Intra-ACP Focus Day

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in ACP countries

9 November 2018 - ACP House - Brussels

ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program
An initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group, funded by the European Union and managed by GFDRR

MANAGING CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

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INGC Mandate

Government Coordination Authority for ;

1. **Disaster Response and Emergency Operations**

2. **Development of arid and semi arid zones**

3. **Disasters prevention and mitigation**

4. **Post disaster reconstruction.**

GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

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Disaster Risk in Mozambique: General Background

Occurrence of Disasters in Mozambique (1956-2016)

- 58% of population and 37% of GDP are exposed to 2 or more natural hazards.

- Most frequent disasters are floods, epidemics and cyclones, although droughts affect the largest number of people.

- Recurrent natural hazards have increased in number and magnitude over the last decades.

- Limited funding for DRM/Resilience investments, including retrofitting of public buildings

Location: Eastern coast of Southern Africa

Area: ~800.000 km^2

The Climate: Tropical

Population: 28,8 million

Basic activity: Agriculture

Disaster Typology

- Epidemic 27%
- Drought 15%
- Earthquake 1%
- Windstorm 7%
- Trop Cyclone 19%
- Flood 31%

Perspectives on mainstreaming DRM and CCA

- **The DRM and CCA are cross cutting issues in the 5 year Government Plan**
- **DRR policies are in place and under implementation:**
1. **Master Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2017-2030,**
2. **National Strategy for CCA**
3. **Disaster Risk Management Law (2014)**
4. **Framework of Indicators for DRR (2017).**
- **To implement the above mentioned policies the government created specific bodies for Technical Advice and implementation: Technical Council for Disaster Management and National Council for Sustainable Development.**
- **Local Goverments are requested to integrate DRM and CCA in their devolopment plans to build local resilience.**

Focus on the ACP-EU NDRR Program

The ACP-EU NDRR funded project was designed to facilitate the integration DRR and AMC at local and the target groups were the Local Committees for Disaster Risk Reduction (CLGRC).

The key products derived from this project, include:

- Studies on the Impact of Climate Changes in DRM and thematic Adaptation Measures (Coastal Protection, Preparing Cities, Preparing People, Water: Doing More with Less, Agriculture, Involvement of the Private Sector and Extreme Events)

- Creation of 68 Local Committees for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2013 and 2014;

- Installation of 81 Schemes of water supply;

- Installation of Early Warning Systems in Messalo and Limpopo Basins;

- Installation a small factor for processing local nuts in Chigubo District (an arid urea);

- Studies on the impact of Climate Changes in the communities

- Hazzard Mapping for 23 districts;

- The Facilitator Manual for CLGRC (a basic training tool for the CLGRC)

- Methodological guide for DRR and CCA integration in the development plans at local level

- Methodological guide for local CCA plans.

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Climatological station in Messalo Basin

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Community based Eerly Warning equipment installed in Messalo and Limpopo Basins

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Involvement of local comunities in installing early warning equipments

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Early warning equipment in a community member residency

Focus on the ACP-EU NDRR Program
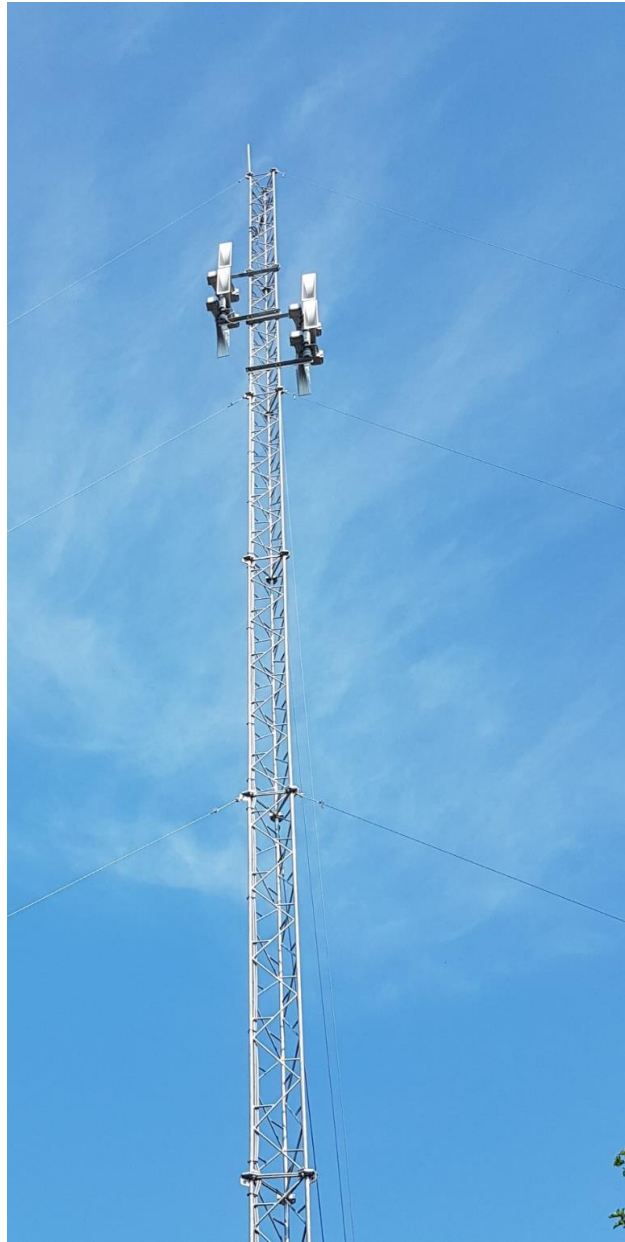
Telemetrical station in Messalo Basin

Electronic sirens

Lessons learned

The technologies used in EWS enable to alert people and the community on approaching an extreme event and helping them to act in a timely manner, thereby reducing human, material and environmental damages.

The involvement of the communities themselves in the activities allows a greater appropriation of the systems and results achieved

At community level the technologies contribute to:

❑ Strengthening local monitoring capacity;

❑ Strengthening the communication network;

❑ Creation of resilient communities to natural hazards

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Lessons learned

- An holistic Approach is needed;

- Budgetary and capacity building issues are very important for sucess;

- Involvement of Local Governments, Academia and Communities is crucial;

- Built back better is a critical point;

- Policies review and national communitations is crucial to incriase the awareness of all stakeholders;

- Gender sensitive issues are desired.

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Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation be further enhanced?

- Improve funding/Budget
- Build a strong tools for monitoring and assesment
- Improve national and local Communications
- Improve the capacity to predict climatic events
- Risk Mapping in All Districts

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Thank you!
Obrigada