



# Project Information Document/ Identification/Concept Stage (PID)

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Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 30-May-2017 | Report No: PIDC110549



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Environmental Assessment Category	Project Name
P163486		C - Not Required	STRENGTHENING DRR COORDINATION, PLANNING AND POLICY ADVISORY CAPACITY OF SADC ( P163486 )
Region	Country	Date PID Prepared	Estimated Date of Approval
AFRICA	Southern Africa	30-May-2017	15-Jun-2017
Financing Instrument	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency	Initiation Note Review Decision
Investment Project Financing	SADC Secretariat	SADC DRR unit	The review did authorize the preparation to continue

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**PROJECT FINANCING DATA**

**FINANCING**

**FINANCING SOURCES**

Select all that apply

Counterpart Funding       Trust Funds       Parallel Financing

**SUMMARY (USD)**

<b>Total Project cost</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>
Trust Funds	1,250,000
<b>Financing Gap</b>	<b>0</b>

**DETAILS**

**Trust Funds**



Source	Currency	Amount	USD Equivalent
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery(GFDR)	USD-US Dollars	1,250,000	1,250,000

## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

Africa is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly meteorological and hydrological hazards such as droughts, floods, storms, and excessive temperatures. The incidence and severity of these events in the region have been increasing in recent years, resulting in increased economic, social and environmental damages and losses at national, local and community levels. There are concerns that climate change could exacerbate the intensity of meteorological and hydrological hazards in many parts of Africa in the future. Vulnerabilities to natural hazards are compounded by rapidly evolving economic, social, and environmental processes. Southern Africa is frequently affected by floods, droughts, volcanic eruptions, landslides, tsunamis, tropical cyclones, storms, wild fires, earthquakes, epidemics such as malaria, cholera, other diarrhoeal diseases, malnutrition and stunted growth. In addition, animal diseases such as foot and mouth and anthrax pose risks to the Southern Africa Region. Southern Africa is furthermore one of the regions, which is urbanizing fastest. The population of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is projected to increase from about 250 million in 2015 to 550 million in 2050. It is also projected that by 2050, the majority of countries in Southern Africa will be over 50% urbanized, with Angola and Botswana being over 80% urbanized. Southern Africa has been severely hit by the El Niño-induced drought since 2014, which has overwhelmed the disaster preparedness capacity of most countries in Southern Africa. This led to a declaration of a Regional Drought Disaster and launch of the SADC Regional Humanitarian Appeal in July 2016. The SADC Regional Humanitarian Appeal targeted Regional and International Community to support to the affected populations, in particular to close the gap of US\$ 2.5 billion to assist 40 million affected people. This drought response is currently ongoing in most of the member states amid preparedness for possible flooding related disasters linked to the projected normal to above normal rainfall that member states expect to receive in the 2016/17 season. During the 2014-15 rainy season, floods, drought and cholera had the most devastating impacts, affecting approximately 4 million people were affected by floods, the highest over the past five years. Not only does this data suggest the intensity of floods in affected countries, but it also demonstrates the inadequacy of preparedness and response capacity to match the changing nature of risks in the region. The population, urbanization and economic growth nexus is critical to DRR given the existing vulnerability of the regional to natural hazards compounded by climate change and variability impacts. Further, the pursuit of economic growth has also increased the SADC region's exposure to a wide range of hazards, which trigger disasters, resulting in the loss of lives and livelihood assets, economic losses and population displacement.

### Sectoral and Institutional Context

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) is one of the African Union's seven Regional Economic Communities (RECs). It comprises 15 member states: twelve (12) in-land and three (3) island states of the south-west Indian Ocean. SADC was founded in 1980 as Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) with 9 countries initially and became a Development Community in 1992. SADC Vision is of a common future, within a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice; peace and security for the peoples of Southern Africa. The objectives of SADC, as stated in Article 5 of the SADC Treaty (1992) are to: i) achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through

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Regional Integration; ii) evolve common political values, systems and institutions; iii) promote and defend peace and security; iv) promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance, and the inter-dependence of Member States; v) achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes; vi) promote and maximise productive employment and utilisation of resources of the region; vii) achieve sustainable utilisation of natural resources and effective protection of the environment; and viii) strengthen and consolidate the long-standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the Region. The SADC Secretariat is the Principal Executive Institution of SADC, responsible for strategic planning, facilitation, co-ordination and management of all SADC Programmes. It is headed by an Executive Secretary and is located in Gaborone, Botswana. The inaugural regional DRR strategy for SADC was developed in 2006 aligned to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARSDRR) (2004). All SADC Member States have Disaster Management structures which undertake and coordinate national DRR activities. The heads of the National Disaster Management Agencies constitute the SADC Disaster Management Technical Committee (DMTC). Among others, the SADC DRR Coordination Unit functions are as follows: a. Develop SADC DRR Strategic Plan and ensure that it aligns with the regional and international DRR frameworks; b. Develop and implement a capacity for disaster risk mapping, hazard monitoring and risk/vulnerability assessments as a basis for disaster preparedness, prevention and response; c. Coordinate and implement the regional disaster response mechanism to guide regional response to disasters; d. Support Member States in the formulation and implementation of national DRR policies and action plans in order to ensure their harmonization with other national, regional and international strategies; and e. Facilitate training in DRR/disaster management and coordinate the exchange of data and information, lessons learnt and best practices among Member States. The main strategic instrument for SADC is called the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), which is a 15-year regional integration development framework, setting the priorities, policies and strategies for achieving the long-term goals of the Development Community. It is intended to guide Member States, SADC Secretariat and Institutions, regional stakeholders, and International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) in the process of deepening integration to turn the Community's vision into a reality. The DRR strategic agenda is implied within the current RISDP (2005-2020) although it is not explicitly mentioned. DRR is implied across the Priority Intervention Areas, for instance DRR is instrumental to achieving cross-sectoral intervention area such as Poverty eradication; Combating the HIV and AIDS pandemic; Gender equality and development; and Environment and Sustainable Development. DRR is also considered vital to Infrastructure support for regional integration and poverty eradication; Sustainable Food Security; and Human and Social Development which are sectoral cooperation and integration intervention areas provided for by the RISDP. DRR strategic provision within SADC are further explicitly provided for through the SADC Organ's Protocol on the Politics, Defense and Security Cooperation. Article 2 of the initial Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO I) states that one of the objectives of the Organ is to "enhance regional capacity in respect of disaster management and co-ordination of international humanitarian assistance". This strategic attachment evolved from the active role played by uniformed forces in the response phase of disaster management. The paradigm shift towards disaster risk management which broadens the disaster management agenda beyond response was recognised by the Organ Directorate as evidenced by the revised Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ (SIPO II), which included DRR objectives and strategic activities and advocated for their mainstreaming in all sectors.

