

ASSESSMENT OF ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE DECADE

Information on Provider

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Experience and Recent Disasters

1.1 Please provide a list of major disasters your country has experienced during the past five (5) years.

CYCLONES - 1994, 1995, 1996 AND 1999

WIND STORMS - 1996, 1997 AND 1998

LANDSLIDES - 1998

FLOODS - 1996, 1997 AND 1999

1.2. What was the impact of the above listed disasters?

CYCLONES: INFRASTRUCTURES (HEALTH, SCHOOLS, PORT, ROAD & ENERGY)

WINDSTORMS: SCHOOLS, HOUSES AND CROPS

LANDSLIDES: HOUSING, CROPS, HUMAN DEATHS

FLOODS: HUMAN DEATHS, CROPS, ROADS & HOUSING

1.3. Which measures were taken to reduce the impact of the disaster?

RELOCATION OF PEOPLE IN NEW AREAS

RELIEF ASSISTANCE

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

1.4. Do you believe there can be improvements in preparing for natural hazards in your country and in preventing negative impacts of such hazards? What sort of improvements?

NATIONAL POLICY, NATIONAL PLAN AND APPROPRIATE REGULATION, CIVIC EDUCATION ON DISASTER PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS.

1.5 Do you believe the IDNDR helped your country to give greater attention to disaster reduction?

☒ Yes ☐ No Explain

THE INTERNATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED EVERY YEAR HAS BEEN A KEY INSTRUMENT TO HIGHLIGHT AT NATIONAL LEVEL. THIS HELPED TO BUILD UP A PUBLIC AWARENESS ON PREVENTION.

1.6. Please provide an example(s) an achievement (s) incorporating successful preventive approaches which you consider a "success story"

THE INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF THE BEIRA CORRIDOR ROAD IN 1998 PREVENTED FURTHER FLOODS IN 1999. PEOPLE WERE RELOCATED IN HIGHER LANDS. THE HYDROLOGICAL SYSTEM IN THE ROAD WAS IMPROVED, ALLOWING A RAPID FLOW OF THE WATER INTO THE SEA. THIS PREVENTED THE CUT OFF.

Progress made, since the inception of IDNDR, in the field of disaster reduction as a component of development planning and risk management

2.1. Please provide a brief statement of national accomplishment and/or describe current activities related to the achievement of the IDNDR Programme Targets:

(a) Comprehensive national assessment of risks. If an assessment exists, is it published or codified? SO FAR THERE IS AN VULNERABILITY SURVEY. THE ASSESSMENT OF RISKS IS IN PROCESS OF ELABORATION

(b) Structured mitigation plans. Do documented comprehensive national disaster management plans exist? NO. THERE IS A COUNTRY PROFILE ON THE SIX MAJOR DISASTERS WHICH WILL BE THE BASE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE NATIONAL PLAN TO BE COMPLETED THIS YEAR.

(c) Ready access to global, regional, national and local early warning systems. Can you provide examples of early warning practices and demonstrated successes? EL NIÑO PHENOMENON TOOK MOZAMBIQUE TO ELABORATE A DISASTER PLAN ON DROUGHT ALONG WITH FLOOD. 1996 BONITA CYCLONE WAS FORESEEN AND WARNED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF METEOROLOGY.

2.2. What obstacles do you face which prevent the accomplishment of the Decade targets? What are your recommendations to best overcome these obstacles? DELAYS IN THE APPROVAL OF ALL THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK.

2.3. To what extent have you established and implemented educational and information programmes aimed at generating public awareness? What methods of information dissemination have been utilized? EVERY DISTRICT IS NOW AWARE OF THE NEED FOR PREVENTION. MOST HAVE GOT CONTINGENCY PLANS. WE USE THE PRESS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES PARTICULARLY ON INTERNATIONAL DISASTER DAYS.

2.4. Have you liaised with policy makers and major groups, such as local authorities, NGOs, and the media, in order to ensure support for and effectiveness of disaster reduction programmes? Please describe your activities. YES. WE HAVE CIRCULATED ALL THE IDNDR DOCUMENTS BY THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT COUNCIL. WE HAVE ORGANIZED NATIONAL WORKSHOPS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS. WE MET WITH PEOPLE IN SCHOOLS. WE MEET REGULARLY WITH DONORS AND UN AGENCIES.

