



Activities under the ACP-EU NDRR Program

UPDATE # 46

for January – March 2020

A – PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

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

- **Malawi** - Strengthening technical and institutional capacity to manage climate and disaster risks;
- **Ghana** - Supporting evidence-based decision making for a clean, resilient, and inclusive greater Accra;
- **Rwanda** - Building resilience to flood hazards in north-west Rwanda through improved national and local capacity.

B – PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

Building a framework for drought preparedness in Eswatini

The government of Eswatini has sought to reduce the country's vulnerability to droughts and their socioeconomic consequences, as they recurrently threaten national food and water security and regularly compromise the livelihoods of the rural poor. The government's National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), with support from the ACP-EU NDRR Program, is working to develop sustained resilience to droughts, through activities such as improving early warning systems, introducing risk insurance mechanisms, identifying vulnerabilities in the country's agricultural, water, health, and education sectors, and encouraging knowledge sharing through workshops and publications.



Mayiwane constituency representatives plotting drought-prone communities on map.

Source: World Bank

The NDMA hosted a series of workshops on 4-11 February 2020, aimed at strengthening Eswatini's institutional capacities and understanding of drought preparedness and Disaster Risk Management (DRM). The workshop on "*Drought Contingency Planning*" focused on providing local government entities with tools to identify vulnerabilities and measures that can be taken to mitigate drought impacts. The "*Crisis and Disaster Risk Financing*" workshop trained participants on the principles of disaster risk financing and to understand how the government could use financing instruments to fund disaster response. The workshop on "*Drought Monitor Validation and Impact Reporting*" introduced participants to the Composite Drought Index for Eswatini, an early warning system. Finally, the "*Drought Monitor Technical Training*" was held for government technical specialists on map composition and IT issues with the Composite Drought Index. These workshops were greatly appreciated by participants, who gained first-hand experience with different aspects of DRM and understood the need to disseminate this new knowledge to their own communities for maximal impact. These workshops were attended by a total of 290 participants, representing institutions from the Kingdom of Eswatini including the NDMA, the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, the Ministry of Health, the University of Eswatini, the Central Bank of Eswatini, and the Baphalali Red Cross Society.

More information on the Eswatini Drought Preparedness project can be found here: <https://bit.ly/3cc4TiW>.



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Strengthening technical and institutional capacity to manage climate and disaster risks in Malawi

The government of Malawi is improving its technical and institutional capacity for responding to droughts, floods, and other climate-related risks, which have had the greatest impact on the country's population, its economy, and infrastructure. Key government institutions, including the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, the Department of Urban Development, the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, and the Ministry of Education, are strengthening Malawi's institutional framework for investing in ex-ante disaster risk reduction, with support from the ACP-EU NDRR "*Strengthening technical and institutional capacity to manage climate and disaster risks*" project.

Government-identified priorities in the national disaster and climate agendas were successfully advanced, resulting in the adoption of crucial legislation, policies, and guidelines. These include the National Urban Policy, the National Transport Policy, the guidelines for Safer School Construction, and the completion of the Disaster Risk Management bill. The coordination of multiple sectors, namely urban, transport, and education, played a key role in advancing climate change and DRM as national agenda priorities.

Additional funding for this project was granted to facilitate the integration of climate change and DRM in urban strategies and planning in major urban centres of Malawi, as proposed by the Malawi National Urban Policy. This new funding will be dedicated to undertaking a comprehensive flood risk assessment for Lilongwe City by developing tools for city-level flood risk management and contributing to hydrologic and hydrodynamic modelling. The main counterparts for this new component will be the Lilongwe City Council in close collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs.

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

Supporting evidence-based decision making for a clean, resilient, and inclusive greater Accra

Communities living along the Odaw River Basin of the Greater Accra region in Ghana are vulnerable to flooding risks. Ghanaian government agencies including the Hydrological Services Department within the Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH), the Ministry of Inner Cities and Zongo Development (MICZD), and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) have been working to strengthen flood risk preparedness and solid waste management with support from the ACP-EU NDRR project entitled "*Supporting evidence-based decision making for a clean, resilient, and inclusive greater Accra*". Activities are centred around three components: (i) flood management and developing drainage and solid waste infrastructure, (ii) supporting flood-affected vulnerable communities, and (iii) stakeholder engagement and community-based decision-making.



