

# Mozambique

## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

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Name of focal point : Mr. Casimiro Abreu

Organization : National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC)

Designation : National Director

E-mail address : abreu9172000@yahoo.com.br, gribeiro@ingc.gov.mz, casimiro-sanbe@yahoo.com.br, csanbe@ingc.gov.mz

Telephone : 258 823013259, (258) 21477211/12

Fax :

Additional Focal points/ other comments :

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Reporting period : 2007-2009

Last updated on : 21 November 2008

Print date : 09 Jun 2009

Reporting language : English

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An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/africa/moz/>



# Strategic goals 1

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## Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

### **Strategic Goal Statement:**

The Government of Mozambique fully recognizes the deep impact of natural disasters in human capital and economic development. This recognition is clearly stated in the 5 years Government Program 2005-2009 approved in 2005, and in the 2nd Poverty Reduction Strategy 2006-2009, approved in 2006, where natural disasters are fully integrated as crosscutting issue. In this sense, DRR is seen as a national priority that must be integrated in sector and local government strategic and operational planning and budgeting.

To demonstrate this concern, in those strategic and operational plans the Government defined 3 strategic goals to be achieved in DRR: Reducing the number of human victims and loss of property; consolidation of prevention mechanisms and create national capacity with means and instruments for disaster preparedness and mitigation.

To guide all DRR activities, in 2006 a Master Plan for Natural Disaster Prevention and Mitigation was approved aiming to implement all the objectives of the Disasters Management Policy issued in 1999 (issued by the Government Press-Boletim da República, Resolução nr. 18/99). The Master Plan puts great emphasis to the strong link between development policies and preparedness, prevention, mitigation and vulnerability reduction. Much attention is put in developing the arid zones through introduction of conservation agriculture and non-agricultural income generation activities, water supply and rainwater harvesting. For flooding protection, risky areas protection, infrastructures such dams and dikes were considered as keys elements, to enhance floods prevention.

Finally, the Emergency National Operation Center (CENOE) as multi-sector operative to coordinate all the response, supported by a National Civil Protection Unit (UNAPROC), to intervene in search and rescue activities was established as a priority to strengthening national capacity for preparedness and response to emergency.

## Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

### **Strategic Goal Statement:**

The National Institute of Disaster Management is the coordinator of DRR activities in Mozambique. It has representations at provincial and district levels. Different institutions at central, provincial and district levels join forces in tackling development issues related to DRR activities under INGC coordination. This coordination is done through Technical Council for Disaster Management, a multi-sector team formed by Government sectors, international Agencies and Civil Society involved in DRR activities planning and implementation. District and provincial government sectors take into consideration the Master Plan of Disaster Management in their annual planning programs and activities and, this is a way of building up resilience into the communities. At local level, INGC is building community capacity resilience through creation of Local Committees for Risk Management and training local communities to engage in agricultural activities in dry lands and in off farm productive activities. These activities are carried in

strong collaboration with others stakeholders, including universities with whom there's resources and knowledge sharing.

### **Area 3**

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

#### **Strategic Goal Statement:**

The annual Contingency Plan, the instrument used for preparedness and response to emergency and to implement immediate recovery programs, is prepared in a multi-sector and all government basis, after hydro meteorological forecast is issued by Meteorological National Institute in coordination the National Directorate of Waters.

Following a strategic basis, the Government has annually fixed an initial US\$3.5 millions which is increased according to disaster magnitude. But in 2007 and 2008, Government contribution to Contingency Plan reached US\$5 millions. The major Contingency Plan amount is funded by international donors who supply preparedness and response tools and human resources during emergency.

However, due to budget constraints which are managed within the Medium Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) scenarios; total budget allocation directed for emergency response, institutional running costs and investment under INGC coordination is less than 0.2% of the annual State Budget. Meanwhile, other resources are allocated to other sectors to development DRR related activities such as irrigation schemes, small dams, construction of ponds and environmental protection activities. Another part of DRR activities is allocated to the provinces and districts as they area also planning and budgetary units. The country does not have the total volume of resources needed to all DRR activities, in one hand and this situation does not allow for a comprehensive design and implementation of DRR as a whole and to monitor the various sectors and all government achievements as well.

Out of agricultural quick recovery programmes, resources for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction are not part of the Contingency Plan. These funds are usually mobilized from the government reserve or from international donors according to recovery needs and they are channeled to sector as part of they investment budget.

Finally, the implementation since 2007 of systematic and broader post-disasters resettlement programmes with improved houses and social facilities for all affected people plays a critical role as a mechanism to avoid losses of life and people returning to flooding risky areas.

### **Priority for action 1**

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

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#### **Core indicator 1**

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Description:**

Mozambique is building up a legislative framework for disaster risk reduction. The main documents are the following: Master Plan For Disaster Prevention and Mitigation approved in May 2006, The Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan approved in May 2006, The New Environmental Law approved in October 1997. The Decree nº 45 of September 2004, approving the Policy of Environmental Impact Assessment, Decree nº 18 of June 2004, approving the Environmental Standards for Industrial Discharges, Decree nº 32 of August 2003, approving the Tools for Environmental Audit, Decree nº 8 of February 2003, approves the Standards for Management of Medical Wastes, Decree nº 495 of October 1973, approves the Legislation of Water Quality Standards and the New Water Policy approved in August 1995. Recently, a new decree, the decree no 29/2008 of 3rd July, was issued introducing more competences to INGC's Organic Status Decree no 57 approved in 2007 to lead and coordinate the implementation of population resettlement programme.

All those legal tools combined are indispensable in dealing with disaster risks and forecast. Most documents include elements of functional responsibilities and refer to disaster risks as a transversal area. Annual Contingency Plans are elaborated in a participatory manner involving central and local government sectors, international donors, UN System and Civil Society to ensure that response to emergency receives adequate funding or commitment to funding mobilization when the events take place. Improvements made since 2006 on analysis of meteorological forecast enabled the country effectively prepare and respond to all disaster events occurred in 2007 and 2008, according to the scenarios established in the Contingency Plan, where timely, consistent and coordinated response was delivered to minimize the humanitarian consequences of disasters on the Mozambican population.

This Plan was elaborated in coordination with the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) and considers four main contingencies for Mozambique: floods, droughts, cyclones and earthquakes. It focuses on strengthening coordination between humanitarian actors for emergency preparedness and response at national, provincial, district and community levels in the face of these types of natural disasters, while upholding the rights of affected populations. The Plan includes a profile of frequently occurring natural disasters, the districts most vulnerable to each and the priority needs of the population threatened.

**Context & Constraints:**

Generally there is a change of paradigm in dealing with disaster, from a position where all efforts were directed into the disaster events to a position that risk reduction is more important. This said under local conditions is very difficult to implement. Legal documents need regulatory agendas and this is of great difficulty for transversal issues where several institutions have to collaborate and coordinate efforts. The lack of public awareness, lack of technical personnel to fill in legal gaps in the legislation, the lack of capacity, materials and financial inputs are the main constraints in implementation of the legal framework on disaster risk reduction. Considerable efforts are needed in training and education local scholars for risk reduction taking into account the vulnerability of the country to cyclones, floods, droughts and lately also to earthquakes.

Supporting document:

Plano de Acção para a Redução da Pobreza (2006)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_PARPAIaprovadocomMatrizFinal.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_PARPAIaprovadocomMatrizFinal.pdf) [PDF 1.29 MB]

Programa do Governo 2005-2009 (2005)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_programagoverno20052009.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_programagoverno20052009.pdf) [PDF 296.20 KB]

Plano Director para a Prevenção e Mitigação das Calamidades Naturais (2006)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_PLANODIRECTORGESTAOALAMIDADES.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_PLANODIRECTORGESTAOALAMIDADES.pdf) [PDF 263.26 KB]

Legislação Ambiental Moçambicana

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_1deoutubroleidoambiente2097.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_1deoutubroleidoambiente2097.pdf) [PDF 1.07 MB]

Related links:

Ministério da Planificação e Desenvolvimento [http://http://www.mpd.gov.mz/](http://www.mpd.gov.mz/)

Ministerio Para Coordenação de Acção Ambiental <http://www.micoa.gov.mz>

## Core indicator 2

*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels*

### Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Description:

Resources allocation for all Government sectors activities is made according the Medium Term Fiscal Framework, which aims to establish equilibrium between government revenues and expenditure and determines the ceilings budgets to each government sector or government levels

Since 2005, DRR became a central issue for national development. As a result, since 2007 government resources allocation to DRR registered significant increments directed to investment, mainly for CENOE establishment and for arid zones development activities. Since 2007, annual budget directly committed to INGC reached US\$ 4.5 millions for current expenditure and investment. In other hand, there's direct resources allocation to provinces and districts plans, as according to the Decentralization Law, 8/2003 of 19th May, this local levels are responsible on planning and budgeting allocation in their unities.

