



**Republic of Mozambique
Ministry of State and Administration
National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC)**

Investment in Disaster Risk Reduction Pays: The case of Mozambique

“Community Based Adaptation”

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Beijing, October, 2013

Background



Mozambique

- Inter tropical Convergence Zone
- Arid and Semi Arid Zones
- Seasonal river's
- Rift Valley
- Located downstream major regional rivers (9 int. rivers)
- ~22.5 Million Inhabitants;
 - 80% depends on subsistence agriculture;
 - 34% is chronic food insecurity
 - 11.5% HIV/AIDS prevalence
 - 45% have access to improved sanitation & 43% for potable water
 - Prone to disasters
 - Official language: Portuguese

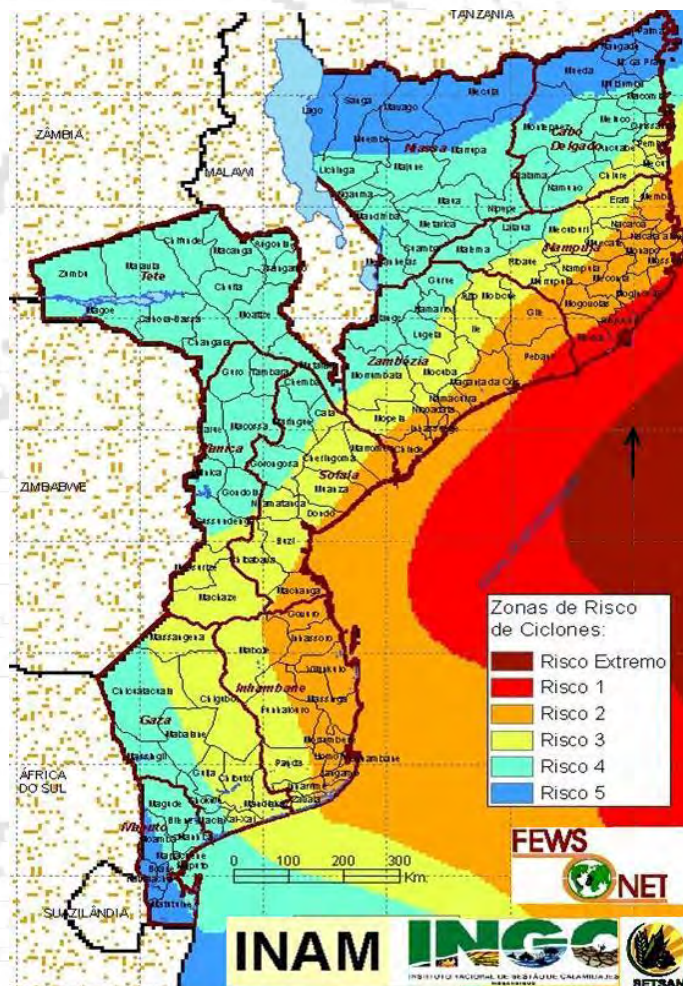
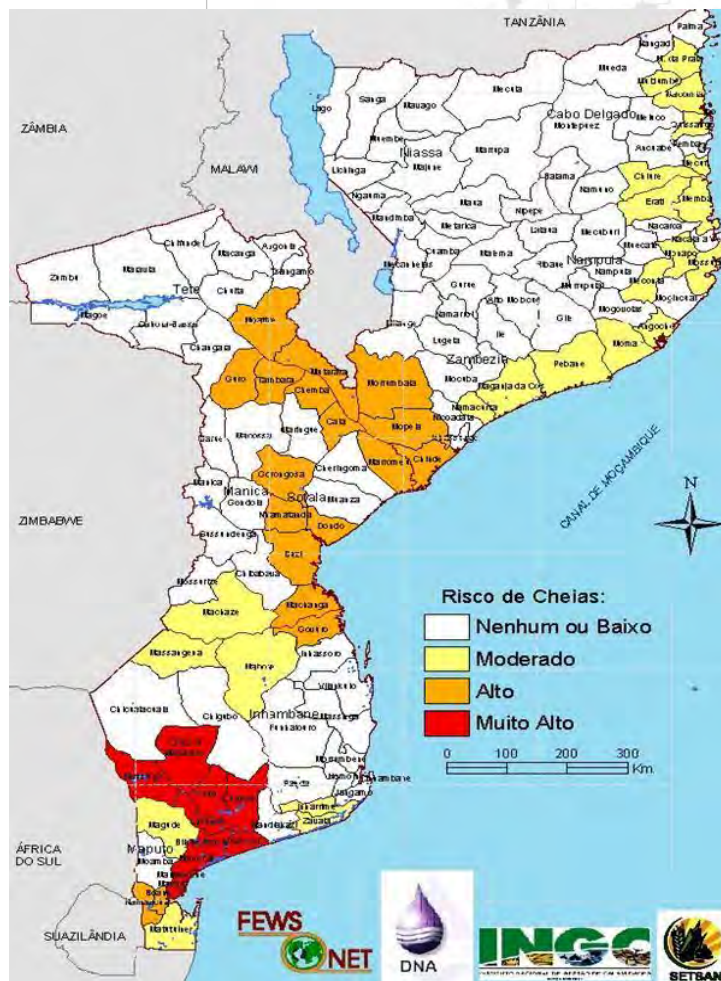