Hydrological infrastructure in the Greater Accra Region. Source: World Bank

To date, the MWH successfully implemented Component 1 activities including the identification of flood mitigation solutions in the Odaw urban watershed, conducting flood modelling work in the Odaw basin, and the proposal of nature-based solutions and the planning of green infrastructure for targeted infrastructure investments. The MWH also helped prepare the "*Accra flood and climate risk mitigation strategy*" report. Under Component 2, the MICZD and MLGRD led the selection of beneficiary communities and defined methods for community-level risk mitigation interventions. Under Component 3, the MWH, MICZD, and MLGRD engaged with

stakeholders, local communities, and the gender working group to integrate gender aspects into the project's design and carried out a mapping initiative based on drone imagery for communities living along the Odaw river.

Additional funding for this project was made available in January 2020 to identify sustainable measures to improve the collection, treatment, and disposal of solid waste in the Greater Accra region at the behest of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, which will use new insights gained through this additional funding to further promote climate mitigation.

More information on this project can be found at <https://bit.ly/3aa70TR>.



Building resilience to flood hazards in north-west Rwanda and Kigali through improved national and local capacity

The government of Rwanda has placed an emphasis in tackling severe flooding in north-west Rwanda, especially in the Sebeya River Basin, and sought to improve its capacity for flood forecasting and early warning, risk reduction, and disaster preparedness. In this light, the ACP-EU NDRR Program has been supporting the Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA) in terms of hydrological modelling, flood-risk mapping, developing hydro-meteorological forecasting and effective early warning systems through a project entitled *“Building resilience to flood hazards in northwest Rwanda through improved national and local capacity”*.

To date, the REMA has improved national and local understanding of hydro-meteorologically induced disaster risks by undertaking a hydrologic assessment of the Sebeya Basin. Using flood hazard maps, disaster-prone communities were identified in the Kanama Sector of the Rubavu District. In addition, a prototype version of a national early-warning system has been installed, and officials from the Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA) were trained on the use of these systems.

Additional funding for the project was awarded in the aftermath of significant flooding in the City of Kigali in the winter of 2019. Under this new component, the RWFA will work on developing a new hydrological model that will analyze flood-prone areas of Kigali, prioritized by the city’s flood management task force. Technical assistance will also be provided to the City of Kigali on developing green infrastructure solutions to mitigate the impact of flooding in precarious urban neighborhoods.

More information on this project can be found at <https://bit.ly/2Wvf6T5>.

Strengthening disaster risk management and climate resilience in Haiti

In an effort to reduce its vulnerability to natural disasters, the government of Haiti has sought to strengthen its disaster preparedness and response capacity. Since 2018, the ACP-EU NDRR Program has been supporting the government of Haiti, and in particular the Civil Protection Directorate within the Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities to improve emergency preparedness in the country, through the *“Building disaster and climate resilience in Haiti”* project.

This has been done specifically in terms of risk information and contingency planning activities in sectors that are essential for disaster preparedness and emergency response, including education, health, and transport. Given that 90 percent of the country’s emergency shelters are located in schools, a risk assessment of Haiti’s school infrastructure has been undertaken, which will in turn develop a better understanding of the current deficiencies in school safety. A strategic plan to address these weaknesses is also underway.

Furthermore, through another ACP-EU NDRR project in Haiti entitled *“Integrating gender and behavioural sensitive approaches to enhance DRM”*, disaster management practitioners in Haiti are addressing the gender gap that results in women and girls being affected differently by disasters and at greater risk from physical and sexual violence in emergency settings. A *“Gender Gap Analysis in the DRM Sector”* was commissioned to evaluate current weaknesses and develop a baseline upon which progress can be measured. Valuable feedback was collected from institutional actors in January 2020, including the Civil Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry for Women and Women’s Rights during a workshop where the study’s terms of reference were presented. A behavioural analysis was also commissioned to study behavioural patterns in emergency settings with the aim of improving early-warning systems. Field data collection is already underway to produce the behavioural study.

More information about these two ACP-EU NDRR projects in Haiti can be found at <https://bit.ly/2Uv5sOP> and <https://bit.ly/2RuqBWM>.

Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacity Assessment in the Caribbean

National disaster management and response agencies in the Caribbean require advanced capacities to adequately prepare for and respond to the increasing number of large-scale events striking the region, such as Category 5 hurricanes. The ACP-EU NDRR Program is supporting an initiative in the Eastern Caribbean, specifically in Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis, Grenada, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and St Lucia, also



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improving regional collaborative efforts between these countries under the auspices of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA).

An evidence-based strategic roadmap and an investment plan have been designed in order to improve disaster preparedness and response. In addition, an institutional assessment of the National Disaster Management Organizations of all five countries and the CDEMA has been commissioned by the World Bank and the University of Bournemouth and is being carried out. This assessment will determine the best organizational structure and funding model to provide the most impact in terms of preparedness and response.

More information on this project can be found at: <https://bit.ly/2J5MPuv>.

Improving design and construction of single-story houses and schools for climate and disaster risk in Fiji

In Fiji, the government has finalized the preparation of guidelines for the implementation of the National Building Code, with the support of the ACP-EU NDRR project entitled “*Enhancing capacity for improving design and construction of single-story houses and schools for climate and disaster risk*”. These guidelines which were developed by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport are specifically designed for new single-story residential houses and single-story schools located in rural areas to be climate resilient.



The village of Namarai Viti Levu, Fiji which had been affected by cyclone Winston in February 2016.

Photo credit: World Bank

Key national stakeholders have been involved in this process, including iTaukei Affairs which creates a link between Fiji’s local communities and the government. In addition, the Construction Industry Council - a key body in Fiji’s building industry – provided support for a nation-wide outreach on the newly-agreed guidelines. In addition, several trainings were organized, and outreach material developed for local communities to ensure the dissemination of these new guidelines. Project activities are aligned with the \$63 million World Bank *Second Fiscal Sustainability and Climate Resilience Development Policy Operation* in Fiji which was approved by the World Bank Board in October 2019 and supports the government’s effort to strengthen medium-term fiscal sustainability, improve the investment climate, and build climate resilience.

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

Planning for climate resilient urban expansion in Kiribati

Government institutions in Kiribati including the Office of the President and the Ministries of Lands and Fisheries are actively engaged in identifying crucial factors to plan for climate resilient allocation as well as the financing of safe and affordable land for urban expansion, especially for lower-income households.

With support from the ACP-EU NDRR “*Strengthening atolls for climate-resilient future urban expansion*” project, the Ministry of Finance National Statistical Office undertook a household survey which led to the development of a case study on spatial development, contributing to shared knowledge and lessons on disaster resilience and climate adaptation in vulnerable urban settlements. In addition, a technical note, drawing on the household survey data and accompanying case study was prepared on the household willingness-to-pay in South Tarawa for good quality and continued supply of water. The findings from this project have contributed to knowledge-sharing within government agencies. It has also further outlined the elaboration of the needs, gaps and options for future support for Kiribati human settlements and infrastructure to build the resilience of cities and towns to the impacts of climate change. The outputs and products developed under this ACP-EU NDRR project are also informing future economic analyses in the frame of the \$60 million World Bank *South Tarawa Water Supply and Sanitation Project*, which was approved by the World Bank Board in December 2019 and which aims to increase access to, and quality of water supply services, and to improve the operational performance of the water supply services provider, in South Tarawa.

More information on this project can be found at: <https://bit.ly/2U035Dx>.



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

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

ECCAS capacity building workshops

ECCAS is continuing to reinforce DRM capacities at regional level and has organized several regional training workshops on DRR, bringing together government experts, DRR and Meteorology focal points, as well as representatives from civil society, non-governmental organizations, media, academia and the private sector.

The **ECCAS regional capacity building workshop for DRR** was held on 7-10 January 2020 in Douala, Cameroon, gathering 54 regional experts, including 12 women. The workshop improved coordination and communication among experts coming from different countries and sectors within ECCAS. Participants were able to share their respective knowledge, ranging from forecasting services to knowledge products related to populations at risk of disasters. A video of the event (in French) can be accessed at: <https://bit.ly/3a4A1jl>.

A second **regional capacity building workshop for DRR** took place on 2-6 March 2020 in Libreville, Gabon, gathering 49 participants, including 17 women, from civil society representatives such as regional NGOs for women and youth, and government representatives including parliamentarians from ECCAS member states. This workshop focused on the social aspects of DRR and facilitated the sharing of experience on topics such as social vulnerability and resilience as well as participatory approaches.