2.5. To what extent have you worked with other sectors in incorporating disaster reduction activities into their planning (i.e. insurance, banking, private sector and development agencies)? WE HAVE ORGANIZED SPECIAL DEBATE WITH SECTORAL MINISTERS WITH THE INVOLVEMENT OF PRIVATE ASSOCIATION AND THE CENTRAL BANK.

2.6. The Decade provides an international arena for information exchange as well as an extensive international network of partners, how have these inputs contributed to achieving the goals of the

Decade? VERY MUCH, AS PEOPLE TEND TO GIVE MORE CREDI-
BILITY TO AN OUTSIDE BODY.

Structures in Place

3.1. Is there a designated government authority for disaster reduction activities? If yes, is this authority's commitment to prevention embodied in the government structure, priorities, budget and legislation?

YES. THE GOVT. IS RESTRUCTURING THE ACTUAL COORDINATING MECHANISMS. THE FINANCING AND LEGISLATION IS BEING UPDATED.

3.2. Have budget lines for disaster reduction and preventive activities been made available in your government's budget?

WE USED TO HAVE IN THE PAST. NOW WE ARE IN THE PROCESS OF ITS RESUMPTION.

3.3. Have legislative authorities (national, state or local level) established legal frameworks for the implementation of disaster mitigation measures (ie. land-use planning, water and forest management, building codes)?

THIS IS ENVIAGED IN THE PROPOSED POLICY ON THE PIPELINE.

3.4. Have academic institutions and professional schools in disciplines such as engineering, agriculture, architecture, urban planning, business or public administration incorporated in their curricula applicable disaster-reduction concepts and measures? Please provide examples.

NOT YET, BUT WE ARE WORKING IN THAT DIRECTION. THERE ARE ALREADY SOME RESEARCH ON FOOD SECURITY FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY AND FOREST.

3.5. Have networks been build in order to aid in the transfer and application of existing knowledge and technology, information dissemination and international collaboration? Please briefly describe.

YES. WE ARE PLANNING TO PUBLISH A REGULAR BULLETIN WITH THE SUPPORT FROM E.U.

3.6. Who are your principal working partners? Do they represent an interdisciplinary approach to disaster reduction?

SECTIONAL MINISTRIES, NGOs, UN AGENCIES AND SOME DONORS.

