Activities under the ACP-EU NDRR Program UPDATE # 51

for April – June 2021

A – PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Save the date - ACP-EU NDRR Disaster Risk Management Focus Days from 28-30 September 2021

Following the successful first and second editions (see links below), the third ACP-EU NDRR Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Focus Days will be organized on **28-30 September 2021**, co-organized by the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), the European Commission (EC) and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

The event will be an opportunity to hear about how the ACP-EU NDRR Program has for the last decade helped build resilience to natural hazards across the African, Caribbean and Pacific regions, through regional, country and local-level activities. Participants will share operational experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of the Program's close to 150 projects. Additionally, the event will take stock of the progress made by the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in strengthening their respective technical and coordination capacity and advancing their respective regional DRM agendas.

More information about the first Focus Days can be found here https://bit.ly/3x80CYf and about the second here https://bit.ly/2TbuBA6.

The **14th Steering Committee (SC) Meeting of the ACP-EU NDRR Program** took place virtually on 28 April 2021. This meeting was an opportunity for the OACPS, EC and GFDRR to discuss the overall progress of the ACP-EU NDRR and the Result Area 2 Programs since the last SC meeting in February 2019. The meeting covered updates in terms of project commitments, geographical scope, financial overview and communication activities. Next steps were also discussed, including the organization of the aforementioned DRM Focus Days and of a final SC meeting in the last quarter of 2021.

The **GFDRR Spring 2021 Consultative Group (CG) Meeting** was held virtually on 19 May 2021. The CG was an opportunity to (i) present and discuss GFDRR's impact and how learning is enhanced across its actions; (ii) for GFDRR to provide an update on its response to global challenges and how it delivers inclusive, sustainable and resilience development; and (iii) present the plan to operationalize GFDRR's new Strategy for 2021-2025.

Additional financing – Two country-level projects in Africa received additional funding (more details are provided in section B below):

- **Cameroon** - Mapping of the August 2020 Douala flood impact and its consequences for urban planning and Investments.
- **Sudan** - Floods damage assessment and recovery support.

B – PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

Disruptive technologies for disaster risk management in Africa

Cities across **Africa** are at the center of the continent's demographic transformation, as urban population centers are rapidly growing. This trend is especially visible in small and medium-sized cities, which have often less urban planning resources available compared to the larger mega-cities such as Lagos, Johannesburg, and Nairobi. This has posed a significant challenge to urban planners who are confronted with data gaps, and limited resources for data collection and analysis, which are essential when identifying the communities and critical infrastructure that are the most at risk from disaster hazards.

Community mapping exercises
Source: Resilience Academy, Final Report of the Digital World for Urban Resilience, World Bank.

Addressing this gap in quality, actionable data was the objective of the ACP-EU NDRR *Disruptive technologies for disaster risk management in Africa* project, which closed in June 2021. It provided urban communities and institutions with trainings, tools, and expertise to collect data and carry out risk assessments to reduce this gap. Through this project, urban stakeholders have learned to use technologies that have improved their data collection capacities including satellite image acquisition, drone-based mapping, survey applications and artificial intelligence. Civil society organizations representing researchers, students, and youth groups were at the heart of the project's engagement with local urban communities and grassroots approaches. An emphasis had indeed been placed on teaching data collection skills and how to use phones and laptops to facilitate these tasks.

This project generated considerable enthusiasm as evidenced by the increase in the number of cities across Africa where risk analyses were produced from 23 to 118. Furthermore, technologies at the heart of the project have had real-life applications as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic, as satellite imagery, artificial intelligence, and drone surveys were used to identify outbreaks and hotspots in cities. This resulted in demands for additional investments in digitalizing urban data using remote and satellite-based tools. Several valuable lessons were learned throughout the course of the project, such as the importance of grassroots data validation as a means of community engagement and sustaining the project's accomplishments.

More information on the *Disruptive technology for disaster risk management in Africa* grant is available here: https://bit.ly/3iann9l.