The third mechanism is through big projects or activities under responsibility of national government, such as dams, irrigation schemes, water supply activities, environment protection and similar.

### Context & Constraints:

As there are many government sectors and, all provinces and districts are involved in DRR activities implementation, resources are made available directly to each of those institutions. There is still a difficulty to estimate the global government funding allocated to DRR activities in the country. Nevertheless, there's full recognition that there is quite a high funding gap for full and quick implementation of the Master Plan, while the Contingency Plan remains funded mostly by international partners.

In other hand there is still no national indicators and annual goals which establishes links between DRR sectors activities and the general objectives of the 5 Year Government Programme (2005-2009), the 2nd PRSP (2006-2009) and the Master Plan for Disasters Prevention and Mitigation. Yet, DRR activities in all those strategic and operational plans are not budgeted. Budgeting key DRR activities is strategically important to commit and mobilize more resources. It could also be critically used as a mechanism to monitor progress during the DRR process implementation through the fulfillment of the DRR objectives formulated in the national strategic and operational plans.

Supporting document:

Revisao Conjunta 2008 (2008) [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_RCAideMemoire2008.doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_RCAideMemoire2008.doc)  
[DOC 269.00 KB]

Cenario Fiscal do medio Prazo 2007-2009 (2006)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_cfmp200709rev2a.zip](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_cfmp200709rev2a.zip) [ZIP 458.95 KB]

Related links:

Parceiros de Apoio Programatico <http://www.pap.org.mz>

### Core indicator 3

*Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels*

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### **Description:**

As an example of the decentralization effort it is worth of to cite the Law of State Local Organs, which regulates the decentralization of powers and financial resources to the district level. The Government Program indicates the districts and rural areas as the main development poles of the country. The creation of the Regional Water Authorities (known as ARA) by the National Directory of Water under the Water Law approved in 1992 and the subsequent establishment of River Basin Committees on the Limpopo, Umbeluzi, Incomati, Zambezi and Buzi Rivers are clear indications of decentralization in decision making and water management throughout the country since relevant stakeholders are thus involved in risk reduction efforts. The National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) is also subdivided in regional areas, namely South, Centre and North. The implementation of Local Committees of Risk Management in rural and vulnerable areas at the district level is one of the recent examples of decentralization and local community involvement in disaster management.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

The decentralization process poses great demand on information management, logistics and financial needs. It makes a need for professional disaster managers and improved forecasting capacities. The involvement of several stakeholders in management (planning, implementation, accountability, decision make) is achieved still with lower efficacy because of difficulties in coordination and lack of continuity of actions specially in periods without disaster events.

#### Supporting document:

Político Nacional de Agua [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_Politanacionaldegua.php.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_Politanacionaldegua.php.pdf) [PDF 362.12 KB]

#### Related links:

Lei dos Orgaos Locais do Estado <http://www.mae.gov.mz>

Direcção Nacional de Águas <http://www.dnaguas.gov.mz>

### Core indicator 4

*A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.*

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### **Description:**

To ensure that DRR activities are gradually integrated in planning cycle of the government institutions, a Technical Council for Disasters Management (CTGC), was set up as an INGC technical branch, following the establishment of INGC in 1999. CTGC is composed by most government ministries with responsibility in DRR activities and emergency response. This forum functions at national and provincial

level since 1999 to support INGC decisions and to disseminate DRR recommendations, policies and strategies in the Government sectors and local Governments. This platform has been strengthened dramatically due to the occurrence of cyclic disaster events after 2000 and 2001 biggest floods in Mozambique.

To make this platform more effective in its role, at central level the sectors are represented in CTGC by a National Directors of Economy or Planning who directly reports to a sectoral minister and has power to influence change at sectoral staff and planning. At provincial level sectors are represented at CTGC by Heads of Departments, who directly report to their Provincial Director, the highest representative of the sectoral minister in a province. The National platform is chaired by the INGC General Director while in the Province the INGC delegate performs this activity.

At central level, CTGC holds the responsibility of counseling INGC to take the best decision and prepare technical recommendations to the national government before specific DRR issue. At provincial level, out of counseling local INGC and Provincial Government, but also to conduct DRR evaluation province and district level and assist district to integrate DRR activities in their plans and to take better decision to respond to a specific disaster at local level.

During emergencies, CTGC holds the responsibility of formulating the technical decision to respond to the emerging disaster, which is submitted to the Coordinator Council for Disaster Management (CCCGC) chaired by the Prime Minister for analysis and final decision. The CCGC decision is committed to National Operative Centre for Emergency (CENOE) to act through its regional, province and district representations.

In other hand, a Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) platform has responsibility of evaluating and monitoring food vulnerability and food security in the country, including during emergencies. This platform works since 1998 and its regulation and competences were reviewed in 2007. SETSAN is composed by most ministerial institutions under the leadership of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health. It is directed to permanent analysis of food security, prevention of food shortages based on SARCOF - Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum, and supports CTGC in its counseling role to INGC and government as well.

### **Context & Constraints:**

CTGC capacity at provincial level is still critical, specially to support local Government and Emergency Operative center (COE) during emergencies at local level. As a result, in many cases, central intervention is required. Strengthening provincial CTGC in parallel with establishment of local information system is needed to ensure that local institutions are well equipped with knowledge and information to consistently integrate DRR in their plans and to properly respond to local emergencies using local capacity

At national level establishment of a Informational management system is required to enhance the CTGC performance in DRR and emergency response.

Supporting document:

Proposta para o estabelecimento e Funcionamento do CENOE (2006)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_PropostaparaestabelecimentoefuncionamentoCENOE2006.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_PropostaparaestabelecimentoefuncionamentoCENOE2006.pdf)  
[PDF 390.40 KB]

Related links:

Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades <http://www.ingc.gov.mz>

## **Priority for action 2**

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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## Core indicator 1

*National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.*

### Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Description:

Several studies on risk assessment and vulnerability information were done by INGC in collaboration with FEWSNet and UEM on disaster preparedness and response in the Limpopo Basin where SAHIMS ATLAS was produced. The SAHIMS ATLAS offers easy access to maps, charts and images pinpoints the different types of disaster than can affect the Limpopo river basin. The most frequent disasters are droughts followed by floods and at last the cyclones. The flood Risk Maps developed by Water Administration unit, ARA-South, in the Limpopo and Incomati Basin where aimed in minimizing loss of life and property by warning people of the likelihood and size of a flood to allow timely evacuation, and delivery of property or stock to higher ground. Those flood risk maps where divided into three categories namely:

Flood Level 1 (Minor Flooding): Causing inconveniences such as closing of minor roads and the submergence of low level bridges prompting removal of pumps located in places adjacent to the river.

Flood Level 2 (Moderate Flooding): This causes the inundation of low lying areas requiring the removal of stock and the evacuation of some houses. Main traffic bridges may be closed by floodwaters

Flood Level 3 (Major Flooding): This causes inundation of large areas, isolating towns and cities. Major disruptions occur to road and rail links. Evacuation of many houses and business premises may be required. In rural areas widespread flooding of farmland is likely.

In other hand, comprehensive national food security vulnerability analysis was done by SETSAN in 2005 with WFP support and is available in SETSAN website.

### Context & Constraints:

As Mozambique is regularly affected by floods, complete and comprehensive risk analysis has to be done in all 13 river basins out of only two. In other hand, there's a need for a better coverage of risk maps and to ensure that they are properly used as an essential tool for the planning process. In the most cases, when the risk assessments activities are in progress and part of the relevant stockholders are not involved. They are in most cases involved in the implementing stage. As a result, some communities that are focus of the assessments do not accept the mitigation measures recommended by those studies. Lack of community training in using and interpreting of those tools is also deep as the creation and training of Local Committees for Risk management does not cover the whole country yet and simulation exercises are still reduced and limited to small areas.

There's also a need to accompany the country risk assessment by establishment of national information system where historical relevant events data is managed and disseminated.

Supporting document:

Mapas de cheias do Limpopo (2002)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_MapasdeCheiasLimpopo.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_MapasdeCheiasLimpopo.pdf) [PDF 2.64 MB]

Related links:

Gestao de Recurso Hídricos <http://www.ara-sul.co.mz/subindex.asp?lang=pt&page=floodalert>  
Atlas for disaster preparedness and response in the Limpopo Basin

## Core indicator 2

*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities*

### Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Description:

The National Directorate of Waters of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing is in a good pace to establish a full coverage of the major rivers basin with monitoring systems and in time information dissemination. The implementation of forecasting tools such as Telemetry (which is a system composed by 8 RTUs communicating over a VHF radio frequency to the control system at the ARA-Sul) in the Limpopo and Umbeluzi River Basins, the SADC Hycos in the Zambezi, Save and Maputo River Basins, the integrated Flood forecasting and early warning in the Limpopo River, the establishing of Remote Sensing analysis for rainfall estimation and the improved capacity of cyclone monitoring at the National Institute of Meteorology may all together be used to show great advances in Mozambique in relations to monitoring of Floods, Droughts and Cyclones, therefore contributing for disaster mitigation. The country has seventeen telemetric stations in the Limpopo Basin seven in Umbeluzi Basin 3 Hycos stations in the Zambezi, Maputo and Save Basins. The country has also about 300 working meteorological stations. The capacity of the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) is strengthened for cyclone monitoring and information dissemination is properly done by Government and private media, radios and Television and local community radios.