ECCAS regional workshops for DRR in January and March 2020.

Photo credit: ECCAS



ECCAS gender action plan for DRM validation workshop in February 2020 in Libreville, Gabon.

Photo credit: ECCAS

Validation of the gender action plan for DRM

ECCAS has been working on a gender strategy and action plan to address the gender disparity issues between men and women in the field of DRM. This gender strategy will guide its member states on how to improve economic, social, and cultural inclusion between genders in the DRM context.

On 5-7 February 2020, ECCAS organized a **validation workshop** in Libreville, Gabon, gathering 59 participants including 29 women. The purpose was to review and validate the draft gender action plan action for DRM. This was the starting point for ECCAS to mainstream gender considerations into the Central Africa Regional Strategy for Risk Prevention, Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaption.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

ECOWAS regional and national workshops on DRM and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

ECOWAS organized several national events and workshops, providing institutional support on DRM, stakeholder coordination and consultations, as well as on the development of national DRR policies and strategies. These trainings gathered stakeholders from the private sector, civil society organizations such as the West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL), women and youth groups,



universities, government departments and development partners.

ECOWAS and the National Institute of Meteorology of Guinea-Bissau organized on 19-21 February 2020 a **training of national civil protection service staff** which gathered 50 participants, including 25 women, on the interpretation and application of hydrometeorological data and information for DRM. The training contributed to a better understanding of the importance of hydro meteorological data and its application for enhanced preparedness and response to disasters. The workshop specifically focused on (i) hydro meteorological information in the context of disaster risk reduction; (ii) how warning and communication systems can be put in place from interpretation of forecasts and climate outlooks; and (iii) aligning national hydrological and meteorological services with the needs of civil protection and disaster management services.



Participants of the training of national civil protection service staff in Guinea Bissau in February 2020.
Photo credit: ECOWAS

A floods and mudslides simulation exercise was organized on 26-28 February 2020 in Freetown, Sierra Leone, gathering 46 participants including 14 women, for the benefit of community volunteers, the Freetown District Disaster Management Committee, first responder groups including the red Cross of Sierra Leone, the World Food Program and other UN agencies and INGOs, and national and local government departments. The exercise was based on the application of existing disaster preparedness policies, contingency plans and emergency procedures on a given disaster scenario. It aimed to improve preparedness and coordination in case of future disaster events.

A national Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) training took place in Monrovia, Liberia on 3-6 March 2020 which gathered 33 participants, including 12 women. The objective was to train a pool of recovery specialists on the PDNA and DRF approaches and methodologies and establish a group of professionals and civil servants able to undertake needs assessments on the ground and build the capacities of national DRR actors in their respective countries.



Participants of the national PDNA and DRF training in Monrovia, Liberia in March 2020. Photo credit: ECOWAS



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ECOWAS gender strategy and action plan

ECOWAS and its Department of Social Affairs and Gender finalized a **gender strategy and action plan** on disaster and climate risk management for the period 2020 to 2030. Prior to its finalization, a comprehensive desk review of existing gender policies, plans, and guidelines within the ECOWAS Commission and its Member States had been undertaken.

The gender strategy was validated during a workshop on 11-12 February 2020 in Dakar, Senegal, attended by 47 people including 24 women. Participants included DRR and gender focal points from ECOWAS Member States as well as gender focal points from the civil society and the private sector. During the workshop, participants also discussed implementation arrangements of the gender strategy, recognizing the work already achieved and to be completed in the coming years.



ECOWAS gender strategy and action plan validation workshop in Dakar, Senegal in February 2020.

Photo credit: ECOWAS

ECOWAS flood management strategy

In the last decade, the ECOWAS sub-region has been faced with recurring and devastating floods. In order to develop a regional response, ECOWAS formulated a **regional flood management strategy** under the ongoing ECOWAS Hydromet initiative.

The strategy was validated during a regional expert workshop which was held on 13-14 February 2020 in Dakar, Senegal and organized by WASCAL, the World Meteorological Organization and the Basin Authorities and the Regional Agro-hydro-meteorological Center (AGRHYMET). This workshop gathered 50 participants, including 4 women. During the workshop, a roadmap was developed for the finalization and translation of the strategy by April 2020.



