



AfCAP
Africa Community Access Partnership



Risk Management and Climate Resilience Optimization for Vulnerable Road Access: Emerging Lessons from Research in Africa

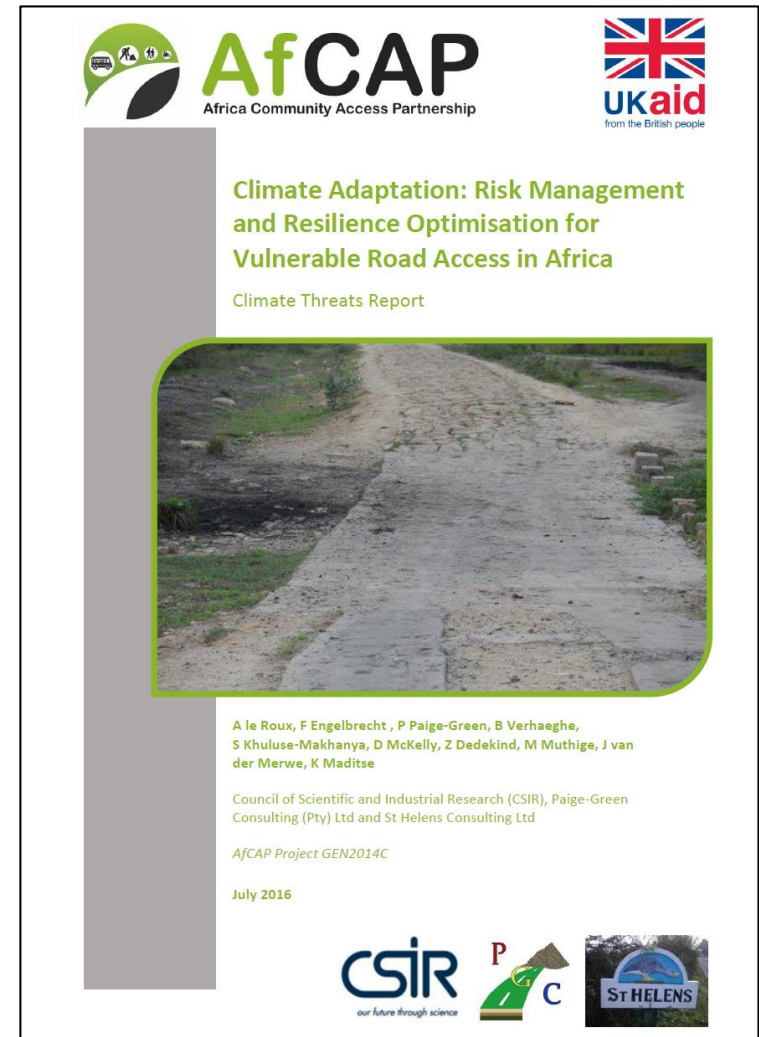
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Intergovernmental Tenth Regional EST Forum in Asia 14-16 March 2017, Vientiane, Lao PDR

- Africa is one of the most vulnerable areas to climate threats on the planet (rural)
- Lagging in acknowledgement of the threats
- To provide regional guidance on the development of climate-resilient rural access in SSA through research and knowledge sharing within and between participating countries
- Phase 1 complete
 - Climate threats
 - Vulnerability assessment
 - Adaptation measures
 - Lead countries
 - Demonstration sites



Practical implementation: Demonstrators (Phase 2)



