



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

# ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program

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

## ACP-EU NDRR Program Regional Report for Africa

*July 2015*

# ACP-EU NDRR Program in Africa

As of July 2015, the African region accounts for half of the projects under the ACP-EU NDRR Program both in terms of number and committed funding. The operational portfolio for Africa consists of 37 projects (51 percent of the total) with \$19.7 million allocated to national, regional, post-disaster and capacity building activities (46 percent of total program funds). Of these, 10 are completed, 21 are under implementation and six are in the pipeline. Fourteen of these are new projects awarded during the reporting period; one was restructured, while two were completed. The full list of projects, including implementation status, is included in Annex 1.

Operational Portfolio – AFRICA Number of projects as of July 2015				
	Window 1	Window 2	Window 3	Total
Completed	2	-	8	10
Ongoing	7	10	4	21
Pipeline	-	6	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>

The Program actively supports African countries and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in a wide spectrum of DRM areas, such as:

- DRM mainstreaming (*DIMSUR project, The Gambia, Liberia, Niger, Sahel, Sierra Leone, Togo, Mozambique, Zimbabwe*);
- Risk assessments (*Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone*);
- Developing risk tools (*Horn of Africa, Liberia, Lesotho, Togo, RCMRD<sup>1</sup>*);
- Community-based resilience (*Liberia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo*);
- Enhancing the DRR capacities of RECs (*ECCAS, IGAD*);
- Preparedness and early warning systems (*Burundi, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Togo*);
- Risk financing (*Indian Ocean Islands*);
- Post-disaster assessments and recovery planning (*Burundi, Cabo Verde, Malawi and Mozambique*).

## Window 1: Regional Level

**Central Africa** The Program also made significant progress in preparing another project supporting RECs, the **Development of Risk Reduction Measures, Preparedness and Response to Disaster Risk in Central Africa**, which will be implemented with the **Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)**. The scope of this project, which was approved under the first ACP-EU NDRR Program Call for proposals, was reviewed after consultations among ECCAS, the World Bank project team and the European Union Delegation in Libreville, Gabon, to adjust to the revised strategic priorities of ECCAS, which had caused delays in project implementation. The project, which started in early 2015, contributes to the implementation of ECCAS regional mainstreaming of DRR for sustainable recovery in Central Africa. Key officials are being trained to facilitate their abilities to understand and assess hazards and vulnerabilities at the regional level, and improve preparedness and response to disasters. The proposed project builds upon previous and ongoing support to ECCAS from other development partners, such as the European Commission, UNISDR and UNDP, and contributes to

<sup>1</sup> RCMRD: Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development.

the 10th EDF ACP-EU Program **Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities**.

*Horn of Africa*

In the **Horn of Africa**, the **Building Resilience by Sharing Data to Rebuild the Region Project** strengthens climate and disaster risk management in the Horn of Africa by providing open access to disaster information combined with training to utilize these data. A regional data platform was developed in 2013 and is available online at <http://horn.rcmr.org/>. Several World Bank project teams have used the open data platform for their projects. In addition, technical training on geospatial technologies and data sharing for DRR provided an overview of the use of spatial information in pre-disaster, during disaster and post disaster management, such as early warning, hazard, vulnerability, risk, and damage assessments. About 30 participants from member states<sup>2</sup> of the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) working in national disaster risk management institutions were trained. The project, which will close in 2015, has been instrumental in complementing innovative DRM work in the Horn of Africa.

*The Sahel*

Under the **Sahel – Supporting National and Regional Disaster Response and Resilience Project**, which was approved during the reporting period, a workshop was held in Niamey, Niger in September 2014 with representatives from hydrometeorological, food security and DRM services from Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina-Faso, Niger and Chad. The workshop revised the institutional diagnosis to reflect the role of regional organizations<sup>3</sup> in DRM in Sahel, detailed support needed from the countries, developed a new institutional collaboration framework among the six countries and regional organizations, proposed a road map for the development of a data sharing and collaboration system involving the six Sahel member states and regional organizations, and initiated an analysis of benefits from end-users with a gender-disaggregated approach.

