



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



ACP-EU

NATURAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

**Focus Day on Post Disaster Response and
Recovery Frameworks**

ACP House - Brussels, June 9, 2017

Session 2: ACP-EU NDRR Program sharing country experiences and lessons learned

Cabo Verde

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Major past events the last 20 years and impact (1/2)

- ❑ Volcanic eruptions in Fogo Islands: 1951, 1995 & 2014-2015
 - ❑ Effects : \$ 28 millions USD. (75.5% Damage & 24.5% Losses). Productive sector (50%); Housing, social sectors & infrastructure (37%).
 - ❑ Impacts: No casualties, considerable localized impacts in human development. Limited macro-economic impact for the country but relevant local economic impact. Political impact.
- ❑ Flash Floods: São Nicolau (2009); Boavista (2012); São Miguel (2013); Santo Antão (2016)
 - ❑ Effects: major impact in infrastructure (road, bridges, and rural infrastructure (check-dams, dykes, etc.) and rural livelihoods (farms, wells & pumps, irrigation systems, etc.). No comprehensive assessment conducted to assess total disaster effects, only damage partially evaluated.
 - Damage assessment in Sao Miguel: \$ 2,6 million USD; Santo Antão: \$ 7 million USD
 - ❑ Impacts: in Sao Miguel 110 families affected (4 families homeless & 9 houses partially destroyed); 32 ha of agriculture land destroyed; water distribution network destroyed for 3 rural communities.

Major past events the last 20 years and impact (2/2)

- ❑ Epidemics: Dengue (2009-2010); Zika (2014-2015)
 - ❑ Effects: Around 20,000 affected by the disease and 6 human casualties during dengue outbreak and 560 population affected by Zika and 11 cases of babies born with microcephaly)
- ❑ Droughts: 2015, 2014,2013
 - ❑ Effects: large effects in rural livelihoods specially in Santo Antão, Santiago e Fogo islands affecting intensely rural isolated communities living out of familiar husbandry exploration & survival agriculture practice. No assessment conducted to quantify damage and losses.

DRM institutional organization

- ❑ Institutions in charge of DRM and CCA
 - *National Civil Protection & Firefighters' Service responsible for Disaster management & preparedness.*
 - *National Meteorological & Geophysics' institute acting as UNFCCC Agency Focal Point & Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund.*
- ❑ DRM National Platform ?
 - *Established in 2007 but never operational. Plans to reactivate in 2017 as part of the process of approving the new National DRR Strategy*
- ❑ DRM National Strategy in place ?
 - *Under preparation with support of UNDP and under the auspices of the Minister of Internal Affairs. Clearly aligned with SFA (Sendai Framework for action)*
- ❑ Are DRR and CCA part of the National Development Strategy ?
 - *Prospects to mainstream DRR & CCA into new Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (2017-2021) which is expected to be aligned with SDGs.*
- ❑ Existing legislation, building codes etc..
 - *Building codes exist but in regards to Risk Reduction only refers to fire safety. Issue related with enforcement (informal settlements or slums & self-construction*
 - *Land use planning and urban development face similar issues.*

Fogo Volcanic Eruption 2014-2015- PDNA

- ❑ 24th November 2014- 7th February (88 days) of volcanic eruption . Lava flow completely destroyed 2 communities established in the foot slope of this volcano within an old & large collapsed volcanic caldera. Chã das Caldeiras' (settlement of approximately 1,000 habitants)
- ❑ **Governmental response and process**
 - ❑ Crisis Cabinet established by central government early December 2014 to coordinate disaster relief and humanitarian assistance
 - ❑ Ad-hoc Reconstruction Cabinet established in February 2015. Later on replaced by an Inter-ministerial Commission (April 2016 after new government took office after the Legislative Elections of March 2016)
 - ❑ Fogo Reconstruction Fund (April 2015)
- ❑ **Post-disaster assessment process**
 - ❑ Government of Cabo Verde through formal letter of the Ministry of External Affairs addressed to UN agencies, WB and EU on 10th March 2015 requested support to conduct a PDNA.
 - ❑ PDNA conducted from April to May 2015 under the lead of the ministry of external affairs and coordinated by Joint Office of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA in Cabo Verde with collaboration the WB/ GFDRR ACP EU NDRR and the European Union.

