



WITH SUPPORT FROM:



Annual Report

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

2018

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2018

Implemented by



PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Financing Agreement No:	REG/FED/024-496	
Programme Title:	Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities	
CRIS decision number:	REG/FED/024-496	
Result Areas		Implementing Partners of the Programme
1	Extended Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk reduction operational, through the improved AUC's coordination and monitoring capacity.	African Union Commission (AUC) and United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNDRR)
2	Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities to support their respective member-states and regional and sub-regional programmes.	Global facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)
3	Core capacities of the specialized national and regional climate Centres (RCCs) are improved to meet the needs of Disaster Risk management (DRM) agencies and socio-economic sectors for effective use of weather and climate services and community-focused and real-time early warning systems.	African Development Bank (AfDB)
4	African countries have improved knowledge of risks through, the compilation of historical disaster related data to inform the assessment and modelling of future risks.	United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction
5	Multi-risk financing strategies are developed at regional, national and local levels to help African countries make informed decisions, to improve their financial response capacity post disaster and to mitigate the socio-economic, fiscal and financial impacts of disasters of African countries.	GFDRR

FOREWORD



I am delighted with the publication of the 2018 Annual Report of the Programme *“Building Disaster resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub Saharan Africa Regions, Countries and Communities”*. This is the second Programme report, the first one having been published in 2018, covering the period 2014-2017. Like the first report, this report gives the information on the achievements of the programme and the progress made by the implementing partners to reach the goal of the above Programme. As a reminder, the Program seeks to achieve the following 5 results:

- Extended Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (PoA 2006-2015) operational, through the improved AUC's coordination and monitoring capacity
- African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities operational to support their respective member states and regional and sub-regional programmes
- Core capacities of the specialised national and Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) are improved, to meet the needs of DRM agencies Result 3 and socio-economic sectors for effective use of weather and climate services and community-focused and real-time early warning systems (EWS).
- Sub-Saharan African countries have improved knowledge of risks through, the compilation of historical disaster related data to inform the assessment and modelling of future risks.
- Multi-risk financing strategies are developed at regional, national and local levels to help African countries make informed decisions to improve their financial response capacity post disaster and to mitigate the socio-economic, fiscal and financial impacts of disasters of African countries

Since its inception in 2014, the programme significantly contributed to capacity building of AUC, RECs and AU member states. This was possible through coordinated implementation of the programme by the implementing partners as well as the enabling environment provided for by the RECs and AU Member States.

I wish to thank the RECs; namely, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD and SADC, and the following implementing partners: the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank Global facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (WB/GFDRR) for their efforts in implementing the programme.

I wish to express profound gratitude to the European Union for the financial contribution and the ACP Secretariat for facilitating the financing of the Programme.

As we are nearing to the final year of the programme implementation, I would like to encourage the implementing partners and the RECs to redouble their efforts in fast-tracking delivery of the remaining deliverables.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Josefa', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

HE. Amb. Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko
Commissioner
Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
African Union Commission

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ACRONYMS

AAL	Average Annual Loss
ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
ADRF	Africa Disaster Risk Financing
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfSTAG	Africa Science and Technology Advisory Group
AGIR	Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative in the Sahel
AGRHYMET	Agro Meteorology and Hydrology Regional Centre
ARC	African Risk Capacity
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AWGDRR	African Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction
A-YAB	Africa Youth Advisory Board
Cat-DDO	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CDSF	ClimDEV - Africa Special Fund
CEPREDENAC	Centro de Coordinación para Prevención de los Desastres
CSC	Climate Service Centre
CSP/RSP	Country and/or Regional Strategy Papers
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DiMSUR	Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness Programme of DG ECHO
DLDBs	Disaster Loss Databases
DIRAJ	Disaster Risk Reduction Network of African Journalists
DPL	Development Policy Loan
DREA	Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of AUC
DRF	Disaster Risk Financing
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
EUMETSAT	European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
EWS	Early Warning System
GAR	Global Assessment Report
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GHACOF	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HIP	Humanitarian Implementation Plans
IDA	International Development Agency
IDDR	International Day for Disaster Reduction

IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
Intra ACP IP	Intra ACP Indicative Programme
LEC	Loss Exceedance Curve
LRRD	Linking relief, rehabilitation and development
MESA	Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa
MRF	Monitoring and Reporting Framework
NDRR	Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Programme
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
NWP	Numerical Weather Prediction
PoA	Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PML	Probable Maximal Loss
PRESAC	Prévisions Climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique Centrale
PRESAGG	Prévisions Climatiques Saisonnières pour les pays du Golfe de Guinée
PRESASS	PRESASS Prévisions Climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique Soudano-Sahélienne
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategies
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
RARS	Regional Advanced Retransmission Service
RCCs	Regional Climate Centres
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARCOF	Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum
SAWIDRA	Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience in Africa
SFM	Sendai Framework Monitor
SWIO RAFI	Southwest Indian Ocean Islands Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WASCAL	West Africa Science Centre for Climate Change and Adapted Land Use
WB	World Bank
WRF	Weather Research Forecasting

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the second report for the Programme '*Building Disaster Resilience to Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities*' (referred to throughout this report as "the Programme"). In 2018, the Programme continued the activities under the following Result Areas:

- Result Area 1: Extended Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (PoA 2006-2015) operational, through the improved AUC's coordination and monitoring capacity
- Result Area 2: African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities operational to support their respective member states and regional and sub-regional programmes
- Result Area 3: Core capacities of the specialised national and Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) are improved, to meet the needs of DRM agencies Result 3 and socio-economic sectors for effective use of weather and climate services and community-focused and real-time early warning systems (EWS).
- Result Area 4: Sub-Saharan African countries have improved knowledge of risks through, the compilation of historical disaster related data to inform the assessment and modelling of future risks.
- Result Area 5: Multi-risk financing strategies are developed at regional, national and local levels to help African countries make informed decisions, to improve their financial response capacity post disaster and to mitigate the socio-economic, fiscal and financial impacts of disasters of African countries

The Result Area 1 component implemented by the African Union Commission (AUC) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) supported the convening of the 7th Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and the 6th High level Ministerial meeting on DRR in Tunis, Tunisia. The outcome of these meetings was the '*Tunis Declaration on accelerating the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction*¹. In this Declaration, the Ministers responsible for DRR adopted Monitoring and Reporting Framework (MRF) for the Programme of Action (PoA) for the implementation of the Sendai Framework. As per the Tunis Declaration, the AUC is to start compiling a biennial report on the implementation of the PoA using the MRF. The operationalization of the MRF will be a key milestone in monitoring and reporting on DRR implementation in Africa. This is also evidence of strengthened institutional capacity of the AUC to coordinate and report on DRR implementation in Africa, and hence an achievement by the Programme of the objectives of Result Area 1, which is to facilitate operationalization of the PoA and the Africa Regional Strategy through the strengthening of the coordination and monitoring capacity of the AUC.

¹ https://www.preventionweb.net/files/57759_finaladopteddrafttunisdeclaration13.pdf

Under the Education and Training project of Result Area 1 of the Programme, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)² trained more than 1,500 participants from government departments on: disaster loss accounting; probabilistic risk profiling; DRR budgeting and; the monitoring system for the Sendai Framework for DRR. These trainings resulted in improved understanding of DRR concepts and practices among the targeted participants. The continued work of UNDRR under this Result Area also saw the establishment of five (5) new DesInventar loss accounting databases during this reporting period, bringing to 25 the total number of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa with the database.

Result Area 2 of the Programme supported the convening of the first Sub-regional Hydromet Forum in Africa at the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS). The Forum brought together 238 participants from hydrology, meteorology and DRR professions, as well as the private sector and civil society. The platform was an opportunity for exchange of knowledge and sharing of experiences. The Forum culminated in a communique which calls for integration between hydrology, meteorology and DRR, and an increase in DRR financing. The first Hydromet Forum for the Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS) was also held during this period and was attended by 145 participants. Result Area 2 also supported the convening of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) DRR Conference in March 2018 in which 178 participants from government institutions, academic networks, civil society, community-based organizations and youth networks participated. The above major conferences supported by Result Area 2 represent increased capacity by the Regional Economic Communities to coordinate the implementation of DRR in their regions. The successful convening of these activities also signals increased prioritisation and institutionalisation of the DRR agenda at the African regions. There is need for future initiatives to maintain this momentum and build upon the progress made through this Programme.

There was marked progress in Result Area 3 of the Programme from the previous reporting period, as evidenced by the commencement of implementation of the project activities after the signing of the agreement between AfDB and four (4) Regional Climate Centres. Signing of the Agreements kicked off the implementation of specific activities planned under Result Area 3 of the Programme through the Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience in Africa (SAWIDRA) projects. By the end of December 2018, execution rate for Result Area 3 was at 22%, a significant increase from 9% in 2017. As the report will show, progress was made in integration of the DRR theme in the Climate Outlook Forums' agenda. The SAWIDRA projects have facilitated the participation of DRR actors in all Climate Outlook Forums conducted. This has been institutionalised and is now the norm. User interface forums were established and roles of DRR practitioners were clearly outlined in the Climate Outlook Forums.

Under Result Area 4, UNDRR trained a total of 664 national staff from Sub-Saharan Africa member States during 2018, bringing the total number of people trained under this Result Area since the beginning of the Programme to 1264. After the launching of the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) the UNDRR conducted trainings of national focal points on the use of the monitoring tool, reaching 154 people through four (4) regional and one (1) national training. The AUC participated in the SFM workshops and gave presentations on the PoA Monitoring and Reporting Framework. In addition, three (3) workshops were conducted to train national focal points on the use of Desinventar with ninety (90) staff members from Member States benefiting from the training. The above trainings have improved the capacity of

² As from 1 May 2019, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction changed its acronym from UNISDR to UNDRR

member states to report on the Sendai Framework and on disaster loss accounting respectively. Twelve (12) national risk profiling workshops were conducted and reached 420 staff from member states. Result 4 of the Programme also supported the completion of national level probabilistic risk profiles for 16 countries. These profiles would be useful in guiding the development of national policies and strategies for disaster risk reduction.

Through technical assistance provided under Result Area 5 or Africa Disaster Risk Financing (ADRF) Initiative, the Government of Kenya approved its risk financing strategy, making it the first in Sub-Saharan Africa. Engagements for the development of country-driven Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) strategies and for exploring contingent financing options have continued to gain momentum. Activities have so far been undertaken in 20 countries. In addition, the training workshops and knowledge exchange sessions that are being organised through Result Area 5 are highly relevant to Sub-Saharan Africa as the understanding of Risk Financing is yet to grow in the region. Increased understanding and exposure has seen the countries increasingly requesting more technical guidance on risk financing options. The ADRF is also supporting nine (9) countries to develop multi-hazard risk profiles. Similar to the risk profiles developed with the support of Result Area 4 above, these multi-hazard risk profiles are designed to guide governments on resource allocation, policy and project development.

A mid-term evaluation³ of the Programme was conducted, focusing on Result Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5. The evaluation noted that the Programme is highly relevant to the DRR stakeholders' objectives and is aligned with the PoA. In terms of Impact of the programme, the evaluation noted that the policy pronouncements and commitments from high level meetings point to credible actions that derive from political will and which lead to policy and legislative alignments at regional and national levels. In terms of understanding risk and the impact of technical support that has been given to countries, the evaluation observed that Disaster Loss databases promoted by the Programme partners and evolving internalisation of risk financing concepts constitute important outputs with potential to drastically change how countries manage and plan for disasters. The evaluation also saw the Disaster Risk Financing Strategy initiated in Kenya under Result 5 as a radical shift in Disaster Risk Management (DRM).

Noting the achievements the Programme has made, the evaluation recommended a follow up programme "to enable the AUC DRR unit to fully establish themselves and bear fruit (R1), to yield ownership of the results to produce specific outcomes (especially in R3) as well as to achieve full programme impacts (R4 and R5)". This recommendation provides a strong case upon which the Implementing Partners and beneficiaries of this Programme are to develop and conceptualise a follow up DRR programme.

The key challenge encountered by the implementing partners of the Programme was slow execution rate which can be attributable to late start of the implementation of some of the programme components. The Implementing Partners requested a no-cost-extension for the Programme, which was granted. The no-cost extension is up to February 2020.

³ Mid-Term Review of the Intra-ACP Programme « Building Resilience of African Nations and Communities to Disasters » - FED/2013/024-496

INTRODUCTION

The Programme 'Building disaster resilience to natural hazards in Sub-Saharan African regions, countries and communities' seeks to strengthen the resilience of Sub-Saharan African regions, countries and communities to the impacts of natural disasters, including the potential impacts of climate change, in order to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. To ultimately achieve this goal, the Programme was developed with the purpose to lay the analytical basis and accelerate the effective implementation of an African comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework. This is to be achieved through five results, namely:

- Extended Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (PoA 2006-2015) operational, through the improved AUC's coordination and monitoring capacity
- African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities operational to support their respective member states and regional and sub-regional programmes
- Core capacities of the specialised national and Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) are improved, to meet the needs of DRM agencies and socio-economic sectors for effective use of weather and climate services and community-focused and real-time early warning systems (EWS).
- Sub-Saharan African countries have improved knowledge of risks through the compilation of historical disaster-related data to inform the assessment and modelling of future risks.
- Multi-risk financing strategies are developed at regional, national and local levels to help African countries make informed decisions, to improve their financial response capacity post disaster and to mitigate the socio-economic, fiscal and financial impacts of disasters of African countries

Activities aimed at achieving each of the above results of the Programme are being implemented by five implementing partners, namely the African Union Commission (AUC) for Result Area 1, the African Development Bank (AfDB) for Result Area 3, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) for part of Result Area 1 and Result Area 4 and the World Bank/Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (WB/GFDRR) for Result Areas 2 and 5.

This report is the second report since the start of the programme and it details the implementation of planned activities and key achievements under each Result Area. Each Result Area is reported on a separate chapter which starts with an assessment of the Result Area's performance indicators, followed by a table detailing the status of implementation of each activity under the Result Area. The bulk of the report is a description of the activities implemented during this reporting period and the plans for the next period. Each chapter concludes with a table showing the expenditure status as of December 2018. The expenditure status expresses the total amount spent since the beginning of the programme against the total amount allocated for that Result Area as per Financing Agreement.

RESULT 1

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

INTRODUCTION

One of the key outcomes recorded during the reporting period is the *Tunis Declaration on Acceleration the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Africa Regional Strategy for DRR* by Ministers and Heads of delegation responsible for DRR in Africa, during the Africa-Arab Platform on DRR. The Africa-Arab Platform for DRR, held from 9-13 October 2018 in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia, comprised the 7th Africa Regional Platform and the 6th High-level Meeting, as well as the Arab Platform for DRR. The Tunis Declaration recognizes the major steps taken so far to support the implementation, monitoring and review of and reporting on the Sendai Framework and the PoA. These include the development of national and sub-regional strategies and plans of action in line with the Sendai Framework and the PoA, capacity building support provided to roll out and implement the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) to monitor and report progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the development of the PoA Monitoring and Reporting Framework (MRF) by AUC to track and report progress in the implementation of the PoA.

The development and adoption of the PoA MRF is a demonstration of an increased capacity at AUC to effectively coordinate and monitor the implementation of the PoA. In addition, the Tunis Declaration includes decisions and priorities to advance the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the PoA going forward. This is a manifestation of increased political will to keep DRR on the agenda by the African Union Member States.

In terms of the information and advocacy component of this result Area, the UNDRR facilitated the publication and printing of several documents, including: the Programme Brochure; this Programme's 2014-2017 report; the PoA; the African Status Report; the Operational Plan for the PoA; 12 National Risk Profiles; 12 National Economic/Budget Analyses and several reports linked to the probabilistic risk profiling.

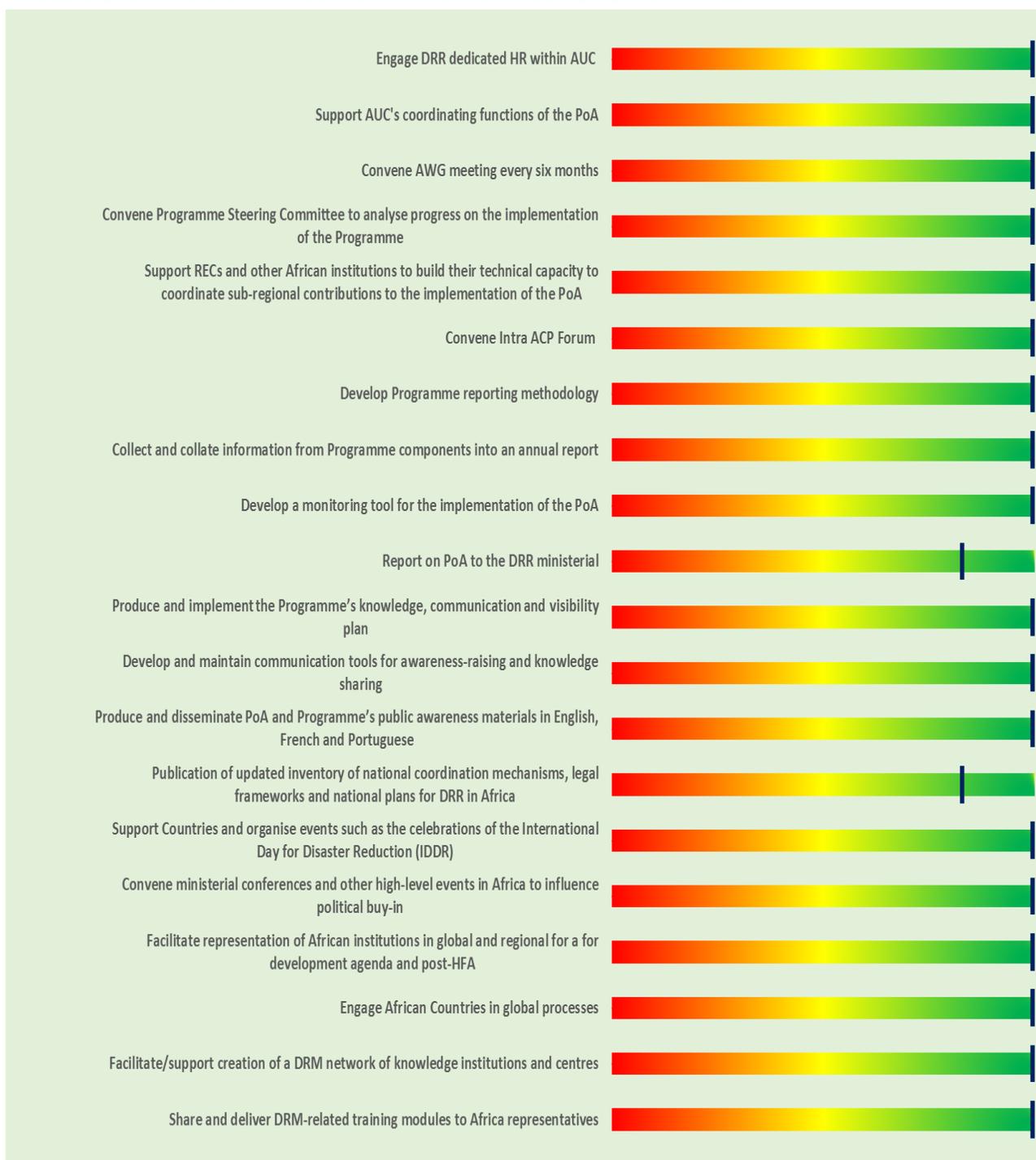
Under the Capacity building component of this result Area, the UNDRR facilitated a consultative workshop convened by the PeriPeri-U, a network of universities and researchers teaching and conducting research on DRR. The PeriPeri-U was instrumental in the drafting of the terms of reference for the African Science and Technology Group (AfSTAG). It is envisaged that the AfSTAG will be established in 2019.