Weather observation stations at the Mettelsat, Democratic Republic of Congo. *Source: World Bank.*

Strengthening hydrometeorological and climate services in the Democratic Republic of Congo

The government of the **Democratic Republic of Congo** made the improvement of its climate and hydrometeorological services provided by its specialized institution, MettelSat, an important component of its national DRM strategy. With the support of the ACP-EU NDRR *Strengthening hydro-meteorological and climate services* project which closed in December 2020, the government undertook a series of reforms aimed at modernizing MettelSat and improving its service delivery.

This project followed three specific objectives which were implemented: (i) to invest in MettelSat's human and institutional resources required to implement and sustain weather and water observation and forecasting; (ii) to strengthen observation and forecasting networks; and (iii) to produce and deliver timely, accurate, and relevant information for key Congolese stakeholders, including river-transportation agencies, hydropower operators, disaster reduction and civil protection agencies, farmers and agricultural actors, aviation, the media and the wider public.

As a measure of the application of this project's accomplishments, several innovative approaches were adopted by MettelSat to address flood and climate change in the N'Djili and Kalamu Watersheds. MettelSat also received much needed upgrades to its buildings and equipment and received the delivery of new meteorological and hydrological equipment, providing the basis for improved early-warning systems in the country.

More information on the *Strengthening hydro-meteorological and climate services* project can be found here: https://bit.ly/3pggF3O.

Strengthening Benin's legal, institutional and technical capacity to manage climate and health emergencies

Benin is exposed to a multitude of disaster hazards, from flooding and coastal erosion to forest fires. The government has initiated a series of key policy and regulatory reforms to better equip its institutions to manage these overlapping risks. It has been able to strengthen its technical, legislative, and institutional capacities for managing climate and disaster risks with support from the ACP-EU NDRR *Strengthening the legal, institutional, and technical capacity to manage climate and disaster risks, and health emergencies* project.

Activities under this project have supported the legislative and institutional frameworks underpinning Benin's approach to anticipating and responding to disaster risks. This included providing technical inputs to the *Disaster Risk Management Bill* and developing clear roles and lines of responsibility within government ministries for emergency situations. The government was also able to strengthen territorial planning and construction standards for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in key sectors such as education, transport, and health.

In addition, DRM and climate change considerations were integrated in land use planning tools, which resulted in increased opportunities for risk-informed territorial planning. The government was also able to deepen its understanding of the social, economic, and environmental impacts of these reforms, as evidenced by the development of the *Safer Schools Technical Guidelines* and *Safer Schools Strategy* which have contributed to a better understanding and integration of resilience into the planning, design construction, and maintenance of education facilities.

More information on the *Strengthening the legal, institutional, and technical capacity to manage climate and disaster risks, and health emergencies* project can be found here: https://bit.ly/3cfLNuS.

Building physical and fiscal resilience in the Dominican Republic to ensure shared prosperity

The **Dominican Republic** is highly exposed to meteorological and geophysical risks, which are further exacerbated by climate change. The country is in fact one of the top high-risk countries in the world, ranking second in terms of vulnerability of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to three or more natural hazards. The high costs of recovery and reconstruction have given the government little room for fiscal flexibility and have made it harder to implement poverty reduction policies. The lack of financial protection strategy results in high opportunity costs, as resources previously allocated to development projects have been reassigned to cover these losses.

With the support of the ACP-EU NDRR *Building physical and fiscal resilience of the Dominican Republic to ensure shared prosperity* project which closed in February 2021, the government has been able to upgrade its capacity to build physical and fiscal resilience to disasters. Disaster and climate risk reduction policies were promoted in priority sectors, and a loss assessment tool was developed to assess the economic losses infrastructure sectors suffered from disasters. This will help inform the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (*Ministerio de Economía, planificación y Desarrollo* – MEPyD) on potential needs for recovery and reconstruction in the future. DRM policies and investments were also designed to promote shared prosperity, leading to the development with MEPyD of an econometric model to understand the impact of disasters and climate-related shocks on poverty and other socioeconomic indicators.