Future Requirements

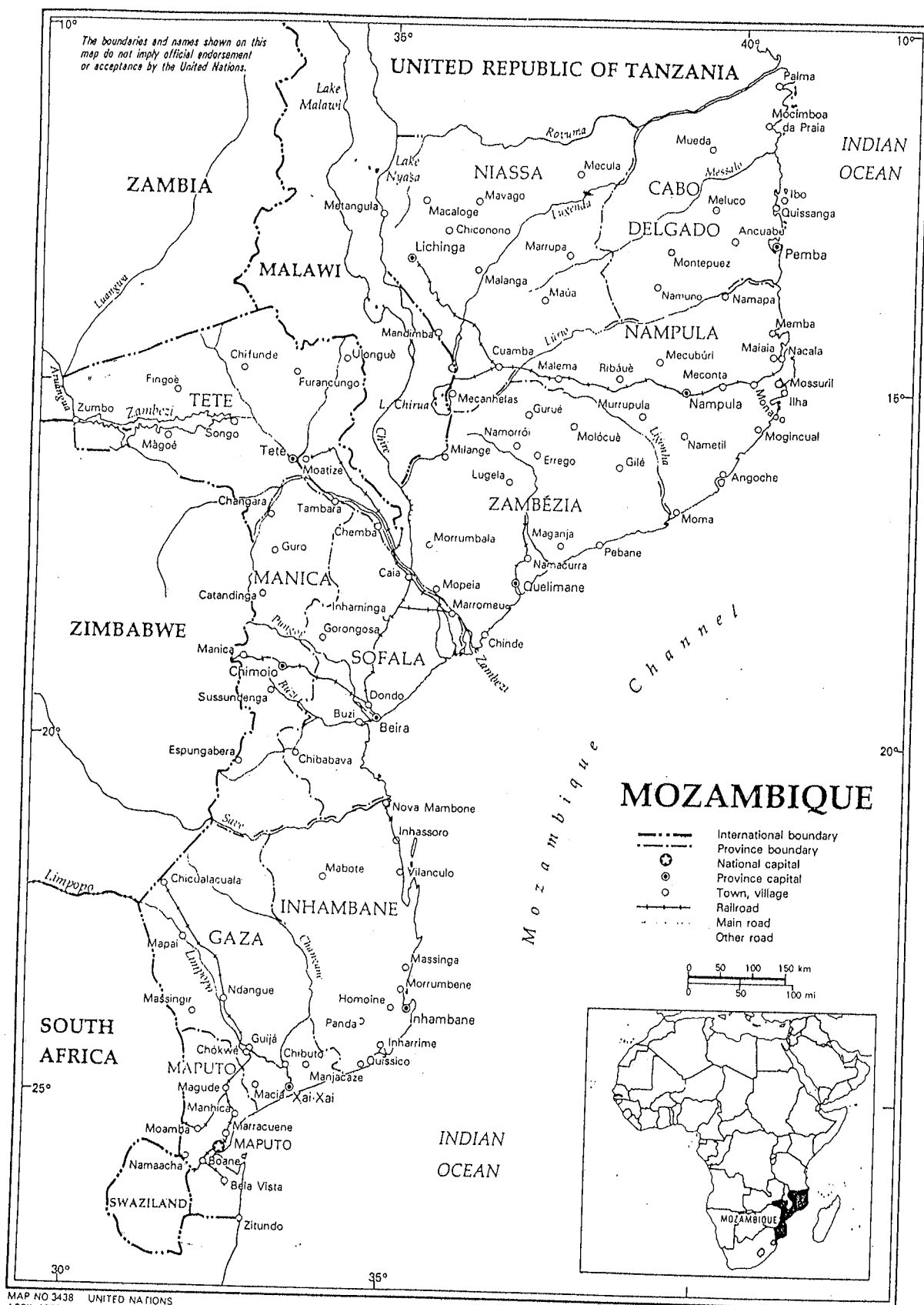
4.1. Given your experience since the inception of the Decade and the new challenges of disasters in the 21st century, please provide comments as to what you believe are the necessary future requirements needed to successfully carry disaster reduction activities into the 21st century. Listed below are some criteria for your consideration:

- international mechanism for coordination
- budgetary commitments
- policy commitment
- network building
- information dissemination
- communication tools
- local authorities
- links to economic and social development programmes, environmental protection and sustainable development

- POLICY COMMITMENT
- POLICY COMMITMENT (BUDGETARY)
- NETWORK BUILDING
- LOCAL AUTHORITIES
- INFORMATION DISSEMINATION
- LINK TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION
- SPECIAL FUNDING FOR PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

4.2. What sort of national or international measures would you like to be put in place in the 21st century?

- COORDINATION BASED ON NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR EARLY WARNING
- FUNDING FOR BUILDING SPECIAL SCHEME FOR PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS TO SECURE ECONOMIC GROWTH.



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REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY MOZAMBIQUE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DECADE 1990 – 2000