The key challenges that this Result area continued to face during the reporting period emanated from the late commencement of activities under the AUC's Action. By December 2018, the AUC's execution rate of this Result Area was at 51%. A no cost extension of this Programme was sought and granted and it will conclude in February 2020.

TABLE 1.1: RESULT 1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Performance Indicator	End of project target	Actual achievement as at December 2018
Steering Committee established	Steering Committee established	PSC established in 2015
Project management capacity established within AUC to coordinate PoA	Establishment of DRR unit at AUC	DRR unit fully established
Coordination capacity available in African institutions to guide their member countries on PoA	Improved coordination capacity	Improved AUC role through establishment of DRR Unit and adoption of continental monitoring and reporting framework
Coordination mechanisms, legal frameworks and plans for DRR	<p>1. Increased number of National DRR platforms</p> <p>2. Increased number of countries and regions with DRR strategies aligned to Sendai Framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of existing national DRR platforms increased from 34 in 2017 to 37 in 2018 - 14 countries South of the Sahara had reached Target E of the Sendai Framework and the PoA by aligning their national DRR/DRM strategies with the Sendai Framework and the PoA - 2 RECs (ECCAS and ECOWAS) had DRR plans of action aligned to the PoA and the Sendai Framework
Nr of global fora where African institutions participate	1 biennially	N/A The Global Platform is scheduled for 2019
Nr of high-level and regional fora to raise awareness on DRR	6	9
Progress reports generated by the AWGDRR (progress, gaps, challenges)	2 per year	2
Nr of Annual DRM publications produced in the context of the Programme and other printed materials, methods & tools	2	<p>2 Annual publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Report 2014-2017 • African Status Report <p>Other material produced and disseminated include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Brochure • Operational Plan for the PoA, • 12 National Risk Profiles, • 12 Economic/Budget analyses • PoA Monitoring and Reporting Framework • Reports linked to the probabilistic risk profiling

TABLE 1.2: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 1 ACTIVITIES



Improve the coordination mechanisms of the AUC to implement the PoA

Activity 1.1: Engage DRR dedicated Human resources within AUC to manage the programme and ensure coordination with other AUC technical structures

By December 2018, the DRR Unit at the AUC DREA had four (4) professional level staff members on board. The Programme Assistant joined the team in January 2018. Recruitment of the Administrative Assistant was however delayed due to administrative procedures related to new AUC policies on recruitment. As an interim measure, an intern was recruited to carry out some of the Administrative Assistant's tasks.

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

The African Union Commission, with support from the UNDRR, convened the meetings of the Africa Working Group on DRR (AWGDRR) as planned. The AWGDRR is the main technical multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism at continental level providing support to AUC, RECs, Member States and other partners for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for DRR and the PoA. During this reporting period, the AWGDRR made technical contributions to the development of the PoA Operational Plan for 2018-2020, and the Monitoring and Reporting Framework for the PoA. In addition, the AWGDRR coordinated the development of the concept note and programme of the Africa-Arab Platform on DRR. The Tunis Declaration on Accelerating the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted by Ministers and Heads of delegation responsible for DRR in Africa at the High-Level Meeting (13 October 2018) mandated the AWGDRR to coordinate the development of the Africa Position to the 2019 Global Platform for DRR.

In addition to the AWGDRR, the AUC and its partners continued to work towards the establishment of other thematic coordinating bodies such as the Africa Youth Advisory Board (A-YAB) whose terms of reference were presented to the 6th high level meeting on DRR in October 2018. The A-YAB is one of the expected deliverables under Priority 2 (Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk) of the PoA. The A-YAB will serve as ambassadors to the African Union and to create and nurture a link between African youth and decision-makers in order to fulfil AUC's mission of empowering youth as a vector towards enhanced DRR understanding and awareness among communities.

The PoA monitoring and reporting framework provides a tool for countries and RECs to report on progress with respect to the five additional targets and their corresponding indicators of the PoA. The MRF will also enable AUC to prepare a biennial report on continental DRR progress regularly, thus facilitating the coordination and reporting roles of the AUC.

The AUC DRR staff attended a consultative meeting on the role of regional organisations in monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the Sendai Framework, organized by UNDRR on 25-26 September 2018, in Bonn, Germany. The meeting was also attended by representatives from selected member states and RECs. During this meeting, it was agreed that the regional organisations have to contribute towards the institutionalisation of DRR Monitoring and Reporting (M&R). The AUC intends to ensure this happens through annual review meetings at REC level as part of the PoA reporting process.

Activity 1.3: Convene Africa Working Group Meetings every six months

12th AWGDRR meeting (core), 13-14 March, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia

The meeting was attended by thirty-nine (39) participants comprising representatives from the four implementing partners of the ACP-EU DRR programme (AUC, UNDRR, AfDB and WB/GFDRR), as well as representatives from 5 Regional Economic Communities, namely EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, and SADC. Regional Climate Centres representatives from the SADC Climate Service Centre (SADC-CSC), IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), AGHRYMET, as well as EUMETSAT also attended the meeting. Member States represented during the 12th AWG meeting were Burkina Faso, Gambia, South Sudan, Gabon and Tunisia. Representatives from the Tunisian government were invited to update on progress in the preparation of the Africa Regional Platform for DRR. Also represented at the 12th AWGDRR meeting were PeriPeri-U, United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth (UNMGCY), New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies (IFRC). In addition to the review of progress in DRR activities, an update on the development the PoA Monitoring and Reporting Framework was presented by AUC. The meeting also reviewed the draft programme for the 6th Africa Regional Platform for DRR.

13th AWGDRR meeting (extended) 4-5 September 2018, Yaoundé, Cameroon

Sixty-three (63) participants attended the meeting, comprising representatives from AUC, Regional Economic Communities (EAC, ECCAS, IGAD, SADC, and COMESA), NEPAD, Member States (Gabon, South Sudan, Namibia, and Uganda) and partner organizations, namely the WB-GFDRR, UNDRR, AfDB-CDSF, CIMA, UNICEF, FAO, PERIPERI-U, IFRC, Africa Risk Capacity (ARC), Global Network on DRR, UNMGCY, EUMETSAT, Media representative and regional climate centres, namely AGHRYMET, ICPAC and SADC-CSC. In addition to the action points to accelerate the implementation of the PoA, the meeting made substantial contributions towards design of policy objectives for the upcoming Africa-Arab Platform for DRR. These objectives informed the Tunis Declaration that was developed in an inclusive and participatory process and adopted by Ministers and Delegations responsible for DRR in Africa at the High-Level Meeting during the Africa-Arab Platform on DRR thereafter.

Activity 1.4: Convene Programme Steering Committee (PSC) to analyse progress on the implementation of the programme

5th PSC meeting, 15 March 2018, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia

Held back to back with the 12th Session of the AWGDRR, the 5th PSC meeting was attended by 24 participants from AUC, UNDRR, AfDB, WB/GFDRR, ECCAS, IGAD, the SADC-CSC, AGHRYMET, ICPAC, and EUMETSAT. The meeting reviewed progress in the implementation of the Programme. The meeting also deliberated on the modalities of requesting a no-cost extension of the Programme from the EU, given that the Programme was due to end on 04 February 2019 and most activities were not yet complete.

6th PSC meeting, 5 September 2018, Yaoundé, Cameroon

Twenty-nine (29) participants from AUC, ARC, the UNDRR, WB-GFDRR, AfDB/CDSF, the EU Delegation to the African Union and Regional Economic Communities (ECCAS and IGAD) attended the meeting. Other organizations present included the Regional Climate Centres (the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre, and SADC Climate Centre), AGRHYMET and EUMETSAT. The ACP Assistant Secretary

General in charge of Political Affairs and Human Development, Ambassador Ognimba, attended the meeting upon special request from the AUC. The evaluation team that was in the process of conducting the mi-term evaluation of the Programme were invited to the meeting to brief the Programme Steering Committee on the evaluation methodology and progress of the programme mid-term review.

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

The PoA MRF identifies roles and responsibilities for the RECs in conducting regional level review of progress in PoA implementation. The system calls for a systematic data collection and review process and clearly outlines the coordination role of the RECs. In addition, four of the indicators in the PoA monitoring and reporting system will be reported on by the RECs. These relate to the integration of DRR into Climate Change and development programmes at regional level as well as the establishment of regional knowledge centres. Building on these expectations, the AUC intends to develop targeted projects and mobilise resources for capacity building of RECs and regional institutions.

As part of its efforts to ensure coordination and synergies among the Result Areas of the Programme, the UNDRR provided technical support to two sub-regional platforms for DRR in SADC and ECOWAS, organized under Result 2. UNDRR also participated (as a panellist and moderator) in two Hydromet Forums held in ECOWAS and ECCAS in November 2018. In addition, the UNDRR organized orientation and training workshops on Sendai Framework Monitor for 4 RECs, namely IGAD (June 2018), SADC (August 2018), ECOWAS (November 2018), and ECCAS (December 2018). A total of around 120 officials from line ministries in Sub-Saharan Africa have been trained on the Sendai Monitor during the reporting period. DRR focal points and coordinators from RECs also participated in the workshops. Participants were also trained on DRR using standard training packages. The first national workshop on the Sendai Framework Monitor was held in Ethiopia in December 2018.

Activity 1.6: Convene the Intra-ACP forum

The ACP secretariat organized an ACP expert meeting from 24-25 April 2018 in Brussels to deliberate on progress made in implementing the Programme. The meeting was an opportunity to exchange good practices among the ACP regions.

An ACP focus day and knowledge partnership day were organized by the European Commission, WB/GFDRR and ACP Secretariat on 08-09 November 2018 respectively. The UNDRR and AUC started preparations for the upcoming Intra-ACP Forum to be held on the margins of the 2019 Global Platform for DRR (13-17 May 2019, Geneva, Switzerland).

Establish reporting mechanisms of the Programme and monitoring of the PoA

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

This activity was completed during the previous reporting period. The 2014-2017 report that was compiled using the methodology was published on the Programme's webpage on Prevention Web.

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

AUC participated in several missions to RECs and Member States during this reporting period. These included sub regional DRR platforms and Conferences, DRR Technical Advisory Committee meetings, Hydromet Forums and Climate Outlook Forums, among others. This enabled AUC to interact with partners and member states, give policy and technical advice as well as collect data to evaluate the progress of programme implementation. The following missions were conducted by the AUC DRR team during this year:

- The SADC DRR Conference
- IGAD Climate Outlook forum and DRM Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting
- ECOWAS Hydromet and sub-regional DRR platform
- Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience in Africa (SAWIDRA) 2nd PSC meeting
- ECCAS Hydromet and sub-regional DRR platform
- SADC Climate Outlook Forum
- Capacity building workshop for the use of country probabilistic risk profiles and DRR cost-benefit analysis to inform the development of national strategies for DRR, CCA and Sustainable Development in Ghana

The Technical Advisory Committees are comprised of DRR focal persons from member states. Climate Outlook Forums (COFs) bring together service providers and users of climate information and are convened by climate centres with support from Result Area 3 of the Programme. DRR is one of the thematic areas covered during the COF discussions. The Sub-regional DRR Platforms and the DRR Conference were attended by multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial groups. These include DRR representatives from member states, climate change, weather and climate services representatives, regional organizations, the Programme implementing partners, academia, civil society organizations (including INGOs, Local NGOs, Youth and Women groups) among others. The Hydromet and sub-regional DRR platforms and the DRR Conference are implemented with support from Result Area 2 of the programme and bring together member states and partners in the RECs.

The 2014-2017 Programme report covering all the five (5) Result Areas of the Programme was compiled and published on the Programme webpage on Prevention Web. Fifty copies were printed and distributed to RECs and partners. This report is the second Programme report.

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

The draft Monitoring and Reporting Framework (MRF) was designed in line with the SFM System and the AUC convened a workshop for its validation in June 2018. The validation workshop was attended by fifty (50) participants representing thirteen (13) Member States, six (6) Regional Economic Communities, and partners. The MRF was finalised in August 2018 and adopted by Ministers and Heads of Delegation responsible for DRR in Africa on the 13th of October 2018 at the 6th High Level Ministerial Meeting held on the margins of the Africa-Arab Platform on DRR. The MRF contains 13 indicators specific to the 5 additional targets of the PoA and outlines national, regional and continental level responsibilities for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the PoA.

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

The 7th Africa Regional Platform and the 6th High-Level Meeting on DRR held during the Africa-Arab Platform (9-13 October 2018, Tunis, Republic of Tunisia) provided the opportunity to assess the progress made so far and agree on priorities that need to be taken forward to advance the implementation of the PoA and the Sendai Framework. These priorities and decisions, including the adoption of the PoA MRF, are reflected in the Tunis Declaration adopted by Ministers and Heads of Delegation responsible for DRR in Africa at the 6th High-Level Meeting. After this adoption of the MRF, the AUC kick-started the bi-ennial reporting process with the drafting of ToRs for the development of the report. The bi-ennial report is to be presented to AU Policy Organs, including the AU Specialised Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment in 2019.

Develop and implement advocacy and communication tools

Activity 1.11: Produce and implement the Programme’s knowledge, communication and visibility plan

(Promoting achievements as per EC guidelines for visibility)

The development of the Programme Communication and Visibility Strategy was completed during the previous reporting period. The Strategy was developed in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for the EU External Actions. The Strategy continues to guide all implementing partners’ activities that are aimed at enhancing the Programme’s visibility. The Communications Support Team, composed of Communications Focal Points designated by implementing partners, continues to support the implementation of the Strategy.

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

The Programme’s website⁴ continued to serve as a platform for all implementing partners to showcase the Programme’s achievements. The UNDRR continued coordinating this effort. One of the important events featured in the Programme’s website is the Africa-Arab Platform on DRR (9-13 October 2018, Tunis, Republic of Tunisia) where the Programme and its achievements were widely promoted through different advocacy and communication materials, including conference folders, USB keys, pens, and roll-up banners. Links to the programme website are also present in the UNDRR corporate website and in PreventionWeb, the most important web site on DRR topic, where knowledge, experience and new challenges are discussed.

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

The UNDRR printed one thousand (1,000) copies of the PoA (in English and French) which were distributed during the Africa Arab Platform and other meetings convened by the UNDRR and the AUC. The AUC also disseminated additional copies through meetings that it participated in. The UNDRR also printed the PoA Operational Plan as well as the Programme’s Annual Report for 2014-2017. In addition, as part of its efforts to promote the visibility of the Programme, AUC designed and printed the targets of the PoA as well as the key messages from the Africa common Position to the 2017 Global Platform for DRR on notebooks used during its meetings. Many promotional materials (videos, USB keys, banners, pens, bags, etc.) were also produced and disseminated by the UNDRR and Programme Implementing

⁴ <https://www.preventionweb.net/resilient-africa/home>

Partners. With contributions from implementing partners, information related to the programme and its performance was disseminated through the Programme's website.

Activity 1.14: Publication of updated inventory of national coordination mechanisms, legal frameworks and national plans for DRR in Africa (in 2015 and 2018)

Preparations for producing the 2018 Africa Status Report by the UNDRR is well underway. The report will also include updated information related to coordination mechanisms, legal frameworks, strategies and plans. The Africa Status report expected to complement the Africa Biennial Report on Disaster Risk Reduction.

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

The UNDRR continued supporting countries to commemorate the International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR). The theme of the 2018 IDDR day focused on Target C of the Sendai Framework 'Reducing direct disaster economic loss in relation to global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2030'. As the 2018 International Day for Disaster Reduction coincided with the Africa-Arab Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, there was a special event organized at the Platform to commemorate the day in the presence of senior officials. The day was also commemorated at the national level including in Ethiopia.

Ensure political commitment and representation of African leaders on DRR fora

Activity 1.16: Convene ministerial conferences and other high-level events in Africa

[The Africa-Arab Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, 9-13 October 2018, Tunis, Tunisia](#)

The Africa-Arab Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction was successfully held under the theme "Towards Disaster Risk-Informed and Inclusive Sustainable Development" from 9 to 13 October 2018 in Tunis, Tunisia. The event also comprised the 7th Africa Regional Platform and 6th High-Level Ministerial Meeting on DRR. As already mentioned, the event concluded with the adoption of the Tunis Declaration on Accelerating the Implementation of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 and the Africa Regional Strategy for DRR by Ministers and Heads of Delegation responsible for DRR. The Declaration contains decisions and priorities to advance the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the PoA across the African continent. The Africa-Arab Platform also adopted a Joint Communique on Strengthening Africa-Arab Collaboration on Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Tunis Declaration also adopted the PoA Monitoring and reporting framework and called upon AUC to prepare a biennial report on DRR in Africa informed by the framework. In addition, the Declaration mandated the AWGDRR to coordinate the development of the Africa Common Position to the 2019 Global Platform for DRR in an inclusive process owned by member states. The Declaration further encouraged Member States, RECs and other stakeholders to fast-track the development and implementation of risk-informed and inclusive strategies and plans of action in line with the Sendai Framework and the PoA. Furthermore, the Declaration stressed the need for adequate annual national budgetary allocation to finance disaster risk management initiatives to effectively implement the Africa Regional Strategy for DRR and the Sendai Framework.

Activity 1.17: Facilitate representation of African institutions in global and regional fora and post HFA (GP, RPs, COPs, Intra-ACP Forum)

The Africa-Arab Platform on DRR was attended by more than 800 participants, these being delegates from Member States, RECs, Civil Society Organizations, as well as other organizations involved in DRR. The AUC and the UNDRR supported African Member States, RECs and other relevant stakeholders to participate in the Platform. Such multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial participation not only enriched the outcome documents, but also allowed exchange of best practices, experiences and lessons learnt in implementing the Sendai Framework and the PoA across a broad range of sectors.

The AUC delegation was led by the Commissioner and Director for Rural Economy and Agriculture. Eleven (11) AUC staff members participated in the Platform. The staff members were from various departments and projects within the AUC. AUC also supported the participation of 76 participants from RECs and Member States.

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

Preparations for the 2019 Global Platform for DRR (13-17 May 2019, Geneva, Switzerland) started during this reporting period. The UNDRR in collaboration with the AUC continued to mobilise for Africa's broad and high-level representation. Integration of DRR into the outcome of the 4th Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (2-4 May 2018, Dakar, Senegal) was ensured through involvement and participation in the process leading up to the development and adoption of the outcome document.

Five (5) new DesInventar loss accounting databases were established in 2018 (The Gambia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Ghana) bringing the total figure to 25 countries in Africa South of the Sahara with the database. Eight (8) additional countries were trained but have not yet created the database. The activity aims at, among other things, gathering evidence to inform the development, implementation, monitoring and reporting of progress in regional, sub-regional, national and local DRR strategies, including the PoA

Provide education and training on DRM/DRR

Activity 1.19: Facilitate/support creation of a DRM network of knowledge institutions and centres

During the reporting period, UNDRR continued to advocate for enhanced collaboration and coordination between the academia, science and technology community, policy makers and practitioners for effective disaster risk reduction and management across the African Continent. In 2017, UNDRR, AUC and Periperi U collaborated during the Periperi U Annual Consultative Meeting (October 2017, in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia). The meeting brought together over 50 participants from academic, scientific, and technical communities, policy makers and practitioners involved in disaster risk reduction and management in Africa. It provided an opportunity to pave the way towards the establishment of the African Science and Technology Advisory Group (AfSTAG).

