Activities under the ACP-EU NDRR Program UPDATE # 48

for July – September 2020

A – Program Management

Additional financing – Six country-level projects received additional funding, five in Africa and one in the Pacific (more details are provided in section B below). **Window 2:**

- **Cabo Verde** - Integrating disaster risk and climate change considerations into school infrastructure investments;
- **The Gambia** - Integrated Urban and Coastal Resilience Program;
- **Kenya** - Fortifying institutional, planning and policy frameworks to manage climate and disaster risk;
- **Malawi** - Strengthening technical and institutional capacity to manage climate and disaster risks;
- **Seychelles** - Strengthening emergency response management and climate resilience;
- **Vanuatu** - Strengthening the institutional and legal framework for disaster risk management.

B – Project Highlights

Innovative solutions and hydrometeorological expertise to improve Rwanda's flood resilience

Rwanda faces recurring torrential rains that result in flooding and trigger landslides, causing loss of life, destroying houses and infrastructure, and washing away crops and livestock. Several flooding events have already affected Rwanda in 2020, including heavy rains in May which according to the Ministry of Emergency Management caused over 70 deaths. Flooding is estimated to cost the Rwandan economy over $43 million per year.[1]

In this context, the government has been working to improve its preparation and response capacities to severe flooding events, especially in Kigali and the North-West region where flooding has been prevalent. With help from an ACP-EU NDRR project entitled *Building resilience to flood hazards in North-West Rwanda through improved national and local capacity*, government agencies including the Rwanda Water and Forestry Agency (RWFA), the Rwandan Environmental Management Authority, the Rwandan Meteorological Agency (Météo Rwanda), and the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management are scaling-up their abilities to perform hydrometeorological hazard mapping and to improve early-warning systems in the country. Additional funding for this project was allocated in early 2020 to enhance the hydrometeorological capacities of the Rwandan government and to develop green infrastructure solutions to mitigate the impact of flooding in Kigali. Several recent activities highlight efforts to improve flood resilience in the country.

View of Kigali, Rwanda.
Source: World Bank - Flood model and hazard assessment report (unpublished)

[1] For more information, please see: https://bit.ly/362NAkC.

In the Sebeya Basin in the Western Province, a hydrological model has been developed and activities are ongoing to support the Rwanda Water Resources Board use the model as a flood forecasting system. In an effort to build on international best practices, Météo Rwanda is working with the International Research Institute from the University of Columbia to implement a quality control system, which will process real-time rainfall observations collected from its weather radar stations.

Hydrological and hydrodynamic modelling activities were undertaken by the RWFA in Kigali to understand flood hazards. In addition, progress was made in identifying potential nature-based solutions and green infrastructure, such as open green spaces, forestation, and bio-retention areas to strengthen the capital's flood resilience. These solutions offer multiple benefits in urban environments, such as water treatment, reduced urban heat, recreation, reduced carbon emissions, improved urban agriculture, social resilience and increased property values. In addition, the World Bank team is undertaking a diagnostic study to explore the urban context and stormwater challenges identified sites where the impacts and suitability of nature-based solutions could be assessed. Through modelling, design studies, and stakeholder workshops, the feasibility of nature-based solutions will be evaluated in selected locations and offer guidance to the government to effectively integrate nature-based solutions in the built and natural environments. This will include an evaluation of the hydrological impacts of these solutions, their social, environmental, and economic costs and benefits, as well as their implementation, financing, and maintenance aspects.

More information on the ACP-EU NDRR project in Rwanda can be found here: https://bit.ly/2G2pefQ.

Building disaster-resilient schools in Cabo Verde

Cabo Verde is taking steps to ensure that its schoolchildren are sufficiently protected in the event of a natural disaster. The Ministry of Education (MoE) is working to improve its ability to assess the structural integrity of school infrastructure and to reduce schools' exposure to natural hazards. It is specifically prioritizing the *National Plan for the Rehabilitation and Extension of School Infrastructure* which aims to rehabilitate, strengthen and expand school infrastructure in the country. This is being undertaken with support from the ACP-EU NDRR *Integrating disaster risk and climate change considerations into school infrastructure investments* project.