*Southern Africa*

**Africa, the Disaster Mitigation and Sustainable Recovery Centre for Southern Africa (DIMSUR)**, co-financed through an ACP-EU NDRR program grant managed by UN-HABITAT, enhances inter-country cooperation, knowledge sharing, technical assistance and capacity development, particularly in increasing urban resilience. During the year under review, notable progress was made in terms of operationalization of the Centre, including:

- The first meeting of the Executive Board of DIMSUR, held in Abuja, Nigeria, in May 2014;
- The signature of the Memorandum of Understanding and Charter of DIMSUR by the four founding member countries – Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros – which marked the legal establishment of DIMSUR in December 2014;
- Pilot training in Mozambique and Malawi in participatory risk mapping and urban food security. The pilots contribute to the preparation of urban risk reduction and resilience training tools to be tested in at least 5 cities in the four member countries from May to December 2015.

*Southwest Indian Ocean*

The **Southwest Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (SWIO RAFI)** was officially launched in April 2014, with the objective to help Indian Ocean countries

pia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda.

<sup>3</sup> African Center of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD), Agro-meteorology, hydrology, meteorology (AGRHYMET) Regional Centre, CILSS, SSO.

better understand and manage the fiscal costs of disasters and address the region's high vulnerability to disaster losses from cyclones, floods, earthquakes, and tsunamis. Institutional capacity building will form an essential component of all of these efforts. The project benefits from an expanded collaboration platform of development partners. The data collection and management activity will build upon and align with the ongoing work of UNISDR in collecting data and establishing in-country historical loss and damage databases. Under the umbrella of the IOC and its Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Financing Mechanisms Initiative, this project coordinates closely with the EU-funded ISLANDS project and the UNISDR project on Risk Transfer and Risk Financing Mechanisms. Similarly, the project also coordinates closely with the French Agency for Development (AFD), which is supporting the regional project "Risques Naturels," that in turn works on strengthening the policy and regulatory framework and community-based risk assessments.

*Sub-Saharan Africa*

The Program has also been strengthening the DRR capacities of RECs. Under an ACP-EU NDRR grant, the World Bank is working closely with the **Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)** to provide high-level policy and technical advice, as well as supporting planning, development and implementation of IGAD's DRR investment program. Several activities are underway, such as the development of a DRM framework and institutional base, development of a regional disaster response mechanism, strengthening and harmonizing disaster preparedness and recovery response capabilities integrated with regional early warning and disaster financing mechanisms, institutionalization of a regional platform for disaster and climate risk management (including food security), and development and strengthening of IGAD's official structures for disaster management. The grant also supported several IGAD regional meetings for all member states focusing on DRM and CCA awareness creation and drought resilience.

*Regional Economic Communities*

Strengthening the coordination capacity of African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) was entrusted to GFDRR through an additional contribution of €20 million to the ACP-EU NDRR Program in its regional/sub-regional component (Window 1), in the frame of the Intra-ACP cooperation program **Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities**<sup>4</sup>. It is expected that at the end of the program the four main RECs, namely the Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS); the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) will have planning and policy advisory capacities to support their respective member states and regional and sub-regional programs. The program also includes key partners such as African universities and research centers, river basin authorities and technical organizations. The supplemental administration agreement was signed in August 2014. Activities kick-started with a preparatory workshop and Partnership Day held in Brussels on September 23-26, 2014, and the development of a set of activities with each REC focusing on policies, capacity building, flood management, drought resilient agriculture, disaster preparedness and finance is ongoing.

<sup>4</sup> This 10<sup>th</sup> EDF EU Intra-ACP cooperation program aims to *strengthen the resilience of sub-Saharan African regions, countries and communities to the impacts of natural disasters* to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. To achieve this objective, the program is designed to be implemented by partner organizations, including the African Development Bank, African Union Commission, the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the World Bank/GFDRR.

