



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

BUILDING BACK BETTER

**PLANNING WORKSHOP FOR CLIMATE RESILIENT INVESTMENT IN
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN CYCLONE AFFECTED REGIONS
OF MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE AND ZIMBABWE**

Mozambique presentations on impacts of cyclones Idai and Kenneth

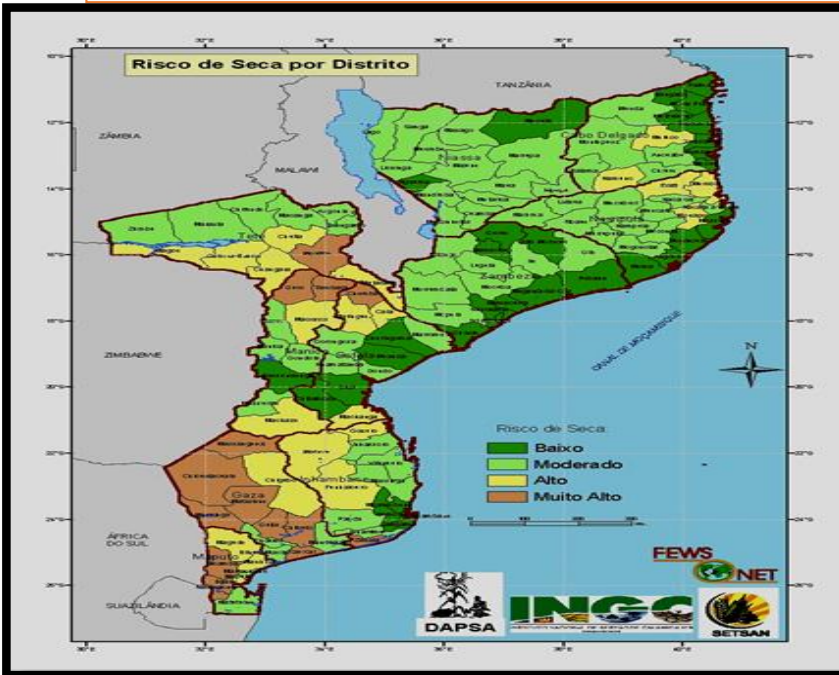
Harare - October 23, 2019



1. Context;
2. Affected Population;
3. Total Damage, Loss and Recovery Needs;
4. Mozambique Positioning in the Region to address Vulnerability;
5. Financing and Financial Management
6. Challenges and Next Steps



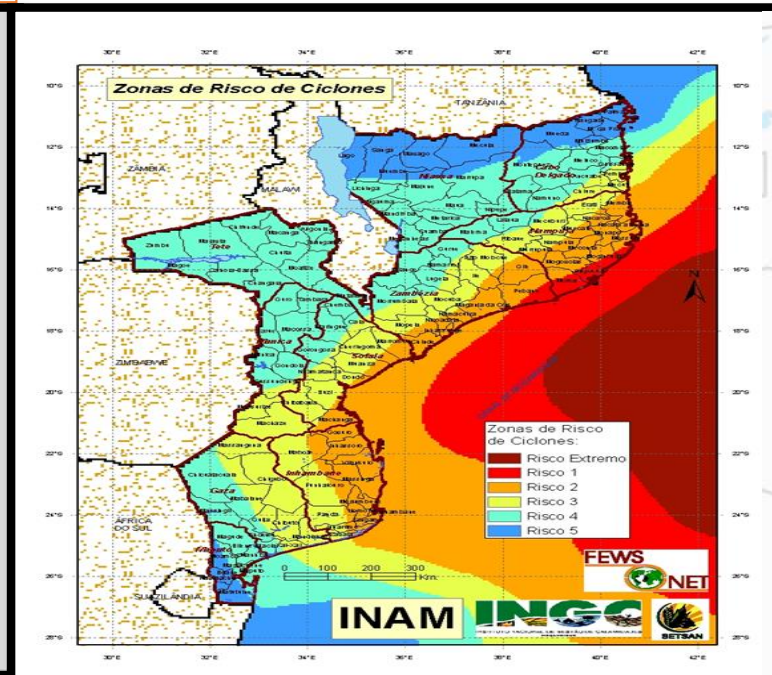
Droughts



Over the past 30 years, "Four drought periods between 1980 and 1992 have killed some 100,000 people