Seismological station are being upgraded and installed in the most seismic activities locations, such as Changanalane (Maputo province), Massangena (Gaza) Manica (Manica Province), Lichinga (Niassa province) and national online receiver was placed in Maputo since 2007.

### Context & Constraints:

It is hampered by human and financial resource limitations, especially on implementation of new technologies. Information is also dispersed within several departments making continuity of recording and dissemination very difficult. Not all meteorological stations are in good working conditions and rainfall gages do not exist in many parts of the country. Lack of historical information record is a deep concern. The creation of a national information system and training of data base management staff must be priority in a short term.

### Supporting document:

Developing a Flood Monitoring System From (2007)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_Floodlimpopo\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_Floodlimpopo[1].pdf) [PDF 455.77 KB]

Proposta to estabelecimento e funcionamento do CENOE (2006)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_PropostaparaestabelecimentoefuncionamentoCENOE2006\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_PropostaparaestabelecimentoefuncionamentoCENOE2006[1].pdf) [PDF 390.40 KB]

### Related links:

Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia <http://www.inam.gov.mz>

Instituto Nacional de Gestao de Calamidades <http://www.ingc.gov.mz>

Gestao de Recurso hidricos <http://www.ara-sul.co.mz>

## Core indicator 3

*Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Description:**

The responsibility for flood forecasting and warning services in Mozambique rests with the National Directorate of Water in collaboration with Regional Water Authorities, National Institute of Meteorology and National Institute of Disaster Management. The effectiveness of the flood warning system depends on the cooperative involvement of the National Television, The national and the community radios and, Local Government working with flood-threatened communities. The responsibility for Cyclone monitoring and warning services in Mozambique rests with the National Institute of Meteorology in collaboration with Regional Center of Meteorology and National Institute of Disaster Management. The National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) is the Government institution which coordinates the development and operation of early warning services all over the country and has representations in all provinces and 3 regions and some districts.

The community's radios, the local committees of risk management, the National Television in urban areas, the media, the river basin committees altogether, play an important role in dissemination of the information. There are also other tools for disaster warning such as flood risk maps developed by ARA-South in collaboration with FEWSNET, and flood economic zone in the low Limpopo developed by FEWSNet where the main objective is warning community in advance by locating safe and unsafe areas before disaster occur. A flood risk map is presently under development for the regions of the Save, Umbeluzi and Maputo rivers.

Mozambique has implemented a new cyclone early warning system using blue, yellow and red colors. Blue color is forecasting an event within 48 to 24 h, yellow color within 24 hours and red color within 6 hours. The food security early warning system developed by SETSAN, with the objective of analyzing the vulnerability among different communities is a good achievement toward improving early warning systems in Mozambique.

**Context & Constraints:**

The system is hampered by a lack of community awareness programmes for dissemination of the information and generally inadequate contact between expert staff and the communities. Another problem is the inadequate training of local people in the warning cycle and poor knowledge of roles and responsibilities. Poor coordination within the national institutions, lack of continuity in operations, in most case the Mozambican Early Warning System is operating only during the rain season.

Lack of flexibility: In Mozambique the process of information exchange is still not flexible. An example is the situations between the National Institute of Meteorology and the National Directory of Water where, The first Institution is responsible by predicting expected rainfall, important to feed the hydrologic model for stream flow forecasting, but in most cases the National Directory of Water does not use information from National Institute of Meteorology preferring other sources, such as of the US Geological Survey. Lack of continuous funding, lack of maintenance and no insurance of equipment and operations is also major hindrance.

**Supporting document:**

Food Economy Baseline Profile of the Low Limpopo (2001)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_lowerLimpopoBaseline.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_lowerLimpopoBaseline.pdf) [PDF 702.58 KB]

**Related links:**

Africa Data Dissemination Service <http://earlywarning.usgs.gov/adds/>

Instituto Nacional de Meteorological <http://www.inam.gov>

Infoflash (informação sobre Segurança Alimentar e Nutrição em Moçambique <http://www.setsan.org.m>

## Core indicator 4

*National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.*

### Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Description:

There Mozambican national and local risk assessment takes account of the regional/trans- boundary risks but this cooperation is weak because of absence of trans-boundary agreements: One good example on trans-boundary risk assessment are the joint studies undertaken by the governments of the Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Swaziland collaborating in the exchange of information, through the Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee (TPTC), which was formally established on 17 February 1983. The TPTC is responsible for providing advice to the shared watercourse. It states on equitable utilization and management of the shared waters. It was identified in the Interim IncoMaputo Agreement (IIMA), (August 2002) that a “Comprehensive Agreement” is required in order for the watercourse states to participate more effectively in the utilization, development and protection of the shared waters of the Maputo River Basin. The IIMA provided a timeframe for the development of a Comprehensive Agreement for the equitable utilization and management of the shared waters of the Maputo River. The Comprehensive Agreement was envisaged to be in place by 2010. Another initiative is SADC SARAP (SADC SUB-REGIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME ) that is a relevant program dealing with desertification and land degradation control. The Pungue Join Study undertaken by Zimbabwe and Mozambique on Pungue River Basin in 2005, for integrated water resources management was a good starting point but no progress is sustained so far.

The Southern African Water Vision adopted in March 2000, which promotes “equitable and sustainable utilization of water for social and environmental justice, regional integration and economic benefit for present and future generations”, sees water as a driving force to a better future for the peoples of Southern Africa. The Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems whose overall objective is “to foster closer cooperation for judicious, sustainable and coordinated management, protection and utilization of shared watercourses and advance the SADC agenda of regional integration and poverty alleviation is a progress.

### Context & Constraints:

There is a lack of agreements among all countries regarding to integrated water resource management. Some countries did not ratify the SADC new act on non navigation.

Most of the water resource management decisions such as emergency/disaster management measures in the SADC region are still under endless discussions.

Supporting document:

SADC SUB-REGIONAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD) IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (2004)  
[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_sadceng.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_sadceng.pdf) [PDF 258.04 KB]

Related links:

Approach to Hydrological Studies <http://www.jointmaputobasin.org>

Southern African Development Community <http://http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/RECs/sadc.htm>

## Priority for action 3

*Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

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## Core indicator 1

*Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)*

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

### **Description:**

Relevant information on disaster management in Mozambique is available but not accessible since most recent books with background information are not in Portuguese language and each institution keeps its own disaster records. University institutions have started working on a literature survey but it is at a starting phase. Fortunately universities and national directorate of water are working together informally compiling risk profiles and historical data on frequent disasters in Mozambique. Formal information sharing systems are not available. The INGC as started in 2005 the collection of all relevant information on disaster studies. INGC is presently carrying out a sort of advocacy campaigns based in sharing information, workshops and training activities with academicians and this is bearing valuable results. The starting of teaching activities at graduate and post graduate levels at Mozambican universities will bring new impetus in the collection of existing information as well as in the creation of local knowledge and expertise. In relation to literature sources, an important reference is the "2006 Mozambique food security and vulnerability assessment" issued by a joint effort by FEWSNET, WFP and FAO which can be assessed at the site [vam.wfp.org/thematic/mozambique](http://vam.wfp.org/thematic/mozambique). Several papers can be assessed on food aid, disaster and humanitarian action related to Mozambique. It is also worth to mention the working paper by Paulo Zucula, the former Director of INGC relating to food aid and the Unicef 2008 Humanitarian Action Report

### **Context & Constraints:**

There are major challenges in having local institutions sharing information. The lack of finances to develop a shared data base and the lack of enough personnel to maintain the data base is a major concern. The universities must start translating into Portuguese all relevant books on DRR issued about Mozambique to allow the improvement of access to information.

Supporting document:

Food Aid Exploring the Challenge (2007) [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_foodaidzucula1.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_foodaidzucula1.pdf) [PDF 105.44 KB]

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_Mozambique.doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_Mozambique.doc) [DOC 996.50 KB]

## Core indicator 2

*School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.*

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### **Description:**

FEWS-NET in cooperation with The INGC and University Eduardo Mondlane have produced a Atlas for Disaster Preparedness and Response in Limpopo Basin in 2002. Pilot projects have been carried out in primary schools in the Buzi River, Province of Sofala on training school pupils and their teachers in the way to live with disaster, especially in flooded areas using a training guideline book entitled "Como podemos reduzir os riscos de calamidades" (How can we reduce the disasters risk). This guideline is

under revision by INGC with Inwent and GTZ support in order to integrate the other functions that were also committed to Local Committees for Risk Management. Training booklets and brochures have been prepared with funding by the German agency GTZ in 2006-2007.