Some of the main results achieved include the collection of existing data on school infrastructure and the identification of structural typologies, leading to the updating of the *Education Management Information System* on school buildings by the MoE. A preliminary identification of schools exposed to natural hazards was completed thanks to the information that was compiled on school infrastructure. A diagnostic on the financial environment of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) sector in Cabo Verde is also being finalized, which will inform the future implementation strategy on how and where previous investments were carried out, and will identify potential financing partners and opportunities for future investments.

Additional funding for this project was granted in August 2020 to support activities that had been delayed by the Covid-19 pandemic, especially collecting field data and capacity-building. With this new funding, the school infrastructure baseline will be completed, data collection undertaken, and procedures revised, strengthening the MoE's information system. The list of schools exposed to disaster risks will also be completed, and the MoE will receive guidance in preparing intervention strategies to ensure the quality and resilience of school infrastructure. The additional funds will also include a diagnosis of the local construction sector's ability to undertake these structural improvements.

More information on this project is available at https://bit.ly/3hzILl0.

Investing in data collection and risk mapping to strengthen urban and coastal resilience in the Gambia

The Gambia and especially its Greater Banjul area are exposed to flooding, erosion, coastal storms, and extreme precipitations during the rainy season. The government is committed to identifying at-risk areas of Banjul through high-quality terrain mapping in order to promote investments in resilient infrastructure in these areas, and to provide a comprehensive framework for supporting urban and coastal disaster risk reduction measures. This is being undertaken with support from an ACP-EU NDRR project entitled *Integrated urban and coastal resilience* project, which is building on the findings of a risk analysis compiled under a previous ACP-EU NDRR project

entitled *National disaster risk assessment and strengthening of the National Disaster Management Agency*.

To date, a digital terrain model covering the Greater Banjul area was validated and processed to map risk exposure and the city's shoreline. Local authorities in the Kanifing Municipal Area were also supported to process drone imagery and produce a high-resolution land subsidence map with help from the European Space Agency. In addition, preliminary flood and coastal risk assessments for the Greater Banjul area were developed, covering coastal, riverine, and flash flooding, including a sea-level rise analysis for Banjul and inundation maps for the surrounding coastline. Furthermore, a new digital database was designed to organize spatial and tabulated data, which can be accessed through an online database by stakeholders such as the Gambia's National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA).

Following a request from the government, additional funding for this project was granted in August 2020 to support the NDMA in developing a decision-making framework driven by high-quality data. New activities that support this objective include improving the resolution of data exposure in flood zones, which would lead to the classification of buildings, neighborhoods, and other infrastructure assets (e.g. residential, commercial, industrial buildings). The new funding will also support an assessment that will identify gaps and inconsistencies in existing policies, laws, and regulations governing climate and DRM and propose solutions to bridge these. Finally, due to the Covid-19 pandemic having restricted in-person activities, the consultation process with local stakeholders will be extended to modify these activities so they can be held remotely.

Information on the previous ACP-EU NDRR *National Disaster Risk Assessment and Strengthening of the National Disaster Management Agency* project is available at https://bit.ly/33vLEOz.

More information on the current project is available at https://bit.ly/2Ru80uh.

Integrating DRM in legislation, institutions, and policies in Kenya

Kenya is pursuing policy reforms that give DRM a prominent role within its government institutions and legislation by granting additional technical and financial resources to manage the impact of climate and disaster risks. These reforms are being implemented with support from the ACP-EU NDRR *Fortifying institutional planning and policy frameworks to manage climate and disaster risks* project.