Throughout project implementation, many knowledge products were also developed to support the Ministry of Finance in developing technical and institutional capacities for disaster risk financing, including support to set up infrastructure for spatial data to generate actionable data risk information to inform public investments and territorial planning.

More information on *the Building physical and fiscal resilience of the Dominican Republic to ensure shared prosperity* can be found at: https://bit.ly/3uRxwei.

Supporting a comprehensive approach to tackle climate shocks in Saint Lucia

As a small island developing state, **Saint Lucia** has experienced several extreme climate events that have caused significant losses over the years. The COVID-19 pandemic has also caused significant disruption to the country's economic stability, as the precipitous drop in revenues from tourism led its economy to contract by 18% in 2020.[1] Through two recently-closed ACP-EU NDRR projects, the government of Saint Lucia has been able to integrate socioeconomic considerations into its DRM strategies and policies to better protect the poor and socially marginalized:

- Through the ACP-EU NDRR *Measuring the impact of disaster events on poverty and social vulnerability* project which closed in January 2021, activities included the inclusion of DRM and climate change adaptation considerations for collecting demographic data, conducting poverty analyses, and designing social protection programs and climate financing strategies. These led to changes in the way data and analyses fed into the government's broader approach on DRM and on how to tackle disaster shocks. For example, a socio-economic survey was conducted to inform a welfare analysis that supported the National Statistical Office in designing a survey module on the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty and other indicators of social vulnerability. This welfare analysis was then integrated in a comprehensive risk management framework undertaken by the government.

  Several knowledge products were also developed throughout the course of the project to help inform the government of Saint Lucia on the state of disaster vulnerability for poor communities. For instance, a *Social Vulnerability Index* now contributes to the quantification of the impact of disasters on social wellbeing in the country. The project's climate resilient farming component also improved farmers' access to financing for climate-resilient agricultural activities through the *Saint Lucia Climate Adaptation Financing Facility*. In

[1] For more information, please see this World Bank Press Release: https://bit.ly/3cqBOTl.

addition, financial support was provided to small businesses and the agricultural and fisheries sectors to reduce the financial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- With the support of the ACP-EU NDRR *Measurable reduction of disaster risk specific to public infrastructure in Saint Lucia* project which also closed in January 2021, the government was able to put a comprehensive risk reduction strategy into action. The resilience of the housing sector was enhanced with the generation of geographic data on the vulnerability of households to withstand wind hazards, which in turn informed government policies and strategies. Through knowledge exchange activities during conferences and workshops, important knowledge sharing networks were created on topics such as urban development. Resilient social protection mechanisms were also strengthened through the development of a technical report on the ability of the existing safety net tool to identify poor households and potential beneficiaries for social programs, providing guidance to future policy recommendations.

More information on the *Measuring the impact of disaster events on poverty and social responsibility in Saint Lucia* project can be found at: https://bit.ly/34MOWy1.

More information on the *Measurable reduction of disaster risk specific to public infrastructure in Saint Lucia* project can be found here: https://bit.ly/3dXCGxA. In addition, several videos have been produced in the frame of this project, available at https://bit.ly/3e4QLtg.

Strengthening climate resilient urban expansion in Kiribati

Government institutions in **Kiribati** including the Office of the President and the Ministries of Lands and Fisheries are actively engaged in planning for resilient urban development, especially for lower-income households. These institutions benefitted from support to prioritize the resilience of key infrastructure and cities through the ACP-EU NDRR *Strengthening atolls for climate-resilient future urban expansion* project.

One of the key advances of the project has been the generation of knowledge and information that support key stakeholders in Kiribati to promote resilient development of infrastructure and safe and affordable settlements. This included resilient housing design, improvement to schemes for provision of urban water supply, analyses of hazards and vulnerabilities for settlements, and long-term climate adaptation options.