Following the meeting in Bahir Dar, the Terms of Reference for the AfSTAG was developed under the leadership of the AUC and was presented and discussed at the Pre-Conference event titled "Transforming the Africa regional Science and Technology partnership into regional STAG in support of the implementation of the Science and Technology Roadmap to Support the Implementation of the Sendai Framework" and held during the Africa-Arab Platform on DRR (October 2018). The Tunis Declaration

adopted by Ministers and Heads of delegation responsible for DRR in Africa during the Platform includes a decision on the establishment of the AfSTAG by AUC with support from the UNDRR.

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

Workshops on Sendai Monitor

In March 2018, UNDRR launched the Online Monitoring System which regulates the data required to monitor the 38 Indicators of the Sendai Framework. The UN Office for DRR organized orientation and training workshops on Sendai Framework Monitor for 4 RECs, namely IGAD (June 2018), SADC (August 2018), ECOWAS (November 2018) and ECCAS (December 2018), and for 1 country, namely Ethiopia (December 2018). In total, over 154 participants from government institutions, RECs, African Union Commission, UN and other agencies in 41 countries have been trained on the tool since June 2018. During such training sessions, efforts were made to provide overall DRR orientation using standard training packages. A first national workshop on Sendai Monitor was also held in Ethiopia in December 2018 in which over 35 participants drawn from different government and other institutions participated.

An arrangement was made for AUC to participate in all the above trainings. AUC also seized the opportunity to familiarize participants with the PoA and its Monitoring and Reporting framework. Such trainings are believed to have strengthened the capacity of AUC and RECs to support countries to monitor and report progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the PoA using the SFM and the PoA MRF.

Workshop on institutional challenges and links between national disaster loss databases and the Sendai Monitor

In the margins of the Africa-Arab Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDRR organised a one-day workshop that focused on institutional challenges and links between national disaster loss databases and the Sendai Monitor. The event was attended by over 30 representatives from Sub-Saharan African countries. The workshop provided an opportunity for national focal points to share experiences, challenges and best practices in reporting on the implementation of the Sendai Framework. Participants also discussed strategies to be explored at regional and national levels to effectively support countries in the Sendai Framework reporting process.

TABLE 1.3: RESULT 1 EXPENDITURE REPORT⁵

Project Budget (in Euro)	Cumulative expenditure	Expenditure status
3,000,000.00	1,528,629.15	50.95%

⁵ Table 1.3 represents the AUC component only. The expenditure report for the UNDRR component of Result Area 1 is combined with Result Area 4

RESULT 2

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

INTRODUCTION

Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have improved access to global and local good practices on DRM and strengthened their engagement with their member states. The program has reinforced existing DRR Units with new recruitments and facilitated REC experts' participation in international conferences or workshops. The single most significant achievement of the R2 Program is to date has been the building and raising of the profile of DRM within the senior management hierarchy of the benefiting RECs and with their member states. This was manifested in greater ownership of the DRM agenda in the RECs senior management and in the institutionalisation of dedicated DRM positions that were moved from project budgets and are now funded by the core budget of the RECs.

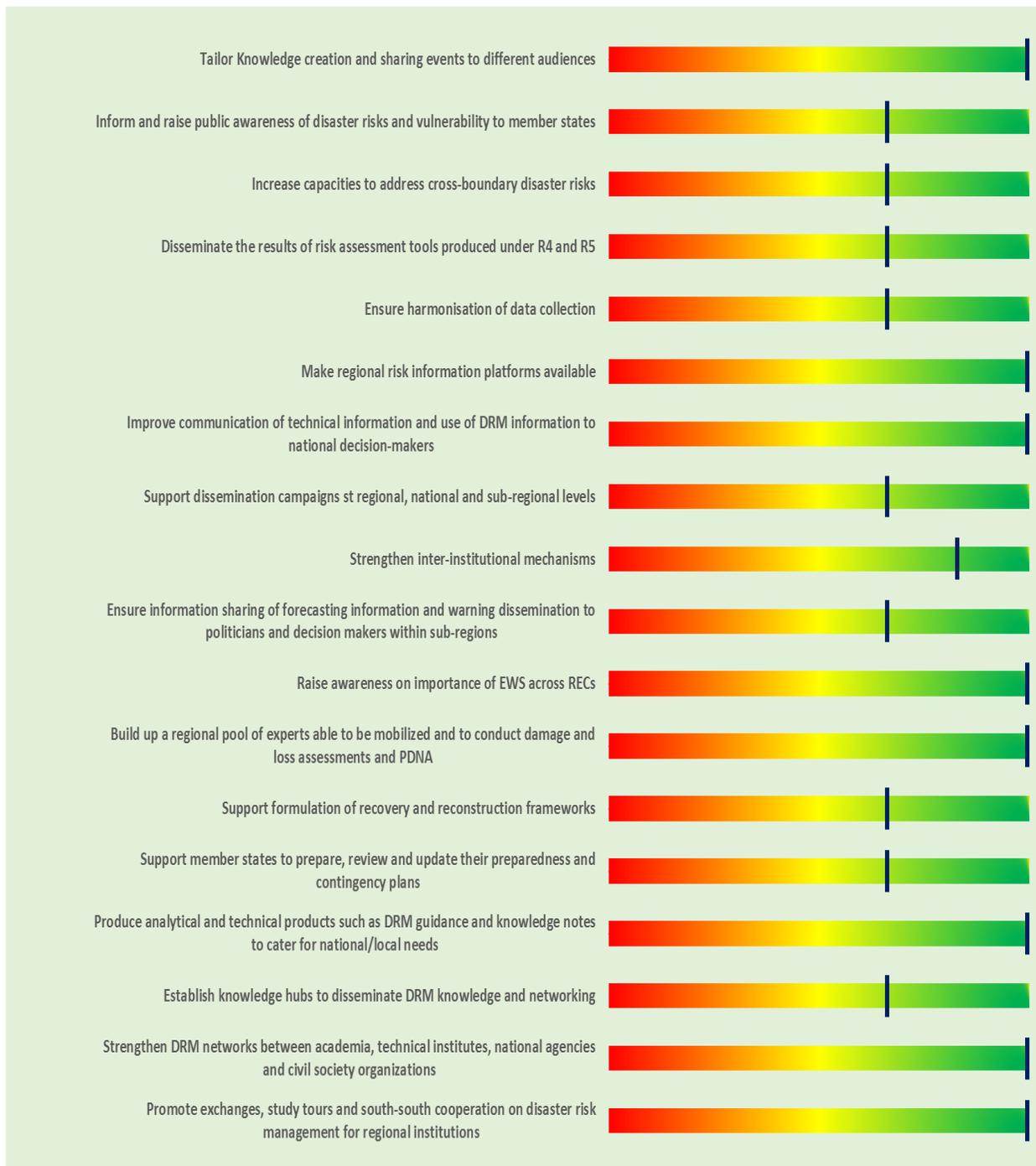
Some salient achievements of the R2 program are as follows:

- Regional and national level Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)/ Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) trainings benefitted around 434 practitioners
- Promotion of community-based and climate smart agriculture was piloted in IGAD
- Regional Climate Outlook Forums were convened in SADC and IGAD
- Regional El Nino preparedness forum was conducted for SADC
- Regional flood management policy, training and technical assistance in ECOWAS supported through West Africa Science Centre for Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL), a network of leading universities on climate science in West Africa;
- The first African Sub-regional Hydromet Forum was conducted in ECOWAS
- The first ECCAS Hydromet Forum conducted with participation of Central Africa Parliamentarian Network on DRR
- The University Collaboration and Research Network was launched in SADC
- SADC convened the Regional DRR Conference
- DRR units were strengthened with consultants and operational equipment in IGAD, ECCAS, ECOWAS and SADC
- More than 2,285 people (including more than 300 women) benefitted from trainings and conferences.
- Knowledge Exchange, Cross-learning and portfolio management platform was institutionalized

TABLE 2.1: RESULT 2 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Performance Indicator	End of project target	Actual achievement as at December 2018
Sub-regional lead institutions have improved DRR capacity	Yes	Yes (DRM/CCA Units in IGAD, ECCAS, ECOWAS and SADC were created)
Number of DRR-related regional, sub-regional or multi-country strategies/policies established	8	7
Number of lessons learnt and best practices in one REC or country shared and implemented in another REC or country	16	26 (14 during previous reporting period and 12 during 2018)
Number of visits and exchanges between RECs, member states, regional meetings, TA support missions	44	15
Number of cooperation procedures among RECs and Member states established (risk assessments, crisis management, emergency support)	8	7

TABLE 2.2: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 2 ACTIVITIES



Strengthen RECs' coordination, planning and policy advisory capacity for DRM

Activity 2.1: Tailor knowledge creation and sharing events to different audiences (policy makers in member countries and technical agencies)

More than 2,285 people (including more than 300 women) benefited from the following capacity building and knowledge sharing events:

- The ECCAS Hydromet Forum
- ECOWAS Hydromet Forum and DRR Sub Regional Platform
- ECCAS DRM/CCA Unit participated in UNFCCC COP 24
- ECCAS Geospatial Information System (GIS) training
- IGAD hazard assessment and monitoring for early warning
- IGAD DRR staff attended the WB/GFDRR RECs' retreat, knowledge sharing and the ACP-EU NDRR Focus Day
- IGAD DRR staff attended COP24
- IGAD conducted a regional training on the role of the media in enhancing DRM/CCA integration
- Two national DRR coordination meetings were held in The Gambia and Guinea to assist in Disaster Risk Management and the setting up of the National DRR Platform of Guinea.
- In SADC, the DRR Regional Training and Policy Research Initiative was rolled out, with trainings for mid-career experts from member states on Early Warning Systems in September 2018 and training on DRR policies in November 2018.
- SADC 2018 Regional Disaster Preparedness and Planning Workshop took place on 17-19 December 2018 in Windhoek, Namibia with 68 participants.
- The knowledge exchange platform created during the previous reporting period was institutionalized through the RECs retreat mechanism.

The first ECCAS Hydromet Forum was conducted in November 2018. One hundred and forty three (143) participants from various sectors, including the ECCAS parliamentarian Network on DRR attended the forum. The second forum is scheduled for 2019.

The first SADC Regional DRR Conference was conducted in March 2018 in Pretoria with one hundred and seventy-eight (178) participants, including academic networks, civil society, community-based organizations and youth network attending the event. The second SADC DRR Conference is projected for 2019 in Windhoek.

The first ECOWAS Hydromet Forum and DRR Sub Regional Platform were held in Abidjan in September 2018, bringing together more than 238 participants including hydrologists, meteorologists, DRR focal points of member states, civil society, women and youth, AUC, WB, WMO, UNDRR, and AfDB. A joint communique was released on the last day of the event. Key highlights of the communique are:

- The call for modernisation of hydromet services
- Emphasis on the need for hydromet and disaster risk management services to meet the objectives of the ECOWAS DRR Strategy and ECOWAS DRR Plan of Action 2015-2030
- Request for regional partners to ensure convergence between meteorological, hydrological and DRR services
- A call for strong integration of policies and programmes in support of weather, water, climate and DRM at national, regional and continental levels

Capacity on risk identification and assessment

Activity 2.2: Inform and raise public awareness of disaster risks and vulnerability to member states

The DRM Central Africa Parliamentarians Network, which was created during the previous reporting period, remained functional and was represented in several sub-regional DRR activities. The network was created with the purpose of sensitising law makers on the risk faced by member states and the importance of DRR legislation.

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

- Regional flood management policy, training and technical assistance in ECOWAS was delivered through WASCAL, a network of leading universities on climate science in West Africa.
- DRR units were strengthened with consultants and operational equipment in IGAD, ECCAS, ECOWAS and SADC. The DRR units' capacity to coordinate regional DRR initiatives was strengthened through the various capacity building activities reported throughout this chapter.
- IGAD recruited an expert to develop a Regional Framework for Floods Hazard Early Warning system. The consultancy is in progress.
- Technical and Policy Level Validation of Review of IGAD DRM Strategy and development of a regional framework for integrating DRM

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

Various RECs have produced strategic proceedings and reports in 2018. Each REC also disseminates messages, reports and strategic content to the public via web channels as follows:

- ECCAS
ECCAS Website: <http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/index.php/fr/>
<https://www.grc-ceeac.org/fr>
Documents & Resource: <http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/index.php/fr/ressources>
- ECOWAS
ECOWAS Website: <http://www.ecowas.int/>
Documents & Resource: <http://www.ecowas.int/documentation/>
- IGAD
IGAD Website: <https://www.igad.int/>
Documents & Resource: <https://www.igad.int/documents>
- SADC
SADC Website: <https://www.sadc.int/>
Documents & Resource: <https://www.sadc.int/documents-publications/>

Activity 2.5: Ensure harmonisation of data collection

- The ECCAS Water Information System expert attended a Geospatial Information System (GIS) training at 2D3D. The training strengthened the experts' knowledge of GIS, including in new data collection tools such as drones. The training was conducted in the context of regional hazard, vulnerability and risk assessments that will be undertaken by ECCAS.
- A Regional DRR Information Management System was developed in SADC.

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

- Urban risk assessment in Brava Island, Cabo Verde.
- SADC rolled out the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Policy Advocacy and Capacity Development programme.

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

The 50th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF 50) was convened and brought together stakeholders from various sectors including water, energy, food security, health and agriculture. Some community-based civil society organisations that work on information dissemination showcased their work and how they benefit from climate services and the role they play in bridging the gap between the scientific climate information providers and the end-users through the dissemination of customised and simplified information to the end users in the communities.

SADC organised regional climate outlook fora and regional preparedness meetings on El Nino to strengthen the collaboration of member states on extreme weather and climate phenomena. Farmer organisations participated in the SADC Climate Forum held in December 2018. The farmers' representatives digested the information generated by the Climate Centre and sought to package it to their audience, the farmers' groups. The exchanges offered adequate guidance to the farmer associations for them to disseminate the information they received accurately.

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

The Programme website, maintained by the UNDRR under Result Area 1, has links to all the five result areas. Reports of the Result Area 2, together with the other Result Areas, were uploaded onto the website, as reported under Activity 1.12 in Result Area 1 above.

In June 2018, an external consultancy firm was selected to develop an ECCAS DRM/CCA website, and work commenced on the strengthening of communication about DRR and CCA within the ECCAS region. Information, databases, and updates on events will be shared on the website, which will host a dedicated space for DRM focal points.

Dissemination of contributions of regional stakeholders in support of national EWS

Activity 2.9: Strengthen inter-institutional mechanisms

- Through Result Area 2, ECOWAS was provided support for developing a strategy and institutional framework for national disaster management / civil protection agencies.
- Member states were supported with institutional capacity development for disaster risk management and coordination (The Gambia, Guinea, Cape Verde, and Burkina Faso).
- The IGAD institutional arrangement for DRM within ICPAC requires revisiting to make it more impactful and visible. This is being considered as IGAD reviews its DRM strategy.
- The Africa-Arab Forum on DRR strongly underlined the need for the integration of DRM/DRR and CCA. This represents strong endorsement of the IGAD DRM/CCA Framework under development
- ECCAS is to develop an activity to support Member states in capacity building and institutional strengthening

- SADC developed Fund Guidelines, Financial sustainability plan and set up Institutional, Organizational & Governance Structures. SADC also developed a resource mobilization strategy and the Disaster Fund Monitoring and Evaluation System.

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

- IGAD organised a South-South exchange visit for Senior DRM/CCA personnel related to Policy/Decision making.
- ECOWAS is preparing for an expert meeting on regional flood management policy, flood forecasting and collaboration between AGRHYMET and ECOWAS to be held in April 2019 in Dakar, Senegal.

Activity 2.11: *Raise awareness on importance of EWS across RECs*

- IGAD conducted In-country trainings on Hazard Assessment and Monitoring for Early Warning using GIS and Earth Observation Techniques for Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia, Other countries are to be trained in 2019
- The SADC DRR Regional Training and Policy Research Initiative was rolled out, with trainings for mid-career experts from SADC member states on Early Warning Systems conducted in September 2018 and on DRR policies in November 2018 in South Africa and Botswana.
- A study of ECCAS Regional and Member States' hydromet and flood/drought Early warning systems and services was conducted.
- ECOWAS is Mainstreaming of DRR into other sectors (Environment, Gender, Agriculture, and Early Warning).

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

Activity 2.12: *Build up a regional pool of experts able to be mobilized and to conduct damage and loss assessments and PDNA*

- Regional and national level PDNA/DRF trainings benefitted around 434 practitioners.
- PDNA/DRF trainings were conducted for South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi. A total of 270 participants (200 men and 70 women) benefitted.
- ECCAS conducted a training of national sectorial experts on Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) and Recovery Framework (RF).
- In IGAD, the PDNA/DRF Training was an eye-opener as it demonstrated the need for regular inter-sectorial interaction even outside of the post-disaster context.

Activity 2.13: *Support formulation of recovery and reconstruction frameworks*

- ECCAS - Training of national sectorial experts on Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) and Recovery Framework (RF).
- IGAD recruited an expert to develop a Regional Framework for Floods Hazard Early Warning system. The work is in progress.

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

- Development of national contingency plans to address extreme events including a national validation workshop was conducted in ECCAS member states.

- SADC successfully spearheaded regional climate outlook fora and regional preparedness meetings on El Nino to strengthen the collaboration of member states on extreme weather and climate phenomena.
- A Regional El Nino Preparedness workshop conducted with 68 experts from SADC member states and regional organizations in December 2018 in Windhoek, Namibia.

Knowledge base on DRM

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

- Regional flood management policy, training and technical assistance in ECOWAS supported through, WASCAL a network of leading universities on climate science in West Africa.
- In IGAD, a strategy for mainstreaming DRM and CCA in school curricula was developed and validated at technical level by the technical Advisory Committee. The strategy is awaiting endorsement at policy level. The strategy is meant to guide DRR curriculum development by the IGAD Member states
- Launch of regional collaboration program on urban resilience in SADC in collaboration with sub-regional Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience (DiMSUR) and UNHABITAT.
- IGAD conducted technical and policy level validations of the Regional Framework for Floods EWS.

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

- The University Collaboration and Research Network was launched in SADC. One (1) academic conference and 2 mid-career training courses were conducted with technical support from University of Botswana and North West University, South Africa.

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

- SADC continued engagements with the academic network on DRR in the region. SADC region can build on a network of academic institutions in the region working on DRR. Strengthening the linkage with the academic network in Southern Africa to support the DRR agenda is therefore important and an opportunity to provide member states with access to global expertise on DRR.
- The ECCAS Hydromet Forum took place 14-16 November 2018 in Libreville. Sectorial national focal points and experts on Hydrology, Meteorology and Disaster Risk Reduction interacted with actors of the civil society, academia, media, parliamentarians from REPARC (Parliamentary Network for Disaster Resilience in Central Africa), private sector and Sub-regional institutions like Global Water Partnership Central Africa.
- Strengthening of academic network for DRR and support to 4th Biennial Conference of the Southern Africa Society for Disaster Reduction.
- ECCAS launched a practice research and capacity building collaboration with Academic and Technical Centres of Excellence.

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

The RECs retreat was held in March 2018 in Geneva, Switzerland, back-to-back with the Development Partners' Roundtable for Hydromet Services. A second retreat was held in Brussels in November 2018, back-to-back with the EU Knowledge Partnership Day and the ACP-EU NDRR Focus Day. All the four RECs supported by the Programme attended the retreat, which provides an opportunity for exchange of ideas, sharing of lessons learnt and review of the REC projects as well as discussions on recommendations for further improvement.