In 2007, MICOA in cooperation with UN Habitat produced a set of training material for local communities living along river basins, specially the transboundary ones, using the Limpopo river as a pilot. This set of material is called "O jogo do rio" (The river game) and contains a set for ones to play the game, a guideline book and posters. These materials are used to train the local communities through Local Committees for Risk Management on how they can live following the rivers nature, especially where to build houses and make agriculture. The game was used for sensitization in Limpopo and Zambezi River. Initial printed documents were in a very limited number and have been totally distributed. Another print is required to cover all river basin communities.

Mozambique Red Cross has also developed a training guideline book for Community based response to disasters, which is broadly for CVM and local community's volunteers.

The Technical University of Mozambique (UDM) and the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) in cooperation with INGC have jointly produced one brochure, and several posters for teaching DRR to teachers in secondary schools with support by InWent, a German agency supporting the INGC in Mozambique, in 2008. The Technical University of Mozambique has carried out 2 short courses in the use of GIS/GPS technologies in disaster management in cooperation with MapAction a Charity from UK where more than 25 people coming from government and universities were trained. UDM will establish in 2008 a BSc degree in Disaster Management with support from the PERI-PERI network of universities, in cooperation with the University of Cape Town (UCT) under USAID sponsorship. It is planned the starting of a Master degree in DRR for the year 2011 at UDM. UDM is also active in development of improved systems of sanitation in emergency situations, especially useful for wet and swampy areas.

The Department of Geography at University Eduardo Mondlane is carrying out a project on Application of RadarSat-1 SAR Data for flood Mapping in cooperation with the Canadian Space Agency and IUCN. The Department of Physics at UEM is active in the research of Adaptation to Climate Change in Mozambique in cooperation with INGC.

### **Context & Constraints:**

Very few teaching materials are available in Portuguese language in the area of DRR. Very few teaching staff is experienced in those areas like water and sanitation, engineering for emergency, logistics, humanitarian aid, disaster management and development issues. Major sponsorships and scholarships are needed to train teachers and researchers abroad to enroll in the future, training activities in DRR. Nevertheless the international community is active in producing teaching and practical materials for Humanitarian actions and DRR under local conditions. Those materials need to be converted to Portuguese language in order to be of general use specially under disaster situations.

Related links:

Atlas for disaster preparedness and response in the Limpopo Basin  
<http://edmc1.dwaf.gov.za/library/limpopo/index.htm>

### **Core indicator 3**

*Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.*

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

### **Description:**

So far few tools for multi-risk assessments are systematically used in Mozambique. It is worth to mention

that FEWS-NET has delivered a very well equipped GIS laboratory to University Eduardo Mondlane. UNDP has provided training to university scholars and provincial INGC delegates on the use of risk management tools specially the GRIP system. In case of cost benefit analysis methods a few evidence has been found on the use of those tools, although the World Bank as released a book on Recovery of Mozambique which is accessible at the provention consortium web page.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

High-ranking scholars or technicians in DRR are found in the areas of GIS mapping, early warning systems especially in the areas of water administration and not in other areas. A holistic approach is needed in training economists and socio-anthropologists to allow a joint research effort in the whole area of DRR

Related links:

Learning Lesson from disaster recovery: The case of Mozambique <http://www.proventionconsotium.org>

#### **Core indicator 4**

*Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.*

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

#### **Description:**

Public awareness campaigns are carried out in more vulnerable areas especially in flood prone areas. In case of cyclones awareness is almost not existent since it is understood that very few measures can be carried out to prevent their occurrences. Pronounced weakness are existent in the area of making people aware of the consequences of droughts and specially in finding ways of bringing out measures to increase resilience in the area of food security. No combination is know in relation to better planning and combination of production cycles for grains of different maturation cycles to contravene the effects of floods or droughts. In case of earthquakes, no systematic approach is being taken in disaster prone areas to raise awareness and increase resilience although a booklet on seismic awareness was produced by the INGC. In the case of urban communities a national campaign of improving sanitation and hygiene was launched in March 2008 by the President of Mozambique. This is considered a good initiative in order to minimize urban risks. One positive aspect is also the work of the Mozambican Red Cross at distrital level in the area of improving health conditions and sanitation. The Training activities at community level have also increased the number of members for the local risks committee.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

Awareness campaigns would need massive financial and psycho-social support since their should be carried out in several local languages. The effectiveness of those campaigns in urban areas are difficult to measure due to the level of poverty in periphery urban areas. For example the proposed sanitation improvement campaign did not change significantly the sanitation conditions in local markets and slums at the Mozambican capital, Maputo

#### **Priority for action 4**

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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#### **Core indicator 1**

*Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Description:**

Progresses are being made by the Mozambican Government. The National Action Program for Climate Change Adaptation (NAPA) was approved at 04 December 2007 by the 32nd session of the Ministers Council.

Relationship between Disaster risk reduction and environment are strongly addressed in the 2nd PRSP generation (2006-2009) and approved by Government in 2006. PRSP is a response to 5 year 2005-2009 Government Plan and it address both disaster risk reduction and environment as cross-cutting issues which must be implemented by all key sectors. Effects of droughts, floods and erosion are faced as a result of climate change to which government and partners have to clearly address by improving land use natural resources management by capacity local communities and implementing good land use planning and environmental protection policies and strategies

Water supply and sanitation are seen as key factors to reduce environmental related diseases. In other hand, legal framework and institutional building capacity has been identified as essential to ensure changes and rapid dissemination and implementation of this broad vision to all government level so that disasters risk reduction and environmental protection must be viewed as tied issues each other. In This sense, natural disasters are seen as critical part to attain sustainable development in Mozambique

Since 2007, this vision is being disseminated in all the country provinces and districts by evolving local leaders and technical staff in workshop trainings with the objective of integrating disasters risk and environment in the local strategic and operational plans and budgets. In 2005 was set up a National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES) chaired by the Prime Minister to monitor the progresses achieved in the implementation of the Government Plan related to sustainable development, where natural disasters are seen as a big environmental constraint.

Thus, since 2006, all the provinces and districts are gradually integrating disaster risk reduction and environment protection in their annual plans and budgets. In addition, district land use plans are been elaborated by local governments (districts) with support of provincial Governments and integrated in the District Development Strategic Plan.

**Context & Constraints:**

There's a strong institutional weakness to rapidly deal with complex issues such as the relationship between disasters risk reduction and environment in all sectors and government levels. In other hand, for sector which is champion in these issues e.g. the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs, there's shortage of human and financial resources to implement massive actions throughout the country.

The country is heavily dependent on international technical support to formulate and implement national and local levels plans which fully contribute to disaster risk reduction.

There's still weak coordination between Disaster Risk Reduction coordinator institution (INGC) and environmental affairs coordinator (MICOA) to critically address disaster as environmental issue and lead common and collective actions to fight them.

There's also lack of environmental indicators which shows this direct link between environment and disaster risk reduction as a strategy to ensure that all necessary action are taken by responsible

institutions and progresses and challenges are monitored.

In other hand, there's full country recognition that there is a lack of indicators to measure the reduction of risk in a comprehensive manner. In this sense, setting up national and sector DRR indicators appears as a priority to ensure that all stakeholders are engaged to meeting the national targets and goals.

Supporting document:

Plano Economico e Social 2008 (2007)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_pe2008versofinalposar.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_pe2008versofinalposar.pdf) [PDF 995.40 KB]

Plano Economico e Social 2007 (2006)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_pe2007versofinalposar.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_pe2007versofinalposar.pdf) [PDF 934.37 KB]

Programa do Governo 2005-2009 (2005)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_PlanodoGoverno20052009.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_PlanodoGoverno20052009.pdf) [PDF 296.20 KB]

Plano de Accao para Reducao da Pobreza Absoluta 2006-2009 (2006)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_PARPAIIPARAPUBLICACAO210906.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_PARPAIIPARAPUBLICACAO210906.pdf) [PDF 1.29 MB]

Related links:

Ministerio da Planificacao e Desenvolvimento <http://www.mpd.gov.mz>

Ministerio Para a Coordeção de Acção Ambiental <http://www.micoa.gov.mz>

## Core indicator 2

*Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.*

### Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Description:

The Government policies and plans are oriented to reduction of the number of human deaths and victims and property damage and losses and to consolidating the culture of prevention and reduction of food insecure people.