Activities have thus far strengthened the government's institutional, planning and policy frameworks to manage climate and disaster risks by updating several key policies related to DRM. This included the methodology used by the National Disaster Management Authority to develop County-level multi-hazard risk profiles. It also entailed the revision of the *2009 National Emergency Response Plan*, with updates to its scope and objectives, functional command levels, terminology, national coordination and emergency response functions. Dialogue between the government and national stakeholders also helped inform a new *DRM Bill* to strengthen Kenya's legal framework for responding to disaster risks. The State Department of Public Works, part of the National Construction Authority, also received technical advice on its framework for building regulations and enforcement of construction standards, including a benchmark comparing the *Building Code* to international best practices. These results have prompted the government to make several improvements to the *Building Code*, such as the inclusion of hazard maps.

Additional funding for this project was requested in July 2020 to provide support under two of the project's components: enhancing Kenya's emergency response capacities and fortifying the regulatory framework for the building and construction sector. The additional funding will help officials at the county level to implement the contents of the newly revised *County-Level Emergency Operation Plans* and ensure these plans are aligned with the *National Emergency Response Plan*. It will also support ongoing dialogue and consultations with county authorities, professionals from the building and construction sector, and the National Construction Authority on the implementation of the new *Building Code*.

More information on this project is available at https://bit.ly/2ZGV0WN.

Reforming Malawi's institutions to respond to and manage climate and disaster risks

The government of Malawi is implementing key policy reforms for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to better

respond to droughts, floods, and other weather-related shocks that have had the greatest impact on lives and livelihoods, infrastructure, and the economy. The *Strengthening technical and institutional capacity to manage climate and disaster risks* project is therefore helping the government invest in an institutional framework for ex-ante DRR to improve its response capacities.

In view of supporting the uptake of climate change and DRM as priorities in Malawi and as a result of the Program's support, several bills, policies and guidelines have been adopted in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management Affairs and the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Service. New policies and legislation were passed that integrate DRM principles, such as the *National Urban Policy*, the *National Transport Policy* and the *Safer Schools Construction Guidelines*. Improvements for building regulations were also undertaken, including the design of communication strategies to institutionalize the *Safer School Guidelines*. Regarding infrastructure, an assessment of road design standards was carried out, providing recommendations for including climate resilience requirements in those standards. Other activities included the development of a feasibility study for crop and livestock insurance, and the organization of consultations with stakeholders to inform flood-mapping. A flood risk assessment for Lilongwe City is currently being developed, despite delays caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, which will provide recommendations for a future *Flood Risk Management Strategy*.

Additional funding for this project was granted in August 2020 to support the government's preparedness for future emergencies by adapting its regulatory framework. This will provide the legal backing necessary to regulate future construction practices in Malawi, to help advance the pending DRM legislation and to provide the technical groundwork for a national disaster management fund.

More information on this project can be found here: https://bit.ly/3iCvr0x.

Strengthening emergency response management and climate resilience in the Seychelles

Government institutions of the Seychelles are working to strengthen the country's national framework related to disaster risk and climate resilience, including the Ministry of Energy, Environment, and Climate Change, the Planning Authority under the Ministry of Habitat, Infrastructure, and Land Planning, and the Department of Risk and Disaster Management. They are doing so by adopting DRM principles and integrating DRR into the country's development planning and decision-making, with an emphasis on strengthening coastal resilience. This is being undertaken with support from the ACP-EU NDRR *Strengthening emergency response management and climate resilience* project.

Spatial data analysis of the Seychelles' coastline.
Source: Seychelles Coastal Management Plan

Since the project began in March 2019, the Seychelles' first *National Integrated Emergency Response Plan* was finalized and successfully deployed in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, resulting in stronger emergency management capacities at the national and district levels. Furthermore, technical assistance was provided on risk-based land planning to the National Planning Authority. This included significant progress in making geospatial data easily accessible to stakeholders, through the support to the design of the new *Spatial Data Policy* which was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. Training sessions were organized to help stakeholders from the National Planning Authority and the Ministry of Environment with integrating risk information in spatial planning. The project also supported the implementation of recommendations set forth by the *Coastal Management Plan*[2] on nature-based solutions for building coastal resilience such as coral reef restoration and beach nourishment.