The Intra-ACP DRM knowledge exchange meeting Building Resilience in ACP-States was held during the Understanding Risk Forum in Mexico City, in May 2018. The meeting brought together 47 participants, including partners and stakeholders involved in the Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa Program (African RECs, RECs Member States, AfDB, AU, EU, UNDRR, GFDRR) and partners implementing ACP-EU Programs in the Caribbean and Pacific (CEPRENAC, University of West Indies, and Caribbean and Pacific States). The objectives of the event were to (i) facilitate knowledge exchange between the wide range of participants; (ii) present ongoing innovative activities of the African RECs; (iii) present Central America's DRM institutional set up; (iv) discuss the role of regional organizations in facilitating regional networks of cities for resilient urban development; and (v) promote open dialogue on community-based DRM and gender mainstreaming

TABLE 2.3: RESULT 2 EXPENDITURE REPORT

Project Budget (in Euro)	Cumulative expenditure	Expenditure status
20,000,000.00	7,144,272.10	35.72%

RESULT 3

Core capacities of the specialised national and Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) are improved, to meet the needs of DRM agencies and socio-economic sectors for effective use of weather and climate services and community-focused and real-time early warning systems (EWS).

INTRODUCTION

The ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF) continues to support African institutions to generate and use reliable and high-quality climate information and climate services for development in Africa. Through the Programme, 'Building disaster resilience to natural hazards in Sub-Saharan African regions, countries and communities' CDSF is supporting the continental African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) and four (4) regional climate centres, namely: (i) The Agro Meteorology and Hydrology Regional Centre (AGRHYMET); (ii) the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), (iii) the ECCAS Regional Climate Centre and (iv) the SADC Climate Service Centre. The five institutions are receiving €18.8 million from CDSF to strengthen the capacity of Africa's Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) and the network of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NHMS) to produce and disseminate climate and weather information to reduce the climate risks, and build resilience to natural hazards in sub-Saharan Africa. This support will go to enhance the capacity of the centres to generate and disseminate timely and credible meteorological and climate information services to users to support planning for socio economic development and disaster risk management.

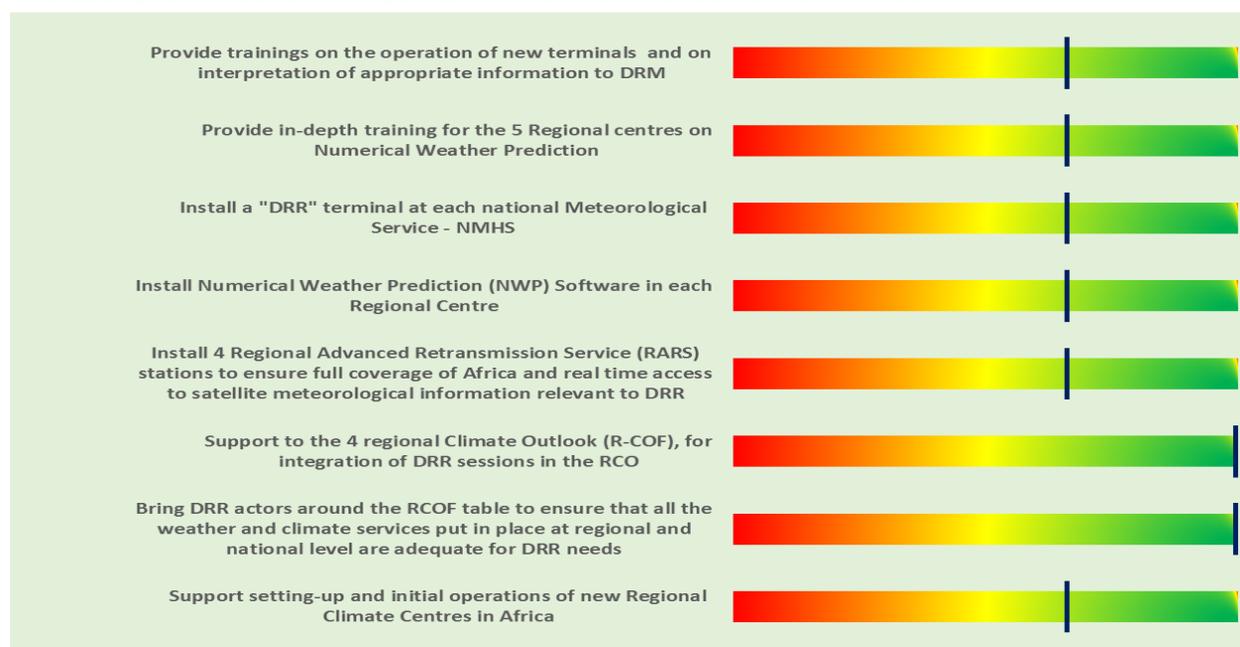
In addition to the four RCCs and AGRHYMET the continental centre, the fund is supporting twelve (12) country based projects, which are at different stages of implementation. CDSF received an official No-Cost Extension of the SAWIDRA Programme, extending the close out time to February 2020.

In 2018, the AfDB conducted and financed impact Assessment/Evaluation for Phase 1 of ClimDev Africa Programme covering the period from January 2010 to December 2017. The evaluation was commissioned by CDSF, in conjunction with the other two ClimDev Africa partners, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and AUC. The evaluation took 12 weeks, from August 8 to November 1 2018.

TABLE 3.1: RESULT 3 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Performance Indicator	End of project Target	Actual achievement as at December 2018
Agreements in place between NMHS and DRM agencies in at least 20 countries (on delivery of EWS related to Extreme Weather Events)	20	16
Nr of timely EWS (droughts, floods, and extreme weather forecasts) developed for communication between NMHS and DRM agencies	30	39
Nr of regional and national Hydromet institutions with capacities built to develop downscaled climate projections with high resolution data	30	39
RCC access data from at least 2 new Regional Advanced Retransmission Service (RARS) stations	4	4
At least 3 RCC have infrastructure to receive RARS data and run NWP model	3	4
At least 3 RCC can provide improved regional weather prediction (NWP - Numerical Weather Prediction) to NMHS	3	3
At least 25 NMHS can interpret NWP model output and prepare information to DRM agencies	25	6
Terminal to receive and visualize NWP model output is available in at least 25 NMHS	25	10
Regional Climate Outlook (R-COF) includes specific session on DRR and DRR specialists attend meetings	Yes	Yes
Nr of RCCs and NMHSs mastering weather tools and technics to support decision-making	15	10

TABLE 3.2: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 3 ACTIVITIES



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

Activity 3.1: Provide trainings on the operation of new terminals and on interpretation of appropriate information to DRM

This is an ongoing activity in all the four regional climate centres and ACMAD. During the period under review, two RCCs (SADC Climate Services Centre and ICPAC) conducted trainings of 66 DRM experts in forecasting.

SADC Climate Service Centre conducted two trainings for 36 DRM experts from 16 member states. The two trainings centred on building the capacity of DRM in forecasting. Twenty one (21) climate experts from the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) were trained on use of seasonal climate forecasting tools and generation of national climate outlooks for the 2018/19 rainfall season. In addition, 15 climate experts from 14 NMHSs reviewed and verified the October-November-December (OND) 2018 forecast and updated the January-February-March (JFM) 2019 seasonal forecast.

ICPAC conducted three (3) workshops, training 30 DRM experts from ten (10) member states in forecasting. During the period under review, ICPAC established a demonstration pilot site for use of severe weather forecasts in flood early warning in the Juba Sheba basin on the boarder of Ethiopia and Somalia.

Activity 3.2: Provide in-depth training for the 5 Regional centres on Numerical Weather Prediction

- Twenty three (23) regional climate centre staff were trained in three (3) regional centres during the period under review.
- At ICPAC, one workshop was held where nine (9) experts were trained in Weather Research Forecasting (WRF)
- ACMAD trained fourteen (14) junior staff from twelve (12) countries (DRC, Côte d'Ivoire, Sudan, Malawi, Congo, Guinea Bissau, Chad, Liberia, Cameroon, Angola, Rwanda and Mali) for 4 to 6 months in NWP and climate service.
- ECCCS trained seven (7) regional staff on modelling and metrological information systems

Infrastructure

Activity 3.3: Install a DRR terminal at each National Meteorological Service (NMHS)

- Consultation missions were conducted in each NMHS. All the regional climate centres and their respective member states have finalized the required process for procurement and installation of appropriate DRR terminal. Installation of terminal in all the targeted NHMS is expected to be completed by the end of the 2019.

Activity 3.4: Install Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) Software in each Regional Centre

- Two regional centres (ICPAC and SADC-CSC) installed and operationalized their NWP (WRF) model in their regional clusters
- ACMAD procured telecommunication service (internet for NWP) for the centre.
- Other Regional Climate Centres have prepared bidding documents for the procurement of NWP software.

Activity 3.5: Install 2 Regional Advanced Retransmission Service (RARS) stations to ensure full coverage of Africa and real time access to satellite meteorological information relevant to DRR

- ACMAD conducted a radio frequency survey for each of the four hosting sites and a telecommunication design study of the Regional Advanced Retransmission Service (RARS) Africa network
- ACMAD held meetings with the four regional centres that will host the RARS stations and finalized the procurement documents. The RARS stations (antennae) will be installed in Kenya, Gabon, Niger and South Africa.

Thematic and institutional support

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

All the four RCCs conducted R-COFs and DRR sessions. SADC-CSC convened the Twenty Second Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-22) for regional outlook generation and dissemination from 22 - 24 August 2018 in Lusaka, Zambia under the theme: “*Improving Regional Climate Early Warning Systems for Sustainable Integration in the SADC Region*”. Over one hundred (100) delegates attended the event. SADC-CSC also convened the SARCOF-22 update for mid-season review and generation and dissemination of an updated regional outlook from 10 – 14 December 2018 in Maun, Botswana. Over fifty-five (55) delegates attended the event. ICPAC conducted three (3) regional climate outlook forums

in February, May and August 2018. Each forum was attended by over 50 delegates drawn from the 10 member states.

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

During 2018, ACMAD organized 5 regional consultations with forty-nine (49) DRR Specialists during RCOFs:

- The 48th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF48) was held on 14-17 February 2018 in Mombasa, Kenya and four (4) DRR participants attended
- Prévisions Climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique Centrale (PRESAC)-the regional climate Outlook Forum for Central Africa-was held from 27-31 August 2018 in Douala, Cameroon, with eleven (11) DRR participants
- Prévisions Climatiques Saisonnières pour les pays du Golfe de Guinée (PRESAGG) - the Regional Climate Outlook Forum for the Gulf of Guinea Countries- was held on 09-10 March 2018, in Lomé, with seven (7) DRR participants attending
- PRESASS Prévisions Climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique Soudano-Sahélienne (PRESASS)-the Regional Climate Outlook Forum for Sudano-Sahelian Africa-was held on 03-05 May 2018 in Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire, with fifteen (15) DRR participants
- SARCOF-22 was held on 22-24 August 2018 in Lusaka, Zambia and twelve (12) DRR participants attended the Forum

SADC organized two SARCOF-22 events in August 2018 and December 2018, bringing together actors from the following 5 sub-sector actors: Agriculture and food security; Water and Energy; Conflict and early warning; Disaster Risk Management; and Health. This resulted in establishment of five sectorial user interface platforms.

ICPAC DRM focal points participated in three regional climate outlook forums held in February, May and August 2018 in which mitigation strategies and contingency plans were developed based on consensus regional climate outlooks. ECCAS organized the 12th edition of the RCOF. DRR actors were invited to all RCOFs and their responsibilities well outlined and agreed.

In addition to the convening of the Regional Climate Forums, the AfDB participated in the following activities that brought together various stakeholders working on DRR, climate and related services.

- The second Development Partners Conference on Strengthening and Sustaining National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, Geneva, Switzerland, 21 and 22 March 2018.
- The 2018 Understanding Risk Forum, Mexico City, 14th to 18th May 2018
- The ECOWAS Regional Hydromet Forum and Disaster Risk Platform for West Africa, in Abidjan, September, 2018
- The 13th Session of the Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and 6th ACP-EU Programme Steering Committee Meeting, 4-6 September 2018, Yaoundé, Cameroon
- The 13th EUMETSAT Forum in Africa, September 2018
- COP 24, Katowice, Poland, December, 2018

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

- 300 regional NTP bulletins produced by CAPC-AC are disseminated in real time to NMHSs in Central Africa
- A system for collecting user needs and feedback on products is operational
- CAPC-AC and the 11 NMHSs of Central African countries' expertise in forecasting and climate products was strengthened;
- A regional workshop on WNP development in Central Africa was organized
- One Seasonal Forecast Forum for Central African Countries (PRESACC) is organized
- 500 climate monitoring bulletins (regular and special) were developed and disseminated in real time to the 11 NMHSs of Central African countries
- One meeting of the SAWIDRA Programme Steering Committee was held.

TABLE 3.3: RESULT 3 EXPENDITURE REPORT

Project designation	Project Budget (in Euro)	Cumulative expenditure	Expenditure status
SAWIDRA-ACMAD	5,790,000.00	955,869.30	16.51%
SAWIDRA-AO-AGRHYMET	3,899,500.00	1,316,381.21	33.76%
SAWIDREA – ICPAC	2,467,170.30	417,434.00	16.92%
SAWIDRA - AC - CEEAC	3,420,000.00	667,284.22	19.51%
TOTAL	18,775,270.30	4,104,796.17	21.86%

RESULT 4

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

INTRODUCTION

The key achievements of Result Area 4 during 2018 include production of the Global Assessment Report 2019 and completion of sixteen (16) country-level disaster risk profiles and thirteen (13) risk-sensitive budget reviews. Country-level probabilistic Disaster Risk Profiles were produced that provide country-level risk information using select metrics including Average Annual Loss (AAL) and Probable Maximal Loss (PML). A summary report was produced, employing info-graphics to allow for a comprehensive visualisation of the results across the Africa Region. Using the OECD-DAC DRR Marker Methodology, the national budget reviews identified existing projects and programmes at country level, focussing on current investments in DRR. The reports examined the extent to which public investments in the last three to five years addressed DRR objectives. An investment planning session was integrated into the agenda of the risk profiling workshops. In a number of countries, this session facilitated the collection of data relevant for the budget review, whereas in other countries, preliminary results of the budget analysis were discussed with participants in order to improve the analysis.

A one-day workshop on DesInventar was held on 9th October 2018 during the Africa-Arab Platform on DRR, creating space for over thirty (30) Member states to exchange experience on the benefits and challenges associated with the running of national disaster loss databases. In a similar fashion, UNDRR organized four (4) two-day sub-regional workshops focussed on the promotion of DesInventar and Sendai Framework Monitor. Loss data from 25 national disaster loss databases across the Africa Region have been integrated into the global analysis for the GAR2019. Of these, twelve (12) databases were funded by the EU-ACP programme.

In 2018, UNDRR organised twelve (12) disaster risk profiling training and orientation workshops. The workshops aimed at familiarizing participants with the methodology and the results of Probabilistic Risk Assessment, including AAL, PML, and Loss Exceedance Curve (LEC) for floods and droughts in a changing climate. Furthermore, the workshop aimed at empowering national coordination mechanisms such as national platforms for DRR and informing national governments, private sector, academia, civil society involved in the development and implementation of holistic and inclusive national strategies for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

TABLE 4.1: RESULT 4 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Performance Indicator	End of project target	Actual achievement as at December 2018
Number of regional and sub-regional Inception Workshops conducted	20	29 (19 workshops were conducted during the previous reporting period and 10 were conducted during 2018)
Number of countries requesting national implementation	21	38
Number of National staff trained	600	1264 (600 during previous period and 664 during 2018)
Number of countries with economic valuation of recurrent disaster losses	16	13
Number of countries with national agencies with constructed and operational Disaster Loss Database	20	25
Number of countries with risk profiles developed and operational National Probabilistic risk models	16	16
Number of countries with a Hybrid Risk Model	16	16
Number of countries and regions with DRR and CCA informed by evidence gathered by loss accounting, vulnerability and exposure data	20	16
Number of disaster and risk datasets available to stakeholders on nationally owned and operated websites and/or GAR Data Platforms	TBA	25
Reports produced, published and disseminated with clear reporting on the findings at National and Global levels	2	2 The GAR 2019 and Africa Status report

TABLE 4.2: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 4 ACTIVITIES



Global/Regional

Activity 4.1: Assess candidate countries in Africa and schedule the initiation and steps on each country. Countries will be targeted based on demand, need and other objective criteria

Rolling-out activities at the country-level, UNDRR and the contracted a consultancy organization, CIMA and engaged with 16 Member States to confirm the countries' interest in the development of national risk profiles. The selection of the countries was done in consultation with Result 5 and ensured that national risk profiles will be developed for all sub-Saharan African countries.

Continuing the work commenced in the previous years, UNDRR continued providing technical support in the creation of national disaster loss databases. During 2018, three (3) countries requested training, namely Sao Tome and Principe, Malawi and Ghana.

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

A full-day workshop on DesInventar was held on 9th October 2018 during the Africa-Arab Platform on DRR. The workshop was attended by representatives of over 30 member states. The objectives of this workshop were to: identify challenges and best practices on DesInventar and Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) in the region; identify next steps and needs in terms of support to countries to report according to the milestones of the reporting and loss accounting processes; discuss strategies to be explored at regional and national level to support countries in SFM reporting and loss accounting processes; train participants in the use of the SFM for reporting against the global targets; train participants in the concept, methodology and use of the National Loss Accounting System and on developing temporal, spatial and event analysis using the DesInventar methodology.

During the reporting period, the UNDRR organized and convened twelve (12) national workshops on risk profile and integration of risk profile into DRR strategies. In addition, over 1,000 participants from twenty (20) countries were trained on disaster loss accounting and approximately 450 were trained on risk profiles. UNDRR also organized four sub-regional workshops on DesInventar and SFM.

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

UNDRR supported capacity development of key institutions at the sub-regional level through placement of individual consultants in four RECs with the view to support the DRR function of the RECs, including the organisation of technical trainings and policy advice.

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

UNDRR has planned intervention on priority needs assessment identified during discussions with Sendai Focal Points and UNCTs as well as on priorities identified by the AWGDRR, PSC and Regional and Sub-regional DRR Platforms. Accordingly, UNDRR, in cooperation with AUC, facilitated a regional workshop in ECOWAS on the development of national DRR strategies aligned to the Sendai Framework and PoA.

Countries were advised on ways to ensure inclusion of a diversity of stakeholders, so as to support efforts in DRR mainstreaming and ongoing discussion among national institutions over synergic action in support of DRR. By the end of 2018, fourteen (14) countries had developed a national DRR strategy. These countries are Angola, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Mozambique, Congo, Niger, Madagascar, Botswana, Malawi, Mali, Madagascar, Botswana and Ethiopia. Two countries (Central African Republic, Nigeria) had a draft

pending validation. Another two (Burkina Faso, Chad) had a plan for DRR and expressed interest in developing a strategy in 2019. Three countries (Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda) were in process of alignment.

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

Regular follow-up with countries and monitoring of national disaster loss reporting was undertaken prior to key meetings such as the African Regional Platform held in October 2018 and the sub-regional SFM meetings (IGAD-June 2018, SADC-August 2018, ECOWAS-November 2018, and ECCAS-December 2018).