A. Introduction

1. Because of its geographical location and topography, Mozambique is a country where natural disasters are frequent and cyclical, occurring in the form of drought, floods, cyclones, epidemics, pests, bush-fires, plagues, accidents, small-scale earth tremors and landslides. The consequences of these events, combined with the institutional weakness and economic debility of the country, have resulted in the damage and destruction of economic and social infrastructure, the displacement of people and loss of life, among other collateral effects.
2. The DPCCN is a government institution created by Decree 44/80 with a mandate to co-ordinate activities relating to the management of disasters in the country. Among its various functions, it has ensured:
 - a. Inter-sector co-ordination of activities for the prevention, mitigation and response to disasters by means of the Emergency Units in the sectors at central and provincial levels;
 - b. The re-activation of mechanisms for monitoring, for warning the population and civil society in general of an impending natural disaster and for recommending appropriate measures to take to minimise its impact;
 - c. The development of activities for intervention and assistance in the case of a disaster occurring, assuming that the critical areas are mapped, levels of risk are estimated, as well as the resources needed for prevention, preparedness and response, and thus acting as the executive arm of the CCPCCN;
 - d. In partnership with other government sectors and civil society, the drafting of effective plans and strategies for disaster management;
 - e. Linkage among the various institutions involved in matters of disaster management inside the country, in the region and internationally;
 - f. Promotion of training programmes in disaster management at various levels.
3. The cyclical occurrence and the magnitude of natural disasters are gradually increasing. Certain factors, such as the modernisation of society (urbanisation, urban influx in search of better living conditions) and the population explosion provide propitious conditions for claiming growing numbers of victims and causing more damage.
4. Through Resolution No. 44/236 of 22 December 1989, the United Nations declared the 1990 – 2000 period the International Decade of Natural Disaster

Reduction (IDNDR), giving guidelines to its member countries to develop new perspectives on preventive action so as to design collective strategies for the reduction of risks. This objective is in line with the efforts of the government of Mozambique towards reducing the vulnerability of the people and of the social and economic fabric to natural disasters, making everyone aware in a responsible manner of the danger that natural disasters represent to its very existence. In this context, Mozambique is carrying out activities (in the form of talks, exhibitions, radio programmes, plays etc.) to mobilise civil society and the business community with the aim of effectively reducing the impact of disasters and maintaining equilibrium in the ecosystem.

B. Development

5. The need to raise awareness and to imbue society with a culture of prevention has guided several countries, including Mozambique, in designing common prevention strategies. This involves greater mobilisation of all social strata. They are stakeholders with roles of vital importance to play in the new policy of disaster management, which in turn acts as a catalyst, focusing attention on the design of a complementary plan of action to achieve the objectives set out by the Secretariat of the Decade during this decade.
6. In fact, In the many years of its existence, DPCCN activities have essentially concentrated on the creation of bodies for decentralised disaster management, for example the District Emergency Commissions (CTE), the Provincial Emergency Commissions (CPE) and the Emergency Technical Committee (CTE), which functions at central level. Through these bodies, we provided assistance to the victims of the armed conflict that caused the displacement of thousands of people, both inside the country and over the borders into neighbouring countries, as well as the destruction of social and economic infrastructure and of the very fabric of Mozambican society.
7. The DPCCN co-ordinated the relief efforts in the critical situation caused by the floods in the centre of the country. These efforts included warning the population living along the riverbanks of the flood danger, search, rescue and evacuation of people stranded by the floodwaters and diverse types of assistance in the post-flood phase. At the same time, it provided assistance to people affected by drought, cyclones and other types of disaster. In addition, the refugee and displaced populations were resettled and seeds and tools were distributed to the affected population.
8. It should be noted that Mozambique created a task force to deal with the threat from the *El Niño* phenomenon. This involved various government bodies that harmonised the contingency plans to counteract the probable negative effects, as well as contingency plans drawn up at district level in the last three years. The district contingency plans were then reviewed by the respective CPE and by the CTE for the management of the floods that occurred in that period throughout almost the whole country.
9. The current situation of peace reigning in the country and its consequent reduction in the level of the emergency programme have opened new horizons and brought fresh challenges. These require that the institution dealing with

disasters be assessed afresh and its capacities redirected towards prevention, preparedness and timely response to events in order to reduce human suffering and towards the economic development of the country.

10. The country's development strategy includes an intrinsic link between development activities and preventing the risk of disasters, since the level of vulnerability to the various types of risk requires a rapid response, with action to reduce the loss not only of human life, but also of social and economic assets. In this context, Mozambique found the opportunity and a privileged position to strengthen more and more its relations of co-operation at regional level. It sent representatives to various seminars and conferences (South Africa and Botswana) and on study visits aimed mainly at encouraging all round co-operation among the SADC countries in a regional response to disasters and discussing the availability of resources and disaster management.