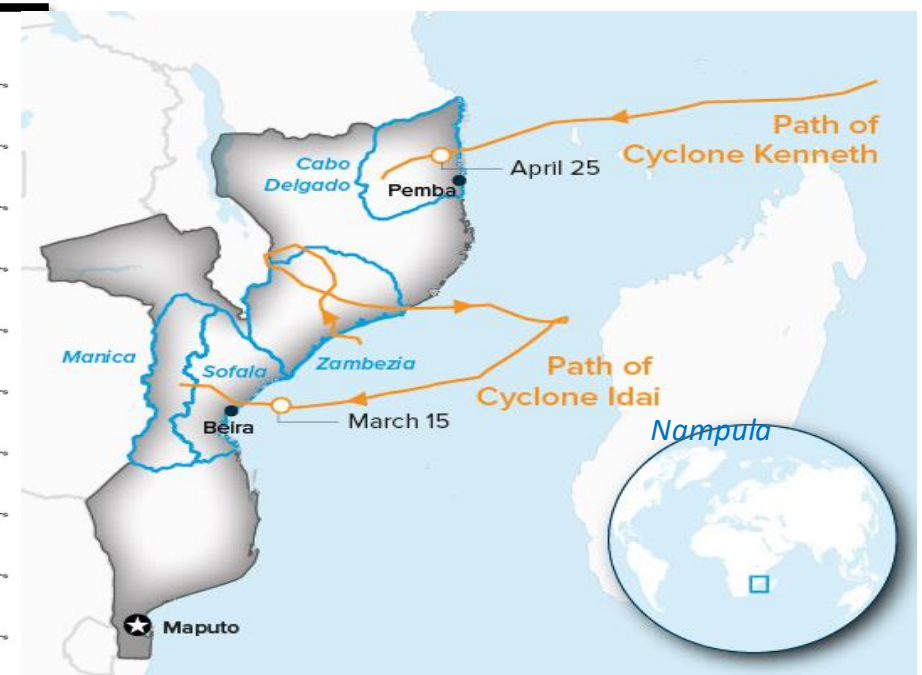


Floods



Downstream 9 of the 15 major river basins in Southern Africa;
 50% of the territory covered by international rivers;
 40% of topography less than 200 m above sea level;
 Coastline of 2700 km in the South West Indian Ocean;
 Since 1990, Mozambique was affected by 10 cyclones, in 2019 – 3 cyclones, Idai, Kenneth and Desmond

Tropical Cyclones



Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions



AFTER CYCLONE OF IDAI, PDNA WAS LEADED TO DETERMINE LOSSES AND DAMAGES AND THEIR CALCULATION OF RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS

DRF

Sectoral Development Programs

IDAI and Kenneth cyclones

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Short term 2019-2020

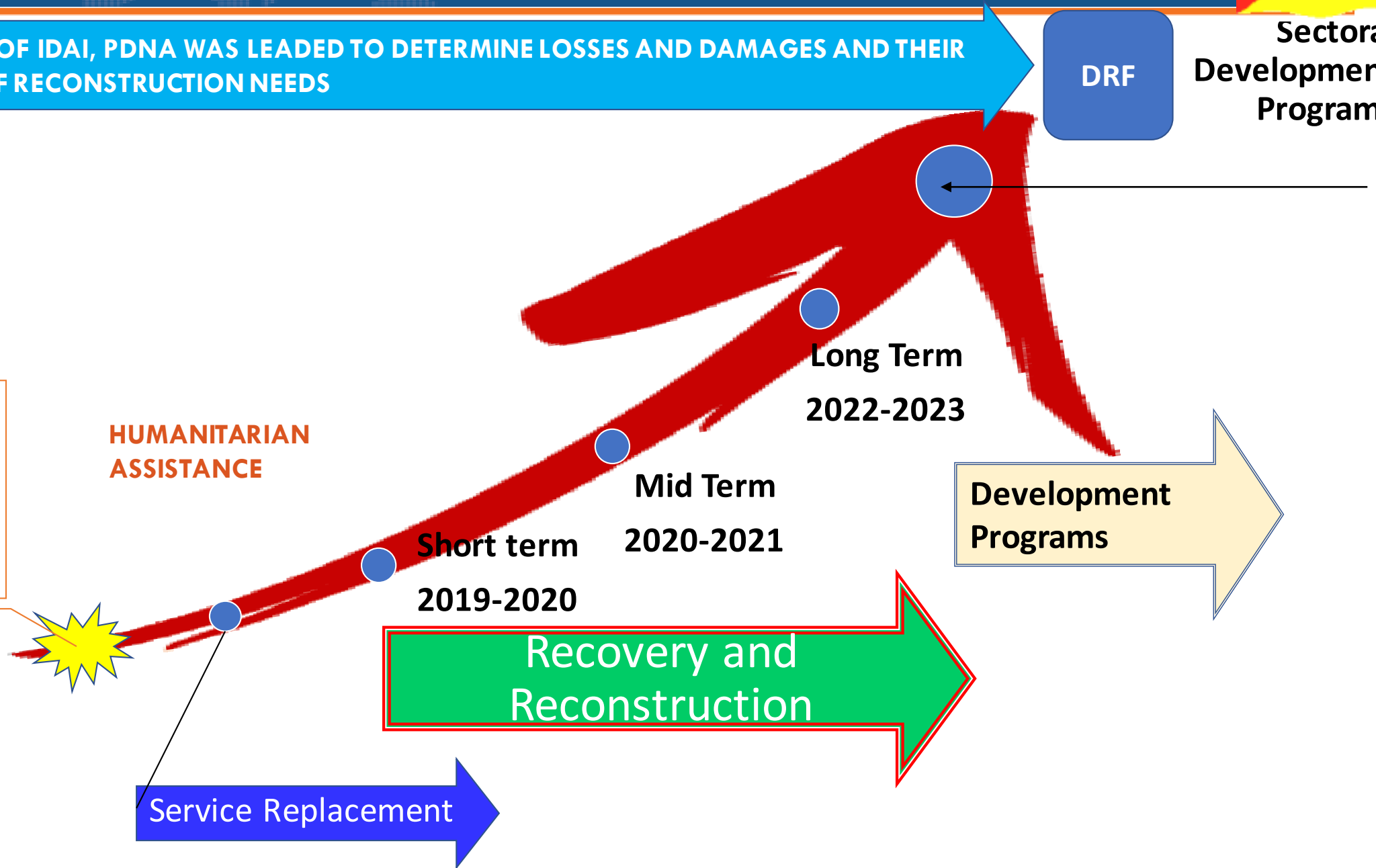
Mid Term 2020-2021

Long Term 2022-2023

Development Programs

Recovery and Reconstruction

Service Replacement





Total Population
Affected Provinces *



21.6 M

Number of
affected people



1.8 M

Number of people needing
urgent assistance **



1.6 M

- INE
- ** MRA - IDAI 2019



Some populations are more vulnerable, more affected Poverty in the affected areas may increase from the current average of 64% to 79%, above dos



- About 650 people died;
- **CHILDREN:** It is estimated that **6.1 million households are headed by children** (12-14 years). There are **about 2 million orphans** and vulnerable children;
- **OLDER PEOPLE:** There are estimates that over 75% of affected older people require urgent assistance in Sofala and Manica;
- **DISABILITIES:** 111.000 of people with disabilities have been directly affected by the disaster (Light for the World);
- **IDPs:** About 400.000 of people have been displaced and face complete destitution.

