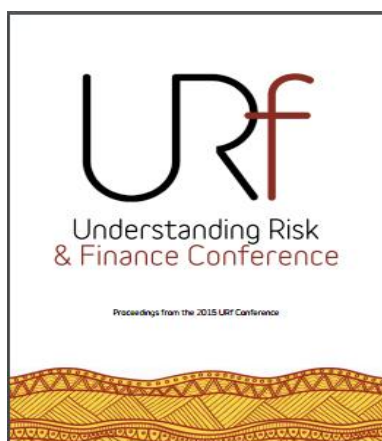
The Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative Program brochure offers an overview on how the Program contributes to strengthening the resilience of sub-Saharan African regions, countries and communities to the impacts of natural disasters. Specifically, it shows how the Program aims to support the development of multi-risk financing strategies at regional, national, and local levels to help African countries make informed decisions, improve financial response capacity after disasters happen, and mitigate the socioeconomic, fiscal, and financial impact of disasters.



ADRF Initiative Updated Program Brochure

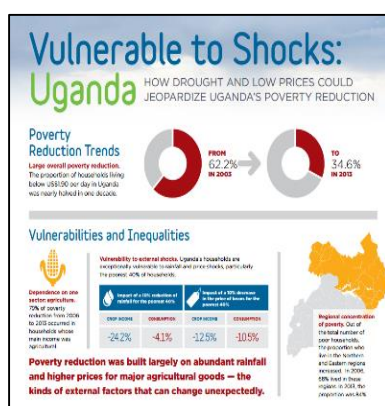
The ADRF Initiative team has published a new updated Program Brochure, which is accessible here: <https://goo.gl/vQ7d8E>.

Program outputs



including private sector firms and insurance companies. See below for links to conference materials.

Proceedings of the Understanding Risk and Finance Conference (URF). The URF was organized in Addis Ababa on November 17-20, 2015. It served as a platform for African policy makers and DRM experts to meet and discuss effective strategies and approaches for quantifying and managing financial risk at a regional, national and local levels, including those associated with natural hazards and climate change. The conference, co-organized by GFDRR/World Bank, the AUC, the EU and the Government of Ethiopia, attracted 450 participants and a wide range of African partners including African Development Bank, Addis Ababa University, African Risk Capacity, along with 20 additional organizations,



Infographics – Poverty studies. Based on the two poverty studies that have been written on the impact of disasters on poverty namely *Welfare, Income Growth and Shocks in Uganda* and *Vulnerability to Poverty in Rural Malawi*, the ADRF team has produced a series of infographic posters and booklets to highlight the results for non-specialists. The final products for Uganda was delivered in October 2016 and the product for Malawi in November 2016.

The PDF of the infographic for Uganda is accessible at

<http://goo.gl/V7wuiw>

The PDF of the infographic for Malawi is accessible at

<http://goo.gl/eWwnCm>



Malawi in-depth risk assessment report

The ADRF team published the final report for the Flood Risk Modelling Activity that was undertaken by the Rapid Analysis and Specialisation of Risk Analysis (RASOR) consortium in Malawi.

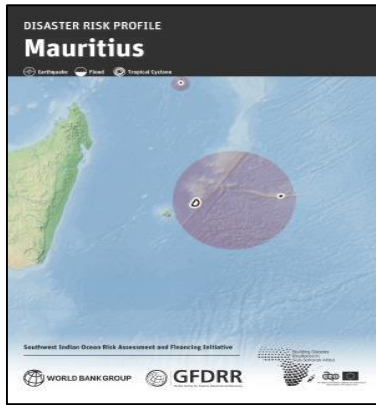
The report can be accessed at the following link:

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

Flood hazard maps have been produced by a consortium of three partners from the RASOR initiative: <http://www.rasor-project.eu/>

In addition, all the geographical layers have been put on the RASOR GeoNode: <http://www.rasor.eu/catalog> and on the

MASDAP GeoNode: <http://www.masdap.mw/>



Five SWIO RAFI Disaster Risk Profiles

The ADRF Initiative has supported the publication of five Disaster Risk Profiles for **Madagascar** in [English](https://goo.gl/HHA5H7) (<https://goo.gl/HHA5H7>) and [French](https://goo.gl/ZNLNms) (<https://goo.gl/ZNLNms>), **Comoros** in [English](https://goo.gl/SWUwYJ) (<https://goo.gl/SWUwYJ>) and [French](https://goo.gl/AZZUEj) (<https://goo.gl/AZZUEj>), **Mauritius** (<https://goo.gl/2DScMr>), **Seychelles** (<https://goo.gl/8DvPp3>) and **Zanzibar** (<https://goo.gl/ZNLNms>). The hazard data and risk profiles can also be found on GFDRR's [ThinkHazard!](http://thinkhazard.org/)

(<http://thinkhazard.org/>) tool, enabling global access to the results.