The government also benefitted from technical inputs to update the country's long-term *Coastal Security Strategy*. This included drawing a collection of lessons for affordable and resilient housing, as well as a report on urban service provision in the capital city South Tarawa. These are helping the identification of crucial factors to plan for climate resilient allocation and the financing of safe and affordable land for urban expansion, especially for lower-income households. Additional knowledge was also gathered regarding the overlap between population density and settlement growth and coastal hazard exposure areas on South Tarawa and other outer islands. This information has informed the government in taking decisions to improve resilient urban development for the coming years.

More information on this project can be found at: https://bit.ly/3waB9N1.

C – Post Disaster Response and Capacity Building

Mapping of the Douala flood impact and its consequences for urban planning and investments

Following the 2020 rainy season in **Cameroon** which caused above-average seasonal rainfall, the government, through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and the Municipality of Douala, requested technical assistance to improve the understanding of risk in the capital city Douala. This resulted in the approval in October 2020 of the ACP-EU NDRR *Mapping of the August 2020 Douala flood impact and its consequences for urban planning and investments* project. To date, the Douala Municipality was provided with technical support to assess the flood impact in Douala through capacity building on the use of low-cost, collaborative, and open data collection approaches for DRM.

At the request of the government, additional funding was provided to this project in April 2021 to extend the scope and scale of activities. New modelling activities will be applied beyond the single event of August 2020 to produce

flood models with a return period and a model on flooding caused by sea-level rise. Additional hydrological and meteorological data will be collected to inform these models and develop a flood hazard model for sea-level rise. Furthermore, a training on hydrological and hydraulic modeling will be organized in July or August 2021 for technical staff of relevant public authorities. More information on this project can be found at: https://bit.ly/3okuRXL.

Capacity building on post-disaster assessments and gender knowledge in Sudan

Following a request for assistance from the government of **Sudan** to undertake a rapid damage, loss, and recovery needs assessment for the 2020 seasonal floods, the ACP-EU NDRR *Post-disaster and recovery needs assessment following floods* project was launched in October 2020. To date, this project resulted in the publication of the rapid post disaster needs and recovery assessment[2] (see further information in section E).

Flooding in Sudan. *Source: Sudan rapid post-disaster needs and recovery assessment.*

At the request of the government, additional funding was provided to this project in April 2021 to conduct a remote and rapid diagnostics of the country's emergency preparedness and response capacities. This will be undertaken through questionnaires and interviews with relevant government entities including from the Emergency Operations Center, the National Council for Civil Defense and the Humanitarian Aid Commission. A diagnostics report will be produced as an output summarizing the current capacities on emergency preparedness and response of Sudan, including key recommendations for improvements.

More information on this project can be found here: https://bit.ly/3qo9k2i.

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

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

Second ECCAS Hydromet Forum

The second ECCAS Hydromet Forum was held on 4-6 May 2021, co-organized by ECCAS, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the World Bank. Around 180 participants, including 40 women, joined the virtual event, including national focal points for DRM and experts from the 11 ECCAS member states on hydrology, meteorology, agriculture and DRR. In addition, other participants attended the meeting from civil society, academia, parliamentarians from the Parliamentary Network for Disaster Resilience in Central Africa, the private sector, and sub-regional institutions such as the new Center for Climate Application and Forecasting in Central Africa, the Global Water Partnership Central Africa, the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center, the Congo River Basin Commission, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, and the Lake Tanganika Authority.

[2] The report is available at https://bit.ly/3yG8CRV.

The objective of this second edition was to share and consolidate achievements on hydromet at regional level. Discussions aimed to share ways to modernize hydromet services in ECCAS member states to better contribute to climate-resilient development and adaptation planning. Analysis and diagnosis developed in the frame of the Result Area 2 Program were presented to the audience and in particular the ECCAS regional framework and plan of action for National Hydro-Meteorological Services (NHMS) and on early-warning services modernization, recently validated by ECCAS member states.