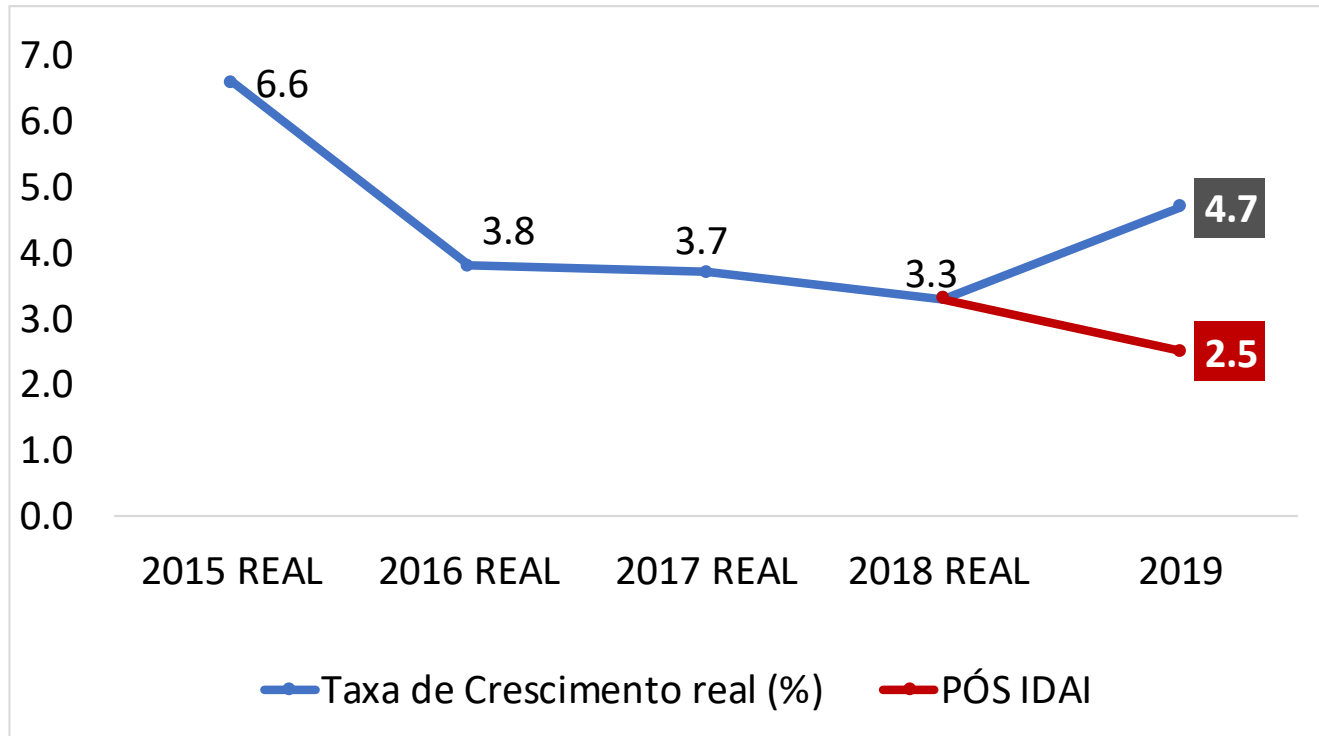


Social Sector - 240,000 Houses were partially or totally destroyed, and 50% of the damage was registered in vulnerable neighborhoods with about 90% destruction of assets and 200,000 people were restricted access to water;