Activity 4.6: At the end on each phase, UNDRR will coordinate the next phase in terms of resource allocation, both financial and technical, and will organize following activities

Based on recommendations from the midterm review and the PSC, UNDRR joined the implementing partners in the request for one year of No-Cost Extension of this Programme-which was granted- and accordingly planned for the next phase until February 2020.

Strengthening capacities for national loss accounting.

Activity 4.7: Ensure preparation and participation in regional inception workshops

A one-day workshop on DesInventar and SFM was held on 9th October during the Africa-Arab Platform on DRR (See Activity 4.2). UNDRR organized four (4) sub-regional DesInventar and SFM workshops which included a session on the links between national disaster loss databases and Sendai Framework Monitor.

Activity 4.8: Ensure preparation and participation in national workshops

As part of a multi-year series of workshops aimed at the development of national disaster loss databases UNIDSR organised three national DesInventar workshops in Ghana (7-9 March 2018), Malawi (4-6 April 2018) and Sao Tome and Principe (4-6 June 2018). A total of 90 national technical staff were trained in data collection, data cleaning and validation as well as on the development of procedures to coordinate data collecting across government ministries and agencies. UNDRR also supported the national workshop on Sendai Monitor for Ethiopia (December 2018), which included a session on the integration of DesInventar and Sendai Framework Monitor.

Activity 4.9: Data collection and entry

UNDRR facilitated initial disaster loss data collection and entry in Ghana, Malawi, Sao Tome e Principe. By the end of 2018, Ghana has published 46 data cards, accounting for disaster events from 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Activity 4.10: Data validation and cleaning

UNDRR facilitated initial disaster loss data collection and entry in Ghana, Malawi and Sao Tome and Principe. UNDRR also provided demand-based technical support for data validation and data cleaning to national DesInventar teams in the following countries: Ghana, Malawi, Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Kingdom of Eswatini and Uganda. Technical support was provided to Ghana and in Malawi during a DLDB workshop. Support to the other countries was provided at distance. UNDRR's technical team ensured that new data collected by the national teams was seamlessly integrated in the existing national databases.

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

Loss data from twenty-five (25) national disaster loss databases (DLDBs) across the Africa Region have been integrated in the global analysis for the GAR2019. Of these, twelve (12) were funded by this Programme. Country-level probabilistic Disaster Risk Profiles were produced for sixteen (16) countries. DRR-sensitive budget analysis was produced for 13 countries. An additional three is to be presented during the upcoming capacity building workshops in 2019, providing a systematic overview of opportunities for risk informed public investment in the beneficiary countries.

Strengthening capacities for probabilistic risk profiling and risk management portfolio development

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

In 2018, UNDRR organised twelve disaster risk profiling training and orientation workshops which benefited a total of 430 mid- and high-level technical staff. These workshops were held in the following countries: Angola (27-31 August); Kenya (10-14 September); Rwanda (17- 21 September); the Kingdom of Eswatini (24-28 September); Cote d'Ivoire (15 – 19 October); The Gambia (22 – 26 October); Namibia (29 October– 2 November); Botswana (12 –16 November); Ghana (19– 23 November); Cameroon (26-30 November); Zambia (3-7 December); Gabon (10–14 December). In 2019, workshops are scheduled for the other four remaining countries: Guinea Bissau (07-11 Jan); Guinea Equatorial (14-18 Jan); Sao Tome and Principe (28 Jan-1 Feb); the United Republic of Tanzania (28 Jan-1 Feb).

The workshops aimed at familiarizing participants with the methodology and the results of the Probabilistic Risk Assessment, including: AAL, PML, LEC for floods and droughts in a changing climate. The workshop aimed at empowering national coordination mechanisms such as national platforms for DRR and informing national governments, private sector, academia and civil society on the development and implementation of holistic and inclusive national strategies for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

Activity 4.13: Data Collection and Estimations of major hazards

Hazard analysis was elaborated, providing a basis for the development of 16 national probabilistic risk profiles. A report on the methodology of probabilistic risk profiles was submitted.

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

Quantification of exposure and vulnerability was elaborated for each one of the 16 countries. This provided the basis for the development of 16 national probabilistic risk profiles. A report was produced on the methodology for the quantification of the exposure and vulnerability of both assets and people. A methodology report was produced outlining the latest technological advances used in the development of the 2018 probabilistic risk profiles. Detailed results of the national probabilistic risk profiles have been made available online in the form of GIS layers, available at <http://africa.cimafoundation.org/>.

Activity 4.15: Generation of hybrid loss exceedance curves

Hybrid loss exceedance curves were elaborated for all of the 16 countries and the results were published in country-level risk profiles, available online at <http://africa.cimafoundation.org/>. Results were also presented and discussed during national capacity building workshops and related outcomes will serve for further fine-tuning of the risk profiles, to ensure ownership and sustainability of the tool. At the time of this report, feedback provided from beneficiary countries was already used to perform a new run of the risk models and updated results will be published during the first quarter of 2019.

Incorporating risk management into public investment planning and decision making

Activity 4.16: Characterization of an optimum risk management portfolio

UNDRR produced a series of thirteen (13) National DRR-sensitive budget reviews during 2018. The aim was to make available a detailed analysis as well as an overview of the countries' efforts to mainstream DRR in public investment planning. As already mentioned above, the reports used the OECD-DAC DRR Marker methodology to assess public DRR investments in the last 4 to 5 years.

Activity 4.17: Organise regional training workshop

A regional training session focussed on the use of AAL and PML metrics and DRR-sensitive risk budget analysis in public investment, is planned to take place in 2019.

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

An investment planning session was integrated into the agenda of the risk profiling and budget review workshops. The methodology used for the DRR sensitive budget review and the preliminary results of the reports were disseminated during the workshops.

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

The national budget reviews conducted identify existing projects and programmes at country level focussing on current investments in DRR. Building on the professional and institutional networks created through the national workshops, the dissemination strategy envisages a wide circulation of the reports in 2019. A Series of targeted country-level in depth activities and dialogues is scheduled for 2019 in four countries.

Activity 4.20: Organise National Workshops

In 2018, UNDRR organised twelve (12) national budget review sessions during national risk profiling workshops attended by a total of 430 participants. To allow synergy with additional initiatives, four outstanding workshops were scheduled for January 2019. These include Guinea Bissau, 07-11 Jan; Guinea Equatorial, 14-18 Jan; Sao Tome & Principe, 28-1 Feb; Tanzania, 28-1 Feb.

Programme's experience available through the GAR

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

Data from disaster loss data from 25 country databases (DLDBs) was analysed and the results were integrated in the Global Assessment Report for 2019. UNDRR also produced a case study to be incorporated in the GAR2019, summarising lessons learned from country-level risk profiling workshops and from the development of 16 national probabilistic risk profiles.

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

In 2018, a dedicated team worked on the production of the GAR2019. The Global Assessment Report was produced from concept (March 2018) to Zero Order Draft (December 2018).

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

The GAR2019 is in the process of being produced. The report website will have data extractable elements.

TABLE 4.3: RESULT 4 EXPENDITURE REPORT⁶

Project Budget (R1&R4)	Cumulative expenditure (R1&R4)	Expenditure status (R1&R4)
18,700,000	14,429,402	77.2%

⁶ This expenditure report covers Result 4 as well as the UNDRR component of Result 1

RESULT 5

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

INTRODUCTION

Result Area 5, also known as the Africa Disaster Risk Financing (ADRF) Initiative, is catalysing the uptake of innovative risk identification, assessment and financing tools within the development policy frameworks and agenda of several middle and low-income African countries. The objectives of the ADRF Initiative are to:

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

The Initiative seeks to achieve these goals, through three operational components:

- Component A: Creating the enabling data environment for risk financing;
- Component B: Supporting countries in developing risk financing strategies;
- Component C: Facilitating regional risk financing and knowledge sharing initiatives.

In 2018, the ADRF Initiative has continued implementing activities to create the enabling data environment in order to inform and evaluate financial protection policies and instruments and to help governments understand the risks their countries and populations are facing. Multi-hazard risk profiles were developed for nine countries, and this information has already been used to inform sector-specific policies and projects.

Engagements for the development of country-driven Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) strategies and for exploring contingent financing options have continued to gain momentum. Activities have been undertaken in twenty (20) countries. Multiple countries receive support on the preparation of a Development Policy Loan with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat-DDO), on establishing shock-responsive social safety nets which rapidly deliver emergency assistance to vulnerable households in the event of a disaster, as well as agriculture insurance programs which unlock critical access to credit for low-income farmers.

The ADRF Initiative has furthermore continued to organize knowledge sharing events and trainings. Even if the way the DRF agenda evolves in each country is different, there are some common challenges regarding the design and implementation of DRF strategies. Knowledge sharing events and the wide range of trainings on risk assessment and financing solutions has strengthened the technical disaster risk management capacity of stakeholders.

The activities of the ADRF Initiative are well under way, but capacity development in DRF in Sub-Saharan Africa is an ongoing process which requires committed engagement in the years to come. This includes also close coordination with actors and initiatives working on DRF in Africa. The sections below set out how the ADRF Initiative has in 2018 continued to help build the understanding and awareness of disaster

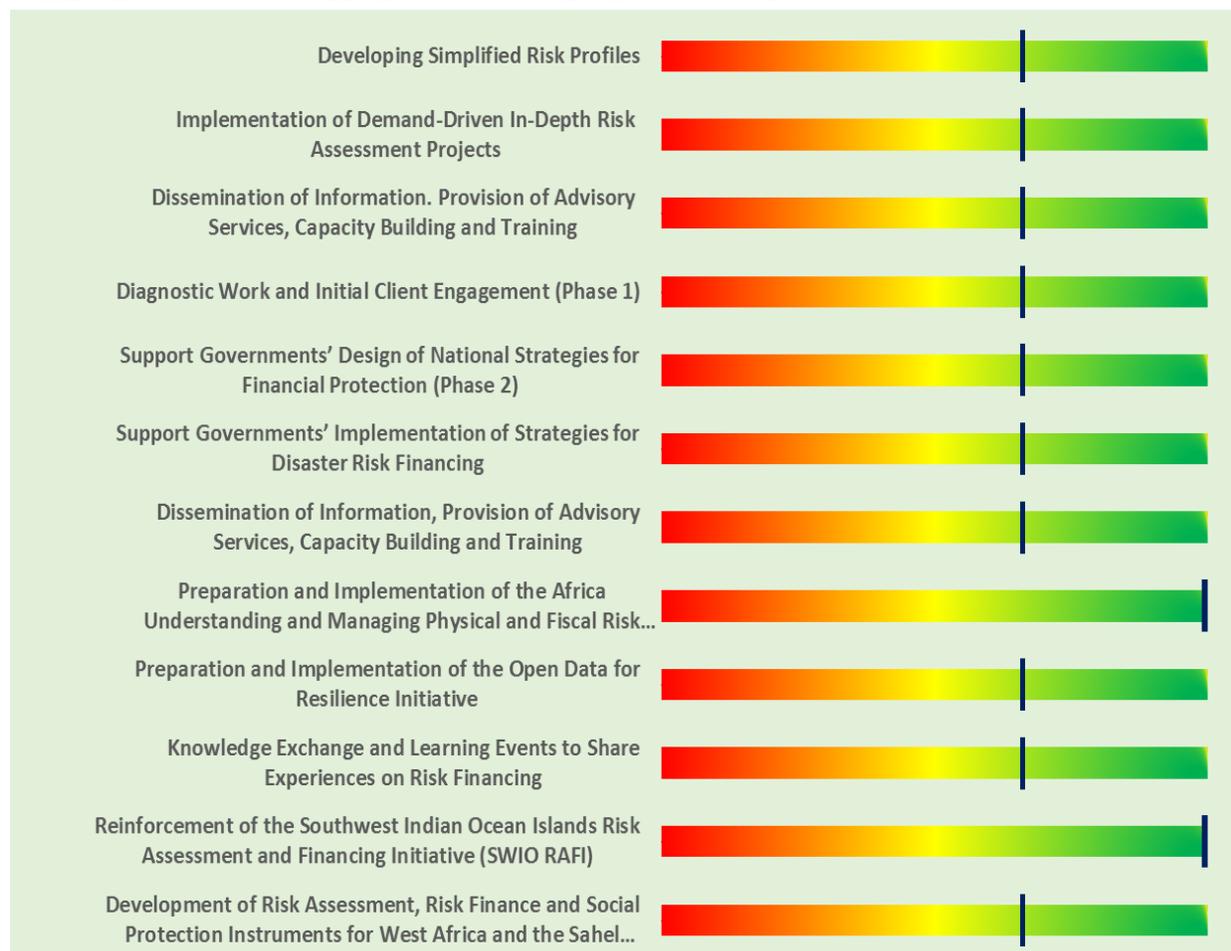
and climate risk in Sub-Saharan Africa, provided support to Governments to develop DRF strategies, and facilitated knowledge sharing.

TABLE 5.1: RESULT 5 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Performance Indicator	End of project target	Achievement by December 2018⁷
Number of countries which have a better understanding of their risk exposure to natural disasters as a prerequisite to develop proactive risk financing approaches	10	12
Number of countries that have improved knowledge of disaster risk financing and insurance solutions that can help to improve financial resilience	10	15
Number of countries that have developed disaster and climate risk financing strategies	8	9
Number of countries that have improved their ability to manage internal or external resources to finance post-disaster needs through the establishment of dedicated instruments	10	17
Number of countries with improved capacity to understand probabilistic risk assessments which are used for financial disaster risk management applications and investments in risk reductions	5	3
Number of countries with improved knowledge of analytical tools to run scenarios on the data housed in geospatial platform	5	8

⁷ This indicates the number of countries where activities have been completed or are still ongoing.

TABLE 5.2: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULT 5 ACTIVITIES



Creating the enabling data environment for risk financing

Activity A.1: Developing Simplified Risk Profiles

An internal review has been completed of the nine national risk profiles: Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Uganda. The comments from this review have been implemented on a country-by-country basis. The risk profile for Mozambique is finalized, and the other country profiles will be finalized in the next quarter. All the profiles will be made available online.

The hazard data developed is currently available on Thinkhazard⁸ to give stakeholders the ability to explore, access, download, and use the risk results for DRM decision-making. Country-specific data will also be accessible on local data sharing platforms, such as <http://risques-niger.org> in Niger. The sharing of this risk information enables multiple other projects and stakeholders to benefit from this exercise

⁸ <http://thinkhazard.org/en>

and use the underlying data for DRM and DRF planning. Coordination has been undertaken with UNDRR under Result Area 4 to inform and align results of the risk profiles⁹.

The application of the results from the risk profiles has started in several cases. The analytics serve as input to the discussions the ADRF Initiative team has with governments on risk financing strategies, as it provides quantitative data on annual average losses and impacts of disasters to people and assets. The risk profile results for Uganda, for example, were presented in early 2018 in the context of a dialogue on urban resilience and risk financing. In Cabo Verde and Kenya, the risk profile results are used for DRF diagnostics, and as key inputs for the design of the Development Policy Loan (DPL)¹⁰ with Catastrophe Deferred Draw-Down Option (Cat-DDO).¹¹

In Mozambique, the risk data on floods, cyclone, and earthquakes was used to conduct a multi-hazard risk assessment for school infrastructure. This assessment details the financial impact of disasters on school buildings and provides recommendations on investment needs for retrofitting existing schools and building more resilient new ones. The outcomes of the assessment were presented during a meeting with the Ministry of Education in March 2018, and will inform further dialogue on school safety in Mozambique.

Based on a request for more local level risk information at the city level, the generation of a simplified city-level risk profile has been explored using the available data from the completed national risk profiles. The first pilot for a city-level risk profile has been completed for Beira, Mozambique. The profile evaluates the pluvial and coastal flood risks, and explores the effectiveness of interventions, such as upgrading drainage, coastal defence and early warning. The first results of this pilot profile are promising and show the added value of this development for strategic decision-making. An extension of this work is currently being considered to other cities in Sub-Saharan Africa. Once finalized, this profile will be made available online.

Another application stemming from national risk profiles is the creation of poverty risk profiles that are being developed for Ethiopia and Malawi. This uses a multi-country model that measures levels of socioeconomic resilience based on the approach developed in the Unbreakable Report (<https://goo.gl/CkUrVS>). The model takes into account the impact of drought, which is particularly relevant in establishing risk exposure in Africa. With the application of the approach to a few countries that have adequate data availability, a methodology will be identified that can be scaled up to the regional level. This methodology will explore the exposure and vulnerability of vulnerable people's assets and well-being to natural disasters, and will also be piloted in Mozambique.

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

A rapid post-disaster assessment was completed after Tropical Cyclone (TC) Ava, which hit Madagascar on 5 January 2018, causing over 50 fatalities. Using an adapted probabilistic risk modelling approach, the assessment simulated the wind and flood impacts of the cyclone, and generated estimates of economic damages for various key sectors. Total losses from TC Ava were estimated at US\$195 million, corresponding to about 2 percent of annual Gross Domestic Product. The model showed estimated

⁹ Under Result Area 4, UNDRR aims to support 20 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to systematically account for disaster loss and to develop probabilistic estimations for future risk, with an emphasis on weather and climate change-related hazards to provide a starting point for policy dialogue.

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

¹¹ Cat-DDO is a contingent credit line that provides immediate liquidity to countries in the aftermath of a natural disaster: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/526461507314946994/product-note-cat-ddo-ibrd-2018.pdf>

losses resulting from direct damage to residential buildings and infrastructure of US\$76 million and US\$47 million, respectively. Flood damage losses contributed to approximately 75 percent of the totals, with wind-related losses causing the other 25 percent. Agricultural damages, predominantly to rice paddies, were estimated at US\$50 million. The results were presented to the government and formed the basis of a discussion on financing gaps.

Under the ADRF Initiative, a new methodological approach was developed to more efficiently target scalable social protection programs and better predict the likelihood of households to fall into poverty because of shock exposure. By combining nationally representative household panels and climatic geospatial data, poverty dynamics relative to exposure to climate shocks can be assessed. The objective is to identify a set of observable household characteristics that can be used to identify (or target) households that are likely to fall below the poverty line in the event of a natural disaster shock; and to support the design of rapid, well-targeted, and efficient post-disaster response programs. So far, this methodology has generated datasets combining household and climate data in Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda, focusing on vulnerability to drought exposure. In the frame of this work, climate data on rainfall has been drawn from Standard Precipitation Index and Delaware Climate Data, which was then merged with geo-referenced household data. The ADRF Initiative will continue to apply a coherent approach that effectively captures and measures the impact of drought on household expenditures and generates results that are comparable across countries. The results and methodologies of this work will be summarized in a final report. The findings will enable to better support governments on how to design targeting mechanisms to cover those most likely to suffer long-term consequences when affected by drought.

The ADRF Initiative supported the revitalization and institutionalization of the GeoNode in Mozambique and complemented it with GeoSAFE, a web-based application for natural hazard impact scenario analysis and visualization.¹² The ADRF team has been working to customize the tools and fine tune data input and analysis procedures for the Mozambican context based on user feedback and requests from the Mozambique National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). The collection, preparation, and upload of available datasets, including metadata, into GeoNode, as well as hazard layers created under the risk profiles, is being completed. GeoNode and GeoSAFE analysis may help to inform a DRF and insurance strategy that the government of Mozambique is preparing. The remaining work on GeoNode and GeoSAFE is planned for completion in 2019 and will include a launch event to make a broader audience aware of this open data resource.