There's in attention to prevent massive hunger events by regular surveys conducted by SETSAN to prevent food shortage related shocks in vulnerable populations living in risky areas. There's significant investment in drought resistant crops production and alternative income activities in dry lands. As a result there were significant drop of food insecure people from 800.000 in 2005 to 302.000 in 2008

Social protection programmes are in place: Food security programmes are implemented to relief (free food distributions). Long term interventions targeting the most vulnerable populations disabled to work such as elderly, pregnant malnourished woman, handicapped, malnourished children, chronic illness, orphans and vulnerable children through Food Subsidy Programmes, and Food for Work Program supported by UNICEF and WFP.. There is also Income Generation and Development program which are directed to women chief of families and women those who are able to work. These programmes are being expanded to cover all the country.

Educational programmes are implemented in rural areas in order to reduce adult illiteracy to increase women participation in income generation activities out of agricultural. Through the national education system a school feeding programme is being implemented with support from WFP to promote girls and orphans and vulnerable children (OCV's) attendance rates.

Water supply and sanitation and rural electrification and dissemination of improved stoves are being expanded to cover all rural areas. Water harvesting is being widespread in dry land areas.

Improvements in basic infrastructure location planning and recent resettlement schemes had contributed to reduce the number of deaths and infrastructure destructions due to floods in 2007 and 2008 when compared to those caused by floods in the year 2001 (200.000 displaced people and 113 death in 2001, 163.000 displaced and no deaths in 2007 and 102.000 and 20 deaths in 2007

#### **Context & Constraints:**

High poverty index in the most vulnerable area is the most striking limitation as local communities are dependant of direct access to natural resources, essentially fertile floodplain soils and forest.

Protection to local communities' livelihoods is essential to reduce their vulnerability to disaster risk and environment impacts.

Sparse settlement in rural drought areas and high densities in flooding zones are the biggest challenges for any strategy to improve lives of poor and environmental vulnerable populations.

Financial resources, expertise and technology are the most challenging factors to implement more effective programmes targeted to vulnerable and poor people.

Supporting document:

Balanco do Meio Termo do Programa Quinquenal do Governo (2008)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_BalancodoMeioTermodoProgramadoGoverno.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_BalancodoMeioTermodoProgramadoGoverno.pdf) [PDF 1.14 MB]

Balanco do Plano Economico e Social 2007 (2008)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_BALANODOPE2007VERSOAR.doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_BALANODOPE2007VERSOAR.doc) [DOC 2.29 MB]

Related links:

SETSAN <http://www.setsan.org.mz>

Ministerio da Planificacao e Desenvolvimento <http://www.mpd.gov.mz>

Ministerio da Mulher e Accao Social <http://www.mmas.gov.mz>

Gestão de Recursos Hidricos <http://www.ara-sul.co.mz>

Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades <http://http://www.ingc.gov.mz>

### **Core indicator 3**

*Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities*

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

#### **Description:**

The water management policy and roads and bridges programmes have been playing a champion role in protecting essential economic activities such as water supply, agriculture and trade

The construction or rehabilitation of larger dams has been used to prevent floods along the major river basins: the Massingir dam recently rehabilitated in Limpopo river prevented floods in 2008 which could sweep Chókwe and Xai-xai Cities, and of small towns along the river basin. It also protected Chókwe, the largest irrigation scheme in the country, which has been terrible washed by floods in 2000 in

southern region.

Dikes have proven to be one the most effective infrastructure to protect settlements from disasters. During 2007 and 2008 floods, dikes along Zambezi River were essential to protect Luabo and Marromeu towns from flooding. In the same sense, in 2008, Nante Village which lies along Licungo basin was flooded after local dike eruption as shown in the INGC Preliminary Report of the 2007-2008 rainy season

In other hand, in 2007 and 2008 floods, Cahora Bassa dam was used to regulate Zambezi water flow in Lowe Zambezi River. It also has guaranteed a continuous energy supply to all the communities, cities and activities which depend on hydropower.

Construction of small dams and ponds has increased water availability for irrigation purposes and for cattle in dry lands areas. As a result, arid lands are becoming more productive and food more available in areas that are traditionally less or non productive.

The implementation of new technologies for road construction by using drifts and drainage has contributed to reduction of roads cuts during floods. As result, trade is becoming less affected to floods as traffic is guaranteed during and in the immediate post-disaster period and food security and access to markets is becoming more stable.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

There's is still no general insurance policy to insure companies and enterprises rapid self recovery in post disaster period.

Technologies used by construction industry are still poor and fail to protect industries, commerce storehouses, fishery and tourism facilities from heavy storms and tropical cyclones along the coast line which since 2007 is annually affected with high economic losses.

Existing construction regulation are off date and must be upgraded and disseminated.

Insufficient financial resources to implement larger programme for building large and small dams and dikes.

Insufficient financial and human resources to produce and disseminate low cost technologies for infrastructures construction resistant to storms, cyclones and earthquakes

The use of alternative sources of energy for agriculture and domestic purposes are still having very limited priority. Wind and solar power should be disseminated; including economic measures to promote its use are already in place, such as exemptions on VAT and customs duties on imported equipment.

Supporting document:

Plano Economico e Social 2008 (2007)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_pe2008versofinalposar\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_pe2008versofinalposar[1].pdf) [PDF 995.40 KB]

Balanco de meio termo do Programa do Governo (2008)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_BalancodoMeioTermodoProgramadoGoverno\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_BalancodoMeioTermodoProgramadoGoverno[1].pdf) [PDF 1.14 MB]

Related links:

Ministerio da Agricultura <http://www.minag.gov.mz>

Ministerio da Planificacao e Desenvolvimento <http://www.mpd.gov.mz>

Ministerio da Ciencia e Tecnologia <http://www.mct.gov.mz>

Ministerio das Obras Publicas e Habitacao <http://www.moph.gov.mz>

## **Core indicator 4**

*Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Description:**

Recent experience with floods (from 2000 to 2008), demonstrated the need of improving settlement location planning, mainly in floods risky areas.

After 2007 and following 2008 floods in Zambezi River, a large resettlement programme was set up aiming to transfer 59 000 families that were affected in both event to new safe location.

In this sense, in 2007 the objective of the resettlement programme was to build 30.000 new improved houses using conventional materials: burnt bricks produced by each family. Other materials were supplied by government.

In 2008, new 21000 families were affected and enlarged the 2007 year figure. To improve standard living of the former residents of the resettlement areas, they were also benefited by the programme. As result, the figure increased to 59.000 families.

To ensure that all people remain in the resettlement areas, all the 92 areas created were chosen by the community leaders and approved by MICOA. In cyclone affected areas, in 2007, Inhambane Government launched a reconstruction programme using improved local materials and promoting new technologies so that houses can resist to storms and winds. Housing construction guidelines and standards are being developed by Government with the support of the UN-Habitat. Sensitization is being made to ensure that all families follow the building codes that are disseminated.

This resettlement programme is being used as a mechanism for technology transfer to local communities: groups of 8 local individuals were trained to design and implement settlement expansion plan according to future local needs. Government supports all activities through INGC, MICOA, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Science and Technology.

Currently, a Socio-anthropological study on resettlement carried out by Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), with support of UNDP has started and is expected that the results will contribute to understand the causes for the failure of the resettlement programmes conducted in the past in the same areas and offer an opportunity to prevent similar scenarios in future.

In urban areas land use planning is a new priority for municipalities, district capitals and small towns where rapid urbanization is taking place, as a mechanism to avoid soil erosion and flooding. In other hand, there are plans to requalify slums in Maputo, Xai-xai and Tete cities until 2009.

**Context & Constraints:**

There are essentially 3 constraints: time, financial resources and local capacity.

Related to time, the 2007 post-emergency resettlement Program view was to build all 30.000 houses until December 2009. But, before good progress was made, the same areas were flooded again in 2008, bringing more 21000 families to the programme. As a result the adjusted programme is designed to end in 2010. Now it becomes challenging to end this programme within the deadlines as local skilled man power is not sufficiently available to build 59.000 houses in 3 years.

Financial resources are another big constraint. Within the current scheme, the whole resettlement programme costs over than US\$120 million. This amount is extremely high when compared to the annual Government budget, which will not support such high demand to build all houses in 3 years.

Changing the approach, for instance, by hiring construction companies can accelerate the process, but it will increase the cost and reduce the number of jobs available to local labor.

Once finalized, housing construction guidelines and standards must be disseminated in a systematic manner to play a critical role to build hazard proof houses. Nevertheless, these codes must be flexible to be used in all areas since they are adjusted to the local context.

For urban areas, there's a need to enhance local planning capacity to Provinces, municipalities and district so that they can accelerate land use plans formulation and implementation in new areas identified for urban expansion before populations decide to settle by themselves and initiate the production of news slums in the urban expansion areas.

Supporting document:

Plano da II Fase do Reassentamento no Vale do Zambeze (2007)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_PlanoparaallfasedoReassentamentoVZambeze.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_PlanoparaallfasedoReassentamentoVZambeze.pdf) [PDF 214.56 KB]

## **Core indicator 5**

*Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes*

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### **Description:**

The Government of Mozambique has decided to take natural disasters as an opportunity to improve living conditions of all affected families by 2007 and 2008 floods and cyclone by implementing a new resettlement programme for all flooded areas and dissemination of new building techniques in cyclone affected areas.