ECCAS presented the Forum's final communiqué, which identified the following main recommendations:

- Develop training plans to ensure that hydromet services and products can be delivered according to NHMS mandate in the short, medium and long term and to use existing training opportunities in regional centers.
- Develop partnership actions between ECCAS region and organizations of transboundary basins and regional and international organizations to share hydromet data and information.
- Foster public-private partnerships to create holistic value and solutions to ensure the long-term sustainability of hydrometeorological networks and services through cost and revenue sharing arrangements over time.
- Put in place an appropriate institutional, legal and regulatory framework for the establishment of public-private partnerships.

The agenda and documents related to the second ECCAS Hydromet Forum are available at:
https://www.hydrometforum2021.org/page/1771352/eccas

Strengthening flood and drought management in Central Africa

With the support of the ECCAS Commission, a virtual workshop was organized on 7-8 April 2021 to validate the guidance note on the introduction and improvement of forecasting and early warning systems in Central Africa and the regional framework for the modernization of NMHS agencies in ECCAS member states. The workshop gathered 30 participants, of which 3 women, including relevant sectoral focal points from ECCAS member states and experts from water basin commissions, including the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Lake Tanganika Authority, the International Commission of Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin, and WMO.

Impacts of natural disasters on the agro-pastoral and fisheries sectors in Central Africa

An expression of interest had been launched in early 2021 for a study that aims to develop better knowledge and information on the effects of natural disasters in the agro-pastoral and fisheries sectors in the ECCAS region and on possible coping solutions. During this period, a firm has been selected to undertake this work and the inception report was approved. The objectives of the study are to: (i) assess and estimate the damage and losses caused by natural hazards in agriculture and fisheries sectors of ECCAS member states; (ii) identify specific sectoral hydrometeorological service's needs ; and (iii) propose an appropriate mechanism to strengthen and build the livelihoods of rural populations affected by natural hazards in ECCAS member states. The study is expected to be finalized and delivered in August 2021.

Development of training modules on DRM in Central Africa

Several training modules were developed to support ECCAS member states on their DRM activities. These were developed by a consortium made up of the French institute for development (*Institut de Recherche pour le Développement* – IRD), the Cerfe (*Centre de Recherche et Documentation Febbraio*) the University of Buea-Peri Peri U and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Center. The course includes the following modules: (i) an introduction to hazards and disasters; (ii) flood risks; (iii) landslides; (iv) risks of infectious diseases; (v) seismic risks; (vi) volcanoes and volcanic risks; and (vii) toxic volcanic gas emissions from lakes. The modules were disseminated with relevant DRM focal points in the region and will be made available on the ECCAS website.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Second ECOWAS Hydromet Forum

The second ECOWAS Hydromet Forum and ECOWAS DRR Platform took place from 20 to 22 April 2021, co-organized by ECOWAS, the government of the Gambia, WMO and the World Bank. The virtual Forum gathered 502 participants, including governments, regional organizations, private sector, civil society, academia, youth and gender groups to discuss and design the future course of hydromet service modernization and strengthening DRM in West Africa and beyond.

The Forum served as a platform for exchange of knowledge, information and ideas – and stock-taking of progress in modernizing the hydromet landscape of the region. It created an opportunity for development partners on the needs of sectors and user groups to customize programs and investments and discuss concrete regional and national initiatives and program to support these needs. The Forum also enabled the endorsement of the *ECOWAS Flood Risk Management Strategy*, the *ECOWAS gender strategy* and the *ECOWAS Hydromet Initiative*.

The agenda and documents related to the second ECCAS Hydromet Forum are available at: https://www.hydrometforum2021.org/page/1771351/ecowas.