Additional funding for this project was approved in September 2020 to reach further resilience-enhancing results by scaling up two activities. The new funds will firstly entail the development of an assessment of institutional and technical capacities for risk-based planning and will continue supporting the National Planning Authority by strengthening its capacities on risk-based planning in coastal and river-flood zones. Secondly, additional funds

[2] The Coastal Management Plan was published in the frame of this ACP-EU NDRR project and is accessible at: https://bit.ly/3iklwuu.

will build on the progress made in implementing nature-based solutions through the Ministry of Environment and work on the creation of a global knowledge base by using the successful approaches demonstrated in the Seychelles and disseminating best practices.

More information on this project can be found at: https://bit.ly/3kouOIu.

Facing drought, Covid-19 and the hurricane season, Saint Lucia bolsters its disaster risk financing plans

Saint Lucia is facing recurrent natural disasters that affect its population and economic development efforts. The 2020 Atlantic hurricane season officially runs from June to November, and in addition to the heightened hurricane risk, Saint Lucia, along with its neighbors in the region, is in the midst of a drought, with the country having declared a water emergency in May 2020.[3]

Dealing with the Covid-19 crisis during a hurricane season and a drought can be particularly daunting for Saint Lucia, especially as the weather crises could exacerbate the health crisis. So far, the economic consequences of the global pandemic have been serious, and since tourism accounts for approximately two thirds of the country's GDP, Saint Lucians acutely feel any disruption to that sector.

In this context, the government of Saint Lucia is bolstering its financial resilience to the combined Covid-19 pandemic, drought, and hurricane season through its focus on disaster risk financing. This effort builds on previous work financed by the ACP-EU NDRR Program (particularly the *Caribbean Disaster Risk Financing Technical Assistance*[4]), including an analytical report[5] that identified gaps and provided specific recommendations for strengthening the country's disaster risk financing framework.

Two ongoing ACP-EU NDRR projects entitled *Measuring the impact of disaster events on poverty and social vulnerability*, and *Measurable reduction of disaster risk specific to public infrastructure* are supporting the government of Saint Lucia to face the Covid-19 crisis. This includes identifying investment opportunities in the construction sector to limit the pandemic's fiscal shock, as well as supporting the agricultural and fisheries sectors, small businesses and households to mitigate the financial impact of the pandemic.

For more information about risk financing in Saint Lucia, please see a recent World Bank feature story post here: https://bit.ly/35ACqDu. More information on ACP-EU NDRR projects in Saint Lucia can be found here: https://bit.ly/3dXCGxA and here: https://bit.ly/2YwLOTh.

Developing risk information tools in the Caribbean in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic

Building on a previous ACP-EU NDRR project that developed disaster risk information through the Caribbean Handbook for Risk Information Management[6] (CHaRIM), governments from this tool's participating countries (**Belize**, **Dominica**, **Grenada**, **Saint Lucia**, and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**) expressed the need for hands-on training for officials to use CHaRIM in their day-to-day work, and to continue strengthening this platform.

The CDEMA Covid-19 dashboard supported by the ACP-EU NDRR Program which tracks the impact of the pandemic in CDEMA member states.
Source: CDEMA (here)

A follow-up ACP-EU NDRR project active since 2018 has the objective of addressing this demand and strengthening capacities in the Caribbean to design and guide hazard and risk assessments as well as using

[3] For more information, please see: https://bit.ly/2Ruxtni.
[4] For more information, please see: https://bit.ly/2Rto8MG.
[5] The report is accessible at: https://bit.ly/3c0ohR3
[6] For more information, please see http://www.charim.net/.

the resulting information for decision-making, and developing a regional spatial data platform to ensure access to DRM and climate change adaptation data. A new regional spatial data platform called **Geo-CRIS** was thus launched[7] by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) to ensure Caribbean countries have access to a wide array of data related to DRM. Geo-CRIS integrates the CHaRIM GeoNode and the Caribbean Risk Information System (CRIS), and as such serves as a "one-stop-shop" for gathering and sharing information and data on DRM. So far, the platform has increased awareness about flood risk management in Saint Lucia and Grenada, about hazard information for infrastructure in Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and increased knowledge about coastal and urban resilience in Grenada.