In the flooded areas all houses are built using the same quality and safety standards. In addition, basic infrastructure (roads, schools, health facilities, water supply) and social facilities (childhood education centers, women training centers) are being built in these new areas while the damaged ones remained closed to avoid that people return to the risky areas.

In other hand, the local Government and community leaders were strictly recommended to allow people to use flooded lands only for food production and not for human settlement.

In cyclone areas improved housing materials were distributed to vulnerable groups, mainly to roofing materials to substitute the poor materials that are normally used there. In other side, the Ministries of Public Works and Housing and Science and Technology are in search of new simple building techniques for those exposed areas.

The Government at national level recommended all local Government of the cyclone risky areas to improve public infrastructures safety by building following the quality standards and public housing regulations so that they can resist future climate events and can be used as shelter when a cyclone takes place.

Easy credit access or temporary taxes suspension is the mechanism used by the Government to accelerate private sector post disaster recovery. Nevertheless, the Government is encouraging private sector to use insurance services as a safe economic mechanism to sustain their activities in a more

disasters uncertain future.

**Context & Constraints:**

High poverty levels in local communities and their strong dependence on natural resources for livelihoods and building material appears as a great challenge to disaster risk reduction by investing in house building material.

In other hand, commercial credit access is limited for high profit activities in bigger and medium cities where commercial banks are established.

Incentives to expansion of commercial banks to rural areas that offer credit for recovery purposes, with accessible interest rates including housing or buildings are increasingly necessary and will be crucial in future.

In the same way, insurance companies shall be encouraged to expand their services to rural areas and cover more activities including non-economic activities or those economic high risk activities

Increasing government expenditure is required to modernize public buildings as a preventive measure. But financial constraints to fund those activities and absence of local building enterprises with capacity impose high costs in material mobilization to rural areas.

As a result, the Governments will be forced to rely on local enterprises although they offer a low quality work. It means that local building enterprises (private sector) will need to be strengthened to be part of a general disaster risk reduction process.

Supporting document:

Orientacoes para a elaboracao do PES 2009 (2008)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_Orientacoes2009GP.ppt](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_Orientacoes2009GP.ppt) [PPT 520.50 KB]

**Core indicator 6**

*Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Description:**

Since 2000, systematic data collection of the major damages in infrastructures and production has been conducted.

During floods and cyclones events in the year 2007 and 2008, multisectoral rapid assessment team including, Government sectors, International Agencies and UN System Agencies were dispatched to access all the damages in cyclone affected areas. Here, accurate information is captured.

Difficulties have been imposed to access flooded areas in the first weeks. The assessment has been limited to the surroundings of the affected areas. Local government and local communities are key informants of infrastructures damages according to the people who do not have access to the regular facilities and services previously available in the flooded areas. However, all the information is lately checked and confirmed by the sectoral or provincial authorities and are further integrated in post-disaster

reconstruction or recovery needs.

In this case of roads during floods, reports generally use information of cuts and bridges damaged and the extension of roads where traffic is interrupted.

In agriculture, flooded areas are calculated using early warning system information, and the rapid assessment which is regularly undertaken by SETSAN (a multi-sectoral team) to assess food security and livelihoods in the affected areas and the need for food assistance programmes.

For example, the Government Preliminary assessment report for 2007 disasters, estimate in US\$71 million the amount needed to post-disaster infrastructure and productive recovery and rehabilitation.

Finally, it is important to mention that weekly reports are written showing the evolution of the damage information update. This report is submitted to the Disaster Management Coordinator Council and to the President of the Republic.

In the end of each emergency, a global emergency report is written. This report is presented to all emergency stockholders and Government for Approval

### **Context & Constraints:**

Systematic macroeconomic analysis of impact on infrastructure is weak and methodologies and assessment criteria's are still missing. As a result, some damages categories in roads and housing are not fully covered during assessments in flooded areas. There is a need of strengthening national and local capacity to collect this sort of information.

Information system is still weak to ensure that information is captured and shared by all stakeholders. Information management system is still weak. So, receiving, processing and disseminating and conservation of information in a database is one of the great needs in future.

In other hand loss estimates in economy must be done in a continuous and systematic basis as a tool to assessing future recovery and rehabilitation needs.

## **Priority for action 5**

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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### **Core indicator 1**

*Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.*

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### **Description:**

Strong policies, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective, are in place and have been strongly addressed in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Program. It addresses both disaster risk reduction and environment as cross-cutting issues which must be implemented by all key sectors. Effects of droughts, floods and erosion are linked to climate change. Government and partners have to address by improving land use, natural resources

management capacity of local communities. In 2004 Mozambique approved the regulation of Environmental Impact Assessment and the Norm of Environmental Standards. In 1995, Mozambique approved a National Water Policy that emphasizes community participation and allowed participation of private sector. In 1998 the First National Water Development Project was established within the National Water Policy. International donors provided co-financing for the project. In 1997 Mozambique approved a National Environmental Law. The National Action Program for Climate Change Adaptation (NAPA) was approved in December 2007.

Regarding to the Technical Institutional capacities, after the 2000 Floods, the National Directory of Water through ARA-Sul (Regional Water Authority) dealing with water resources management in Southern part of Mozambique introduced new water resources technology for flood monitoring and forecasting, with integrated river monitoring and management system, including flood forecasting, by integration of Geographic Information System, Remote Sensing Techniques and hydrologic models. Mozambique possesses now a combined and integrated technology for flood forecasting and river basin monitoring and this technology will be gradually transferred to the northern part of the country. The SARCOF Seasonal Climatic prediction is also currently used for Water Dams management and Operation. The National Institute of Meteorology is equipped with new technologies on Satellite-based rainfall estimation. In 2005 a national tsunami warning and mitigation system was established.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The systematic occurrence of disaster in the country is draining resources and time for better planning and decision-making. Examples are floods in December 2007 followed by the Cyclone Jokwe in March. The co-ordination of the disaster risk management function - through the various Mozambican Government departments at national, regional and community levels, and through integrated planning and programming - requires an unbiased overview. Effective coordination demands that the various disaster management centers be granted the necessary authority to give effect to their respective disaster management frameworks and to ensure that all disaster risk management-related activities are aligned with government policy.

Supporting document:

Republic of Mozambique - Letter of Intent, Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies, and Technical Memorandum of Understanding

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_LetterInternationalMonetaryFund.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_LetterInternationalMonetaryFund.pdf) [PDF 265.29 KB]

EXPERT MISSIONS TO INDIAN OCEAN COUNTRIES TO ASSESS REQUIREMENTS AND CAPACITY FOR AN EFFECTIVE AND DURABLE NATIONAL TSUNAMI WARNING AND MITIGATION SYSTEM (2005) [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_IOC19AssessmentMozambique.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_IOC19AssessmentMozambique.pdf) [PDF 781.87 KB]

Related links:

Climate science and famine early warning <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/>

### **Core indicator 2**

*Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.*

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

### **Description:**

Once Southern Africa Climate Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) forecasts are released by the late September or earlier October, national hydrological, rainfall, and agricultural forecasts are drawn by

specialized institutions. CENOE/INGC gathers all government institutions, UN Agencies and international NGO and national NGO with actions in DRR in Mozambique to announce the results and launch the start of Contingency Plan preparation in all administrative levels (national, province and districts).

To estimate food requirements, in October, SETSAN vulnerability Survey is carried out across the country. By late October all DRR institutions and local government plans are compiled and analyzed in a national document after approval by the Technical Council for Disasters Management (CTGC). The document is submitted to the Council of Ministers for final approval and adoption by all DRR stakeholders by early November. After government approval, the Contingency Plan is disseminated back to local levels, using all CTGC members.

According to the scenarios established, pre-positioning of goods takes place in the most vulnerable and less accessible areas. Early warning mechanism is refined and a national, regional and local simulation takes place, as a signal to launch the beginning of the country preparation to disaster response. Training to Local Committees for Risk Management is accelerated. In addition to that, starting October 1st, CTGC weekly meetings are held to keep all DRR stakeholder informed. CENOE information team is fully activated to make a closer monitoring and information collection and sharing among all DRR institutions including Government High level decision makers who are members of CCGC, chaired by the Prime Minister.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

There are still strong weaknesses in the Information System to maintain continuity of national information exchange among the 3 government levels.

The use of VHF radios does not enable full communications and national exchange of information. More investments in Information's and Communications System are required to address these needs.