C. Creation of Disaster Management Mechanisms

11. Mozambique has shown its vulnerability in recent years in the increase in population movements, for example because of drought (92 and 95), cyclone (Nadia 94), the recent floods of the Limpopo (Feb. 95) and in the centre (Feb. 97 and 98). It has thus redoubled its efforts to design actions aimed at reducing the risk factor. The drafting of a national policy on disaster management was therefore the absolute priority. It is hoped that this policy will allow prevention, preparedness and timely mitigation should any event occur. These will be governed by the National Action Plan.
12. Moving ahead with the process of creating natural disaster management mechanisms in Mozambique, a draft Policy on Disaster Management has been completed. Among other aspects, it defines the competencies and responsibilities of each sector and their responsibilities in relation to disasters. This document is the result of discussions held in early 1997, following consultations with the districts, provinces and line ministries. Approval by the government is expected shortly.
13. At the same time, there is a training programme in natural disaster management (in seminars, interviews and meetings of the CTE). Moreover, the media are actively involved in raising public awareness about the risks of natural disasters facing the country, as a way of minimising their effects and keeping people prepared.
14. It should be noted that a disaster risk map has been prepared (mapping the various disasters) showing the zones of cyclical occurrence as a means of illustrating the level of risk in each region, since some districts experience various types of disasters in a cyclical way.
15. Vulnerability mapping is particularly important, not only because it provides information on the risk zones and periods, but also allows planning of possible preventive and mitigation measures.
16. Following consultations, seminars were also held to prepare a national policy on disaster management. Moreover, we expect that the activities undertaken in

The "disaster Management Training Programme", in partnership with UNDP/WFP and supported by WHO, UNICEF and UNHCR, will result in the preparation of a draft National Action Plan and the creation of cells for Prevention, Preparedness and Response.

Given the changing circumstances, a study is under way on downsizing and adjusting DPCCN with the aim of making prevention more professional in order to create security for the vulnerable groups at risk.

D. IDNDR

18. Complying with the international efforts following the international UN General Assembly Resolution, Mozambique through the Department for Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities (DPCCN), has been step by step involved in raising the awareness of disaster risk and vulnerability national wide. As a matter of fact all the ten provinces in Mozambique has been celebrating visibly with the involvement of the press and the civil society the international day for IDNDR at grass level, with more emphasis now that the country is enjoying the peace and political stability.

19. Therefore is within this framework that is believed that the national investment on appropriate disaster management mechanism is worthwhile in terms of cost benefits analyses. The aim is to protect human lives and national assets now that the economic is performing positively. Thus the regional and international cooperation is of great importance on this field. The recent worst floods in the last 50 years in one of drought-prone area in Mozambique (Inhambane Province), last February 1999, is a live example of how important is the international cooperation and national solidarity to mitigate the impact of disasters

E. Future Prospects

20. Natural disaster management is a long-term objective. It requires the design of new strategies, strengthening of existing capacity and the identification of human and material resources that may be mobilised when necessary.