Cabo Verde risk assessment

A detailed risk assessment for Cabo Verde's Brava Island was undertaken with support from the Result Area 2 Program. The assessment was launched during a validation workshop held in Brava Island from 29 March to 1 April 2021 which gathered 17 participants including 3 women. This was an opportunity to disseminate the results of the assessment and initiate a conversation between local representatives and authorities on the appropriate instruments for managing risks, preventing disasters, minimize damage and associated losses, as well as to prevent new disaster risks.

Validation workshop for the Brava Island risk assessment in March/April 2021.

Source: Cabo Verde Civil Protection.

Enhancing local emergency preparedness in Ghana

A training workshop was carried out on 6-7 April 2021 in Accra, Ghana to develop the capacities of local-level district disaster management committees and community-based organizations on DRM and climate change adaptation. The workshop gathered 25 participants, including 6 women, from government and local-level organizations. It was organized in collaboration with the Ghana National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and included interactive lectures and group discussions that aimed to build participants' capacity for disaster management and resilience at the local level.

Ghana Disaster Management Organization training workshop in April 2021.

Source: Ghana National Disaster Management Organization - NADMO.

Post-disaster needs assessment training in Senegal

A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) training was organized from 18 to 21 May 2021 in Dakar, Senegal under the overall leadership of ECOWAS, with technical support from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the European Union (EU) and the World Bank. The training was attended by 33 participants including 7 women from several Senegalese Ministries, the National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology, the National Agency for Spatial Planning, the Municipal Development Agency, the Senegalese Red Cross, the Gaston Berger University, the Chamber of Commerce, the Permanent Secretariat of the High National Council of Global Health Security and the African Risk Lab.

The overall objectives of the training were to (i) introduce participants to the PDNA and DRF methodologies; and (ii) illustrate the application of both methodologies through case studies that covered the agriculture, health, water and sanitation, employment and livelihoods sectors.

PDNA training in Dakar, Senegal, in May 2021.

Source: ECOWAS.

ECOWAS roster of experts for emergency response

ECOWAS continued its activities related to the formulation of guidelines for recovery planning, with support from the UNDP and the World Bank. This included establishing a roster of experts for disaster recovery activities operated and managed by the ECOWAS Secretariat. This roster of experts is a rapid post-disaster recovery deployment mechanism which maintains trained and pre-vetted experts on PDNA and DRF, ready to be quickly deployed to support ECOWAS member states in an emergency situation. A workshop was organized on 23 June 2021 by ECOWAS, UNDP and the World Bank to finalize this roster of experts and discuss its operationalization, bringing together 16 participants.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

IGAD's strategic guidance on the region's disaster risk management and climate change agenda

IGAD provided strategic guidance to strengthen the region's DRM and climate change adaptation capacities by organizing a virtual Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) from 25 to 27 May 2021. The Forum was attended by 250 participants, of which 50 women, including scientists, policy makers, members of parliaments, IGAD staff, local leaders, and DRM experts. The event included a presentation on seasonal climate forecasts for the June-August 2021 period.

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

SADC Hydromet Forum

The SADC Secretariat together with the EU, WMO and the World Bank organized the first Hydromet Forum for Southern Africa on 22-23 June 2021. The Forum was organized entirely virtually with about 340 participants. Attendees included representatives from the national weather, water and early warning services in the region, regional organizations and river basin organizations, WMO and other development partners. It was an opportunity to discuss the status and way forward.for strengthening hydromet and early warning services in the SADC region and to share regional approaches for early warning, impact-based forecasting, private sector engagement and partnerships with universities. The outcomes of this forum will inform the meeting of the SADC member states' ministers responsible for meteorology at their upcoming meeting in July 2021.

The agenda and documents related to the second ECCAS Hydromet Forum are available at:
https://www.hydrometforum2021.org/page/1771353/sadc

Stocktaking of weather, climate, water and early warning services in Southern Africa

Between April 2020 and June 2021, a regional analysis of status of weather, climate, water and early warning services in southern Africa was conducted by a firm entitled Royal Haskoning DHV. The key findings of this analysis were presented at the SADC Hydromet Forum in June 2021. A number of regional consultation meetings were conducted since January 2021 to validate the findings and the investment framework. With its focus on private sector engagement, the analysis drew a business case canvas for collaboration on early warning with experts from Eswatini and representatives of private sector companies, such as insurance, mobile phone providers and energy utilities.