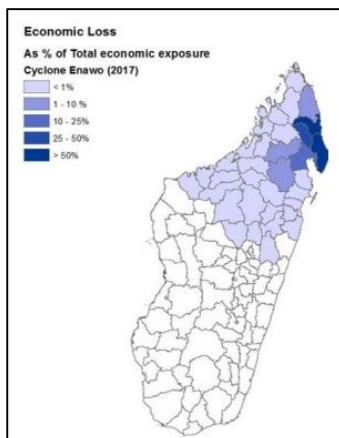


Summary report on the SWIO RAFI

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

The report is accessible at the following link:

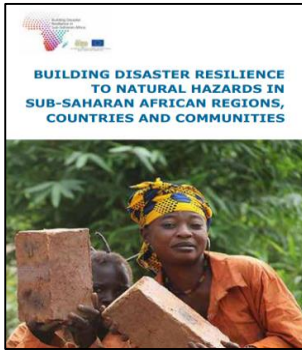
<https://goo.gl/1VWULA>



Using risk models to calculate losses of TC Enawo in Madagascar

On March 7, 2017, TC Enawo made landfall in the north-east of Madagascar as a category 4 cyclone, and then moved southward as a tropical depression before exiting the country on March 10, 2017. The ADRF Initiative co-financed the publication of a report focusing on the post-disaster loss calculation which estimates the losses related to TC Enawo to be over \$ 400 million, corresponding to about 4% of Madagascar's annual GDP.

The report can be found at the following link: [Estimation of Economic Losses from Tropical Cyclone Enawo](https://goo.gl/M4AFh7) (<https://goo.gl/M4AFh7>).



Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan Africa Program brochure

The *Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan Africa* Program brochure was published in September 2017. This document outlines the expected objectives and activities of each result areas and each partner’s role in the implementation of the Program. The brochure is accessible [here \(goo.gl/xauN1D\)](http://goo.gl/xauN1D).



Better Data, Better Resilience: Lessons in Disaster Risk Finance from Uganda

The “*Better Data, Better Resilience: Lessons in Disaster Risk Finance from Uganda*”, highlighting the the ADRF Initiative’s support to the government of Uganda in developing a disaster risk financing in the realm of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Phase 3 (NUSAF3) project. This project includes a “shock-responsive” or “scalable” component of the existing Ugandan national program. The report is accessible [here \(goo.gl/wGezzr\)](http://goo.gl/wGezzr).

Webpages & Videos



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



The URF conference webpage (which includes the event summary): <https://goo.gl/GeDTW6>

URF conference videos available here: <https://goo.gl/g8sxRQ>

RESULT AREA 5 EXPENDITURE REPORT-2014-2017

Budgeted Amount for project (in Euro)	Cumulative expenditure (<i>since the signing of the grant</i>)	Expenditure status
20,000,000	7,352,098.62	36.76%

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the Programme is to provide the analytical basis and accelerate the effective implementation of an African comprehensive disaster risk reduction and risk management (DRR and DRM) framework. As the report has shown, during the period 2014-2017 some progress has been made towards this objective. By the establishment of coordination unit at AUC and at the targeted RECs, the Programme has put in place the required institutional mechanisms for the implementation of robust DRR programmes. Through the projects under R3, which aims to strengthen Regional Climate Centers, the Programme has ensured the strengthening of capacity for climate services, which are a key component of DRR in as they give input to the disaster early warning systems. Understanding of risk has been improved through the trainings and capacity building activities conducted under R4 and R5. Risk profiles have been developed and these have been useful tools for governments in decision making. The concept of risk financing has been well propagated to the targeted countries, leading to the Kenya Government developing a risk financing Strategy and more countries requesting technical support in that area. By these achievements, it can be concluded that the Programme is so far showing evidence of being well on track towards providing the analytical basis for further DRR programmes. It is clear that the capacity generated and the institutions built have been a significant groundbreaking for robust DRR interventions in Africa.

In spite of the remarkable inroads that this programme has made on DRR in Africa, a lot still needs to be done as what the Programme has done is laying the foundation for more work. It is important to note that the current programme did not cover all areas of the PoA and Sendai framework, but rather focused on establishment of the foundations through institutional capacity building and increasing understanding risk. While these pre-requisites for effective development and implementation of DRR programmes have been established, there is need for further work in the actual operationalization of the PoA and Sendai Framework. Implementing Partners and stakeholders saw identified the following further actions to ensure the operationalization of the global and African DRR frameworks:

- Facilitation and support of consultative development and joint implementation of programmes at sub regional and national level
- Mobilization of more resources to implement all aspects of the PoA by 2030 and as per workplan developed by the AWGDRR with the support of this programme during this reporting period.
- Popularisation of the PoA and development of guidelines to implement the new Africa Programme of Action in the region.
- Engagement of more stakeholders (CSOs, Private Sector, Technical Institutions, Research/Science). Work with RCCs to formulate a strategy for project sustainability after project closure.
- Building political will at national level to ensure political commitment to implementation of the national and sub-national PoA priorities.

**African Union Commission
Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
Disaster Risk Reduction Unit**

**P.O. Box 3243, Roosevelt Street
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251 11 518 2062
Website: <http://www.au.int>**