Hazard Analysis

Floods

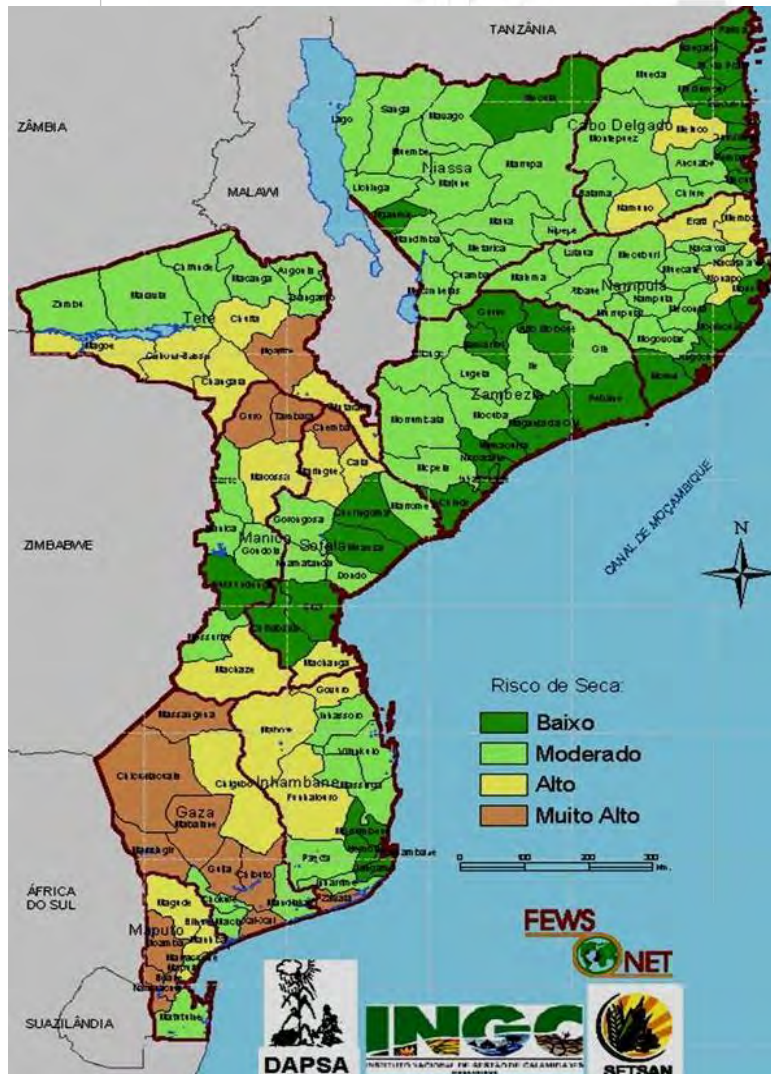
Cyclones





Hazard Analysis (cont.)