Activity A.3: *Dissemination of Information, Provision of Advisory Services, Capacity Building and Training*

This section is covered under Component C below.

¹² <https://www.geosafe.com>

Supporting countries in developing risk financing strategies

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

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

In 2018, the ADRF Initiative focused on all three Phases.

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

The ADRF Initiative has continued to identify country needs and priorities, amongst others by:

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

In 2018, the ADRF Initiative delivered DRF diagnostic reports for Cabo Verde, Malawi, Mauritania, South Africa and Zambia. The ADRF team has also delivered presentations to governments and engaged in initial conversations on possible support. For example, the ADRF team presented the characteristics of the Cat-DDO instrument to the Government of Uganda, and started with the Government initial dialogue on the possibility of developing a DRF strategy.

The full overview of activities undertaken in each of the countries, including Phase 1 activities, are described in detail below in the section “*Activity B.3. - Support Governments’ Implementation of Strategies for Disaster Risk Financing.*”

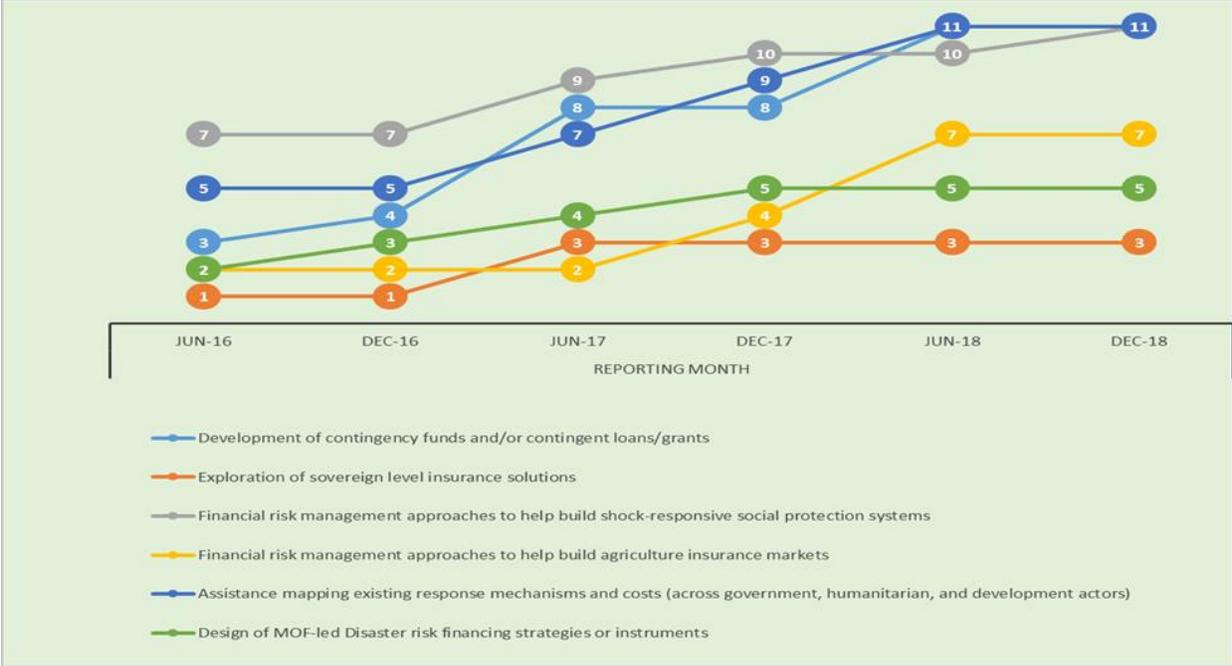
Activity B.2: Support Governments’ Design of National Strategies for Financial Protection (Phase 2)

Until December 2018, activities have been implemented in 20 countries: Benin, Cabo Verde, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Depending on country demands, engagements have focused on the:

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

Demand from Sub-Saharan African countries for support on the DRF agenda comes from a range of sectors, varying according to the social, political, geophysical and financial needs of each country. Accordingly, the ADRF Initiative is following a demand-driven approach and has sought to understand each country's needs, developing customized solutions based on these needs. This has led to a range of activities across the DRM, agricultural and social protection sectors. The demand for technical support on DRF continued to rise, as indicated by Table B.2.i below

Table B. 2.i: Number of countries receiving technical support from June 2016- December 2018



The ADRF Initiative has successfully engaged Ministries of Finance in a policy dialogue on DRF, in particular through discussion on DPLs with Cat-DDO. This instrument has provided a foundation for engagements to support Ministries of Finance in the conception and design of country-driven DRF strategies. Thus far, DRF has been incorporated as an important pillar of the Cat-DDO operations under preparation in Sub-Saharan Africa; this also enables the ADRF Initiative to leverage additional financial resources from the International Development Agency (IDA) to support the DRF agenda.

A concrete example of this is provided by Kenya, where the government approved its National DRF Strategy in June 2018, the first in Africa. This strategy is one of the areas of policy actions supported by a US\$ 200 million Cat-DDO that was also approved in June 2018, marking a major milestone for the ADRF Initiative. The impetus that started with engagements in IDA countries has continued to grow. The Governments of Benin, Cabo Verde, Madagascar and Malawi are exploring contingent financing options with the World Bank, and receiving technical support financed by the ADRF Initiative in the process.

Linked to the social protection agenda, the ADRF Initiative has continued to develop financial risk management strategies for shock-responsive social protection systems. In response to the interest shown by countries in the region, these types of engagements are being developed in Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Uganda.

Finally, the ADRF Initiative has driven the integration of DRF planning into agricultural risk management in Sub-Saharan Africa, supporting agricultural risk assessments in Zimbabwe and Lesotho. The ADRF Initiative has also responded to letters of request for technical assistance from Ministries of Finance in Uganda and Rwanda for support in improving their national agriculture insurance programs. Finally, the ADRF Initiative has supported an agricultural finance diagnostic in Zambia.

The ADRF Initiative assists countries in taking steps towards developing DRF instruments and strategies that will enhance financial resilience and post-disaster response capacity. An updated summary of countries needs and priorities can be found in Table B.2.ii below:

Table B.2.ii: Priority areas of support currently requested by countries (2018)

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

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

The ADRF Initiative assists countries in taking steps towards developing DRF instruments and strategies that will enhance financial resilience and post-disaster response capacity. The ADRF team worked directly with countries that have expressed a commitment to this goal. Key developments for component B are summarized below for each country where engagement has been undertaken (including phase 1, 2 and 3 activities).

Benin

National DRF agenda:

According to historical disaster data, Benin has suffered from fifty (50) natural disasters since 1970, with floods, droughts and epidemic being the most recurrent. In view of this high exposure to a range of natural hazards, the government of Benin is interested in developing its DRF agenda. The ADRF Initiative is working with the government to tailor specific DRF solutions, including the possibility to develop a Cat-DDO. This would be a useful financial protection instrument to enable the government to quickly respond to natural shocks and which would also complement the country's ongoing efforts to build physical resilience against disasters, including the World Bank Cotonou Urban Resilience and Storm Water Management Project, currently under preparation.

Moreover, the government is working with technical support from the ADRF team to develop a national Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) strategy, the establishment of a national disaster fund, and the development of shock-responsive safety nets. In addition, the ADRF team will support the integration of disaster risks into the Ministry of Finance fiscal risk service macroeconomic analytical tools.

Cabo Verde:

National DRF agenda:

A diagnostic study of Cabo Verde's financial protection against disasters was finalized and presented to government counterparts in March 2018. The report includes data on the human, economic, and fiscal impacts of past disasters; a register of existing financial instruments for disaster response; and a description of the institutional set-up for disaster response and post-disaster resource mobilization. The report has fed into discussions on options to strengthen financial preparedness against disasters in Cabo Verde.

The ADRF team has been working with government counterparts in implementing specific technical assistance to support the preparation of a Cat-DDO. The ADRF Initiative has supported the review of the legal framework for setting up a contingency fund for disasters in Cabo Verde. The review considered the law establishing the Special Fund for Stabilization and Development (FEED); the 2016 law on autonomous funds; and the wider legal framework for Public Financial Management and DRM in Cabo Verde. Based on this review, a paper laying out potential options for either operationalizing the FEED (which was established in 1998 but never operationalized) or setting up a new disaster contingency fund was elaborated to support the decision-making process of the Technical Working Group (TWG), which the Ministry of Finance recently established to work on a disaster contingency fund. This TWG comprises the Ministry of Finance's Treasury, Budget Department, and Planning Department. Following the first meeting of the TWG in early June 2018, initial findings from the review detailed above were presented to the government and a work plan was agreed for the establishment or operationalization of a disaster contingency fund. For this work, the ADRF team also reviewed international experiences in using contingency funds for emergency and disaster response, to draw lessons that could be applied in the Cabo Verde context. The inclusion of a special provision in a draft budget law which would expedite the

incorporation of any resources into the national budget in case of a disaster, will be tabled in Parliament in January 2019.

Eswatini

Shock responsive safety nets¹³:

In May 2018 the ADRF Initiative held a one-day workshop on Shock-Responsive Social Protection and DRF in Mbabane, Eswatini. A total of 30 participants attended the workshop, from a range of ministries, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and academia. The workshop started with a training on the Fundamentals of DRF, including the advantages of building shock-responsive social protection programs and the key steps to strengthening the financial resilience needed to implement scale-up against disasters.

During the second part of the workshop, results from the report titled *Building the role of social protection in disaster response and resilience in Eswatini* were shared. Participants validated most of the results from the report, but also flagged some areas that needed further information. The report was shared with participants electronically for comments. During the discussion, participants committed themselves to improving the response to natural disasters, highlighting the consensus that exists on improving Eswatini's social protection system. This is also reflected in the government's development, currently underway, of a national policy on social protection. Participants emphasized the need for more in-depth information on the risks that Eswatini faces, and on the vulnerability of its population.

The ADRF team worked closely with the government on another study that reviews the existing social protection programs in Eswatini and the potential for developing a shock-responsive safety net (SRSN). As part of this effort, the ADRF team included actuarial analysis on the costs of disasters in Eswatini considering different return periods. Using data for people affected by disasters from 2003 to 2018, it was estimated that the annual average costs of disasters in Eswatini is around US\$18.2 million. The report will be circulated to relevant stakeholders for comments.

Ethiopia

National DRF strategy:

The ADRF Initiative has provided technical input into a publication titled *A Study on Lowland Resilience in Ethiopia - Building a more Developmental Approach to Responding to Shocks*. Against the backdrop of persistent and recurrent vulnerability to shocks and economic under-development, the report provides the government with several options regarding the future development of the lowlands that would provide for the area's long term sustainable development and reduce the need for recurrent humanitarian interventions.

The ADRF Initiative has also conducted a financial costing analysis to develop indicative financial estimates for delivering humanitarian assistance in the lowlands through the Productive Safety Net Program. In the context of the national social protection system, the ADRF Initiative has supported a desk review of existing early warning systems and the elaboration of terms of reference for a comprehensive review of these systems. This will enable the government to explore the potential for more efficient targeting and operational processes, which are core elements of its de facto DRF system.

¹³ This work is co-financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

Kenya

National DRF strategy:

In June 2018, the government of Kenya approved its National DRF Strategy, with the signature of the Cabinet Secretary of National Treasury. This marks the first DRF strategy to be implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa, which came about with the technical assistance provided by the ADRF Initiative. The ADRF team supported the delivery of a workshop in March 2018 in Mombasa to present the draft strategy to all relevant government stakeholders, including the National Disaster Operations Centre, National Disaster Management Unit, National Drought Management Authority, and Ministry of Interior. As part of the strategy, a US\$ 200 million DPL with Cat-DDO was approved. This innovative contingent line of credit provides immediate liquidity in the aftermath of a disaster resulting from an adverse natural event. The Cat-DDO is the first World Bank development policy operation in Kenya in the last ten years. It will be a foundation for policy dialogue and support the government of Kenya's proactive efforts for the management of disaster and climate risks with a comprehensive program of reforms.

Shock-responsive safety nets¹⁴:

The Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion project (KSEIP) was approved by the World Bank Board of Directors in November 2018, entailing a US\$250 million International Development Agency (IDA) loan with a US\$94 million grant financed from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID). The ADRF team is primarily focusing on one of the three components of the project that seeks to develop and institutionalize a financing plan for the scalability mechanism of the Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) which responds to drought. In this light, the approved project includes US\$72 million (of which US\$45 million is funded by DfID) of results-based indicators for DRF. This is a key milestone for the ADRF Initiative and the first time a World Bank project will use results-based financing to drive the DRF agenda. In terms of next steps, the ADRF team will be working with the government of Kenya to develop a financing plan to meet the costs of HSNP scalability, and then work with National Treasury to finance this plan. It is expected that around 200,000 households (around 1.2 million people) will benefit from this mechanism in the coming year.

Agriculture insurance¹⁵:

The Kenya Livestock Insurance Program (KLIP) is in its fourth cycle and has seen the growth of the number of farmers covered under both crop and livestock insurance schemes, with the government having procured insurance cover for 18,000 pastoral households in eight counties for the 2018/2019 cover period. The government intends to provide livestock insurance cover to fourteen Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties where pastoralism is predominant. The ADRF team attended a workshop on 17 April 2018 in Mombasa, Kenya hosted by the German Development Agency (GIZ) and the reinsurance company Swiss Re. The workshop aimed to (i) take stock of KLIP implementation; (ii) brief Kenyan parliamentarians on KLIP; and (iii) achieve agreement on actions to enhance the sustainability of the program and increase private sector participation. The workshop was attended by senior leadership in the government of Kenya, including Cabinet Secretary of Agriculture the Hon. Mwangi Kiunjuri, and 38 Members of Parliament. The Secretary confirmed the government's commitment to KLIP given its importance in supporting Kenya's food security agenda. The team provided technical contributions with a presentation on KLIP's roles within the National DRF strategy, and by chairing a discussion on the role of the private sector. More information on the workshop can be found at <https://goo.gl/nbnnWE>

¹⁴ Co-financed by SIDA.

¹⁵ Co-financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The ADRF team in partnership with International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) also completed a report on the suitability of KLIP product for the remaining six counties. Two of the six counties examined are suitable for KLIP under current design and will be included in the 2019/2020 KLIP cycle. The remaining four require further investigation on whether the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index product is appropriate. The ADRF team continued to support the national and county government engagement to increase funding to KLIP. In this light, the ADRF Initiative sponsored and participated in a workshop which took place in December 2018 attended by 22 participants from eight counties to explore the potential to fund KLIP. County government officials who attended the workshop made financial commitment to pay the premium for more households.

The crop insurance scheme continued to expand and, so far, has insured over 300,000 maize growing farmers in twenty counties. The ADRF team is providing technical assistance to the World Bank-funded Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture (KCSAP) project to improve agriculture statistics. In September 2018, the ADRF team held discussions with relevant ministries and other stakeholders to strengthen agriculture insurance data collection and quality in the frame of KCSAP.

Lesotho

National DRF agenda:

The ADRF team has continued to support the government of Lesotho in implementing a DRF Strategy and continued the policy dialogue with the Ministry of Finance on the role of DRF to support fiscal stability. In December 2018 it was agreed that the team will start working on a DRF Diagnostic that informs the National DRF Strategy. In parallel, the ADRF team is continuing the dialogue with the Ministry of Finance of Lesotho on the potential for a Cat-DDO lending operation.

Shock-responsive safety nets:

Following the 2016 drought in Lesotho, the ADRF Initiative has supported work on strengthening shock responsive social protection systems. In January 2018, the ADRF team presented in Maseru the *Building the role of social protection in disaster response and resilience in Lesotho* report, co-financed by the ADRF Initiative and a GFDRR Rapid Social Response grant. The presentation of results was part of a Shock-Responsive Social Protection Workshop organized by the World Food Program (WFP), the Disaster Management Authority (DMA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Ministry of Social Development, Oxford Policy Management and the World Bank. This dialogue brought together approximately seventy (70) national and international stakeholders working on DRM and social protection, from government, development partners and the private sector. Based on the exchanges and discussions during the workshop, there was wide commitment from different ministries in Lesotho and development and humanitarian partners to improve the response to natural disasters. There was also a broad consensus on the key role that shock responsive social protection can play in reaching the most vulnerable populations. As part of the workshop, the ADRF team also delivered training, attended by forty-one (41) participants, on the Fundamentals of DRF and its application to shock responsive safety nets. The training highlighted the potential costs of delayed response to disasters due to a lack of rapid finance, such as increased budget volatility, or due to negative coping strategies, which have adverse social impacts on the poor. The training also explored the advantages of building shock responsive safety nets, and identified steps to strengthen financial resilience and scale-up social safety nets in case of a crisis.

Furthermore, the ADRF team worked closely with government counterparts on another study that reviews the existing social protection programs in Lesotho and the potential for scale up. As part of this report the ADRF team included actuarial analysis on the costs of disasters in Lesotho considering different

return periods. Using data for people affected by disasters from 2003 to 2018, it was estimated that the annual average costs of disasters in Lesotho is around US\$18.4 million. Results were presented to relevant stakeholders during a workshop in Lesotho in December 2018 which was attended by twenty (20) people from government, Civil Society, Humanitarian sector and development partners. In addition to the study, the ADRF team is exploring the opportunity of mobilizing resources from the Global Risk Financing Facility¹⁶ (GRIF) to match Lesotho's allocation to create a reserve fund to finance the expansion of social protection programs when disasters occur.¹⁷

Agriculture insurance:

In 2018, work has continued on agriculture insurance. The ADRF Initiative, in partnership with the World Bank Agriculture Global Practice, is conducting an Agricultural Risk Assessment, looking at climate-related risks and the economic losses they cause, and at the mechanisms that farmers and government use to respond to natural disasters. The ensuing report will analyse the possibility of introducing risk transfer solutions such as agricultural insurance. The report is expected to be finalized by the end of 2018 and results will be validated with country stakeholders

Madagascar

National DRF agenda:

Following Cyclone Ava, which hit Madagascar in January 2018, causing over fifty (50) fatalities and incurring losses estimated at nearly US\$200 million, the ADRF Initiative helped complete a rapid damage assessment which simulated the wind and flood impacts of the cyclone, and provided estimates of economic damages for various key sectors. The results were presented to the government and formed the basis of a discussion on financing gaps.

The ADRF team together with the French Development Agency (AFD) are responding to an official request for a Cat-DDO from the government of Madagascar and have together started working on policy reforms that could be supported by the Cat-DDO. The ADRF Initiative is also financing technical assistance to support reforms to strengthen financial protection against disasters, including the establishment of a contingency fund for disasters and a reform of the insurance sector law.

Malawi

National DRF agenda:

In response to an official request by the government of Malawi in January 2018 for preparing a DPL with Cat-DDO, the ADRF Initiative has been working with the government for the preparation of this operation. A three-year policy reform program is being designed to strengthen the government's technical and institutional capacity for managing climate and disaster risks, while immediate liquidity for post-disaster response will be secured through the Cat-DDO. The program includes cabinet approval of a DRM Bill, which will create an enabling environment for comprehensive DRM measures. The ADRF team has also supported the government of Malawi to develop a draft DRF Strategy, hold a national consultation workshop on the DRF Strategy which was attended by 39 people, as well as a national validation workshop during which the final draft of the DRF Strategy was presented for final comments and validation. The DRF Strategy marks an important step in Malawi's efforts to strengthen financial protection against disasters, and spells out the government's key policy priorities with respect to DRF in

¹⁶ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/disasterriskmanagement/brief/global-risk-financing-facility>

¹⁷ Co-financed by SIDA.

an official policy document. The DRF Strategy is accompanied by an Implementation Plan with concrete actions to work towards the achievement of the goals outlined in the DRF Strategy.