ECOWAS flood management strategy workshop in Dakar, Senegal in February 2020.

Photo credit: ECOWAS

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

IGAD regional workshops on DRM and CCA

IGAD continued to provide strategic guidance to strengthen the region's DRM and CCA capacities. Several regional workshops were organized to better support IGAD member states in taking informed decisions about building resilience to disasters, and better support regional and sub-regional programs on DRM:

The **54th edition of the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF)** was held on 27-29 January 2020 in Mombasa Kenya, attended by scientists, policy makers, members of parliaments, local leaders, and



Participants of the GHACOF 54 event in Mombasa, Kenya in January 2020. Photo credit: IGAD



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climate information users. Seasonal climate forecasts were presented for the months of March to May 2020.

On the margins of GHACOF 54, the IGAD **DRM Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)** met on 30 January 2020, gathering 26 participants, including 11 women. The TAC is made up of IGAD Member States, the African Union, the Director and staff of the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre, the Commissioner for Disaster Management and Relief from the Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda, the International Federation of the Red Cross and the World Bank. This was an opportunity to share updates on several issues related to DRM and CCA in the region, including regional risk profiles, the regional strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender and the regional strategy on flood risk management. Several trainings were also undertaken, including on PDNAs and on geographic information systems.



Participants of the GHACOF 54 event in Mombasa, Kenya in January 2020. Photo credit: IGAD

IGAD held a workshop on **accelerating disaster data collection, management and DRR monitoring** on 2-5 March 2020 in Nairobi, Kenya, gathering 30 participants, including 5 women. This was an opportunity for focal points of the Sendai Framework monitoring and representatives from IGAD statistics offices and from other sectors working with disaster data (e.g. agriculture, infrastructure, education, health) to discuss about timely reporting and foster peer learning exchanges to accelerate disaster data collection, management and DRR monitoring in the IGAD region.

IGAD gender strategy and action plan

IGAD is leading the development of a **regional gender strategy and action plan** in disaster and climate risk management for the period 2020 to 2030. During the GHACOF 54 Forum, the firm recruited by IGAD to carry out the activity on mainstreaming gender met with IGAD member states, DRM and gender focal points to present the status of the action plan. Actions that were accomplished in view of developing this strategy included (i) consultations within IGAD and member states on the current state of gender mainstreaming at national level; (ii) the collection of additional relevant policies/strategies/plans relating to DRM and gender in the region; (iii) determining approaches to operationalize the strategy; and (iv) discussing the draft structure and potential complementarities with other relevant policies/strategies/plans in the IGAD region.

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

SADC regional workshops on DRM and CCA

Several meetings and workshops were held by SADC to enhance regional disaster preparedness and response and reinforce institutional and coordination mechanisms.

SADC organized a **regional consultative meeting** on 20-24 January 2020 in Johannesburg, South Africa, bringing together delegates from SADC member states as well as the Regional Interagency Standing Committee of the UN system. The meeting brought together 81 participants, including 34 women, representing all 14 SADC member states, the SADC Secretariat, the World Bank, international partners and consultancy firms. This meeting was an opportunity to discuss the institutional and operational set up of the SADC humanitarian operation center and the SADC disaster fund as well as analytical work on information management and gender mainstreaming for DRR.



The **SADC Committee of Ministers** responsible for DRM gathered on 21 February 2020, in Zanzibar, Tanzania, bringing together 13 SADC Member States. This was an opportunity for Ministers to discuss the impact of recurrent disasters in the region that led to loss of lives and destruction of property and infrastructure, including cyclones Idai, Kenneth, Belna and Diane, the drought impacts as well as epidemics such as Ebola. Ministers endorsed the review of regional strategies, including the draft regional resilience strategic framework for 2020-2030, the African Union Programme of Action on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, and the SADC disaster preparedness and response strategy and fund for 2016-2030. More information about this event can be found at <https://bit.ly/3aNr5zJ>.



Official Group photo from the SADC Conference of Ministers responsible for DRR in Zanzibar, Tanzania in February 2020.

