



Intra-ACP Focus Day

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management and
Climate Change Adaptation in ACP countries

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Building Resilience to Flood Hazards in North-West Rwanda through Improved National and Local Capacity

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RWANDA

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Context

- Rwanda is in the Great Lakes region of central Africa covering roughly 26,000 square kilometres. Rwanda's population is 11.8 million people (2017 census), and as a result, is the second most densely populated country in Africa.
- The Rwandan economy has experienced strong growth from 1995 to the present, and have averaged 7% in last decade.
- Rwanda has witnessed a number of natural and man-induced disasters that have culminated into the loss of lives and property and displacement.
- Historical analysis shows that, floods and droughts have caused the most serious disasters in terms of the number of people affected. Other common disasters include landslides, storms, and lightning strikes



Perspectives on mainstreaming DRM and CCA

At National level

- National disaster management policy, 2012
- Disaster Risk management Plan, 2013
- New Environment & Climate Change Mainstreaming Strategy (2018)
- Guideline for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into sustainable development;
- New National Strategy for Transformation (NST-1) for 2017 – 2024 contains “Sustainable Management of Environment and Natural Resources” as a Priority Area under the “Economic Transformation” Pillar, and has Environment & Natural Resources as a “Cross-cutting Area” focusing on mainstreaming in priority sectors of: Agriculture, Urbanization, Energy and Industries.



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Perspectives on mainstreaming DRM and CCA

At Sector level

- New Sector Strategic Plans (14 sectors) for 2018-2024 have mainstreamed E&CC to some extent and when relevant, especially the priority sectors of Agriculture, Urbanization, Energy and Industries.

Budget

- Every public and private institution in responsibility is requested to allocate funds to support the response to emergency cases.
- Rwanda's parliament adopted a resolution (2017) recommending all sectors to have an environment and climate budget statement; this also features in the new Environment & Climate Change Policy
- Expenditure on environment and climate increase from 0.4% in 2009/10 to 6% in 2016/17 of Rwanda's total public expenditure



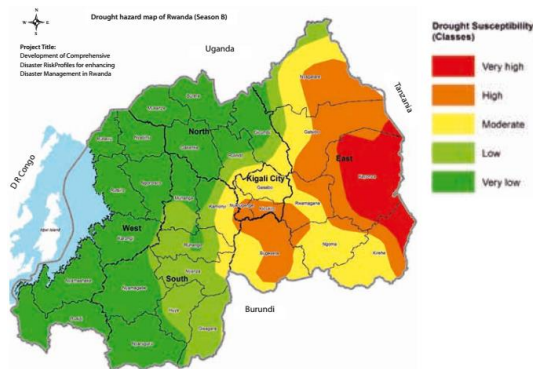
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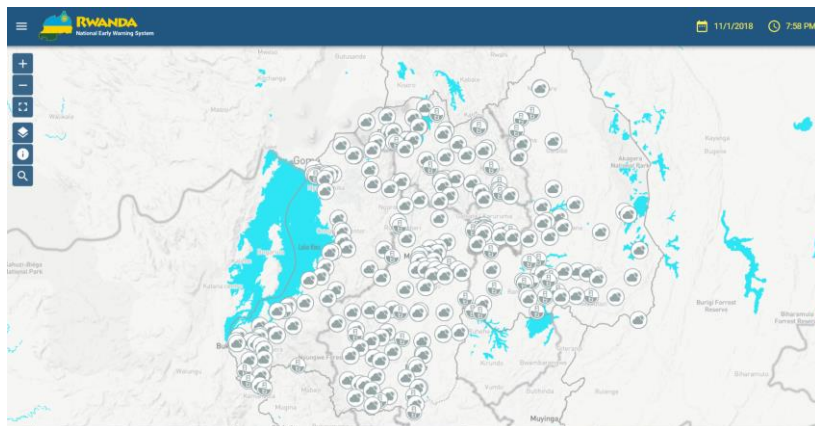
ACP-EU NDRR Program

- **The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda**
- GoR was supported to conduct a nationwide risk assessment with the view of developing a comprehensive disaster risk profiles for Rwanda. The resulting National Risk Atlas covers five major natural hazards prevailing in Rwanda namely; droughts, floods, landslides, earthquakes and windstorms
- The atlas also provided exposure and vulnerability assessments, as well as economic damage estimates.
- The Risk Atlas provides a key baseline in improving knowledge on hazard and risk information



ACP-EU NDRR Program

- **Building Resilience to Flood Hazards in North-West Rwanda through Improved National and Local Capacity**
- The project supports improved flood hazard mapping in the Sebeya Basin
- Support risk reduction activities in high risk areas, and Capacity building in disaster risk management
- Development of a national early warning platform and operationalization for Flood Early Warning System in Sebeya Basin.



Lessons Learned

- Quality analytical and evidence based products are needed to inform and influence mainstreaming and policy making efforts
- Mainstreaming is a long process which needs a concerted, collaborative and sustained effort in order to be successful
- Development and operationalization of early warning systems require close collaboration between key agencies (Met. Services, Ministry of Emergency Management, hydrological monitoring agencies)
- Knowledge and information sharing key to the success
- Capacity development essential for long-term sustainability



Lessons learned

- Operationalization and testing of Early Warning Systems
- Training of staff to ensure sustainability
- Incorporating risk reduction in new development plans
- Developing institutional networks with clear responsibilities
- Improving communication protocols for early warning
- Set performance criteria and goals for sectors

Thank you

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