



Activities under the ACP-EU NDRR Program

UPDATE # 47

for April – June 2020

A – PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The **Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) Spring 2020 Consultative Group (CG) Meeting** took place virtually on 27 May 2020. The CG Meeting was co-chaired by the Indian National Disaster Management Authority, and the World Bank (WB). The meeting focused on financial and programmatic issues and included an update of GFDRR's forward-looking strategy for 2021-2025. In addition, a specific session focused on how GFDRR has been working to rapidly adapt existing engagements to help countries respond to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

ACP-EU NDRR Program extension. The GFDRR team has been working with the European Commission DG DEVCO on a no-cost extension of the program from November 2020 to December 2021. Indeed, due to the current Covid-19 crisis and its associated direct consequences, projects are experiencing delays in implementing activities that were planned as part of the completion of these projects. At the same time, the work that the ACP-EU NDRR Program is supporting to strengthen disaster risk reduction (DRR)/ disaster risk management (DRM) government capacity is critical to the current situation, and World Bank in-country partners are faced with the challenge of needing to respond to complex/compound risks.

Activities supported by the program which are currently delayed include among others institutional strengthening for mainstreaming DRM into policy and legislation, technical workshops, capacity building sessions, data collection exercises and knowledge sharing events. Given the current context, an extension of the Program would provide World Bank task teams and government counterparts with more time to adapt to the new realities and find solutions for delivering support in more remote and virtual ways, and complete activities to achieve their expected results.

Additional financing – one regional-level and three country-level projects in the Caribbean received additional funding (more details are provided in section B below):

- **Window 1: CDEMA** - Disaster preparedness and response capacity assessment and technical assistance;
- **Window 2: Saint Lucia** - Measurable reduction of disaster risk specific to public infrastructure;
- **Window 2: Saint Lucia** - Measuring the impact of disaster events on poverty and social vulnerability;
- **Window 2: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** - Urban transformation and resilience for inclusive economic growth.

B – PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

Strengthening resilience to climate and disaster risks during a global pandemic

Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries are amongst the most vulnerable countries in the world to natural hazards and the adverse impacts of climate change. The East Africa region has been facing a locust outbreak since early 2020, increasing food insecurity across the region. In the Caribbean, scientific consensus is pointing to an above-average hurricane season in 2020. In addition, a category-5 tropical cyclone formed in the Pacific in April 2020, causing casualties and widespread damages in Fiji, Tonga, and Vanuatu. Governments in these regions have had to quickly adapt to the realities of the Covid-19 outbreak and its impacts, while at the same time continuing to invest in building resilience to natural hazards, the effects of which will be compounded by the pandemic.



Countries are facing increased fiscal pressure to tackle disaster preparedness, resilience, and response in the midst of the economic disruption caused by the pandemic. In response to this increased pressure, ACP countries have been strengthening their financial resilience to natural hazards by using specialized tools such as the Catastrophe Deferred Draw-Down Option (Cat-DDO)¹ Development Policy Financing. This tool provides countries with pre-agreed financing that can be used in the immediate aftermath of disaster events all the while providing an opportunity for governments to strengthen the legal, policy, and other institutional aspects of their DRM policies.

As of June 2020, 9 ACP countries have triggered Cat-DDOs, providing access to essential pre-approved funds to help prepare for and respond to natural hazards. Six of these operations had received support from the ACP-EU NDRR Program (in Malawi, the Seychelles, the Dominican Republic, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Samoa), and another 3 from the EU-funded Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative (in Cabo Verde, Kenya, and Madagascar).² Thanks to the support from these ACP-EU Programs, essential technical assistance and policy dialogue was provided to contribute to the design and to help these countries qualify for Cat-DDO operations, which in turn strengthen their respective DRM frameworks.

Three examples underline how ACP-EU NDRR projects supported some of the prior actions essential for the approval of Cat-DDO operations in these respective countries. The government of **Malawi**, through its Department of Disaster Management Affairs, has been working to overhaul its institutional framework to integrate climate change and DRM into its urban planning policies, and the Lilongwe City Council has been investing in its flood risk planning, supporting the design of the \$70 million World Bank-financed *Development Policy Operation and Disaster Risk Management Cat-DDO*, approved in June 2019. In the **Dominican Republic**, the government improved its ability to collect disaster-related data and to quantify economic losses associated with disasters, while its Ministry of Finance developed new technical and institutional capacities in disaster risk financing, which contributed to the approval of the \$150 million World Bank-financed *Dominican Republic: DRM Development Policy Loan with a Cat DDO*, approved in September 2017. **Samoa** applied recently revised national building codes that decrease the threat posed by cyclones and floods to buildings, which participated in reaching its own requisites for the \$13.7 million World Bank-financed *Second Resilience Development Policy Operation with a Cat-DDO*, approved in November 2018.