## Window 2: Country Level

- Gambia** Under the **National Disaster Risk Assessment and Strengthening of National Disaster Management Agency Project**, a standard operating procedure for disaster risk management, including preparedness, prevention, response, recovery and rehabilitation, was prepared and is now under consideration by the government. An integrated command and data center under the Gambia National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) was also established. This followed an extensive DRM Knowledge Sharing study tour of senior government staff. Several other activities have been completed or are well underway, including: (i) a successful compilation of inventory of existing studies, data, national capabilities, and national DRR practices; (ii) an outline of all hazard-prone areas of the country and their exposure to elements at risk; (iii) the development of an internet map service to enable NDMA disaster response and planning team to input timely critical information; and (iv) support provided in the implementation of NDMA institutional framework and simulation exercises based on five hazards captured in the National Contingency Plan.
- Lesotho** The Program supports two sub-projects under the **Climate Risk Analysis & EWS Information Management Systems for Lesotho Project**: the Lesotho Climate Change (CC) and Water Impact Analysis Project, implemented by the World Bank, and the Lesotho Early Warning and Information Systems Development Project, implemented by the World Food Program (WFP). The Stockholm Environment Institute was contracted for the Climate Change Analysis, which is on track to be delivered by the end of June 2015. An inception meeting was held Maseru in November 2014 and will continue with a series of stakeholder engagements and capacity building initiatives in February and May 2015, as part of scenario building. The analysis will be used as a guiding document for several water sector development projects.
- The Early Warning Development Project kicked off with an inception meeting in April 2014. A hazard risk baseline assessment was completed in November 2014. These activities are integrated within a portfolio of ongoing projects financed by the World Bank, including the Metolong Dam and Water Supply Program which is part of a \$400 million, multi-donor initiative involving nine different co-financing partners. These activities provide strategic planning tools for several potential World Bank investments in the pipeline.
- Liberia** The **Strengthening DRM in Liberia Project**, jointly implemented by the WFP and the World Bank, made good progress in supporting the government of Liberia in drafting a DRM policy and the act for the establishment of a National Disaster Management Agency. The project, however, was temporarily suspended when the government of Liberia declared a state of national emergency to address the Ebola epidemic. Activities related to the development of a risk financing strategy and strengthening of traditional micro-insurance practices within communities have not yet begun. Project teams are working together with the government to decide upon activities to be reactivated, taking into consideration current restrictions.
- Niger** The **Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Project**, implemented by Oxfam in Niger, continues to make substantial progress towards its goal of building the capacity of beneficiary communities so they can prepare and respond to weather-related shocks. The project provides training in disaster risk reduction and incorporates climate adaptation interventions to improve and protect livelihoods. Some examples of achievements under the project include: (i) Reactivation of 13 community early

warning systems and emergency response units (in addition to ten reactivated during the previous reporting period) along with 46 municipal-level vulnerability monitoring observatories that help communities and local authorities better understand the availability of food staples and food prices fluctuations; (ii) Targeted training to more than 2,800 community members, one-third of whom were women, to build their capacity in disaster risk prevention and emergency response; (iii) Strengthening of 5 sub-regional committees for disaster prevention and management, with 88% of them meeting regularly whereas only 50% of them met at the beginning of the project according to the baseline; (iv) 4,800 households reached by supporting implementation of 23 community micro projects aimed at reducing disaster risks and promoting adaptation to climate change; and (v) Integration of DRR/CCA into development plans in six municipalities.

The **Technical Assistance for Multi-Hazard Early Warning System with Focus on Rapid-Onset Hazards Project** aims at supporting the government of Niger's action plan for information management and early warning systems with a multi-hazard approach. A number of technical activities identified as a priority are covered under this project, while subsequent investments and capacity developments will be carried out through the Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project under preparation with \$100 million in funding from the World Bank and \$6.6 million from the Global Environment Facility's Least Developed Countries Fund. The activity complements various ongoing initiatives including the above-mentioned Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction project and Sahel - Regional and National Disaster Response and Resilience Project.

#### *Rwanda*

The **Development of Comprehensive Disaster Risk Profiles for Enhancing Disaster Management in Rwanda Project** has made substantial progress toward completing key technical activities. Training workshops provided senior government officials of key line ministries and agencies involved in DRM with the methodological and technical tools to move forward the undertaking of disaster risk assessments for the main natural hazards identified in close collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MDMRA), and technical staff from development partners, regional and national academic institutions, and concerned NGOs working in Rwanda. A major contribution of the project has been fostering a policy dialogue among key government and non-government stakeholders on the need to develop the country's capacity for disaster risk assessment in Rwanda. The project is also engaging regional partners as part of a south-south cooperation strategy and mechanism for regional cooperation to help fill knowledge and capacity gaps. This includes collaboration with regional institutions like the Volcanic Observatory of Goma based in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resource for Development based in Kenya.

#### *Sierra Leone*

Under the **Supporting Community-Based DRR in Sierra Leone Project**, which strengthens Sierra Leone's national-level coordination capacity for DRR, preparedness and emergency response, **50 technical national experts from all line ministries were trained** on the DaLA conceptual framework. This included the practical application of tools for damage and loss assessment, thereby enabling the country to establish a cadre of disaster management professionals.