CDEMA also developed a webpage to monitor the impact of Covid-19 on its member states.[8] Several CDEMA staff members were trained to ensure the operationalization, sustainability and maintenance of the platform.

More information on this project can be found here: https://bit.ly/2FO9ZHu.

Strengthening the institutional and legal framework for disaster risk management in Vanuatu

Given Vanuatu's increasing exposure to natural hazards, the government is striving to reduce the underlying drivers of disaster risks and to take effective action as early as possible after a disaster. It has thus been tackling the need for a disaster risk reduction framework and for the harmonization of disaster management policies at the national, sectoral, and provincial levels. This was accomplished with support from the *Strengthening the institutional and legal framework for DRM* project in Vanuatu, launched in 2019 and implemented by the Office of the Prime Minister of Vanuatu and its Department of Strategic Planning, Policy, and Aid Coordination, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, and the Ministry of Climate Change and Natural Disasters.

Destruction in Vanuatu following tropical cyclone Harold.
Source: VU Daily Post / Albert Vireibo / World Bank GRADE report.

In April 2020, tropical cyclone Harold struck Vanuatu, resulting in damages and impacts to the poor and most rural villages. In addition, the challenges faced by many severely impacted communities have been compounded by the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and the requirements for social distancing and travel restrictions.

Additional funding for this project was therefore granted in July 2020 to increase the scope of its activities and support the government of Vanuatu in planning the recovery following tropical cyclone Harold, including key sectors such as resilient settlement development, tourism, and infrastructure. Furthermore, technical support is being provided to the National Recovery Committee to convene and work with the relevant sectoral Ministries to integrate technical standards and resilient recovery measures in the respective sectoral recovery plans and scoping of priority recovery investments.

More information on this project can be found here: https://bit.ly/2Ruyz2p.

[7] The new Geo-CRIS database is accessible at: https://geocris2.cdema.org/.
[8] The CDEMA Covid-19 regional surveillance website is accessible at https://www.cdema.org/covid19/.

Enhancing the resilience of communities in Micronesia and the Republic of Marshall Islands

The north Pacific sub-region is subject to extreme natural events such as typhoons, tropical storms, flooding or drought. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) finalized in July 2020 activities under the *Community Vulnerability Mapping* project it was implementing in Micronesia and the Republic of Marshall Islands, after having been active since 2017. The project enhanced the resilience of communities to disaster risk and to climate change in both countries. The scope of activities included risk mapping and planning of community investments to facilitate increased community resilience to meet adversities posed by climate change.

Republic of Marshall Islands survey coverage (circled).
Source: IOM

Technical data collection and relevant consultations with local authorities and civil society organizations in both countries facilitated the design of an effective regional and national early warning system as well as an evaluation of public buildings, such as schools and infrastructure. Capacity building sessions on early warning systems and community-based DRM trained nearly 550 people, including over 270 women. Lessons learned from the project highlight that communities are clearly recognizing the importance of communicating during the early signs of a disaster event, and that there is a need for strong systems to alert the entire community and far-to-reach populations.

In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, hazard community vulnerability mapping exercises were undertaken in 18 targeted communities. The outcomes have been analyzed through a "lessons learned" process, which can be used by communities to help implement local DRM Plans. In addition, a survey was also conducted in 82 communities which informed the national discourse and government plans for capacity building for community-based early warning systems. These activities have helped ensure community participatory methods to better prepare for disasters and take action during disaster events, while also supporting the production of community maps that can be updated and used during emergencies.