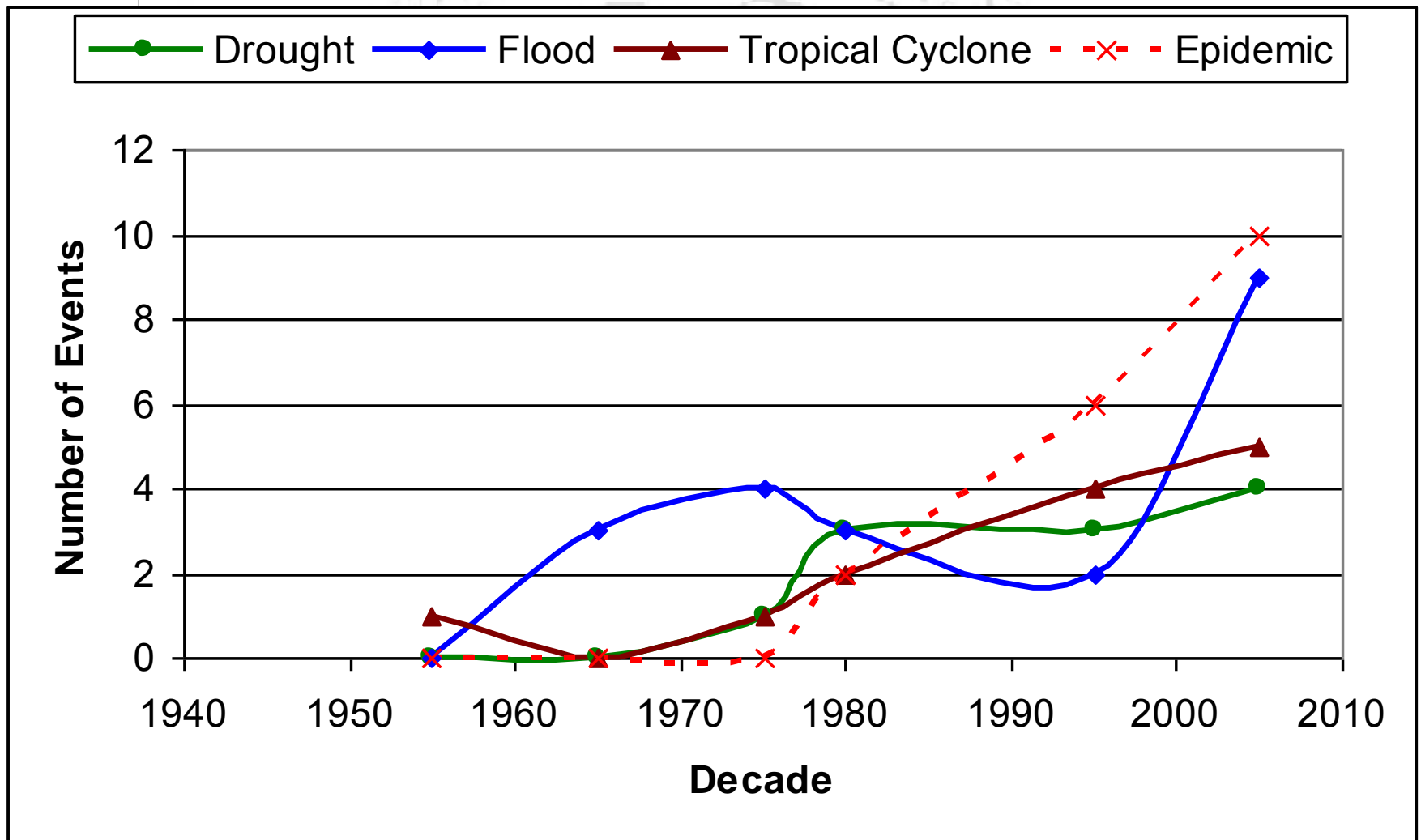
Droughts



Earthquakes