Source: World Bank photo collection

Countries have been developing their pandemic responses and integrating them within their overall disaster preparedness and response strategies and institutions. For instance, in **Eswatini**, while the National Disaster Management Agency is spearheading and coordinating the country's Covid-19 response, it has continued building a national drought prevention and response strategy. In the **Caribbean** region, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) is using a new strategic roadmap and investment plan to handle the double crisis of pandemic outbreak and hurricane impacts during the 2020 season. In **Papua New Guinea**, an assessment of emergency preparedness, response, and recovery systems is being undertaken to support the National Disaster Centre which includes issues related to health emergencies and pandemics.

ACP countries are making key adjustments to adapt to the challenges posed by the Covid-19 crisis while maintaining their ability to prepare and respond to natural hazards. By minimizing the financial disruptions caused by the pandemic and strengthening preparedness and response capacity, countries can continue investing towards building disaster resilience and improving their institutional response frameworks.

¹ A Cat-DDO is a contingent credit line that provides immediate liquidity to countries in the aftermath of a natural disaster: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/563361507314948638/product-note-cat-ddo-ida-english-2018.pdf>

² For more information on the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative, please see: <https://www.preventionweb.net/resilient-africa/>



Developing a regional risk financing framework for agriculture and food security in Southern Africa

The systemic risks that threaten the agricultural sector and food security of countries within the Southern African Development Community (SADC), especially climate-related risks, require a coordinated regional approach. A network where data and expertise can flow freely between countries to answer these threats can inform and improve public policies and programs such as an improved risk financing framework. To this end, SADC member states have worked together to develop such a network to inform their respective public sectors on improvements to agriculture and food security risk-financing policies. This was undertaken with support from the ACP-EU NDRR “*Developing a regional risk financing framework for agriculture and food security in Southern Africa*” project, launched in October 2019, and implemented by the WB, SADC regional technical teams working on DRR and agriculture policy, as well as with the Ministries of Agriculture and of Finance of selected countries.

This project harnessed the most recent modelling technology on agriculture and food security risks. The objective was to overcome data constraints and identify investment opportunities to improve agriculture statistics and agroclimatic data for risk management as well as to develop digital solutions through innovation challenges. Successful innovations were delivered, producing new agriculture risk financing tools and methods which were adopted by several SADC member states.

The project also identified public policy actions and programmatic investments at both national and regional levels. A regional policy note was delivered on the improvement of the agriculture and food security financing framework, which will serve as a guiding note for activities at the regional and national levels in the SADC region. These activities improved the financial management of agriculture and food security risks and enabled the development of a pipeline of national and regional investments and policy options. The project also favored the creation of a network of experts and institutions from the public and private sectors, academia, and international organizations that worked towards the improvement of management of risk financing in food security and agriculture.

More information on this project can be found here: <https://bit.ly/2Vzyop3>.

Reducing disaster impacts in Saint Lucia

The government of Saint Lucia is improving its understanding of how disaster risks are affecting its public infrastructure. To this end, government institutions including the Ministries of Finance, Health and Economic Development have been working to promote resilient urban development, by improving waste and water management services while also focusing on hazard management and knowledge sharing. This has been undertaken with support from the ACP-EU NDRR “*Measurable reduction of disaster risk specific to public infrastructure*” project.

Since 2016, several results have been achieved, including the development of multiple hazard analyses for seismic, flooding, landslides risks, and research on urban issues and resilience. On the legislative side, the Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority developed a policy and action plan for sector reform. The Water Resource Management Agency is revising the 2004 national water policy, addressing issues such as the degradation of water quality. In addition, technical inputs have been provided to identify critical infrastructure investments, including road rehabilitation, community drainage investments, and the reconstruction of critical public buildings such as schools, health facilities, and community centers.



Additional funding for this project was granted to this project in June 2020 to increase the scope of its activities and support the government of Saint Lucia to face of the Covid-19 crisis. This will entail in particular: (i) supporting the National Emergency Management Office in planning activities to be completed during the 2020 hurricane season and develop alternative methods for community engagement that take into account social distancing; and (ii) supporting the government to identify investment opportunities in the construction sector to limit the pandemic’s fiscal shock.