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

C - Result Area 2 of the "Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa" (R2)

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

Launch of the ECCAS DRR website

The development of the ECCAS DRR website has been finalized in September 2020, and relevant documents and videos were made available online. Key forthcoming deliverables will be regularly uploaded, and the website will be updated and populated with information on the Climate Prediction and Application Centre for Central Africa (*Centre d'Application et de Prévisions Climatologique de l'Afrique Centrale* - CAPC-AC) based in Douala. The new ECCAS DRR website is accessible at http://www.grc-ceeac.org/.

Screenshot of the new ECCAS DRR website.
Source: ECCAS website

A new Treaty and Commission establish ECCAS institutional reform

The 17th session of the Heads of State and Government of ECCAS which was held in July 2020 saw the adoption of the revised ECCAS Treaty, and the formalization of the new Commission as provided for in the institutional reform launched in mid-2010.

The new Commission is thus composed of a President (His Excellency Gilberto Da Piedade Verissimo), a Vice-President and Commissioners respectively in charge of: (i) Political Affairs, Peace and Security, (ii) Environment,

Natural Resources, Agriculture and Rural Development, (iii) Spatial Planning and Infrastructure, (iv) Gender, Human and Social Development and (v) Common Market, Economic, Monetary and Financial Affairs. The DRM unit is now entitled the Disaster Risk Management Service and is attached to the Environment and Natural Resources Directorate of the Environment, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Rural Development Department.

Strengthening Hydromet services as well as flood and drought management in Central Africa

The ECCAS Secretariat is currently undertaking an assessment of services related to meteorology, hydrology, climate and early warning systems in Central Africa, which will provide inputs for a new regional framework that will improve regional and national capacities on these topics. In the period under review, the drafted versions of the Central Africa synthesis report and four national reports on the status of climate services on the state of hydrometeorology and early warning systems were shared for the following countries: Angola, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea and Rwanda.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Virtual training session on flood forecasting and flood impact assessment

A virtual training course on flood forecasting and flood impact assessments was held from 14 to 21 September 2020, attended by 94 participants, including 19 women. This training course, which was the third part of a series of similar virtual and face-to-face sessions, was organized by the West Africa Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL), in collaboration with ECOWAS and the AGRHYMET Regional Centre.[9]

Screenshot of the virtual training session hosted by WASCAL and UNITAR
Source: ECOWAS

The course was organized in three modules: (i) early-warning practices for floods and country-specific geospatial open-source data preparation and analysis; (ii) geospatial information technology for flood impact analysis; and (iii) hydrological and hydraulic modelling for flood forecasting workflows. The course is part of an initiative to promote a common flood management policy for ECOWAS member states.

Handover of technical equipment to the Director of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister of Niger in presence of the EU delegation
Source: ECOWAS

Delivery of technical equipment to disaster management organizations of ECOWAS member states

In order to improve the operational and technical capacity of the national disaster management organizations of its member states, new technical and office management equipment was delivered by ECOWAS to national disaster management organizations in Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Togo. This equipment will specifically be used for data collection and management to strengthen early warning systems.

[9] The AGRHYMET Regional Centre was established in 1974 as a specialized institute of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) composed of nine member states (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal). It is an interstate public institute with a legal status and financial autonomy. It has an international status and is based in Niamey, Niger. Its main objectives are contributing to achieving food security and increased agricultural production in the CILSS member states and improving natural resources management in the Sahelian region.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

Strategic guidance on the IGAD region's disaster risk management capacities

IGAD provided strategic guidance to strengthen the region's DRM and climate change adaptation capacities by organizing the 56th edition of the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF 56). An IGAD DRM Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was held prior to the forum to share updates on the implementation of DRM activities in the region, and to coordinate activity planning:

- The IGAD DRM TAC meeting was held virtually on July 1, 2020 and updated the TAC members on the progress made in implementing DRM activities as well as providing updates on these activities and any emerging issues. TAC members discussed preparations for the ministerial meetings to deliberate on and validate the strategies and frameworks developed by the project. The meeting also provided an opportunity to discuss sharing experiences and best practices among IGAD countries regarding the multiple disaster risks affecting the region.
- GHACOF 56 was held virtually on 25-26 August 2020, attended by 300 participants including climate scientists, researchers, policy makers, members of parliament, IGAD staff, local leaders, and members of the IGAD DRM TAC. The Forum was held under the theme "*Climate Services amidst Covid-19 and multiple climatic risks*". GHACOF 56 focused on developing contingency plans based on recent climate forecasts through the DRM working group meeting, with the collaboration of the DRM TAC members and other stakeholders. This event included a presentation on seasonal climate forecasts for the October-December 2020 period.