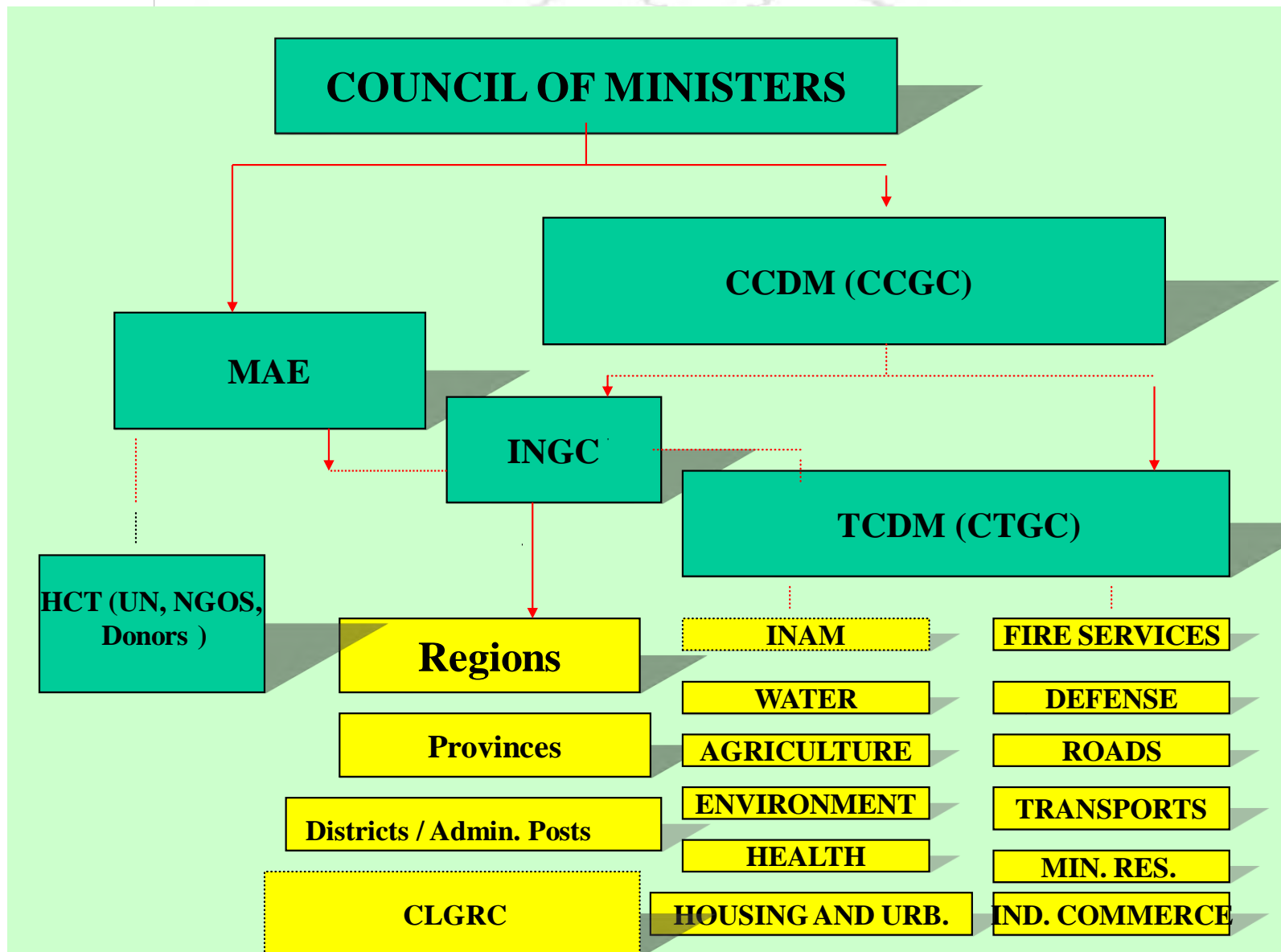


TREND OF DISASTERS IN MOZAMBIQUE (1950-2010)