Fogo Volcanic Eruption 2014-2015- PDNA

1. DISASTER EFFECTS from PDNA:

- ❑ Tourism sector. **Total Effects: \$ 2,1 million USD** (Damage: \$ 1,5 million USD & Losses: \$ 0,5 million USD). 100% tourism facilities destroyed (14 accommodation, 6 restaurants, 2 bars & info point).
- ❑ Agriculture, husbandry and agro-processing. **Total Effects: \$ 12 million USD** (Damage: \$ 8,1 million USD & Losses: \$ 3,8 million USD). 280 ha of agriculture land destroyed (25% of cultivated area in Cha das Caldeiras) valued in \$ 5 million USD; crop-related losses estimated at \$ 2.6 million USD; Livestock losses of \$ 0.9 million USD; Agro-processing damages (2 winery & small cheese & jams processing units) amount to \$ 2.43 USD.
- ❑ Critical Infrastructure affected . **Total Effects: \$ 2.3 million USD** (Damage: \$ 1.8 million USD & Losses: \$ 0.5 million USD). 13 Km of roads submerged under lava.
- ❑ Housing & Social sectors affected. **Total Effects Housing sector: \$ 7.6. million USD. Social Sectors: Health : 147,495 UDS; Education \$ 427, 958 USD; Cultural Heritage: 163, 933 USD**, mainly damages assessed with limited losses reported on those sectors. Houses destroyed: 260 houses destroyed and 964 people evacuated.
- ❑ Environment, Governance & DRR. **Total Effects: \$ 3,8 million USD.** Environment (\$ 3,2 million USD; Governance \$ 90,718 USD & DRR \$ 395,857 USD) largely determined by the destruction of the emblematic building of the HQ and visitor's center for the Natural Park of Fogo

2. DISASTER IMPACTS from PDNA:

- ❑ Limited macro-economic impacts at national level but local and island-level loss of production is considerable for the island economy size.
- ❑ Generally negative Human development impacts but some benefits linked to location of displaced people providing better physical access to some services

Recovery Phase

❑ Recovery Strategy

- *Recovery Vision & principles agreed: Build-back-better & enhanced resilienced.*
 - *Emphasis in inclusive recovery process*
 - *Strong focus on reinforcing DRM system in Fogo island & Cabo Verde in general*
- *Recovery Needs identified and costed and prioritized as early recovery, medium and long term.*
- *Total Recovery Needs: **\$ 34.7 million USD***
 - *Short-term: \$12.6 million USD*
 - *Medium-term: \$19.2 million USD*
 - *Long-term: \$ 2.9 million USD.*

Assessment follow up

❑ Recovery and Leverage

- *European Union major reconstruction donor: Disbursement of EUR 3 million within the framework of the existing Budget Support Financing Agreement*
- *African Development Bank: Agriculture sector recovery & resilience enhancement grant (\$ 1 million USD) ; FAO Emergency support of \$ 200,000 USD*
- *Other contributions: \$ 3,5 million USD in Tax revenue from the 0.5 increase in the VAT in place for 1 year (until December 2015) Diaspora, private & bilateral donations*

Assessment follow up

❑ Achievements to date

- 110 houses renovated (retrofits & upgrades) on the settlement areas used for relocation after 1995 eruption to host displaced population and accommodate household size (additional rooms added) and/or provide new services previously not available (water, sanitation, electricity) and settlements upgrade (public lighting, street paving, etc.) representing a total investment of \$ 2,6 million USD.
- 12 km of road reconstructed to give access to Chã-das-Caldeiras representing an investment of \$ 2,4 MUSD.
- Temporary winery constructed (investment of 1,5 MUSD) and new winery (for a community cooperative) designed to be soon built
- 2 water reservoirs rehabilitated 1 new boreholes executed and/ or equipped to make possible to cultivate state-owned agriculture land in a off-site agricultural zone. Approximately 12 ha of new agriculture land prepared and 1ha under production. Livestock heads made available for 70 families.
- 70 families/ farmers supported to invest in new farms (with improved irrigation systems & added value crops (horticulture, protected crops, etc.) or to develop husbandry
- New Sustainable Tourism Master Plan developed to organize land-use planning and domesticate self-recovery on the tourism and housing sector within the affected area.

Lessons learned and challenges

- *Development of a full-fledge PDNA was valuable in itself as a learning exercise.*
- *Key support of UNDP to the government in coordination and conduct of the PDNA exercise. World Bank and ACP-EU NDRR support. Key participation of the UNDP Country Office who supported initiation and followed up until finalization of the exercise and has continued to support preparedness for resilient recovery.*
- *Process accompanied by the international community and participation of international organizations provided credibility to the assessment exercise and helped the government to secure EU funding for reconstruction.*

❑ Lessons learned and main challenges

- Recovery is challenging, independently of the disaster size.
- Difficulty in explaining to donors the additional cost of building back better. Challenges in securing funds for DRR and capacity building for preparedness for recovery.
- Assessment did not inform the development of a specific recovery plan
- Respect timing in completing the assessment is key to avoid losing momentum
- Challenges to capture the economic effects and fiscal impact of Smaller disaster events and slow-onset disasters
- Key challenge relates to provide room for meaningful community participation

Thank you for your attention!

Cabo Verde

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