Supporting document:

Plano de contingencia 2006-2007 (2006) [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_PlanoContingncia.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_PlanoContingncia.pdf) [PDF 4.69 MB]

Plano de Contingencia 2007-2008 (2007)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_Planocontingrnciafinal.zip](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_Planocontingrnciafinal.zip) [ZIP 777.34 KB]

### **Core indicator 3**

*Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.*

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### **Description:**

Since 2007, Government allocates initially US\$3.5 to 4.0 million for the implantation of the Contingency Plan. But, within every annual budget, a reserve is created to respond to all economic and contingencies.

For instance, emergency in 2007 and 2008 overwhelmed the initial Contingency Plan. As a result, for both years, the Government increased its contribution to the Contingency Plan to US\$ 5.0 million. As a balance, the Government contribution to annual emergency response through a Contingency Plan varied from 20-22% between 2007 and 2008. Major contribution was delivered by international community, including Government Partners, UN System and other international agencies. Other significant contribution was made by Civil Society and private sector.

In 2008, Government also mobilized part of its reserve to respond to Xenophobia events in South Africa.

As post disasters activities are not integrated in contingency Plans, except immediate actions for roads restoration, food assistance for 3 months post disasters and agriculture production, reserve provisions are made available to respond to recovery activities in others sectors.

For instance, for Flavio Cyclone in 2007, reserve funds were mobilized for recovery activities for tourism and fisheries entrepreneurs affected in Inhambane province and since 2007 funds are mobilized for post disasters resettlement program in all 5 provinces flooded.

UN agencies and other international agencies also mobilize its reserve funds as part of its Contingency Plan.

In other hand, policies and regulations are in place to ensure that all financial and customs procedures are flexible to ensure rapid response to emergency.

As a result, during emergencies in 2007 and 2008 the earlier national and international response enabled the country to quickly respond to disasters without any international appeal.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

Reserves should be created at all levels of government. Following decentralization underway in the country, annual planning and budgeting guidelines should commit local governments to ensure that small financial reserves are created to respond to post- recovery activities that can be handled at local level.

#### **Core indicator 4**

*Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews*

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### **Description:**

In Mozambique procedures for exchange relevant information during hazard events and disaster, and to undertake post-events reviews are in place, where the responsibility for flood, monitoring forecasting, and information dissemination in Mozambique rests with the National Directorate of Water in collaboration with Regional Water Authorities, National Institute of Meteorology and National Institute of Disaster Management.

The National Institute of Meteorology is responsible by rainfall monitoring and forecasting. The remote sensing and observed rainfall data produced by the National Institute of Meteorology is sent to the National Directory of Water for flood rooting and forecasting. From this information relevant information such as the flood waves travel time from one point to another, the areas and the villages that are likely to be flooded are carefully identified. After rainfall and flood analysis, the information is sent to INGC (National Institute of Disaster Management) for National Warning.

The responsibility for Cyclone monitoring and warning services in Mozambique rests with the National Institute of Meteorology in collaboration with Regional Center of Meteorology and National Institute of Disaster Management. This information is sent to INGC for early warning in regular intervals, following the Mozambican new cyclone early warning system where: Blue color is forecasting a cyclone event within 48 to 24 h, yellow color within 24 hours and red color within 6 hours.

From the National Institute of Meteorology the Information is sent to the Regional Disaster Management Centers and to the Local Communities for Risk Management for warning the people.

Drought impact assessment and dissemination of related information is under SETSAN, a Government multi-sectoral platform based in the Ministry of Agriculture. The SETSAN produces information related to hunger in coordination of Ministry of Health.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

Most of the Government departments still use traditional rainfall and hydrological gauge stations. These gauge station are installed in the field. When hydrological gauge stations became flooded there is no information. Therefore the development of new technology for flood and rainfall forecasting within government departments is still weak.

Supporting document:

A HYBRID FLOOD FORECASTING SYSTEM: INTEGRATING NWSRFS AND (2006)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_hybridflood.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_hybridflood.pdf) [PDF 1.14 MB]

Related links:

Predicting daily streamflow in ungauged rural catchments <http://www.atypon-link.com>

Institute Nacional de Meteorologia <http://www.inam.gov.mz>

## **Drivers of Progress**

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### **a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development**

#### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

**Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:**

Yes

**If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:**

Yes

#### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

In 2003 was established the Atlas for Preparedness and response to Floods in Limpopo Basin in Southern Mozambique. It was formulated by INGC in collaboration with Eduardo Mondlane University and FEWS Net. It includes risk area mapping for different events using spatial data directly collected form field related to population and human settlements, livelihoods, market access, diseases, etc. This document is being used for DRR intervention and development planning in medium and lower Limpopo Basin, the most vulnerable for floods. The rehabilitation of Massangir Dam in the Changana River, a branch of Limpopo was done as a mechanism for floods control in lower Limpopo River and for water supply for the 30.000 ha of the Chókwe and Xai-Xai irrigation systems.

In 2006 the Government elaborated a Master Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Mitigation. This resulted from a collection of all sectoral reports and plans for different basins, including World Bank Study for Zambezi River. This Master Plan integrates a general country risk mapping for floods, droughts, cyclones, and earthquakes. This instrument is being used to prioritize current Government intervention in DRR across the country.

One critical issue highlighted in the Master Plan is that in the current country conditions of lack of financial resources to implement large infrastructures to protect property and human lives along all the 13 country biggest river basins, resettlement programmes in safer locations is the way to ensure risk reduction in a short term while funds are being mobilized for construction of infrastructures such as large and small dams as clearly highlighted in the 2008 Government Report of the 2007 Social and Economic Plan and the activities for 2008 according to 2008 Government Social and Economic Plan (PES). In addition, the current programme for development of arid zones in Gaza and Inhambane Provinces in Southern region is a follow up of the 2003 Atlas of Limpopo Basin and the implementation of the Master Plan Vision. As a result, a similar approach will be extended to other districts in central and northern regions, namely, Mutarara (Tete) and Memba (Nampula). In other hand, there's a national programme to build 50 small dams in the dry land districts for water conservation for multiple purposes. This programme is under responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and a major part of executive projects was finalized last semester. In preparation the hazard risks assessment for Buzi basin in the central region of Mozambique. Hydropluviometric stations are used for early warning system. Buzi small town depends on this system to manage agricultural activities and human settlement.. In 2007, the Ministry of Public Work and Housing installed Regional Administrations of Waters in all 3 regions and for the Zambezi river and respective Basin management Committee. This institutions are responsible of monitoring and ensure good management and implementation of international basin protocols, and to operate the early warning system for floods in each basin under their jurisdictions.

## **b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

Gender issues are integrated in the 5 year 2005-2009 Government Program and in 2nd Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan (2006-2009) where they are considered cross cutting issues.

Related to DRR, the broad Government view is to reduce woman's burden on investing much of its time in family activities such as to collection wood or fetching water long distances away or to run long distances to get bush fruits during drought seasons.

In this sense, borehole water supply, agricultural irrigation schemes, off farm income generation activities are being expanded to all arid lands or to the districts with high agricultural potential.

During emergencies, recreation kits are distributed and malnourished children and pregnant women are subject to nutritional programmes rehabilitation. In post recovery, is ensured that basic social facilities, including childhood recreation centers are built in the new settlements enabling women to engage much time in productive activity.

In other hand HIV-AIDS campaigns are carried out by Red Cross Volunteers and the Ministry of Woman and Social Affairs aiming to sensitize women, especially young girls to prevent HIV AIDS infection by avoiding their involvement in risky sexual relations.

## **c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

**Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

Disasters Management Policy and Official Decrees clearly identify national and sectoral institutions responsible for implementation or intervention in DRR activities.

By Decree 29/2008 of 3rd July, the Ministers Council added to INGC and its operative branches (CENOE, COE) the responsibility of post recovery and reconstruction process, on the regular role of coordinating national response to emergency. INGC has also responsibility of developing arid zones.

UNAPROC is another INGC operative branch responsible for emergency search and rescue. This organ is currently under institutionalization. It integrates Armed Forces, Police, Fire brigade, Red Cross volunteers and Local Committees for Risk management members.

National Directorate of Waters within the Ministry of Public Works and Housing rules the Regional Administration of waters and River Basin Committees. This is responsible of monitoring and issuing early warning for floods. It uses hydropluviometry stations information which are installed along all larger basins

National Institute of Meteorology (INAM), under the Ministry of Transportations and Communications, has the responsibility for weather forecast. It issues the rainfall forecast and rainfall risk and early warning for cyclones and storms for aerial and maritime navigation. It uses satellite information and meteorological stand station in all provinces.

SETSAN is a multi-sectoral platform under the Ministry of Agriculture. Through 2 regular surveys that are conducted in May and October in across the country and extraordinarily rapid assessment in disasters affected areas, it assesses Food Security vulnerability. The SETSAN results are used to direct food aid programmes to the affected areas.

The ministries of Public Works and Housing, Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Woman and Social Affairs, Education Health and Agriculture are the most interventive in post-recovery and reconstruction process.