Disaster Management Structure

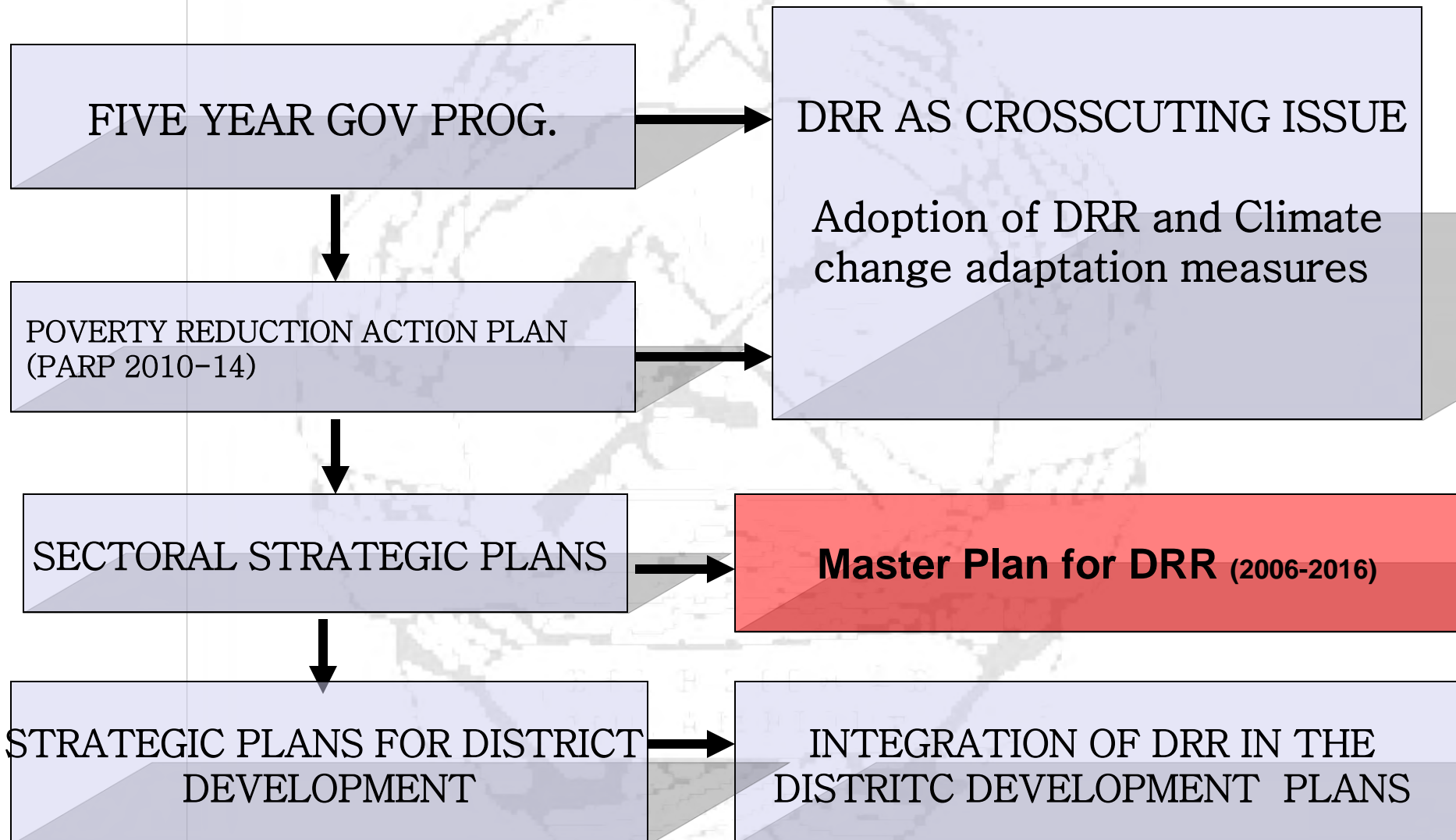


INGC Mandate

- Coordination authority of natural disasters prevention and mitigation actions;
- Coordination authority for the development of arid and semi arid zones;
- Coordination authority for emergency actions;
- Coordination authority of post emergency reconstruction.