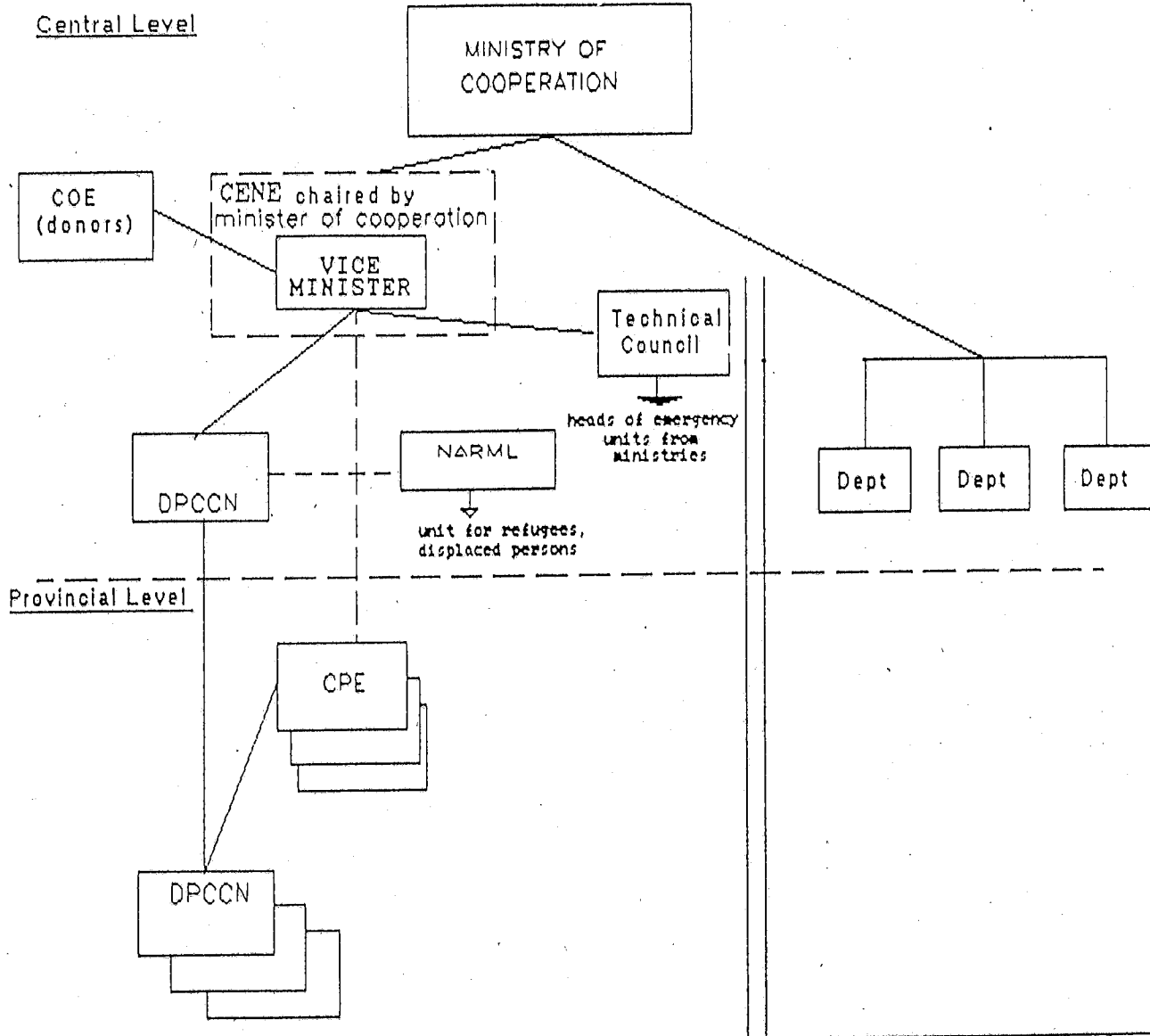
21. Thus, the Mozambican government is concerned to equip the institution dealing with disaster situations (DPCCN) with the necessary resources. It also propose to adopt strategies and technologies appropriate to the country, including improvement in water resources management and construction techniques for houses and public building and the introduction of drought-resistant crops, but mainly by consolidating a competent

disaster management body. In addition, it is planned to carry out or strengthen the following activities.

- a. Training volunteers for prevention and relief work;
- b. Creation of an inventory of an mobilisation of relief goods and rescue equipment for emergency situations;
- c. Continued risk mapping and construction of an inventory of traditional and classic ways of prevention and mitigating disasters;
- d. Strengthen capacity in the DPCCN to analyse disaster management information, as a reference in disaster management through agreements or understandings with donors, as in the case of the EU.