Several videos have been produced in the frame of this project, available at <https://bit.ly/3e4QLtg>. More information on this project can be found here: <https://bit.ly/3dXCGxA>.



Measuring the impact of disaster events on poverty and social vulnerability in Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia is also exploring ways to improve and inform its DRM strategies and policies to better protect the poor and socially vulnerable. It is doing so by focusing on DRM and climate change adaptation as part of demographic data collection, poverty analysis, social protection programs, and climate financing. This is being addressed as part of an ACP-EU NDRR project active since 2017 entitled “*Measuring the impact of disaster events on poverty and social vulnerability*”.

Some of the main results achieved include the collection of data and the implementation of a socio-economic survey to inform welfare analyses, which have in turn informed social protection measures and improved farmers’ access to climate financing to build resilience through the Saint Lucia Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF). In addition, an analysis is currently being developed to calculate and quantify the relationship between disasters and their impact on welfare. Activities have also resulted in the increased sensitization of farmers on climate adaptation and climate financing through workshops, assessments, and consultations.

Additional funding has been requested by the Saint Lucia Ministry of Finance in June 2020 to support the CAFF on activities related to the Covid-19 pandemic response. In particular, new solutions will be sought for the CAFF to provide financial support to the agricultural and fisheries sectors as well as to small businesses and households, to mitigate the financial impact of the pandemic, especially in view of the 2020 hurricane season.

More information on this project can be found here: <https://bit.ly/2YwLOTh>.

Resilient urban transformation to enhance inclusive economic growth in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is facing rapid urbanization in cities that are already affected by climate change. To address these challenges, the government has sought to advance a comprehensive urban resilience and economic growth agenda. This includes a redevelopment plan for the capital city of Kingstown and the construction of a new city on the grounds of the old airport at Arnos Vale to boost its tourism sector. The ACP-EU NDRR Program is supporting this endeavor through the “*Urban transformation and resilience for inclusive economic growth*” project, which has so far contributed to greater consensus building on national development issues with key stakeholders including government officials, the private sector, community-based and non-governmental organizations. It has also led to increased understanding of resilient urban development challenges and solutions to address gaps in DRM and climate change adaptation.

Additional funding was provided in June 2020 in the context of the Covid-19 crisis to assist the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) in its pandemic preparedness and response strategy, as the health emergency has delayed hurricane preparedness activities. The additional resources would support NEMO in planning out the activities to be completed in hurricane season and developing alternative methods for community engagement while considering social distancing measures. The new agreed funding will also support the government to review the Ministry of Education’s Covid-19 plan.

More information on this project can be found here: <https://bit.ly/3foC5FL>.

Improving disaster preparedness and response capacity in the Caribbean region

In a region that is frequently subject to Category 5 hurricanes, preparedness and response is a key pillar of comprehensive DRM. Strengthening preparedness systems and improving the capacity of national disaster agencies is crucial to increase resilience and effectively respond to natural disasters. The ACP-EU NDRR Program is supporting an initiative to improve regional efforts in disaster preparedness and response under the auspices of the CDEMA.

The Disaster Management Centre from Bournemouth University in the United Kingdom was contracted to conduct regional and national capacity assessments to determine the best organizational structure and funding model to provide the most impact in terms of preparedness and response in five Caribbean islands: Dominica, Grenada, Saint. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Virtual assessments were completed, and potential policy reforms and investment solutions are being identified to address key gaps.





At the request of CDEMA's member states, additional funding was provided to this project to undertake a series of situational awareness workshops to identify gaps in information collection and management. These will aim to build capacities of participating Caribbean countries, especially in terms of handling the twin threat of the Covid-19 crisis and the impacts of the 2020 hurricane season.

More information on this project can be found here: <https://bit.ly/2UBnfn8>.

Assessing emergency preparedness, response, and recovery systems in Papua New Guinea

Given the increasing risk from disasters and variability of impacts of climate-related hazards, the government of Papua New Guinea is pursuing more explicit DRR and prevention policies, strategies and institutional capacities. Relevant ministries and agencies at various administrative levels in Papua New Guinea are currently reviewing existing DRM policies, potential gaps, and identifying priority policy and institutional reform actions for the government, with support from the ACP-EU NDRR *Strengthening the policy and institutional framework for disaster risk management* project.