E – RECENTLY PUBLISHED

Sudan rapid post-disaster needs and recovery assessment

Following unusually heavy seasonal rains in August 2020 across much of Central and North-Eastern Africa, Sudan experienced some of the worst flooding in decades, and was particularly affected by the prolonged rains in the Blue and White Nile catchment. The government of Sudan undertook a rapid damage, loss, and recovery needs assessment for the floods and ensuing recovery planning.

Funded by the ACP-EU NDRR *Post-disaster and recovery needs assessment following floods project*, this assessment evaluates the impact of the 2020 seasonal floods for Khartoum and other affected areas in Sudan and estimates the needs for recovery. The total economic value of the effects of the floods is estimated at USD 4.4 billion. The assessment was conducted in collaboration with UNDP, the EU and the World Bank and is available at https://bit.ly/3yG8CRV.

Hurricane Season is here: Disaster Fighters are one team, a Caribbean team

In May 2021, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), with the support from the EU, Canada and the World Bank launched an initiative to promote disaster resilience and raise awareness in an engaging and dynamic manner, with a particular emphasis on reaching out to youth.

This initiative is known as “Disaster Fighters” and brings together several well-known current and former cricketers, musical talent from across the Caribbean, and other influential figures to promote awareness on preparedness and survival skills for disaster hazards including hurricanes, volcanoes, and COVID-19.

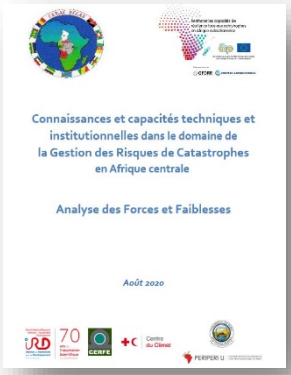
The “Disaster Fighters” initiative is financed by the ACP-EU NDRR Program and the Canada Caribbean Resilience Facility, both of which are managed by GFDRR. More information about this initiative can be found at https://bit.ly/35JJcFM .

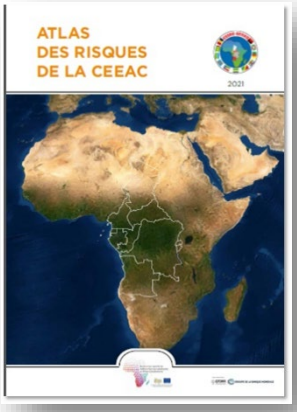
Result Area 2 Program – Analysis of main hazards in the Central African region

A document was published that presents the main hazard in the ECCAS region, available in French at https://bit.ly/3ixfA66.

Result Area 2 Program – Study on capacity building activities in DRR within ECCAS

A report was published that presents the results of the analysis of the baseline study on capacity building activities in DRR within ECCAS, available in French at https://bit.ly/3wa6Y9o.





Result Area 2 Program - Risk Atlas for ECCAS countries

A Risk Atlas for the ECCAS region was published. The document helps to understand, spatialize and contextualize natural hazards in the ECCAS region. It introduces a range of approaches and maps to explain perceived and experienced risks, their consequences and their physical, socio-cultural, historical or geographic determinants. The document is available in French at https://bit.ly/3j6GXo0.

Result Area 2 Program - IGAD Disaster Risk Management video

A documentary produced by IGAD provides an insight on the impact of disasters caused by natural hazards in the IGAD region and presents activities and achievements of the Result Area 2 Program in that region. A long version of the documentary is available in English at https://bit.ly/3yFxR6Z and in French at https://bit.ly/2SvZrmF. A short version of the documentary is available in English at https://bit.ly/2TozR3v and in French at https://bit.ly/3yFGL4o.