#### Relationship to CPF

The project relates to the World Bank Africa Strategy "Africa's future and the world Bank's support to it", which addresses vulnerability and resilience. The strategy emphasizes building resilience to the negative effects of climate change and natural disasters. It further identifies the need for "enhancing the ability of African countries to cope with current climate variability." This response is centered around having better understanding of risks and



vulnerability, strengthening the capacity for managing disaster risks, improving preparedness and early warning system, mainstreaming risk reduction across all aspects of development and establishing effective risk financing strategies.

### C. Project Development Objective(s)

#### Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective is to strengthen the disaster resilience of Southern African member states through regional collaboration and improved coordination, planning, policy advisory and knowledge dissemination capacity of SADC. The project will accelerate the effective implementation of an African Comprehensive disaster risk reduction and risk management framework in the SADC region.

#### Key Results

The project expects to achieve the following results: (i) Regional disaster preparedness and response institutional and coordination mechanisms implemented (ii) National and Regional DRR Information Management Systems operationalized. (iii) Regional Disaster Risk Reduction policy advocacy and capacity development programme enhanced (iv) Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction in development plans and strategies enhanced (V) Strengthened implementation and coordination capacity at the SADC Secretariat

### D. Preliminary Description

#### Activities/Components

The program “*Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities*”, which is financed by the ACP – EU through the 10th EDF Program of the European Union was launched in 2015. It is implemented along five result areas by several partners, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and GFDRR / World Bank. Result area 2, which is managed by GFDRR / World Bank, supports four Regional Economic Communities (RECs), including SADC, in Sub-Saharan Africa to “have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities operational to support their respective member states and regional and sub-regional programs”. The program will provide targeted support to RECs to strengthen their capacities for improved coordination, planning, policy advisory and knowledge dissemination to advance the regional Disaster Risk Management (DRM) agenda and better support their respective member states in taking informed decisions in building resilience to disasters.

The program “*Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities*” will be implemented as a SADC specific project in three phases, over a period of 4 years until December 31st 2019. Phase 1 will have 24 months duration, phase 2 will cover 18 months and phase 3 will cover 6 months. The total budget available for SADC is US\$ 5 million. The following describes the overall budget for the project for the five components and the overall implementation as recipient and Bank executed activities.

*Component 1: Enhancing regional disaster preparedness and response institutional and coordination mechanisms* (US\$ 670,000 RE; US\$ 935,000 BE) The project will include the development, roll out and continued support to member states for a regional disaster preparedness and response plan and to carry out a feasibility study for the SADC



Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Center linked to member states and UN agencies and conduct the related capacity building for this program.

*Component 2: Operationalizing national and regional DRR information and knowledge management systems (US\$ 475,000 RE; US\$ 455,000 BE).* This component will support SADC to establish and roll out a regional and national level hazard alert system and facilitate the harmonization of a regional disaster management information mechanism.

*Component 3: Strengthening the regional DRR policy advocacy and capacity development program (US\$ 875,000 RE; US\$ 750,000 BE).* The project will support SADC and member states to align national and regional strategies, policies and plans of action with the in 2015 agreed Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The project component will furthermore foresee a number of national and regional level capacity building and research initiatives. This initiative would among others be implemented through a university and research partnership program.

*Component 4: Enhancing Mainstreaming of DRR in development plan and strategies (US\$ 150,000 RE; US\$ 30,000 BE).* The component will provide resources for strategic and targeted support for DRR mainstreaming and investment planning.

*Component 5: Strengthening the implementation and coordination capacity at the SADC Secretariat (US\$ 580,000 RE; US\$ 105,000 BE).* Staffing and operational expenses in support of the SADC DRR unit.

The following activities are foreseen under the first phase, Receipt executed of the project (this specific project):

1. Staffing and operational costs of the Project Implementation Unit, including a Senior DRM Specialist, a DRM Information Management Specialist, DRM Policy Specialist and Project Assistant.
2. Carry out a feasibility study and develop a road map for the establishment of the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Center (HEOC), linking SADC to member states' HEOC, the UN disaster Assessment and Coordination System and the regional interagency standing committee.
3. Support member states in re-aligning DRR policies, legislation and strategies to the Sendai framework for DRR and the African Union Plan of Action for DRR;
4. Facilitate a national and regional peer review mechanism for sharing knowledge and best practices on DRR.

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## SAFEGUARDS

### E. Safeguard Policies that Might Apply

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01		X	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		X	
Forests OP/BP 4.36		X	
Pest Management OP 4.09		X	



Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11		X	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		X	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12		X	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		X	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		X	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		X	

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