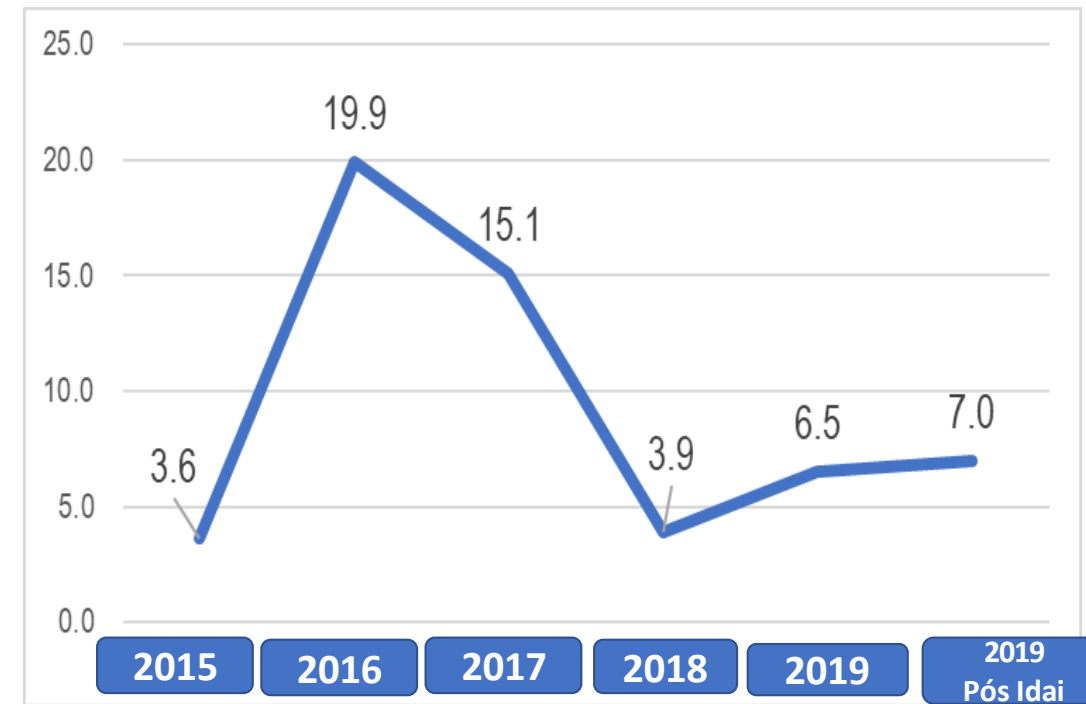
In the Productive sector - loss of stocks and agricultural production - representing up to 80% of the income and food for the whole year of about 500 thousand families, with a high food insecurity with a tendency to increase. There is a serious situation of thousands of children and pregnant women suffering from acute or moderate malnutrition;

More than US \$ 39 million of Lost Revenue resulting from the impact to the Commerce and Industry sector. The damage caused by Cyclone Idai to the **private sector** in the 6 affected provinces is estimated at USD 115 million in relation to 356 productive units. The greatest losses were registered in the province of Sofala with a weight of 99.5%;

