



CENTRE FOR
DISASTER
PROTECTION

ABOUT THE CENTRE

The Centre for Disaster Protection plays a unique role in the global risk management and crisis financing architecture. We were established to address major challenges to effective disaster risk financing and promote more impactful and more equitable disaster risk finance at scale, that leaves no one behind.

We work with governments and organisations to create practical and policy solutions, incentivise proactive risk management and risk financing and support risk informed decision making. We are the only international organisation focused on providing impartial technical advice and training on disaster risk finance – we do not implement or sell financial instruments.

We are deliberately multidisciplinary. Our team comprises experts in risk management, actuarial science, basic service delivery, public financial management, economics, risk modelling, finance, policy and strategic communications, humanitarian delivery, gender, and inclusion.

The Centre is funded with UK aid through the UK government. Find out more at www.disasterprotection.org



ABOUT THE SAHEL PROJECT

The Sahel [Shock Response Programme](#) is a five-year project, funded by UK Aid, to strengthen national social protection systems to prepare for the impacts of climate-related shocks in the Sahel region. The Sahel Shock Response Programme funds the [World Bank's Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program \(SASPP\)](#). The Centre works alongside the SASPP, providing specialised advisory, technical assistance and research capabilities to improve the way disaster risk financing enhances and supports adaptive social protection in the Sahel region.

CONTACT US

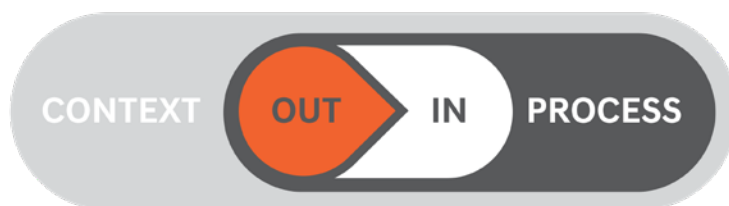
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WHY DISASTER RISK FINANCING?

Disaster risk financing covers the system of budgetary and financial mechanisms to credibly pay for a specific risk, arranged before a potential shock. This can include paying to prevent and reduce disaster risk, as well as preparing for and responding to disasters.

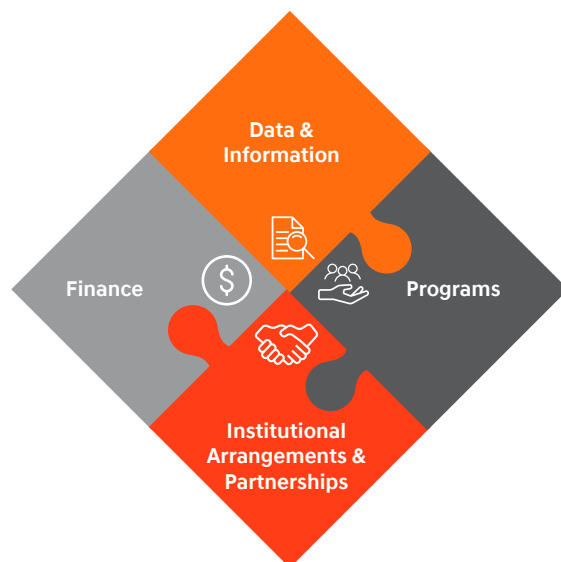
DRF can provide reliable funding to pre-arranged plans, enhance disaster risk management processes, and ultimately reduce the impact of disasters on the world's most vulnerable people. [Getting DRF right](#) depends on:

- Designing approaches that are grounded in **context**.
- Ensuring that funds from DRF instruments are linked to systems and processes that can get the **money out** to the right people.
- Getting **money in** from pre-arranged financial instruments so that plans that are backed by the right amount of funds that come at the right time.
- Approaches that are supported by effective project management **processes**—this includes the value for money of instrument design.



Effective shock adaptive social protection and DRF work together to ensure plans are backed by the right amounts of funding that arrive at the right time, and that those funds reach the right people to deliver impact. The SASPP for example identifies [four building blocks](#) for adaptive social protection at the country level that include these key interlocking elements:

- **Data and information:** Ensuring information on household vulnerability informs adaptive social protection programs, including through dynamic social registries.
- **Programs and delivery systems:** Putting in place programs and systems responsive to shocks.
- **Finance:** Putting in place risk financing strategies that promote proactive response planning to limit delays in response.
- **Institutional arrangements and partnerships:** Supporting government leadership in the coordination of actors, based on clear articulation of roles and responsibilities.



EXAMPLES OF OUR WORK IN THE SAHEL

- The Centre is **assessing and comparing the effectiveness of different indicators for predicting droughts and floods in Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali**. This will help inform improvements of early warning systems and the design of triggers for early social protection support.
- As well as extreme events, Sahel countries continue to experience frequent, less severe shocks. Financing through national budgets tends to be cost-effective to prepare and respond to such shocks but is difficult for governments with limited resources. The Centre is conducting **research on how domestic funds in Sahelian countries can be more effective and efficient in delivering shock response**.
- The Centre is building on an existing **tool for estimating the cost of scaling cash transfers in response to droughts in Niger**. This will help government officials and their partners better attune responses to available resources and make the tool accessible to officials in other Sahelian countries.