The other remaining sectors have responsibility in DRR activities according to their official mandate. International donors and Civil Society are also part of all processes.

Regulations have been issued to adjust the institutions to DRR response whenever necessary. Training and equipment and operational system modernization or improvement is ongoing according to funds availability, but more investments are still needed.

**d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities****Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

**Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

Human security is fully guaranteed during search and rescue operation by UNAPROC and Local Committees for Risk Management. Safety measures are followed using a safety instructions manual for emergency operations.

Evacuation routes and temporarily accommodation locations are indicate by local community's leaders according to their knowledge and experience.

Humanitarian assistance is conducted following the UN and Red Cross regulations. All UN system

agencies, the Red Cross, Government Official and local leaders report on emergency quality of goods to ensure that all goods are safe for human consumption. Ministry of Health bears the responsibility of performing laboratory analysis in case of any suspicion.

Accommodation or resettlement centers are set up following Healthy safety measures in upper location avoiding new flooding. Land use planning is immediately carried out and to each family an individual plot of land is allocated to fix the tent or huts and family latrine.

Police stations are established to ensure tranquility and safety in the accommodation or resettlement centers 24 hours per day.

For humanitarian assistance and recovery process, vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, elderly, handicapped, malnourished children, women chief of families are prioritized for shelter, food aid and medical assistance. Government officials from the Ministry of Woman and Social Affairs and humanitarian assistance agencies take the lead. Each and every family is checked to ensure that people belonging to special groups receive adequate attention.

Supporting document:

Normas sanitarias em Emergencia (2007)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_NORMASSANITARIASEMEMERGENCIA1.doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_NORMASSANITARIASEMEMERGENCIA1.doc) [DOC 67.00 KB]

Normas para os Centros de Acomodacao (2007)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970\\_NORMASCENTROSDEACOMODACAOsemiurbanas1.doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/2970_NORMASCENTROSDEACOMODACAOsemiurbanas1.doc) [DOC 191.00 KB]

Related links:

Ministerio da Saude <http://www.misau.gov.mz>

## **e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

In Mozambique, Civil Society and private sector participation in governance is stated by the Decentralization Law no 8/2003 issued on 19th May. According to this Law, Civil Society, private sector and NGO's are members of national and local government's consultative forums which were created to monitor and evaluate all government and NGO activities at all levels.

All non-governmental actors, civil society, private sector are members of all operative institutions at all levels and they are key actors in emergency response and recovery, according to CENOE guidelines.

There's a traditional cooperation among Government and private sector. During the last emergencies, various private sector companies have played an essential role by offering goods and money donations and by providing transport and other facilities to ensure rapid assistance to the victims. The Xenophobia events in South Africa was one of the highest moment where private sector services were used to transport more than 4000 migrants workers and their goods and 17 coffins from South Africa to various destinations in Mozambique following humanitarian basis.

## **f) Contextual Drivers of Progress**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

In Mozambique, Civil Society and private sector participation in governance is stated by the Decentralization Law no 8/2003 issued on 19th May. According to this Law, Civil Society, private sector and NGO's are members of national and local government's consultative forums which were created to monitor and evaluate all government and NGO activities at all levels.

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### **Additional context specific drivers of Progress # 1**

#### **Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

#### **Drivers of Progress:**

Strong political will

#### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

The Government at the most highest level is fully engaged in emergency response.

The emergency management is directly led by the Prime Minister who chairs the Coordinator Council for Disaster Management (CCGC), a forum composed by the Ministers of the key sectors in DRR. This forum bears the responsibility of taking a political decision on how and what to do according to emergency situation. During Emergency Red Alert, the Coordinator Council for Disasters Management (CCGC) held weekly or extraordinary meetings.

The Prime Minister directly reports to the President of the Republic for highest political decision and to the Press.

### **Additional context specific drivers of Progress # 2**

#### **Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

#### **Drivers of Progress:**

Strong Government Coordination for emergency response

#### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

Unique emergency operation command has proven to be critical for the success achieved so far in

emergency response.

During emergency, CENOE and INGC are the single sources of information related to operation and humanitarian assistance. For all purposes, all government institutions and other stakeholders rely on information released by CENOE/INGC. Only CENOE/INGC information is official and reliable.

Government, UN System Agencies, International Donors and Civil Society joint planning exercise during the elaboration of the Contingency Plan has worked as the only mechanism to coordinate all preparedness and response to emergency. In other hand, the early agreement among the Government, UN System Agencies, International Donors and Civil Society on kind and quantity of contribution to Contingency Plan implementation has worked very well as a unique platform for mobilization of international support and rapid response to emergency

Future outlook

## Future outlook

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### Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

#### **Overall Challenges:**

The increasing awareness and open debate on climate change impact in natural disasters and the approval of the Nation Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation is an opportunity to accelerate the integration all disaster risk reduction in all the key development sector planning.

In this sense, implementation of the Master Plan for Natural Disasters Prevention and Mitigation in all its components is the only way to more effectively integrate disaster risk into sustainable development as comprehensive policies and strategies were set already

General risk assessment to floods and cyclones are key the major river basin and along the coast line, while floods and earthquakes assessment in the major urban areas are critical to guide all disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction

Implementation in all government levels of Land Use planning Act recently approved by Parliament is another key point for prevention and vulnerability reduction as it will provide guidance to better land use planning, mainly, for human settlements in both rural and urban areas.

Sustainable Resettlement schemes for flooding river basins, slums requalifying in urban areas and improvement of building material and technology in cyclone vulnerable areas must be prioritized.

Large dams, ponds, dikes, and irrigation schemes construction is another key priority that must be continuously and quickly implemented

However, funds mobilizations, technology and knowledge transfer will play a critical role to achievement of all this objectives

#### **Future Outlook Statement:**

Investing in strategic planning combined with adequate resources allocation to disaster risk reduction in

key sectors will take the country to improve its performance to tackle DRR and climate change impacts, and will robust its capacity to fight the most extreme climate events that are expected to occur in future. Decentralization planning process underway since 2006 in all districts has been used to increased local capacity to successfully intervene with relevant actions on DRR.

## Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

### **Overall Challenges:**

Building resilience to hazards relies on strengthening national capacities to respond to floods, droughts, cyclones and earthquakes that have emerged as a serious threat since 2006.

Enhance intervention national and local capacity of all Emergency National Operative Centers (CENOE) in all regions and Provincial and District Operative Centers (COE), is key to build national and local response to DRR

Institutionalization of the National Unit for Civil Protection (UNAPROC), well trained and equipped and distributed in all regions is essential to enhance national search and rescue capacity to immediate and effective intervention

Continuous creation and training of Local Committees of Risk Management in all vulnerable communities is another key point for knowledge transfer and information dissemination from institution to local communities

Creation and dissemination of the role of the Multiple Uses and Resources Centers (CERUM) to all drought prone areas must be accelerated. These centers will play a critical role to build communities resilience to droughts by introducing new agricultural technologies adapted to dry lands or non farm activities aiming to income generation by sustainable use of local natural resources, including local transformation of natural resources in industrial products.

There's an urgent need to involve academia in creating a DRR National Information System which will collect and manage all DRR information and provide it to all stakeholders involved in DRR activities. Communities must be the central focus of the System as they are sources and users of information.

### **Future Outlook Statement:**

Strengthening INGC, CENOE and COE capacity to coordinate national and local response to all disasters as well as the expansion of CERUMs to all arid districts according to Disaster Management Policy will lead the country to maintain the results achieved so far and to achieve the main goals established in National Master Plan for Disaster Management. Information System and information management system have been created to ensure on time DRR information dissemination and sharing among all stakeholders.

## Area 3

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

### **Overall Challenges:**

Disasters Contingency Plans formulated since 2006 in a participatory basis involving Government

institutions at all levels, international donors and Civil Society, were successful to handle all different disaster events that hit the country in 2007 e 2008. As a result, all the needs were fully covered and collective response was delivered in an appropriate manner, making Mozambique a world champion in emergency management.

Reconstruction and post recovery programmes are fully challenged by lack of financial resources and weak capacity of local human resources and enterprises to deliver good services. For example, the resettlement programme launched in 2007 after the emergency period encounter serious constraints as there's no enough local skilled man power to build all houses needed to offer better living conditions to all affected people.

Financial constraints are key limitations to hire private sector to build all the houses. As a result the house reconstruction process depends on the capacities of each affected family and availability of cheap local skilled labor force to assist each family to build its own house

Funds mobilization for a rapid house construction plays a key role to ensure that every family will settle forever in a the safer resettlement areas.

**Future Outlook Statement:**

Integrating of all stakeholders in the Planning process and early dissemination of the Contingency Plan, where the Government plays the leading role, create national ownership of all DRR activities and mobilizes all the actors to respond actively in all DRR phases and processes. The Contingency Plan must be an opportunity for all stakeholders involved in DRR activities to share and agree on funding mobilization for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction needs.