

**GLOBAL FACILITY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION AND  
RECOVERY (GFDRR)**

**MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND ASSESSING  
DISASTER DAMAGES AND LOSSES IN DEVELOPMENT**

**TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

**DAKAR, SENEGAL**

**14-17 APRIL 2008**

**CONCEPT NOTE**



The World Bank



## **2. Efforts to reduce the effects of hazards**

At the WCDR in Kobe in January 2005 in Kobe, Japan, 168 governments adopted the HFA with the goal of substantially reducing disaster losses in lives and of social, economic and environmental assets by 2015. In Africa, the African Union developed the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2004) and the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Strategy (2005) both of which have been approved by the relevant organs of the African Union. At the sub-regional level, all of the Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) have developed or are developing sub-regional strategies. At the national level, several countries have increased efforts to address disaster risks in a proactive way, including developing strategies and mechanisms (DRR) into their development policies and planning. However, these mechanisms are at various stages of development, implementation and effectiveness.

The United Nations secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) and the World Bank, in partnership with the African Union, UNDP and other organizations, have been working to strengthen the mechanisms and capacity for disaster reduction and recovery and climate change adaptation, and to ensure that these become a priority for development investments, in countries in the region. The secretariat catalyzes, facilitates and mobilizes commitment and support for the implementation of the ISDR and the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in partnership with national, regional and international actors of the ISDR system. The World Bank supports and promotes hazard risk management by: (i) providing policy advice for developing comprehensive risk management strategies; (ii) conducting detailed risk assessments and helping countries to implement their national risk mitigation programmes; (iii) raising awareness of and commitment to proactive risk mitigation; and (iv) progressively ensuring that the activities in its assistance portfolio fully integrate hazard risk management.

The World Bank and UN/ISDR operate a Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), which has become a critical component of the ISDR system, to reduce the impact of disasters caused by natural and man-made hazards on populations and their livelihoods particularly through strengthening capacities for hazard risk management and recovery.

## **3. Training Workshop Event**

As part of activities under Track I of the GFDRR in Africa, the UN/ISDR and the World Bank together with a number of ISDR system partners, including UNDP/Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Reduction (BCPR) and the ProVention Consortium, under the auspices of the African Union, will sponsor a training workshop for Sub-Saharan African countries on mainstreaming DRR into development strategies, including the PRSPs, and assessment of post-disaster needs.

Countries proposed to participate in the workshop are: Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central Africa Rep., Chad, Comoros, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

These countries cover:

- those with DRR National Platform/HFA Focal Points
- those who have PRSPs in place since 2004
- countries eligible for GFDRR Track II assistance during FY 2008 and 2009
- 'One-UN' countries.

#### 4.3 *Workshop approach, focus and structure*

The planned activity is a training (skills development), advocacy, sensitization and knowledge sharing workshop involving lectures by specialists/trainers, country experience presentations, group discussions, and training exercises. Training in mainstreaming will be based on the methodologies and presentational approaches developed by the World Bank, UNDP and ProVention Consortium while that on post-disaster loss assessment will be based on adaptation and enhancement of the ECLAC methodology promoted by the World Bank and the Global Risk Identification Project (GRIP).

The training event will focus on how to: (i) apply risk assessment and identify and obtain key data and capacity needs for risk assessment, (ii) effectively mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development and identify existing opportunities for strengthening capacities for mainstreaming, (iii) do disaster damage and loss assessment, identify key requirements for the assessment and use the information from assessments to estimate financial needs for recovery and reconstruction, (iv) expose participants to the HFA reporting framework, process, methodology and mechanisms for reporting on progress on HFA implementation to UNISDR secretariat

The workshop will cover a period of four days.

The *first day* will focus on key issues to consider in responding to disasters and mainstreaming DRR based on recent experiences of countries with the two processes.

The *second day* will cover three inter-related issues: (a) how to increase knowledge of key capacity and data in disaster risk assessment as the context for post-event assessment and mainstreaming, and (b) discussion of available tools for mainstreaming, and, (c) strengthening use of climate change adaptation strategies and tools as mechanisms for disaster risk reduction. The session on mainstreaming will address such issues as: the necessary elements an effective strategy to mainstream DRR in the priority sectors, issues to be mainstreamed, criteria for identifying opportunities for mainstreaming, institutional structures for mainstreaming, enhancing coordination of agencies involved in mainstreaming, and, indicators for assessing progress on mainstreaming.