One of the outputs under this project entails the development of an assessment of emergency preparedness, response, and recovery systems in Papua New Guinea, in support of the National Disaster Center. Activities related to the assessment have been adapted to include health emergencies and pandemics to help support the government in light of the Covid-19 crisis.

More information on this project can be found here: <https://bit.ly/3gls8tb>

Papua New Guinea. Source: World Bank

C - RESULT AREA 2 OF THE “BUILDING DISASTER RESILIENCE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA” (R2)

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

Study on the involvement of ECCAS DRM and DRR systems facing the Covid-19 pandemic

The multifactorial impact of the Covid-19 pandemic represents a major new challenge for the ECCAS subregion, where civil protection and DRM services should be fully involved alongside the health sector. In response to the pandemic, the ECCAS Secretariat has set up a crisis committee to facilitate coordination between the health focal points from the 11 member states. A consortium led by the partnership of African universities called Periperi U, the University of Buea, the French research institution for development (*Institut de Recherche pour le Développement*), and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Center launched a study to (i) identify how the Covid-19 risk is currently considered by the DRM and DRR systems of the ECCAS Secretariat and its 11 member states, also considering activities implemented by civil society organizations; (ii) identify the main opportunities and resources to be developed as well as the gaps to be filled in terms of capacity building among member states actors to better adapt to the pandemic risk; and (iii) formulate consistent recommendations to the ECCAS Secretariat.

Strengthening regional preparedness capacities and transboundary contingency plans

ECCAS and the Central Africa Office of the International Federation of the Red Cross are collaborating to implement a new activity which will (i) strengthen the disaster preparedness capacities of Central African States, civil protection services and national Red Cross Societies and local communities in targeted high-risk areas; and (ii) improve community-based disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. This will be undertaken through the organization of trainings and a tabletop simulation exercise.



Strengthening hydromet services and flood/drought management in Central Africa

The ECCAS Secretariat is currently undertaking a stock-take of services related to meteorology, hydrology, climate and early warning systems in Central Africa. The results of this exercise will feed into a new regional framework to capture the regional and national capacities in these areas. The objective is to improve decision-making for flood and drought management in Central Africa. The firm undertaking this activity, Deltares, has adapted its work and is conducting virtual meetings with ECCAS member states due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Institutional strengthening for ECCAS member states

Capacity building and institutional strengthening activities in ECCAS member states have continued in order to develop and strengthen national DRR and DRM strategies in Central Africa, in line with the Sendai Framework. Draft national DRM strategies and action plans for the Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Chad, the Central Africa Republic, and Sao Tomé and Príncipe have been finalized in the period under review. Respective member states and stakeholders such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk reduction (UNDRR) are providing comments before their finalization.

Regional assessment of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks in ECCAS countries

ECCAS has continued to develop a regional assessment which will contribute to a better understanding of hazards, vulnerabilities and disaster risks in Central Africa. Specifically, the assessment will identify areas of regional importance for managing natural disasters and provide guidance on related policies in the region. During the period under review, relevant data has been collected, a database has been developed to collate all information and the preparation of regional atlas of hazards and vulnerabilities has started.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

E-learning course: Introduction to geospatial information technology applications

The West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL), in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), moderated an e-learning course from April 22 to May 8, 2020, on geospatial information technology applications, flood forecasting, and early warning systems in West Africa. This online course was attended by 53 participants, including 11 women, and was aimed at an audience of technical experts from national hydrometeorological and DRM services. The course was composed of three modules: (i) national and regional DRR policies; (ii) use of geospatial information for DRR; and (iii) an introduction to hydrological modelling for flood forecasting and early warning systems. More information on the e-learning course can be found here: <https://bit.ly/3g61nca>



New collaboration between ECOWAS and AGRHYMET on flood management

ECOWAS and the Regional Agro-hydrometeorological Center (AGRHYMET) have launched in April 2020 a partnership on flood forecasting and flood management. Under this cooperation, AGRHYMET provides technical expertise to ECOWAS member states on flood forecasting, as well as training and access to the model used by the EU-funded grant entitled *Reinforced cooperation to provide operational flood forecasting and alters in West Africa (FANFAR)*.



Delivery of technical equipment to disaster management organizations of ECOWAS Member States.