A **multi-sectoral working group** (MWG) was also established to develop a framework for setting up Sierra Leone's platform on DRR. This will ensure that an integrated approach is adopted to optimize existing capacities within national institutions for



effective DRR and DRM programs at all levels. Terms of reference were developed for the MWG and monthly meetings institutionalized. Finally, key stakeholder institutions were identified and engaged, leading to the development of the zero draft of the platform document, now under review. The project was suspended because of the 2014 Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone. Once activities resume, a vulnerability risk assessment for six cities (including Freetown) as well pilot programs and capacity building for community-based disaster risk management efforts will be undertaken.

#### *Tanzania*

Implementation of the **Strengthening Community Capacity for DRR Interventions in Drought Prone Regions through Children Project** experienced some delays during this reporting period because of major rainfall and flooding that affected a large part of the country, followed by drought. However, activities related to community-based preparedness components progressed, for example, work with local government authorities, women and youth groups on food security information and drought risk assessment. Also, 195 youths representing the beneficiary communities were trained on management of tree nurseries.

The **Building Climate Resilience in Tanzania Water Sector Project** was awarded in May 2014 with the aim of reducing the vulnerability of rural and urban communities in Tanzania to hydro meteorological hazards. Procurement for the community mapping actions was concluded in November 2014. A kick-off stakeholder workshop, as well as community mapping and baseline work for the urban flood risk and water kiosks components, is expected to take place in 2015.

#### *Togo*

The **Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLM) Project**, implemented by the Togolese Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources, strengthens institutional capacity and raises awareness to manage flood risk and land degradation in targeted rural and urban areas. It also expands sustainable land management practices in targeted landscapes and climate vulnerable areas. Accomplishments from the first phase of the project include, inter alia: (i) Significant flood reductions in villages along the five kilometer canal between Boko and Zowla lakes resulting from a community cleaning effort. This enabled people to return to their homes, abandoned 10 to 15 years ago, and resume fishing; (ii) Construction of a 600 meter gutter in Tchamba city to reduce flood risk; (iii) Installation of hydrology and meteorology equipment for Early Warning System (EWS) on floods for the Maritime Region; and (iv) Training of 900 Red Cross volunteers for hydro-meteorology data collection in remote areas, an important component of the development of the national early flood warning system.

Other activities are still ongoing, including the preparation of 23 community-level sub-projects (mainly on flood risk reduction) and training of 1000 other actors within the technical structures of line ministries, which will also be extended to civil society concerned with disaster risk reduction and sustainable land management..

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

#### *Seychelles*

The findings of the DaLA funded under the ACP-EU NDRR Program laid the foundation for the creation of Sub-Saharan Africa's first ever World Bank Group-financed disaster contingent credit line in September 2014, a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDO). The credit line provides the government with **\$7 million in immediate liquidity in the aftermath of a large-scale catastrophe**, a time when liquidity constraints are usually highest. Based on the assessment findings, the government of

Seychelles implemented short, medium and long-term disaster-resilient development initiatives in order to better cope with disasters.

Since its inception, the program funded a total of 10 post disaster assessments, including **four over the last year** in response to floods and landslides caused by torrential rains in Burundi (February 2014); Malawi and Mozambique (January 2015); as well as a volcanic eruption in Cabo Verde (March 2015).

#### **Burundi Rapid Assessment Mission with Focus on Flood Risk Management**

At the request of the government of Burundi (GoB), a **rapid assessment mission**, co-financed by the ACP-EU NDRR Program, took place in March 2014, led by the GoB and supported by the EU, the UN and the World Bank. The assessment report published in mid-April, focuses primarily on urban planning, water and sanitation and road transport. The UN provided inputs on education, health and agriculture and the EU contributed to road sector and rural development.

Total damages are estimated at \$4.4 million, about 0.18 percent of GDP. To enable infrastructure rehabilitation together with DRM activities for a “build-back-better” resilient approach, \$17.2 million in funding is being considered for the emergency/medium term. In addition, \$20 million has been recommended for sustainable land management to stabilize watersheds and slopes around Bujumbura. Recommendations from this assessment were used by the UN, EU, AfDB and the World Bank to justify the need for investments in agriculture, housing, road and urban infrastructure. Furthermore, an action plan for mainstreaming of disaster risk management into future development activities both at national and local levels is being developed by the GoB, with support from the World Bank. *Link to the report:* <https://goo.gl/We6IF6>.