Shock-responsive safety nets¹⁸:

The ADRF team is supporting the government of Malawi to introduce a shock responsive safety net financing component to a potential social protection lending operation. Priority activities focus on (i) review of current financial instruments and potential application of contingent financing tools; (ii) technical support on social registry support to advance the agenda around data on socio-economic resilience; and (iii) program review and advisory on preparedness for scale up of cash transfers and public works mechanisms. As part of the latter activity, the ADRF team estimated the cost of providing assistance to populations in Malawi affected by disasters using an existing social protection program, the Social Cash Transfer Program (SCTP). Using data from 2010 to 2018, the estimated average costs of providing assistance through the SCTP would be US\$7.2 million per year. The ADRF team developed a presentation and a brief note based on the results of the costing analysis that will be shared with country stakeholders in January 2019. This engagement is devised to complement strategic engagement and collaboration with other donor partners on the same theme.

Agricultural insurance¹⁹

The government of Malawi has also requested assistance to expand the agricultural insurance market in the country. As a first step, the ADRF Initiative is co-financing a feasibility study for the potential for both crop and livestock insurance in Malawi, jointly with the World Bank Global Index Insurance Facility²⁰.

Mauritania

National DRF agenda: The ADRF Initiative finalized in January 2018 the diagnostic for Mauritania on the risk financing mechanism used for shock-responsive social safety nets. Following its presentation to key counterparts within the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Food Security Commissariat in March 2018, comments were received from the General Directory of Reforms and Monitoring and Evaluation within the Ministry of Finance, which were integrated into the final version of the diagnostic.

To further the analysis undertaken in the diagnostic, the ADRF team started to study the vulnerability of households' food security to drought conditions using Food Security Monitoring Survey data. Final results will be used to elaborate a food insecurity risk profile at national and departmental levels. This will allow, inter alia, to provide a probabilistic assessment of intervention costs associated with food insecurity. This analysis will also support the ongoing efforts to improve the information used in the early warning system of the Food Security Observatory, by providing a better quantitative understanding of the nexus between climate signals and the food insecurity of households.

Further work on supporting the national DRF agenda is underway. The Government of Mauritania has expressed interest in implementing a special earmarked account for a DRM fund to support the financing of DRR measures and emergency response. In addition, technical counterparts in the government expressed their interest in the possibility of continuing to work with the ADRF team to develop a risk financing strategy for food security and nutrition, in the context of recurrent droughts in Mauritania. The ADRF team is also coordinating with the WFP and the AfDB to align efforts on the different initiatives under preparation and implementation in Mauritania.

¹⁸ Co-financed by SIDA.

¹⁹ Co-financed by USAID.

²⁰https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/industry_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/financial+institutions/priorities/access_essential+financial+services/global+index+insurance+facility

Mozambique

National DRF agenda:

The ADRF Initiative supported the government of Mozambique in developing regulations for its recently-established Disaster Management Fund (DMF). Technical expertise was mobilized to support a team of national consultants, and a first draft of the regulation has been prepared and submitted for review by the government. Drawing on both international and in-country expertise, the team produced reports on (i) international practices relating to Disaster Contingency Funds; (ii) the Mozambican legal framework relevant for the DMF regulations; and (iii) options on the financial management of the DMF. Based on these technical inputs, the team provided close support to the technical working group, with officials from the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the INGC tasked with developing the DMF regulations.

The Government of Mozambique submitted in February 2018 an official request for financial and technical support for their DRM and Resilience Program. In response, the World Bank has initiated the preparation of the US\$80 million Program-for-Results²¹, which aims to (i) operationalize and capitalize the DMF; (ii) finance risk transfer instruments; (iii) enhance the disaster preparedness and response capacity; and (iv) build the resilience of key infrastructure. The Program's concept review was held in June 2018, and preparation is ongoing. The team has also mobilized US\$8 million of additional grant finance from the Global Risk Financing Facility²² (GRIF) to support technical assistance on sovereign risk transfer and ultimately finance risk transfer solutions. Financing from GRIF could not have been mobilized without the ADRF Initiative technical work over the past few years.

The ADRF Initiative also supported a nation-wide risk assessment of the school infrastructure in Mozambique. Two workshops were conducted on 4-5 March 2018 – one with the Minister of Education and relevant ministry staff, and one with line ministries and development partners – to present the results of the risk assessment and to discuss the topic of school safety. The analysis will trigger additional investments in school safety, with the safer schools' agenda and risk financing integral to a new World Bank DRM results-based financing project currently under preparation.

Niger

Shock responsive safety nets:

The ADRF Initiative has been providing technical assistance to support the development of a DRF component for the US\$80M IDA Niger Adaptive Safety Nets 2 project, which aims to expand cash transfers and pilot a drought-responsive cash transfer program in the Diffa region. This project builds on the ADRF team's experience on similar mechanisms in Uganda and Kenya, demonstrating the speed at which the early lessons from engagements through the ADRF Initiative can be shared and spread to other countries. The main tool prepared for the support of this operation is the Niger Risk Information System²³ for anticipation of flood impacts. This involved analysing household surveys, updating the digital elevation model, and connecting rainfall forecasts with near-real-time rainfall estimates. This technical assistance included a costing analysis for a better understanding of the cost implications of scaling-up the existing food security safety net in the event of a crisis. The project will be presented to the World Bank Board in January 2019. The ADRF team will facilitate a series of consultations with development and humanitarian partners to lay the groundwork for the development of the pilot, in 2020. Given the crucial role of humanitarian actors and financing in Niger, the ADRF team commissioned a study on humanitarian finance to better understand financing volumes, flows and timelines in Niger. Initial

²¹ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/program-for-results-financing>

²² <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/disasterriskmanagement/brief/global-risk-financing-facility>

²³ <http://risques-niger.org>

findings of this study will be available in early 2019, and will inform consultations on the drought-responsive cash transfer pilot.

National DRF agenda:

In response to Niger's vulnerability to disaster risks such as flood and drought, an operation manual for an Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) was prepared with support from the ADRF Initiative within the Niger Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development project. Following the 2016 flood, the IRM had been triggered, resulting in the rapid disbursement of over US\$13 million in response to economic recovery needs in the affected regions.

Rwanda

Agricultural insurance²⁴:

Following an official request by the government of Rwanda to review and provide advice on the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS), the ADRF team has carried out a stock-take of the NAIS implementation and provided recommendations to the government on how to strengthen its implementation. The goal is to support the sustainability of high-quality insurance protection of smallholder farmers in Rwanda. The team supported the government investigation on the role of agriculture finance and insurance in the broader context of agriculture transformation. The government has embarked on a comprehensive policy agenda to transform the agriculture sector as part of the overall development goals embodied in the National Strategy for Transformation. Through the support provided by the ADRF team, the government of Rwanda has started to align the NAIS with the agriculture transformation agenda which includes de-risking the sector and crowding in credit to increase investment in modern farming technologies. The output of the support will take the form of a technical report and policy note which will be presented to the government and which will outline potential areas for strengthening provision of agriculture insurance to farmers and policy options to pursue, to make universal access of agriculture insurance possible.

Senegal

National DRF agenda:

The ADRF Initiative finalized an analysis to inform the World Bank Senegal Contingent Liabilities project by identifying, analysing and quantifying the liabilities directly contingent to disasters. The key objectives of this analysis are to (i) analyse the legal and institutional framework for the definition of contingent liabilities associated to disasters in Senegal; and (ii) quantify disaster losses using historical information and the revised probabilistic risk profile produced under the ADRF Initiative. This analysis builds on the results and findings of the Diagnostic Review of Senegal Financing for Disaster Response. In addition, the team is working to update the design of the DRF strategy, in close consultation with the government, based on budget, instruments preference, and risk appetite.

Shock responsive safety nets²⁵

The ADRF team supported regular technical exchanges with the government of Senegal on the role and benefits of scalable safety nets backed by ex-ante financial instruments to respond to drought crises. A two-day event was held in Dakar, on 9-10 October 2018, which was attended by more than 40 professionals from the government and humanitarian agencies titled *Adaptive social protection and financing strategies for an effective response to food insecurity*. The first day consisted in the presentation of the ADRF work on a SRSN scenario-based costing analysis, which estimates the cost of a

²⁴ Co-financed by USAID.

²⁵ Co-financed by SIDA.

SRSN programme for various target beneficiaries and based on the 2014-2017 Integrated Phase Classification drought loss data. The team also delivered a training on the Fundamentals of DRF analysis and financing instruments, in light of the SRSN analysis performed. The training was attended by over 35 people, including about a third of women, representing various institutions including the Ministry of Finance, Social Protection (DGPSN), the Food Insecurity Management Agency (SECNSA), the Ministry of Agriculture and humanitarian and development organizations (Oxfam, Acted, World Vision, Red Cross, the World Food Program and UNICEF). On the second day, the ADRF team initiated a discussion on the preliminary design of DRF strategies, to raise awareness on risk, as well as demonstrate the benefits of a combined use of retention and insurance solutions. The ADRF team will closely follow-up with the government of Senegal, to maintain momentum on the design of a cost-efficient financing response to drought in Senegal.

Seychelles

National DRF agenda:

In collaboration with line ministries and districts, the ADRF Initiative is supporting the formulation of a national contingency planning and coordination mechanism in the Seychelles. This entails assessing the current response capacity, and preparing the national contingency plan. Operational responsibilities with all relevant stakeholders are being defined.

In the context of the ongoing dialogue on risk financing and resilience in the Seychelles, the ADRF team has started a coastal risk assessment, which will map the major hotspots and drivers of coastal erosion. In addition, public-private financing structures will be explored, including structures for financing nature-based solutions such as coral reef restoration.

Sierra Leone

Shock responsive safety nets²⁶:

A new administration in Sierra Leone was voted into office in March 2018. This new administration has put an emphasis on restructuring the governmental institutions that respond to shocks and provide better leadership for DRM. Within the World Bank's broad support for this reform, the ADRF team is supporting the government to build on its experience of responding to Ebola and mudslides through its social safety nets project. To this end, the government led a review of the DRM landscape to provide a response which will specifically consider an institutionalized role for social safety nets. This will be complemented by analytical work, including a detailed assessment of the experience of responding to shocks to inform the social safety nets project in Sierra Leone, which is a pipeline World Bank project initiated to support these objectives. This analysis will provide cutting edge recommendations on building scalable safety nets, backed by contingency financing, in post-conflict, fragile states.

Somalia

Shock responsive safety nets:

With the growing interest to support pastoralist and nomadic livelihoods from weather-related shocks in Somalia, the ADRF team has been requested to conduct a livestock insurance feasibility study. The study is meant to inform the government of Somalia, the World Bank and other interested stakeholders on the possibility to develop livestock insurance products in the country given the importance of the livestock sector. The study aims to (i) identify specific social and economic characteristics to assess the impact of weather-related shocks on households; (ii) identify private sector capacity to develop and offer appropriate insurance products; and (iii) understand the existence of demand of livestock insurance

²⁶ Co-financed by SIDA.

products at government and household level. The initial engagement with the government of Somalia has been undertaken to gauge interest and is in the process of engaging a research institution to conduct the feasibility study in early 2019.

South Africa

Mapping response mechanisms:

The ADRF team conducted a report to (i) assess the impacts of the El Niño crisis to the agribusiness space of the South African economy; and (ii) analyse and quantify the public and private sector responses to this crisis. The report found that the impact of the crisis was notable, with the real value added in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contracted by 6.1 percent and 7.8 percent in 2015 and 2016 respectively. The grains sector was worst affected, leading to a food security situation whereby 1.75 million tons of maize was imported in 2015/2016, and future prices for maize increasing by 90-150 percent. To respond to this crisis, the government of South Africa mobilized over US\$600 million between 2016 and 2019. The report also found that from the perspective of the private sector, farmers were innovative in deploying coping mechanisms, including borrowing, re-financing, sowing drought resistant crops, among others. The findings of the report have fed into the South African Country Private Sector Diagnostic.

Agriculture insurance:

The government and the South Africa Insurance Association are currently working on the implementation of an agricultural index insurance to cover smallholder farmers in the country. To support this effort and following the request of the government of South Africa, the ADRF team conducted a demand assessment for agricultural index insurance, and is also identifying potential distribution channels in agricultural value chains that could potentially be used to distribute agricultural index insurance. This report was presented to representatives of National Treasury, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, South African Insurance Association, as well as insurance companies. Stakeholders deemed the report valuable to guide the setup of an agricultural index insurance pilot providing information on provinces that could be included, hazards to be covered, and potential demand from crop and livestock farmers.

Uganda

National DRF agenda:

Following the request by the Office of the Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refuges, the ADRF team presented the characteristics the Cat-DDO instrument in May 2018. Other meetings were held with the Finance Planning and Economic Development of Uganda (MOFPED) on potential development of a DRF strategy.

Shock-responsive safety nets²⁷:

The ADRF Initiative has also continued to support the government of Uganda in the development of a DRF mechanism that will become part of the IDA-financed Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Phase 3 (NUSAF3) project. NUSAF3 works, among others, on making the existing Ugandan social protection system shock-responsive. ADRF Technical assistance started in 2016-2017 with a pilot in the Karamoja sub-region, and in the first year of project implementation the scale-up provision activated US\$ 4 million in additional financing to reach 33,422 households, (nearly 20 percent of the population) affected by drought in the region.

²⁷ Co-financed by SIDA.

The Government of Uganda has finalized an initial impact evaluation of the first scale-up of the NUSAF, with positive overall results. The evaluation found firstly that drought-affected households which received emergency assistance through NUSAF invested more in productive assets, increased consumption, were less likely to sell off livestock, and far less likely to resort to using food aid as a coping mechanism in case of a crisis. Secondly, the evaluation found that the government of Uganda saved US\$ 2.6 million compared with other crises, as the scale-up of the NUSAF led to a reduction in the amount of food relief sent to the Karamoja region. It is expected that around 20,000 households (100,000 people) will receive emergency assistance through NUSAF in the coming year, due to poor rains in the Karamoja region.

In addition to enhancing the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system in Uganda, the ADRF Initiative is supporting the government of Uganda in better managing the financial impact of the displacement crisis that is unfolding with the arrival of refugees from South-Sudan and Congo. The ADRF Initiative is supporting the policy dialogue on potential additional finance for the World Bank Development Response to Displacements Impact project. This additional finance could include a Displacement Crisis Response Mechanism, which would enable the government of Uganda to better cope financially with the arrival of refugees, with a pre-financed contingency fund in place that can be rapidly mobilized. The ADRF team will assess the key drivers of vulnerability for refugee and host communities in Uganda.

[Agricultural insurance²⁸:](#)

The ADRF team began technical assistance to the Government of Uganda on the design and implementation of the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS), a flagship program of the MOFPED. The team supported the government to conduct a stock-take and review of the UAIS to improve product quality and increase the number of farmers accessing insurance. The team has worked closely with both public and private stakeholders to evaluate UAIS, thereby engaging private and public stakeholders to review product offering and operational processes. The team presented preliminary findings on the UAIS to the government and other stakeholders through a workshop held in Kampala, Uganda on 6 November 2018. The workshop was attended by 40 people, of which 16 were women.

Based on the review of UAIS, the government has started to position its recent efforts in expanding agriculture finance and insurance in the broader agriculture transformation agenda. In addition to the review of UAIS, the government has requested support to explore a more comprehensive framework to de-risk agriculture and crowd-in private financing. Following an official request, the team will review the government-sponsored subsidized line of credit, partial credit guarantees and provide advice on how they fit in broader agriculture transformation agenda. The government also sought the ADRF team's views on the draft agriculture finance policy meant to improve the enabling environment for enhancing farmers' access to finance.

Zambia

[Agricultural insurance:](#)

The ADRF team supported the delivery of an agriculture finance and insurance diagnostic. The objective of the study is to assess key opportunities and constraints to the development of commercially viable agriculture finance and insurance markets in Zambia and to present policy recommendations to the government. The report is at the final draft stage, and was presented in October 2018 during a workshop to over 40 people, of which 12 were women, to elicit feedback and guidance from key stakeholders. The

²⁸ Co-financed by USAID

report's key findings are that (i) outreach to financial services has significantly increased in recent years by e-money; (ii) the Zambian banking sector is highly oriented to the agriculture sector, but most of the financing (over 90 percent) goes to large commercial farms and; (iii) there has been an exponential increase in agricultural insurance outreach achieved in 2017-18 through an electronic subsidy program, which will have to be substantially improved to sustain the scale-up. The final report will be delivered to the government in the first quarter of 2019, after which the ADRF team will explore options to deepen its engagement.

Zimbabwe

Shock responsive safety nets:

The ADRF team will work with the World Bank Social Protection team on policy engagement efforts with the Government of Zimbabwe to review and reform of the Zimbabwe cash transfer flagship program – the Harmonized Social Cash Transfer Program - where there is strong push from government and partners to address concerns on financing and implementation challenges, as well as expanding the resilience-building component for the ultra-poor households. The ADRF team will also support building capacity activities such as deepen knowledge and preparedness around resilient information systems, technical work to support risk and vulnerability assessment, and strengthen understanding on contingent financing including cross country exchanges.

Agricultural Risks Financing:

Together with the World Bank Agriculture Global Practice, the ADRF team has finalized a report on Agriculture Sector Risk Assessment and Risk Management Strategies. This report links two analytical pieces: (i) an Agricultural Supply Chains Risk Assessment; and (ii) an Analysis of DRM and Financing Solutions. Based on this report the ADRF team will work on developing a policy note focusing on improving the government of Zimbabwe's financial resilience to agricultural risks.

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

The ADRF co-financed the development of a training program: *The Fundamentals of Disaster Risk Financing*. In the course of 2018, the training program has been tailored and implemented in various countries and contexts: in Lesotho in January 2018, in Eswatini in May 2018 and Senegal in October 2018.

Facilitating regional risk financing and knowledge sharing initiatives

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

This activity was completed with the organization of the Understanding Risk and Finance conference, which took place on 17-20 November 2015, co-organized by GFDRR/World Bank, the AUC, the EU and the government of Ethiopia. It attracted 450 participants and a wide range of African partners including African Development Bank, Addis Ababa University, African Risk Capacity, along with 20 additional organizations, including private sector firms and insurance companies.

Activity C.2: Preparation and Implementation of the Open Data for Resilience Initiative South-South knowledge exchange event in the Seychelles

In March 2018, as part of the ADRF Initiative and OpenDRI, trainers from the World Bank, Tanzania Flying Labs (part of a global network connected to WeRobotics, a US-based non-profit) and Drone Adventures (a Swiss non-profit organization working with Sensefly) taught representatives from 34 different

Seychellois government and NGO agencies how to plan a drone flight, fly the drone, and process the resulting data. Through Seychelles-specific case studies, participants were further introduced to the many applications of the images collected. This was the first large-scale drone training conducted in the Seychelles and was extremely well received. Data produced was shared with line ministries, and will inform several activities, including engagements in coastal risk management. The high-resolution images are used as input for a risk model to improve the understanding of coastal flood and erosion risk, and the data outputs will feed into the ongoing development of a coastal management strategy and the identification of nature-based solutions for risk reduction. An article related to this activity can be accessed here: <https://goo.gl/LkqaXm>

GeoNode Training in Mozambique

The World Bank organized in May 2018 a capacity-building activity in Mozambique, on geospatial data platforms. 14 government technical staff in Mozambique attended tailor-made training sessions and on-the-job support on GeoNode. Attendees included representatives from the INGC, the National Cartography Agency, the National Meteorology Institute and the National Directorate for Water Resources Management. These latter two prepare crucial inputs for GeoNode so that INGC can generate flood exposure maps for contingency plans. The training aimed to strengthen capacity for leveraging these geospatial tools to fulfil their core mandate. In particular, it will help attendees use available geospatial information to improve contingency planning, including planning of financial resources and emergency response.