Ethiopia

Ghana

Mozambique



The Difficult Bit

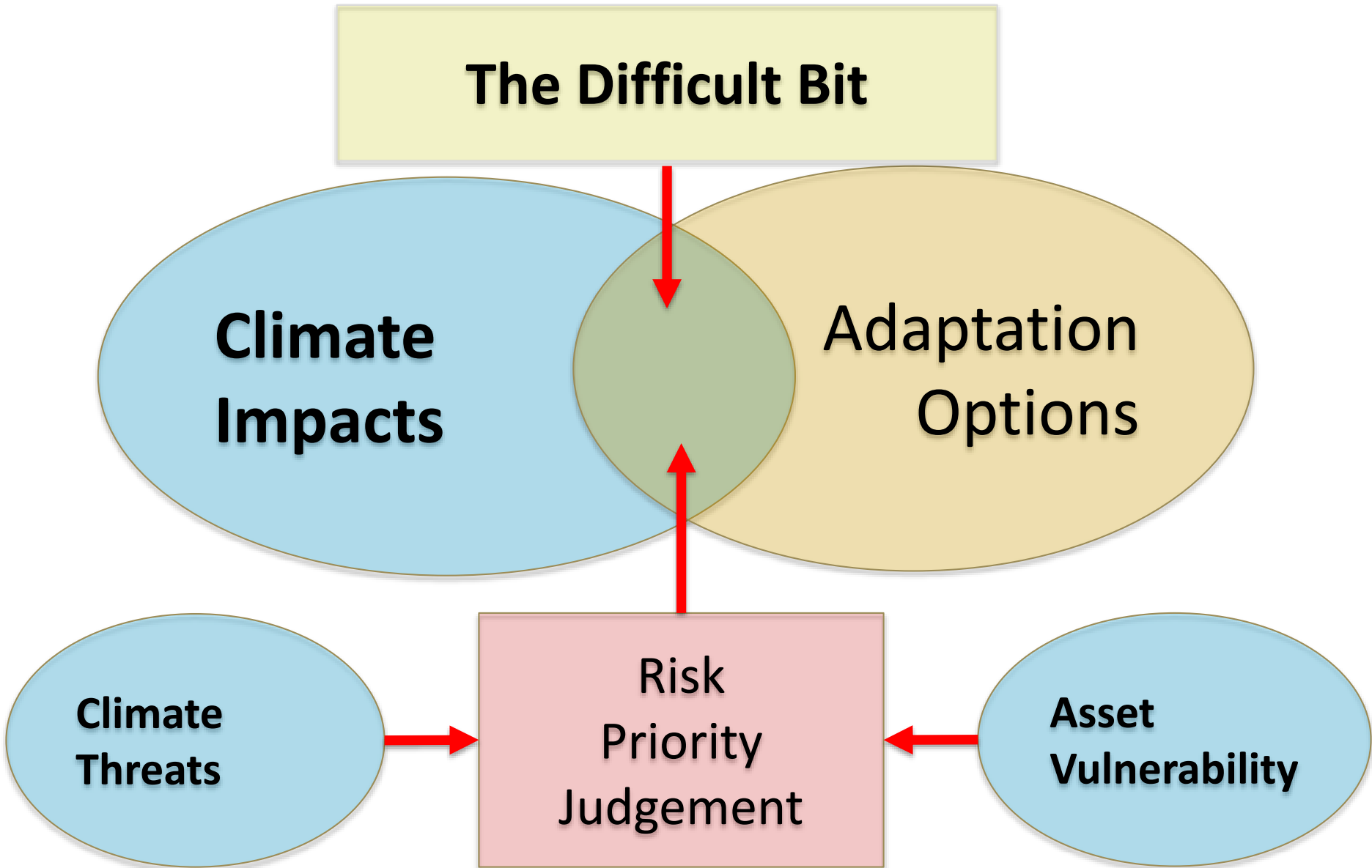
**Climate
Impacts**

**Adaptation
Options**

**Climate
Threats**

**Risk
Priority
Judgement**

**Asset
Vulnerability**



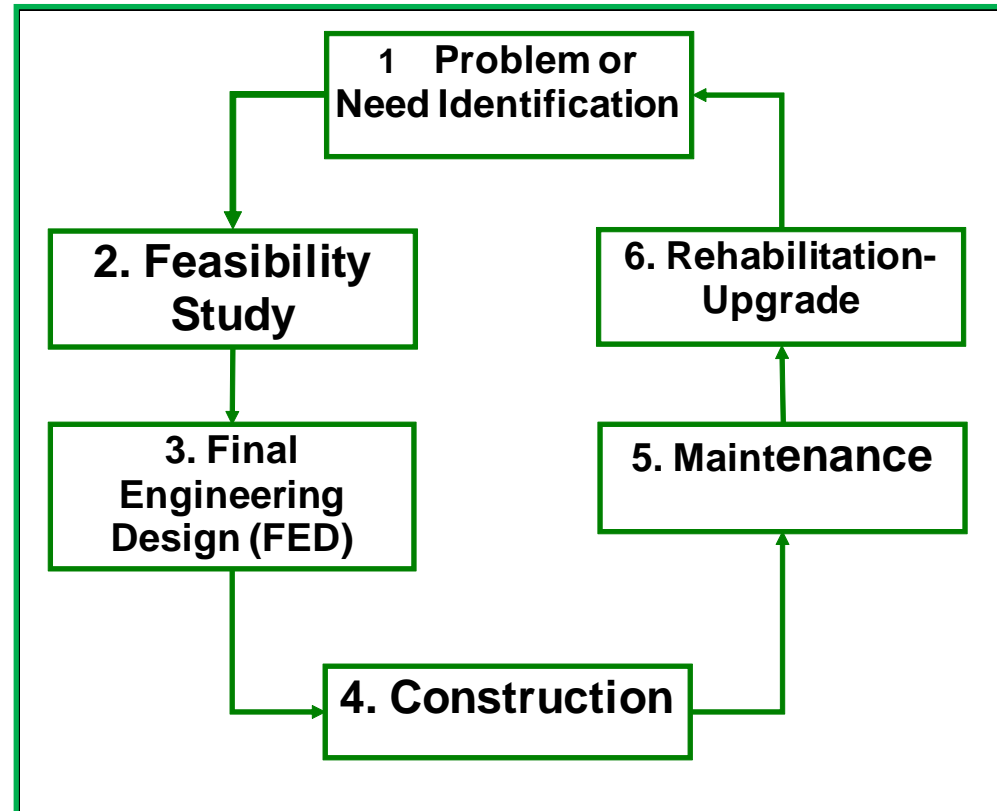


- There may be no permanent “fix” to climate vulnerability.
- Adaptation responses may need to be regularly **adjusted based on experience and new information.**
- In situations of limited resources it is not possible to do everything - **priorities need to be set.**
- Paved roads are not the only solution
- Gravel/earth roads are a reality for the future and have to be dealt with appropriately (spot strengthening for climate resilience)
- Fit-for purpose



Key Lessons

- Recognise adaptation as part of the overall project cycle
- Climate impact, vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures should be integral to asset management systems
- Integrate with sector socio-economic plans, budget allocation and resourcing
- Lao strategic plan in disaster risk management good example for Africa





- Need to address adaptation to existing infrastructure based on current climate threats and impacts as a priority.
 - Current infrastructure and maintenance system cannot cope and we need to strengthen them
- This will build resilience even if not specifically targeting future climate threats.
- Climate resilience requires a cross-ministerial holistic approach – involving route corridors and watersheds, not just the road alignment
- Need to build capacity and understanding in the practitioner core of the impacts of climate and what can be done to mitigate the threats
 - Key objective of the AfCAP project (uptake and embedment)

Much smarter engineering is required

Issues:

- Unprotected earthworks
- Lack of Drainage
- Dumped loose soil
- etc



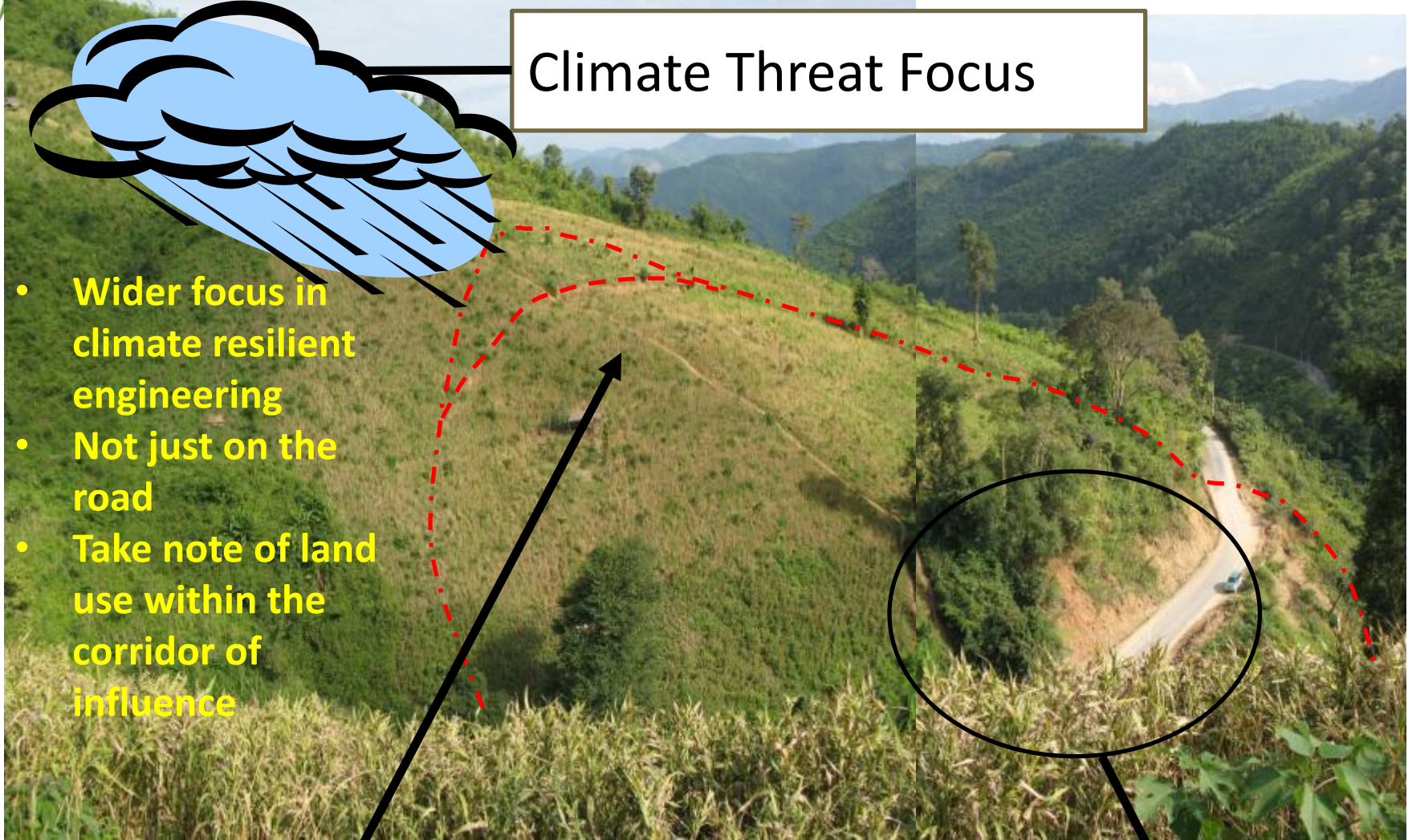


Climate Threat Focus

- Wider focus in climate resilient engineering
- Not just on the road
- Take note of land use within the corridor of influence

Geotechnical Focus

Engineering Focus



- Livelihood of affected rural communities depends on the all-season access we provide.
- Its resilience to present and future climate threats has to be strengthened and improved
- Africa is catching up but there's a long way to go





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Thank you for your attention

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