As part of the support to its member states, ECOWAS supports the operation and technical capacity of the national disaster management organizations. ECOWAS has among others supported member states with the procurement of technical and network equipment tailored to the needs of the member states. On June 30, 2020 Ambassador Babacar Carlos Mbaye, the Resident Representative of ECOWAS in Côte d'Ivoire, handed over technical equipment in a ceremony to the Executive Secretariat of the National DRR Platform.

Handover ceremony on June 30, 2020 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.
Source: ECOWAS

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

GHACOF 55 and the facilitation of the DRM sector group with TAC members

The 55th edition of the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) was held virtually on May 18, 2020, attended by 140 participants. During this meeting, a session was held to review seasonal climate forecasts for the period of March to May 2020. Members of the DRM Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) drew implications based on this experience for predictions regarding the period of June to September 2020. This was also an opportunity for members of the TAC also provided updates on the implementation of national DRM activities undertaken by member states.

IGAD's gender responsive DRR strategy and action plan

IGAD finalized its "*Gender Strategy and Action Plan in Disaster and Climate Change Adaptation*" for the period 2020 to 2030. Under the leadership of the IGAD Secretariat, and in close collaboration with the World Bank, IGAD completed a comprehensive desk review of its existing gender policies, plans, and guidelines within its Secretariat and its member states. The strategy was validated on May 14, 2020, during a virtual workshop which was attended by DRR and gender focal points from IGAD member states, non-governmental organizations, and technical partners. During this workshop, IGAD and its member states also discussed implementation arrangements for the gender strategy and how to preserve participants' understanding of the importance of gender-responsive DRM in the coming years.

The IGAD gender strategy is available in English at <https://bit.ly/332jGLZ> and in French at <https://bit.ly/3f9zBud>.

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Project Steering Committee meeting for the strengthening disaster risk reduction, coordination, policy advisory capacity project

The project steering committee for the Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction, Coordination, Policy Advisory Capacity project was convened virtually by SADC on June 3, 2020, with representatives of the SADC Secretariat, the World Bank and the delegation from the European Union. During this meeting, participants (i) encouraged the SADC Secretariat to continue their efforts in monitoring consultancies as a driver to successful project delivery, (ii) agreed that the **SADC DRR Conference would be conducted virtually in mid-July 2020**; and (iii) agreed on the next steering committee meeting to be held virtually in July 2020.



Strengthening the research collaboration on DRR in Southern Africa

Stellenbosch University is facilitating the establishment of a regional applied research and capacity building network on DRM in Southern Africa. It submitted an inception report for this engagement, which outlines ongoing activities, including (i) evaluating relevant academic institutions and the availability of existing educational and professional training programs through a wide range of sectors related to DRR; (ii) identifying potential venues for additional collaboration and highlighting existing networks; (iii) identifying financing and organizational models to sustain an academic network dedicated to DRR in Southern Africa; and (iv) highlighting relevant policies from SADC and the African Union.

Strengthening capacities for reducing urban vulnerability and building resilience in Southern Africa

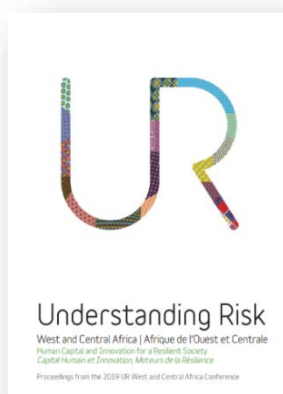
SADC and UN-Habitat are collaborating to strengthen the capacities of Southern African countries to reduce urban vulnerability and build resilience, under the SADC Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Plan. The objective is to facilitate capacity-building for SADC member states related to urban vulnerability and resilience, as well as to support the SADC Secretariat in identifying policies and guidance on collaboration with cities and local governments for strengthening urban resilience in Southern Africa.

As part of its analytical work on urban resilience in Southern Africa, UN-Habitat delivered a regional assessment report on urban vulnerability and resilience in the SADC region. It also delivered a report on a training course designed to introduce the City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) methodology³ for urban resilience planning, which was part of a series of trainings on urban resilience planning in Southern Africa.

Stocktaking of climate, weather and water services in Southern Africa

A regional study on the status and investment needs of the national hydro-meteorological and early warning services is being developed by the SADC Secretariat and the SADC Climate Service Center. Other contributors to the study include the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the national hydrometeorological services of SADC member states, and SADC river basin organizations. The regional study will include several elements, namely (i) a stock-take of climate and weather services in Southern Africa; (ii) an investment plan for strengthening early warning and hydrometeorological services; and (iii) specific guidance for private sector engagement and academic networking.