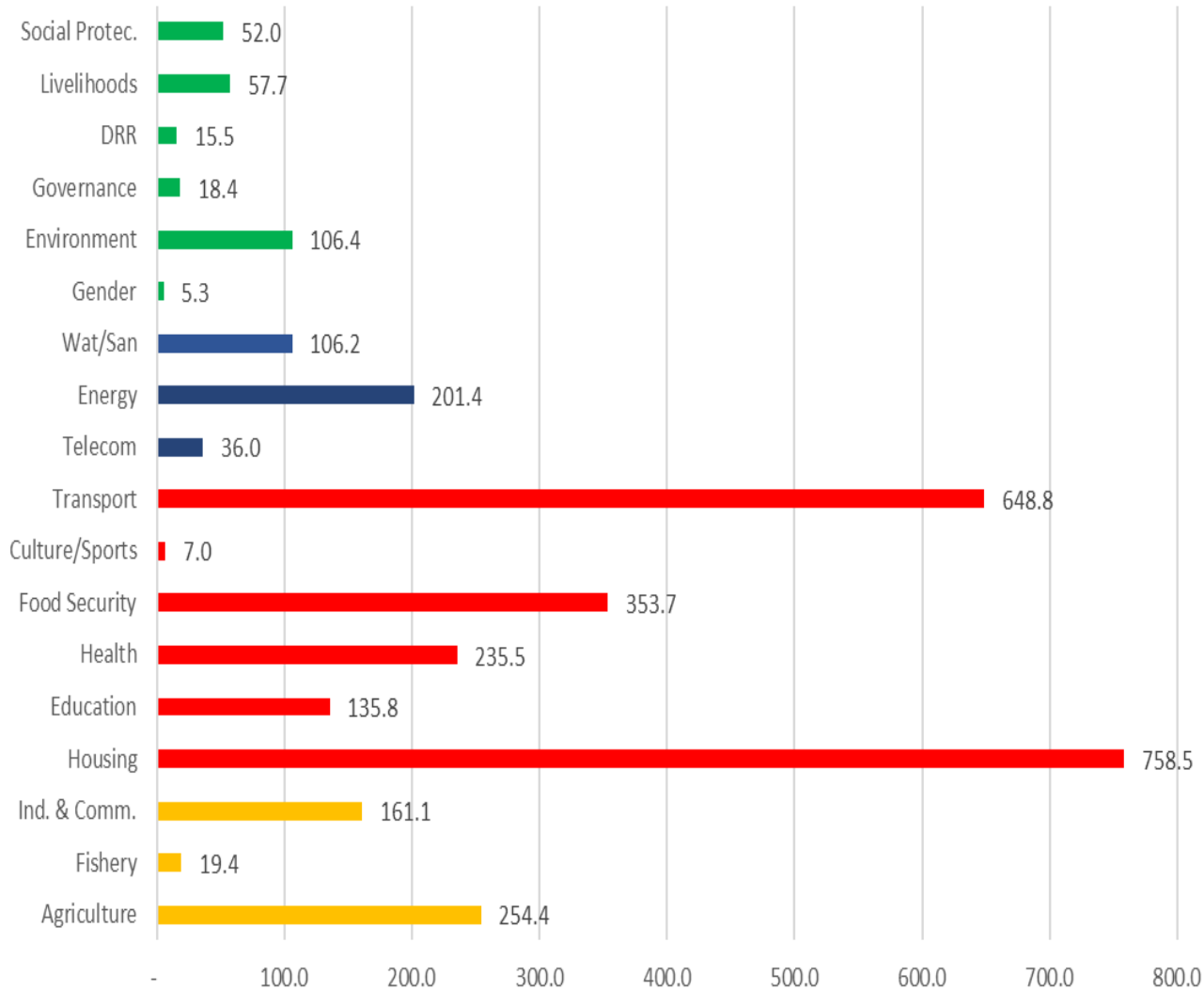
Infrastructure Sector - equivalent to 39% of the national road network were affected, including roads and bridges, making mobility of more than 8 million people conditional. Likewise, 300 thousand households were deprived of electrical energy caused by significant damages in the infrastructures of transport and of electrical energy..



The preliminary forecast points to a slowdown in real GDP growth to 2.5% in 2019.



Annual inflation is expected to accelerate from 6% to 8% by the end of 2020.



Recovery Needs include associated costs:

- Recovery Needs include associated costs: Human Tissue Recovery;
- Replenishment or reconstruction of miscellaneous infrastructure and physical assets;
- Build Back Better measures with significant disaster risk reduction to ensure resilience to future cyclones / floods of equal or slightly greater magnitude;
- Recovery of the production of goods and services;
- Restoration of people's access to basic products and services.
- Reestablishment of governance (rehabilitate public buildings, training to facilitate the management of the recovery process, etc.)
- Recovery also include a **budget line for disaster risk reduction to repair damage to dykes, meteorological and hydrological stations, early warning systems, among other**