Photo credit: SADC

SADC, UNHABITAT and the sub-regional Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience (DiMSUR)¹ organized an **academic exchange and training on the CityRAP methodology for urban resilience planning** in South Africa on 21-27 February 2020. The training was given to 39 experts from nine universities from Botswana, Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania and representatives from municipal and provincial governments from South Africa and Zimbabwe. This event was part of a series of trainings on urban resilience planning and analysis in Southern Africa and is implemented with the support of UNHABITAT.



CityRAP training in South Africa in February 2020.

Photo credit: SADC

D – RECENTLY PUBLISHED



ACP-EU NDRR Activity Report 2018-2019

The ACP-EU NDRR Program Activity Report highlights the results achieved in 2018-2019 across Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, exploring successes such as promoting resilient recovery and investments in Sierra Leone, supporting urban transformation for inclusive growth in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and building community resilience in the Solomon Islands. In 2018-2019, 22 new projects were funded, bringing the ACP-EU NDRR's total portfolio to 126 projects supporting over 70 ACP countries.

The report is available in English <https://bit.ly/2SaBWfD> and in French <https://bit.ly/2yvmrbs>.

¹ DiMSUR was also supported through an ACP-EU NDRR grant between 2013 and 2015: <https://bit.ly/2Y8ng4D>.

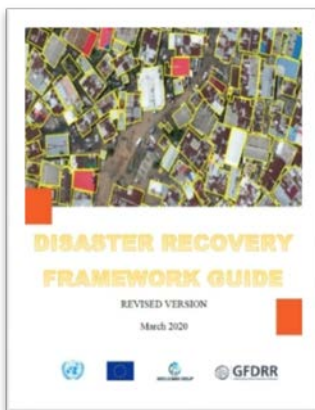


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Proceedings of the fourth edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC4)

On 13 and 14 May 2019, WRC4 gathered in Geneva, Switzerland over 1,000 participants from national and local governments, civil society, the private sector, academia, and international organizations from around the world. It was jointly organized by the ACP Secretariat, the European Commission, the United Nations Development Program, World Bank and GFDRR, and hosted by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. The ACP-EU NDRR Program facilitated the participation of over 50 delegates from ACP Group of States to various WRC4 sessions, including as speakers and panellists. The Proceedings of the conference can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/2UuyiPx>.



Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) guide

A revised and updated version of the DRF guide that was originally issued in 2015 has been published in March 2020. The guide is intended as a practice-based, results-focused tool to assist governments and partners in planning for resilient post-disaster recovery following a large-scale disaster.

This updated guide provides new and improved examples of recovery experience, focusing on the specificities of disaster recovery at the local level, and on recovery in conflict and post-conflict contexts.

This Guide was published in the frame of the ACP-EU NDRR “Disaster Recovery Framework Guide Roll-out” project which was launched in 2016.

The DRF guide is available at <https://bit.ly/2w61l2s>.

More information on the ACP-EU NDRR project can be found at: <https://bit.ly/2S5x5fV>

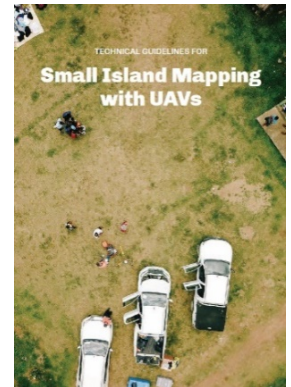
Guidance note for disaster assessments in the Pacific islands

A guidance note was published to document the best uses of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) in collecting geospatial data in Pacific Island States and is intended to be used by local technological agencies that are looking to integrate UAV usage into their data collection workflow.

This note was published in the frame of the “UAV4Resilience – Utilizing Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for Disaster Risk Assessments in the Pacific Islands project” which was launched in 2017 to develop the abilities of Fiji and Tonga to carry out disaster and climate risk assessments, and to identify post-disaster damage.

The guidance note can be found at: <https://bit.ly/3dUZVsN>.

More information on the ACP-EU NDRR project can be found at: <https://bit.ly/2Uw2CZX>.



Video – ECCAS Regional Capacity Building Workshop for Disaster Risk Reduction

A video was published about the ECCAS Regional Capacity Building Workshop for Disaster Risk Reduction which was held on 7-10 January 2020 in Douala, Cameroon.

The video (in French) can be accessed at: <https://bit.ly/3a4A1jI>.