#### **Malawi Flood Post Disaster Needs Assessment**

Following the devastating January 2015 floods, the Government of Malawi (GoM) requested technical assistance to provide immediate support in the development of a PDNA and a subsequent Recovery and Reconstruction Framework. Based on the PDNA financially supported by ACP-EU NDRR program, estimates of damage and losses amount to \$335 million (equivalent to approximately 5 % of GDP) and recovery and reconstruction needs to \$495 million. The PDNA has helped to leverage a World Bank funded \$80 million Flood Emergency Recovery Project, a multi-sectoral project, which addresses both short, medium, and long term interventions, with an objective to sustainably restore agricultural livelihoods, reconstruct critical public infrastructure to improved standards in the flood-affected districts, and improve the GoM’s disaster response and recovery capacities. The report was launched in June 2015 and is available at <https://goo.gl/cp0n94>.

An ACP-EU NDRR Program-funded technical assistance (under the same project above) is also helping informing the recovery framework, making use of the Disaster Recovery Framework guidelines, jointly developed between the European Union, UNDP, the World Bank, and GFDRR.

#### **Mozambique rapid assessment mission with focus on flood risk management**

Starting January 12, 2015, Mozambique experienced widespread flooding in the Zambezia province, extended to neighbouring Nampula and Niassa provinces. Official data indicated 157,000 people affected by the floods and a death toll of 158. 1953 classrooms (of which 381 in conventional building materials) have been damaged. The Government requested support in February 2015 for a rapid assessment, to which the World Bank, United Nations and European Union positively responded. A mission co-financed by the ACP-EU NDRR Program was carried out from March 3 to 13, 2015. The estimated damage is in the order of \$213 million or 1.3% of national GDP. The total recovery and reconstruction recommended priorities amounts to \$464 million, out of which \$281 million are for roads and bridges, \$67 million for drinking water supply, \$46 million for agriculture and fisheries, \$14.5 million for energy and \$12.6 million for dikes. Activities contributing to the reduction of vulnerability with a long term approach are still being identified and amount to a provisional total of US\$106 million. The final report is still being finalized.



### **Cabo Verde Volcano Eruption PDNA 2015**

The eruption of the Pico do Fogo volcano began on 23rd of November 2014 and continued until February 8th, 2015. By the end of the eruption, the lava had covered an area of approximately 520 ha with an average 8-meter height lava wall. Although there were no reported fatalities, a total of 260 houses were destroyed as well as public infrastructure such as: schools; 2 hotels; a health center; 5.7 km of roads, 2 churches and the visitor centre of Fogo Natural Park. The Government of Cabo Verde requested in March 2015 support from the EU, UN and the WB to conduct a PDNA. The total value of the effects (damages and socio-economic losses) has been estimated at \$30.9 million. The estimated value of destruction of assets and disruption of production flows is equivalent to about 2% of the country's GDP. The financial requirements to achieve post-disaster recovery have been determined at \$37 million. The Government has established a Recovery Fund that is financed by a temporary increase in VAT of 0.5%. This fund will also include and disburse funds received from donors for recovery and reconstruction. The rehabilitation of temporary houses has started as well as the construction of new houses on a new location for the families that have lost their houses to the lava flow. The Government expects that the recommendations will guide the use of funds out of the Recovery Fund for the medium to long term recovery. The final PDNA report is being finalized.