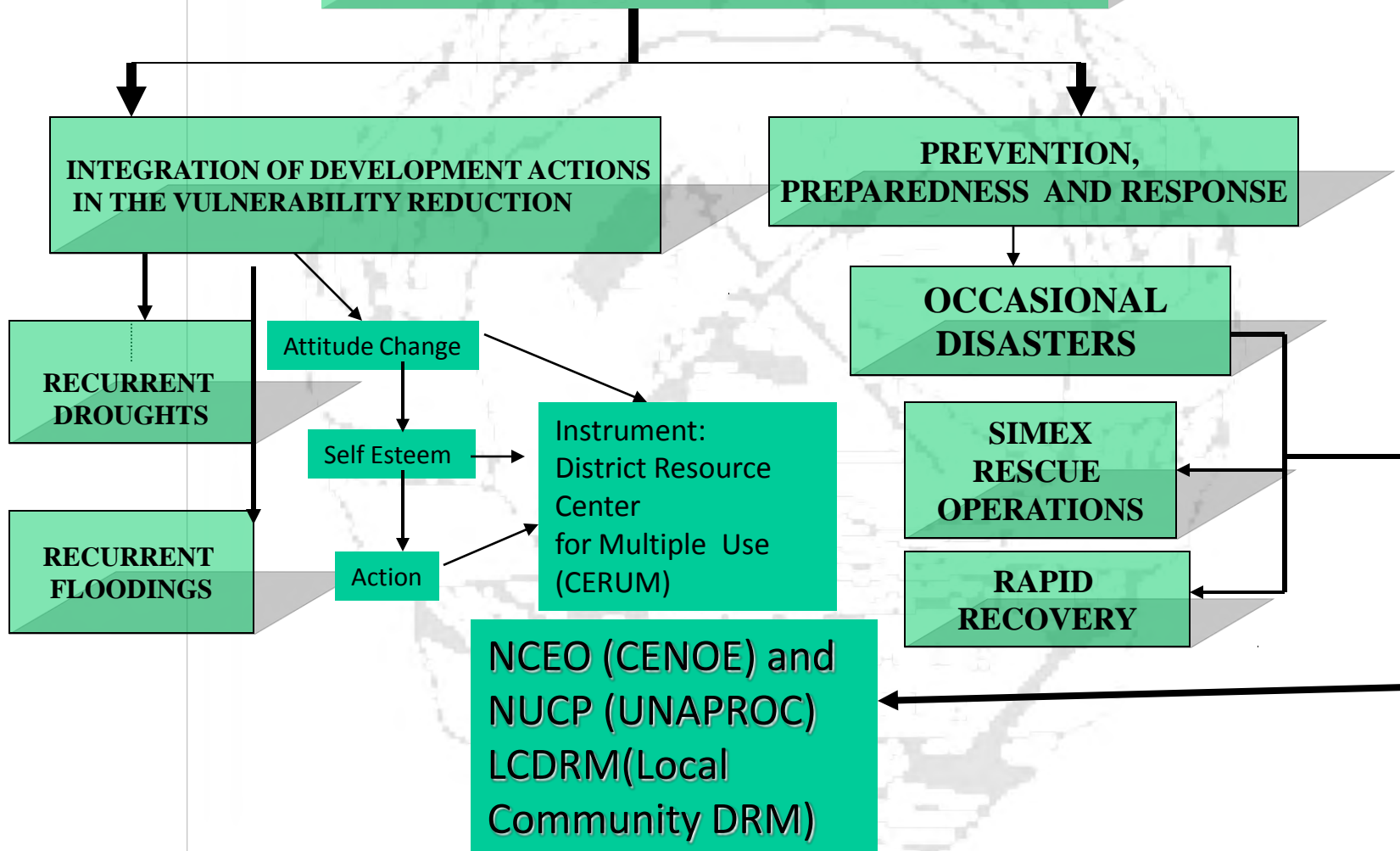


Alignment of DRR and Public Policies





Master Plan pillars:





Integrating CBA into Disaster Management (DRM)



After the devastating floods caused by the tropical cyclone Eline in February 2000, Mozambique decided to implement a Disaster Risk Management (**DRM**) Structure for monitoring; *floods, cyclone, droughts* and other events that can cause major disasters within the communities. For instance, the *cyclone warning system (CWS)* and an *Inter District Operational Flood Warning System* (SIDPABB), are well established and known at community level

For example; the flooding warning system consists of three components:

- *Measurements* (water level every 6 hours along the stations of the main rivers)
- *Data analysis at the forecasting centre*
- *Actions from the DRM/DRR Local committees whenever is needed*



Training and showing the leaders of how to use and interpret the scale reading, phenomena and pass the message to the community



Local Actors
Identification

Key persons identification into the community that can actively contribute to the process but not forgetting: Gender, local authorities representation (for coordination and avoid conflicts), religious, good will people, etc.

Group
Organization

Based on volunteers engagement within the community

Participating
Planning

Based on: the locals must have autonomy to take ideas, make decisions and take the responsibility

Training

It consists on strengthen the group Capacity Building and Training on Prevention, Mitigation and Promptness

Inter-institutional
Coordination

The local authorities are responsible for such coordination

Execution



Community maps are prepared to identify the risk areas and the safe heavens, indicating the evacuation routes to be used during emergency periods. Identify safe buildings or spaces to be used for shelters. (in case of floods or cyclone, be aware of river level or signs (**flags**) held for cyclone and report it in time to the community)