Open Cities Africa

The ADRF Initiative has designed and prepared a new regional knowledge sharing activity, Open Cities Africa, which scales up the use of innovative data collection and mapping in 10 cities in Sub-Saharan Africa (Ngaoundere, Cameroon; Kinshasa, DRC; Accra, Ghana; Monrovia, Liberia; Antananarivo, Madagascar; Pointe-Noire, Republic of Congo; Saint-Louis, Senegal; Victoria, Seychelles; Kampala, Uganda; Stone Town, Zanzibar) to introduce innovative, open, and participatory data collection and mapping processes that support the management of urban growth and disaster risk. Its objectives include (i) the collection and creation of up-to-date, high quality, accessible data; (ii) the development of targeted information tools to support the use of risk data by local government and partners in planning; and (iii) the development of skills of local institutions and implementing organizations in data collection, mapping, and tool development.

The ADRF Initiative held the kick-off event of the Open Cities Africa from 11 to 15 June 2018 in Kampala, Uganda, convening 45 participants from the 10 African cities, including local implementers and government counterparts, with facilitators from the GFDRR Innovation Lab, Humanitarian OpenStreetMap team, the Tanzania Ramani Huria team, the Zanzibar Mapping Initiative, and Mapillary, a machine learning start-up. Participants learnt about understanding risk, digital mapping approaches and tools, open collaboration, and other innovations related to open geospatial technology. The event provided a valuable opportunity for knowledge exchange between city teams and exposure to international experts working at the intersection of DRM and technology development (<https://opendri.org/open-cities-africa-kickoff-2018/>). An online platform has been launched to continue the learning and capacity building process (<https://opencitiesafrica.course.tc>). Another workshop convened delegates on the margins of the Understanding Risk Tanzania event in August 2018 to check in on the progress of the teams, share lessons learned across cities, and benefit from targeted advice from experts, and to learn about user-centered design and prototyping to ensure that data can be used in the most effective ways by all stakeholders.

Consortia of local government and innovation teams from 11 cities (45 delegates in total) convened in Tanzania in August 2018 for the second Open Cities Africa regional meeting²⁹. Through workshops in user-centered design, teams learned techniques to develop information tools that are relevant, accessible, and useful for governments and vulnerable communities. In the Open Cities technical clinics, delegates met with experts from Humanitarian OpenStreetMap³⁰ Team (HOT), Mapillary, and OpenDRI to gain advanced training and instruction in validation, quality assessment and quality control, drones and other Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), and data collection tools. Through a suite of events organized in August 2018 in Tanzania, teams engaged on these topics during the Free and Open Source for Geospatial (FOSS4G)³¹, the Understanding Risk Tanzania (URTZ) conference³², and the HOT Summit³³ through sessions on geospatial governance, inclusion, diversity, capacity building and civic engagement. In Zanzibar City, Map box also hosted an [extended weekend web mapping training](#)³⁴. These in-person trainings complement the [four-phased online course](#)³⁵ in assessment, mapping, development, and sustainability which teams have completed over the course of the Open Cities Africa.

Data collection and the development of data products for resilience applications have advanced at rapid speed in Open Cities Africa’s 11 locations. During the week of events outlined above, city teams convened with key stakeholders in target cities, which include city governments, community associations, DRM agencies, urban planning and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) departments, internal affairs ministries, women’s organizations, universities, and World Bank teams, among several others, to determine target areas and data priorities. In the development phase of the Open Cities Africa program, each city team identified four of their organizations as core stakeholders as “users” of their ultimate data product.

Data collection was rolled out in synchronized remote and field mapping efforts over three months. Some teams held several data collection campaigns at once, as for instance in the Seychelles where three parallel week-long “marathons” were hosted in August 2018 across three islands of the archipelago. Furthermore, in Ngaoundéré, Cameroon, field data capture alternated between remote mapping, field surveying in flood risk and geomorphological risk zones, and drone imagery capture along key sites, totalling 390 square kilometres of digitized land area.

Open Cities Africa incorporates Gender Analyses in each of its project cities. By taking this initial step, teams can better understand how men and women were affected differently by disaster risks in their communities and incorporate the needs of both men and women into their final data tools or products. Gender disparities in community mapping is addressed by having all teams identify barriers to women's participation locally and selecting several of these barriers to address through their projects. Field data collection is implemented in a participatory approach, with community members applying basic field mapping techniques using paper and mobile apps, in partnership with technical mappers. Out of eight cities reporting the number of people participating in mapping exercises, there were a total of 332 mappers, (185 Male and 147 Female, or 46 percent female participation). Among technically advanced mappers, women outnumbered men in Kinshasa and Antananarivo and represented over 40 percent of

²⁹ <https://opendri.org/open-cities-africa-second-regional-meeting/>

³⁰ <https://www.openstreetmap.org>

³¹ <https://2018.foss4g.org/>

³² <https://understandrisk.org/event/urtz2018/>

³³ <http://summit2018.hotosm.org/>

³⁴ <https://opendri.org/building-web-maps-in-zanzibar/>

³⁵ <http://opencitiesafrica.course.tc/>

all participating mappers in many other cities. Students were among the most female-concentrated groups, a promising sign for women's participation in the technology sector in Africa.

Pointe-Noire, Accra, and Kinshasa, after piloting their methodologies, are now extending efforts into larger project areas. As city teams wrap up data collection and validation, they are designing and developing tools and products from the data, including atlases, mobile apps, and data geoportals, in collaboration with stakeholders. All data is uploaded and freely available on the OpenStreetMap platform.

In addition to sharing risk data, teams have begun developing, blogs, conference presentations, and other media of their methodologies, accomplishments, challenges, and lessons learned. These insights contribute to a more robust information infrastructure in these urban areas and regionally across sub-Saharan Africa.

- The media for Pointe-Noire, Republic of Congo is available at <https://goo.gl/v12TFK>
- The media for Kampala, Uganda is available at <https://goo.gl/wdgp4q>
- The media for Monrovia, Liberia is available at <https://goo.gl/abkFEC>
- The media for Accra, Ghana is available at <https://goo.gl/t9eudY>
- The media for Ngaoundéré, Cameroon is available in French at <https://goo.gl/LN5Gpo>

Activity C.3: Knowledge Exchange and Learning Events to Share Experiences on Risk Financing

In 2018, the ADRF Initiative facilitated a number of knowledge-sharing activities on risk assessment and risk financing solutions, in collaboration with partners working in other results areas.

South-South Learning Forum “Building Resilience through Adaptive Social Protection”

The World Bank organized from 19-22 February 2018 the Social Protection and Jobs South-South Learning Forum in Frankfurt, Germany, with a focus on building resilience through adaptive social protection. The ADRF Initiative enabled the participation at this event of 30 delegates from 13 African countries: Comoros, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Uganda. The Forum was an opportunity to showcase the work undertaken under the ADRF Initiative. The Commissioner of Disasters from the Government of Uganda, for example, highlighted work on shock-responsive social protection. More information on the event can be found here: <https://goo.gl/gMP6JB>.

Focus event on the ADRF Initiative: Sharing country experiences and knowledge in disaster risk financing

On May 15, 2018, more than 60 participants attended a focus event on the ADRF Initiative, which took place on the margins of the Understanding Risk Forum in Mexico City. Among the participants were 40 delegates from 14 Sub-Saharan African governments (Cabo Verde, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Uganda). In addition, representatives attended from African Regional Economic Communities, including from the Economic Community of 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), as well as representatives from the AfDB, the AUC and the World Bank/GFDRR. This event was the largest such gathering of African DRF practitioners to date, highlighting the impact the ADRF Initiative has already had in building capacity among governments in Sub-Saharan Africa on DRF.

The core objective of the event was to bring together government officials and practitioners involved in the Development of Risk Assessment, Risk Finance and Social Protection Instruments for West Africa and the Sahel Region Initiative, enabling them to share experiences, knowledge and lessons learned on activities implemented in DRF in an African context. The event focused on the themes of risk information within the DRM and DRF agendas. It was clear from the interactions between African countries during the event that the DRF agenda evolves differently in each country, driven by the context, the needs of the government, and the political support provided. It was also clear that capacity development in the area of DRF in Sub-Saharan Africa is an on-going process which will require committed engagement from development partners in the years to come. Countries wishing to engage on this topic could learn from the successes of other countries where ADRF engagements have been implemented, which further emphasizes the importance of knowledge-sharing activities. As trailblazers for the DRF agenda in their respective countries, participants left the event with good practices to be disseminated at home. For more information on the event, please see the article at <https://goo.gl/tx3CR>

East Africa Rift Valley Regional Seismic Risk and Resilience Workshop

From September 19-21, 2018, the ADRF team supported the organization of the *RIFT 2018 - Regional Seismic Risk and Resilience Workshop* in Nairobi, Kenya. The ADRF Initiative enabled the participation of 35 officials from Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique, Malawi, Ethiopia, and Tanzania. The workshop raised awareness on seismic risk in the East Africa region and laid out specific options for policy and investment, enabling action to strengthen institutional and policy frameworks for risk management, and building the capacity of selected national and local governments in the East African Rift Valley. Participants deepened their understanding on the key themes of (i) Seismic Risk Identification and Hazard Mapping; (ii) Implementation of Seismic Risk Reduction in the Built Environment; and (iii) Resilient Infrastructure. Through the workshop, participants recognized that even an earthquake with a magnitude between 5.0 and 6.0 can cause devastating losses in the Rift Valley, due to the inherent vulnerability of the region in both physical and social terms – due to the low quality of the building stock and the concentrations of urban poor, respectively.

During the workshop, participants developed challenge and opportunity plans to explain their efforts to map seismic hazards and implement appropriate regulatory policies. Local and international experiences from Colombia and Jamaica were highlighted to enable participants to identify opportunities that can be deployed to support their ongoing and future projects. The final summary report for the RIFT2018 workshop will be completed by February 2019.

Regional Forum on Climate Risks and Resilience

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), in collaboration with the World Bank, hosted a Regional Forum on Climate Risks and Food Security Resilience in Lusaka, Zambia from 25-26 October 2018. During this Forum, the ADRF team moderated a plenary session which focused on innovations in Climate Risk Finance. During the session, delegates heard from (i) the African Risk Capacity (ARC) on their drought risk product; (ii) the maximizing finance for development and digital payment approach of the government of Kenya in protecting pastoralists from drought in the frame of the KLIP, which uses satellite data, private sector insurance capital and mobile money to rapidly deliver insurance pay-outs to vulnerable households in Northern Kenya in response to drought; and (iii) how the Government of Mozambique coordinates with humanitarian agencies to protect the poorest households from the impacts of shocks. The presentations were well received, particularly the one from ARC, which stimulated interest from multiple countries on how the drought insurance can complement existing risk financing instruments. This session led to a lively discussion on the role of drought risk transfer as part of a broader DRF strategy. The proceedings of the Forum are available at <https://goo.gl/xAERmx>

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

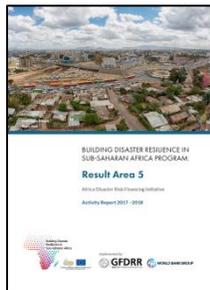
The activities of the SWIO RAFI were finalized in June 2017, and in 2018 a Results in Resilience Story was published summarizing the key results of the Initiative. The Story showcases the report five Indian Ocean States – Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar – received to improve their understanding of the region’s disaster risks, as input for the future implementation of DRF Mechanisms. The Results in Resilience Story is available at www.bit.ly/SWIORAFI

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

In response to Niger’s vulnerability to disaster risks such as flood and drought, an operation manual for an IRM was prepared with support from the ADRF Initiative within the Niger Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development project. Please see Activity B.3 above.

ADRF published outputs (2018)

Reporting outputs



ADRF Initiative 2017-2018 Activity Report

The ADRF Initiative team has published the Activity Report for the period of July 2017 until June 2018, available in English at www.bit.ly/ADRF1718. The report summarizes the activities of Result Area 5 and gives an overview of achievements to date.



ADRF Initiative updated Program Brochure

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



World Bank article - Tackling the drivers of East Africa’s surprising earthquake risk

In October 2018, an article was published on the World Bank website titled *Tackling the drivers of East Africa’s surprising earthquake risk*. It highlights the ADRF Initiative’s work on seismic risk in the East Africa Rift Valley, including the organization of the *RIFT2018 - Regional Seismic Risk and Resilience Workshop* in Nairobi from 19-21 September (see section C above). The article is available at <https://goo.gl/o5YfSa>



World Bank Feature Story - Across Africa, Disaster Risk Financing is putting a resilient future within reach

In November 2018, a World Bank Feature Story was published titled *Across Africa, Disaster Risk Financing is putting a resilient future within reach*. The Feature Story outlines the objective of the ADRF Initiative and specific examples of activities and results under its three operational components. The Feature Story is accessible at

<https://goo.gl/XNYCB6>

Program outputs



Uganda Country Snapshot

The Uganda Country Snapshot highlights the ADRF Initiative's support to the government of Uganda in the realm of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Phase 3 (NUSAF3) project. The document is accessible here: <https://goo.gl/gXtekv>.



Kenya Country Snapshot and Country Profile

The Kenya Country Snapshot and Country Profile highlight the ADRF Initiative's support to the government of Kenya in establishing a crop and livestock insurance program to insure the vulnerable pastoral households just above the social safety net threshold to avoid households accessing benefits from different programs. The Country Snapshot is accessible here: <https://goo.gl/fr3Wen> and the Country Profile here: <https://goo.gl/u5ww9t>.



Financial Protection Against Natural Disasters in Mozambique

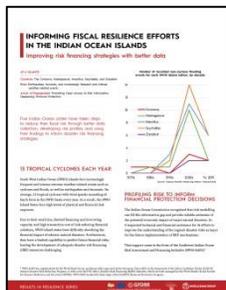
The report *Financial Protection against Natural Disasters in Mozambique*, published in April 2018, outlines the risk profile and impacts of disasters, fiscal disaster management, and insurance solutions against disasters in Mozambique. The report is available in English at <https://goo.gl/K3i1Yh>, and in Portuguese at <https://goo.gl/maB6Xo>



Summary report of the South-South Learning Forum "Building Resilience through Adaptive Social Protection"

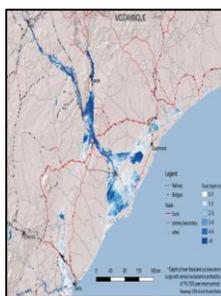
The World Bank organized the 2018 Social Protection and Jobs South-South Learning Forum (SSLF) from 19 to 22 February 2018, in Frankfurt, Germany which focused on *Building Resilience through Adaptive Social Protection*. The ADRF Initiative enabled the participation of 30 delegates from 13 African countries to this event: **Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Uganda**. The SSLF was an opportunity to showcase the work undertaken under the ADRF Initiative in different sessions, including the

Commissioner of Disasters from the Government of Uganda who showcased the work on shock-responsive social protection. The report is accessible here: <https://goo.gl/qHgFZa>



Results in Resilience Story on the SWIO RAFI

The Results in Resilience Story showcases the support provided by the ADRF Initiative and the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program to South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) islands to improve their understanding of the region's disaster risks, as input for the future implementation of Disaster Risk Financing Mechanisms. The Results in Resilience Story is available at: www.bit.ly/SWIORAFI



Article on the ADRF national disaster risk profiles

An article was published in July 2018 describing the work undertaken by the ADRF Initiative to develop the nine national disaster risk profiles. This article outlines the context and importance of this activity, as well as the method, accuracy and the first applications achieved through the development of the risk profiles. The article can be accessed at <https://goo.gl/sYjir3>

Open cities Africa

In the frame of the second Open Cities Africa regional meeting organized in Tanzania in August 2018, an article was published which is available at <https://goo.gl/89yK84>

A video was also produced during this event, available at <https://goo.gl/ZLGB7o>

Open Cities Africa teams have begun developing, blogs conference presentations, and other media of their methodologies, accomplishments, challenges, and lessons learned. These insights contribute to a more robust information infrastructure in these urban areas and regionally across sub-Saharan Africa.

- The media for Pointe-Noire, Republic of Congo is available at <https://goo.gl/v12TFK>
- The media for Kampala, Uganda is available at <https://goo.gl/wdgp4q>
- The media for Monrovia, Liberia is available at <https://goo.gl/abkFEC>
- The media for Accra, Ghana is available at <https://goo.gl/t9eudY>
- The media for Ngaoundéré, Cameroon is available in French at <https://goo.gl/LN5Gpo>

TABLE 5.3: RESULT 5 EXPENDITURE REPORT

Project Budget (in Euros)	Cumulative expenditure	Expenditure status
20,000,000	14,104,898.60 ³⁶	70,52%

³⁶ Please note: Exchange rate calculated based upon total U.S. Dollar received / Euro Paid rate: 1.1737

CONCLUSION

As indicated by the Mid-term evaluation, the developments and achievements so far by the programme point to the need for a follow-up programme that will ensure the continuation of the work towards building resilience of Sub-Saharan African regions, countries and communities to natural hazards.

Under Result 1 both coordination and monitoring and reporting mechanisms have been strengthened. Adoption of the monitoring framework for the PoA and the trainings on the SFM and PoA reporting tools ensured increased capacity on reporting among sub-Saharan Africa member states. There is need for continuous technical support to member states on monitoring and reporting. The development of the GAR and the Bi-ennial report of the POA will have to be sustained in order to continue informing policy decisions on DRR. The establishment of the AfSTAG and A-YAB further strengthened PoA coordinating mechanisms. The two bodies will have to be involved in DRR discussions to enrich the debate and give advice and direction to the AUC, RECs, Member States and partners.

Setting up and training of the REC DRR Units strengthened the capacity of RECs to coordinate DRR initiatives in their regions. There is still need for further institutional building through trainings, recruitment of more staff to the units. It is imperative that advocacy be done at both AUC and REC levels to ensure integration of DRR units into the regular structures of the latter. This will ensure sustainability beyond the conclusion of this programme. The same applies with the projects that are being supported through Result Area 3. RECs have to be lobbied to ensure they take ownership of the facilities institutional structures established by the Programme.

The work done by the UNDRR under Result 4 has immensely contributed towards attainment of Priority 1 of the SF and the PoA (Understanding Risk). The trainings conducted and the risk profiles developed through the support of both Result 4 and 5 have the potential to be strategic tools that can guide the countries to make decisions towards relevant policies, programmes and projects. However, there is need for follow up action that will ensure UNDRR and the ADRF Initiative to continue providing technical guidance on development of policies and financing strategies based on these risk profiles.

The mid-term review of the Programme recommended a follow up Programme that will enable that the achievements of the current programme result in the intended impact. The Programme Implementing Partners will have to strategically negotiate the design of the next EDF programme to ensure it builds upon the gains of this EDF 11 Programme. The outcomes of the Programme should be used to guide any other DRR initiatives by other partners beyond the four organisations currently implementing this Programme. The AUC has a role to disseminate the key outcomes of this Programme to the AU member states, RECs and Partners in order to ensure that its gains are not lost.