Regional disaster risk assessments

IGAD continued to provide strategic guidance to strengthen its member states capacities, especially following natural disaster events:

- The IGAD Secretariat contributed to the development of its *Food Security and Nutrition Response Strategy* launched in August 2020 as part of a DRM activity and in response to the region's desert locust invasion, which has affected its member states since early 2020.
- The IGAD Secretariat also supported the development of a situational analysis report for Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan following the devastating floods that affected these countries in early September 2020. In addition, the Secretariat helped South Sudan and Sudan to prepare a disaster response appeal.
- Furthermore, IGAD worked on the preliminary planning of the regional flood risk profiles.

Contributions from the IGAD DRM Unit

In the scope of the meeting of the Africa working group held on July 23, 2020, the IGAD DRM unit held a presentation and contributed to discussions. The IGAD DRM unit also co-organized on 10 September 2020 a regional virtual workshop with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) on the Sendai Framework monitor for the IGAD DRM focal points, while contributing to the African biennial report on DRR, gathering a total of 12 participants.

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Virtual member state consultation

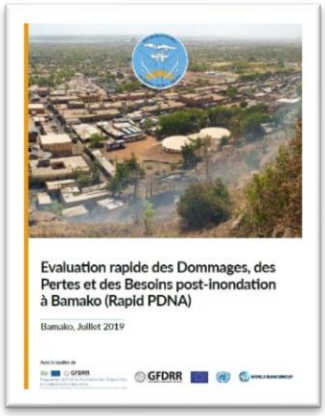
On 28-29 September 2020 SADC, with the support of two consulting firms (SRK, South Africa and NEMUS, Portugal), organized a virtual consultation with its member states, bringing together 35 experts from member states and regional organizations. This was an opportunity to discuss draft reports and provide technical and strategic feedback on four consultancy assignments: (i) support strengthening of SADC regional and national disaster risk reduction information management system; (ii) regional disaster risk reduction policy advocacy and capacity development programme; (iiii) regional disaster preparedness and response institutional and

coordination mechanisms; and (iv) mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development plans and strategies. These assignments provide the analytical backbone for SADC's policy and capacity development. This includes analytical insights and policy recommendations for mainstreaming DRR as well as organizational and institutional arrangements for SADCs Humanitarian Operation Center and the SADC Disaster Preparedness. In addition, (virtual) simulation excercises were conducted to strengthen the regions disaster preparedness capacity. The consultancy assignments will be completed by December 2020.

D – RECENTLY PUBLISHED

Mali – Rapid damage assessment and Disaster Recovery Framework

Following devastating floods in May 2019 in Bamako, Mali, which affected several parts of the capital city, the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection in Mali undertook a rapid damage assessment and a Disaster Recovery Framework to inform recovery and reconstruction needs with support from the ACP-EU NDRR Program. It estimated the total damages and loss at nearly $9 million and the recovery and reconstruction needs at nearly $33.5 million.
The rapid assessment is available in French at https://bit.ly/33zVTTU and the Disaster Recovery Framework at https://bit.ly/2C2Mt7S.



Results in Resilience: Strengthening Disaster Management Policy in Pacific Island Countries

A Results in Resilience story was published highlighting how Pacific island countries are developing national policy and regulatory frameworks to address the threat of climate and weather-induced disasters, with support from the ACP-EU NDRR Program.
The document can be accessed at https://bit.ly/312Ilyx.