MITIGATION

Analyzing the historical events data and their negative effects within the communities, train and organize them in groups to deal with the change to reduce the vulnerability and weaknesses within their communities

READY & RESPONSE

Involve all actions to avoid human and economic losses



Simex Exercise: Prepare the communities to handle any situation in case of emergency; flood, cyclones, storm, earthquake, etc.





Work with community leaders and train beneficiaries in different fields such as: hand craft, ceramic, food processing and conservation, better construction of homes, fruit processing and grow plants for reforestation around the communities

Resettlement areas are built by the government with the help of the communities (be a part of the process)



CERUM : CENTRES USED IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID ZONES: Use to Train, demonstrate and do capacity building with rural communities



Non Agricultural Activities :
A Source of **Income generation for the families**

Because of the water shortage, techniques in arid and semi-arid zones, are thought and applied in order to help these communities



Wild Fruits are mainly used in this centres for jam, juices, etc.

Field work day, where the trained communities and their trainers go to fields to see and monitor their work

CERUM : MULTIPURPOSE CENTRES used to train, demonstrate and do capacity building, so that the communities would learn new technology for their usage



The make of handcrafts using local material that grow in arid and semi arids zones for families income raise



Finishing up of pots made with clay for water conservation, and house decoration.





Challenges

- Equip the CLGRC (undergoing exercise of integrating the purchase under local budgets)
- The members of CLGRC are volunteers and thus is a challenge to keep them motivated



THANK YOU!

Obrigado!

Keep our Communities safe!!!!!!