## Annex 1 – Projects Portfolio and Summary of Commitments (July 2015)

#	Country(s)	Title	Window of action	Implementation/ local partners	Amount funded (USD)	Status
1	Region	Risk Assessment Tools and Methodology Training (Understanding Risk 2012)	Window 1	WB	263,284	Completed
2	Region	Fifth Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction	Window 1	WB	124,022	Completed
3	ECCAS members	Development of Risk Reduction Measures, Preparedness and Response to Disaster Risk in Central Africa	Window 1	WB, ECCAS	300,000	Ongoing
4	IGAD members	IGAD's Horn of Africa Regional Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Program	Window 1	WB, IGAD	990,000	Ongoing
5	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania	Indian Ocean Islands Catastrophe Risk Profiling & Financing Initiative	Window 1	WB, IOC, Ministries of Finance and Disaster Management Departments	1,300,000	Ongoing
6	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda	RCMRD - The Horn of Africa Open Data Mapping Project: Building Resilience by Sharing data to Rebuild Region	Window 1	WB, RCMRD, Red Cross Kenya	290,000	Ongoing
7	Region (RECs)	Preparing collaboration with regional organizations in Africa under the ACP-EU Program	Window 1	WB, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, AfDB, AUC	500,000	Ongoing
8	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal	Sahel- National and Regional Disaster Response and Resilience Program	Window 1	WB, ACMAD, AGRHYMET (CILSS)	420,000	Ongoing
9	Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique	Support the establishment of a Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adapt	Window 1	UN-HABITAT COSEP, BNGRC, and CPGU	900,000	Ongoing
10	Burundi	Flood and landslide preparedness to improve community resilience	Window 2	WB, IFRC	744,000	Pipeline
11	Ethiopia	Building capacity for Woreda Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation	Window 2	WB, Cordaid	750,000	Pipeline
12	Gambia	National Disaster Risk Assessment and Strengthening of National Disaster Management Agency	Window 2	WB	660,000	Ongoing
13	Lesotho	Climate and Water Risk Analysis & EWS Information Management Systems	Window 2	WB, WFP	1,000,000	Ongoing
14	Liberia	Strengthening Disaster Risk Management in Liberia	Window 2	WFP	544,500	Ongoing
15		Community-Based Risk Management		World Vision	575,300	Pipeline
16	Niger	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Niger	Window 2	Oxfam UK, Niger	930,000	Ongoing
17	Niger	Multi-hazard approach to early warning system with focus on flood risk management	Window 2	WB	300,000	Pipeline
18	Nigeria	Strengthening Capacity for Disaster Risk Management	Window 2	WB, NEMA	850,000	Ongoing
19	Rwanda	Development of comprehensive disaster risk profiles for enhancing disaster management in Rwanda	Window 2	UNDP	691,000	Ongoing
20	Sierra Leone	Supporting community-based DRR in Sierra Leone	Window 2	WB	700,000	Ongoing

21	Tanzania	Strengthening Community Capacity for DRR Interventions in Drought Prone Regions Through Children	Window 2	WB, UNICEF	793,000	Ongoing
22	Tanzania	Building Climate Resilience in Tanzanian Water Sector	Window 2	WB	400,000	Ongoing
23	Togo	Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project	Window 2	Gov. of Togo	3,000,000	Ongoing
24	Uganda	Risk Assessment and Resilience Action Plan	Window 2	WB	650,000	Pipeline
25	Zimbabwe	Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Local Development Planning in Zimbabwe through the Zambezi River Basin Initiative	Window 2	WB, Danish Red Cross	499,850	Pipeline
26	Burundi	Rapid Assessment Mission with Focus on Flood Risk Management	Window 3	WB, EU, UNDP	75,000	Ongoing
27	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde PDNA Volcano eruption 2014-2015	Window 3	WB	80,000	Ongoing
28	Cameroon	Emergency Flood Assessment and Rehabilitation Planning	Window 3	WB	71,338	Completed
29	Comoros	Capacity Building for Flood Assessment and Recovery Planning	Window 3	WB	104,313	Completed
30	Djibouti	Drought Post Disaster Needs Assessment	Window 3	WB, EU, UN	119,982	Completed
31	Ethiopia	Capacity Building in Post Disaster Needs Assessment	Window 3	WB, EU, UN	46,682	Completed
32	Kenya	Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) - Drought	Window 3	WB, EU, UNDP	201,233	Completed
33	Malawi	Malawi Flood Post Disaster Needs Assessment	Window 3	WB, EU, UN	370,000	Ongoing
34	Mozambique	Mozambique Rapid Assessment Mission with Focus on Flood Risk Management	Window 3	WB, EU, UN	100,000	Ongoing
35	Nigeria	Flood impact scoping and capacity building for disaster preparedness	Window 3	WB	97,897	Completed
36	Nigeria	Nigeria Post Floods Needs Assessment 2012	Window 3	WB, EU, UNDP	255,000	Completed
37	Seychelles	Flood Impact Scoping and Recovery Planning	Window 3	WB, EU, UNDP	73,792	Completed