D – RECENTLY PUBLISHED



Proceedings of the Understanding Risk (UR) West and Central Africa conference

The UR West and Central Africa “*Human Capital and Innovation for a Resilient Society*” took place from 20 to 22 November 2019 in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire. Over the course of technical workshops and plenary sessions, the conference provided an opportunity for participants to exchange experiences and insights on the crucial challenge of understanding the risks of natural disasters in West and Central Africa.

The ACP-EU NDRR Program funded the participation of several delegates as speakers and participants. This conference was also organized with financial support from the EU in the frame of the ACP-EU Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative, managed by GFDRR.

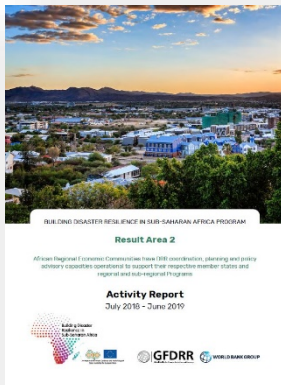
The proceedings are available in English at <https://bit.ly/3fbyeeO> and in French at <https://bit.ly/2zjHNsU>.

³ For more information about the CityRAP tool, please see: <http://dimsur.org/3-cityrap-tool/>



Videos - Reducing disaster impacts in Saint Lucia

Several videos were produced in the frame of the ACP-EU NDRR “Measurable reduction of disaster risk specific to public infrastructure” project, which is supporting the government of Saint Lucia to better understand disaster risk affecting public infrastructure. The videos are available at <https://bit.ly/3e4QLtg>.



Result Area 2 Program - Activity Report 2018-2019

This report summarizes the activities and achievements under Result Area 2 of the “Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa” Program for 2018-2019. During the 2018-2019 period, the RECs have continued to provide key technical assistance to their member states through trainings for national and regional stakeholders in DRM. Gender mainstreaming saw significant advances as RECs have started developing their regional gender strategies and plans to build a society-wide resilience to natural hazards. The report also highlights increased cooperation between civil society organizations and the RECs to improve coordination on DRM and DRR at regional, national, and local levels.

The report is available in English <https://bit.ly/2Am9BgS> and in French at <https://bit.ly/37k6rq8>.

Result Area 2 Program – Gender strategies and action plans for disaster risk reduction

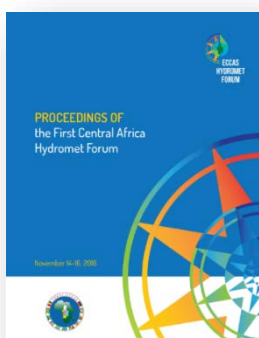
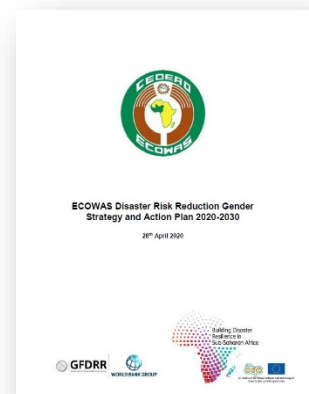
Significant progress was made in integrating gender considerations to the Result Area 2 Program. Gender mainstreaming in DRR and DRM has been prioritized as an essential aspect of building resilience to natural hazards that is inclusive of all segments of society, given the different vulnerabilities of women and men. In this light, ECCAS, ECOWAS, SADC and IGAD have finalized regional gender strategies and action plans, which were presented to respective member states.

The ECCAS gender strategy is available at <https://bit.ly/37iVuF3>.

The ECOWAS gender strategy is available in English at <https://bit.ly/2BTyvF2> and in French at <https://bit.ly/3hcYgQM>.

The SADC gender strategy is available at <https://bit.ly/30uPFmO>.

The IGAD gender strategy is available in English at <https://bit.ly/332jGLZ> and in French at <https://bit.ly/3f9zBud>.



Result Area 2 Program – Proceedings of the ECCAS Hydromet Forum

On 14-16 November 2018, ECCAS and the World Bank organized the inaugural ECCAS Hydromet Forum in partnership with WMO, the African Development Bank, UNDRR and other development partners. The event offered a platform for exchanging views on how Hydromet services can contribute to climate resilient development and adaptation planning, gathering 143 participants from the 11 ECCAS member states and international institutions.

The proceedings of the Forum are available in English at <https://bit.ly/2BTtRH7> and in French at <https://bit.ly/2MO6X6d>.