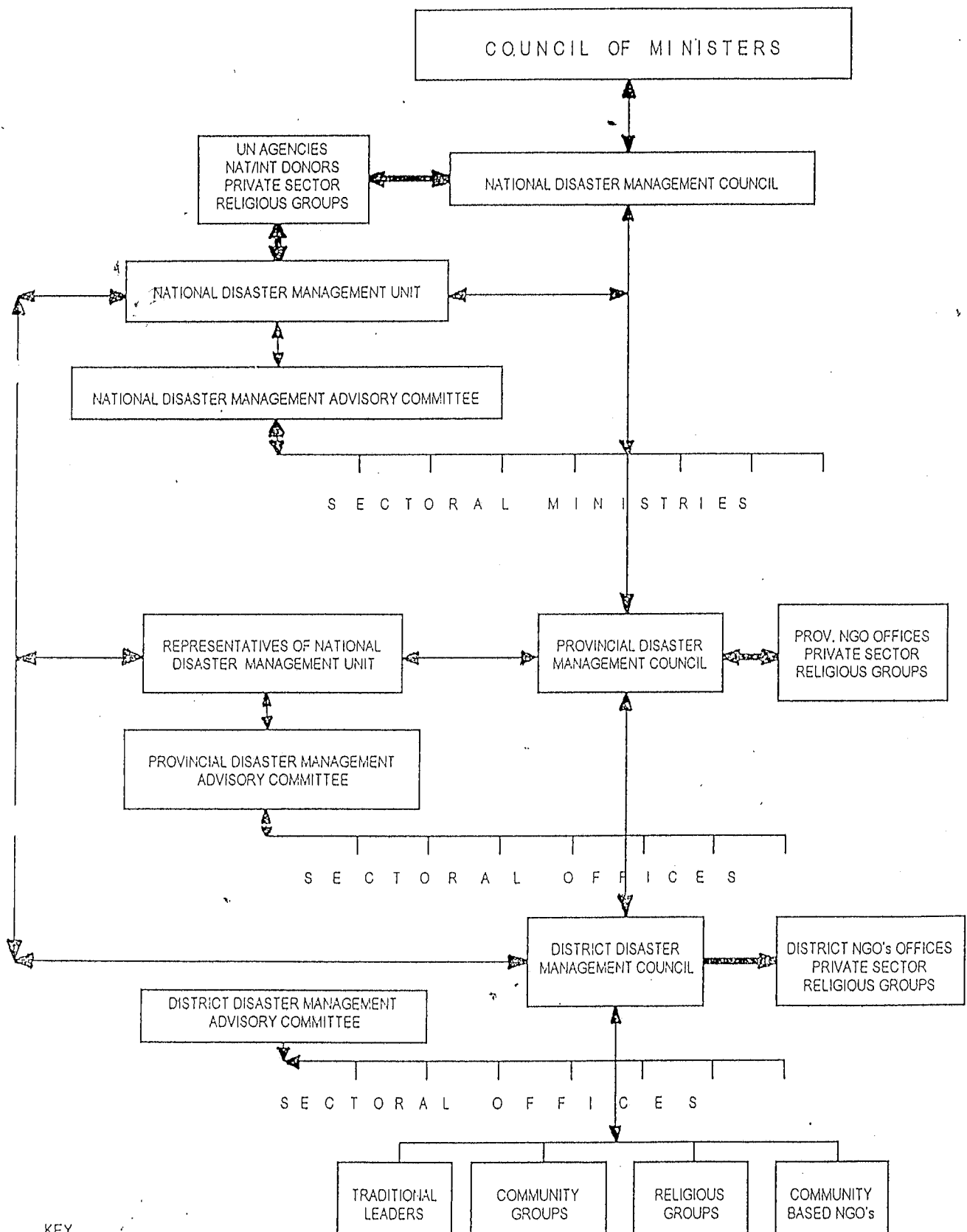
Nairobi, May 1999

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES IN STRICT SENSE	EMERGENCY GENERATED ACTIVITIES	NORMAL ACTIVITIES - PRE - economic rehabilitation programme - development activities.
-relief operations-	rehabilitation of family life	resettlement.
	reintegration of population	reconstruction
	reconstruction of infrastructures	prevention
	prevention	development
	development	

DIAGRAM 1: PROPOSED NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE FOR MOZAMBIQUE



KEY

MANAGEMENT / FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP

ex-OFFICIO RELATIONSHIP

INFORMATION FLOWS / LINES OF COMMUNICATION