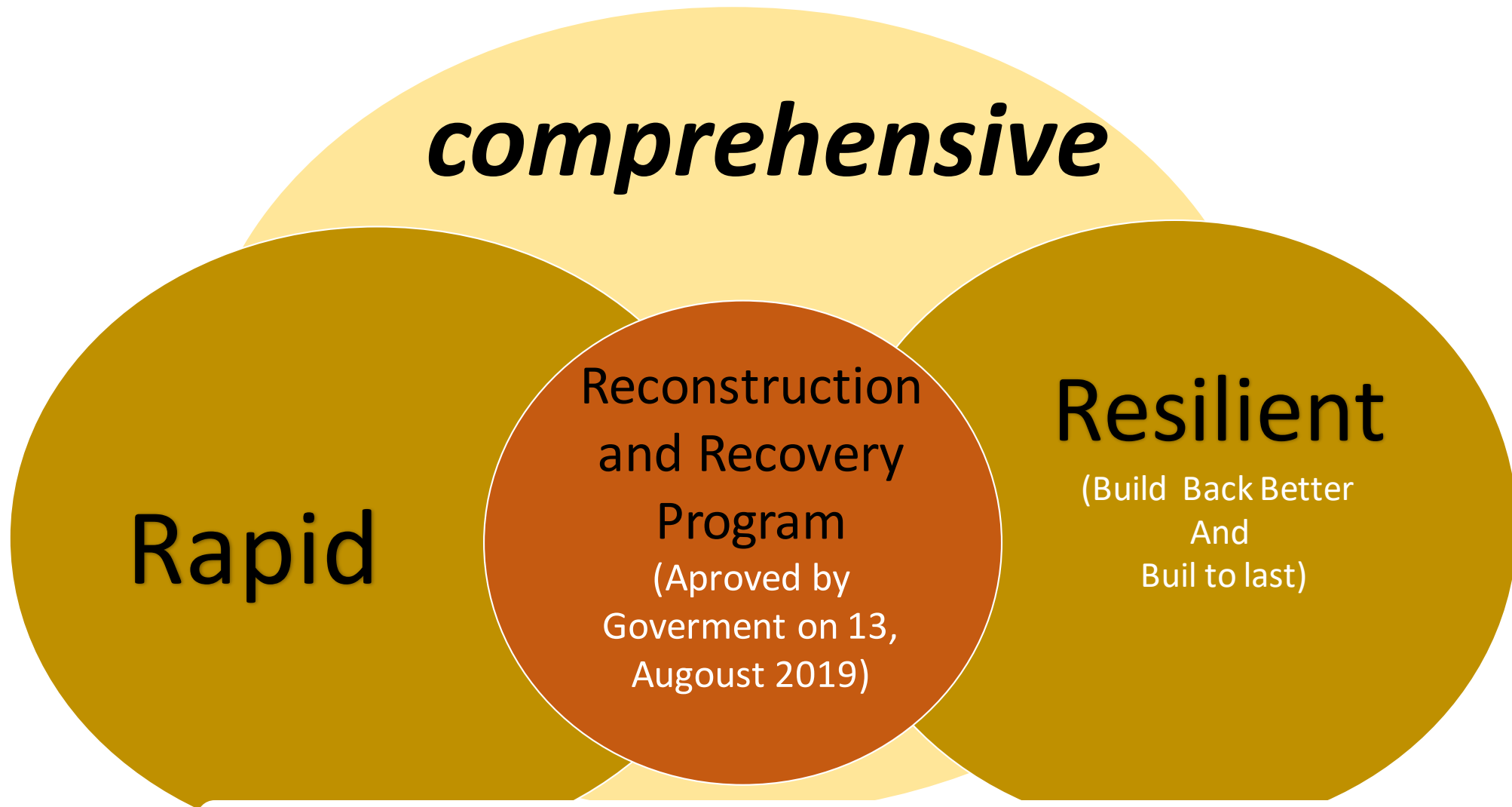
	Productive	InfraEstrut	Social	Cross	Total
	%	ure	%	Cutting	mM USD
Demanges	15	42	36	7	1.51
Needs	15	31	47	8	3.2



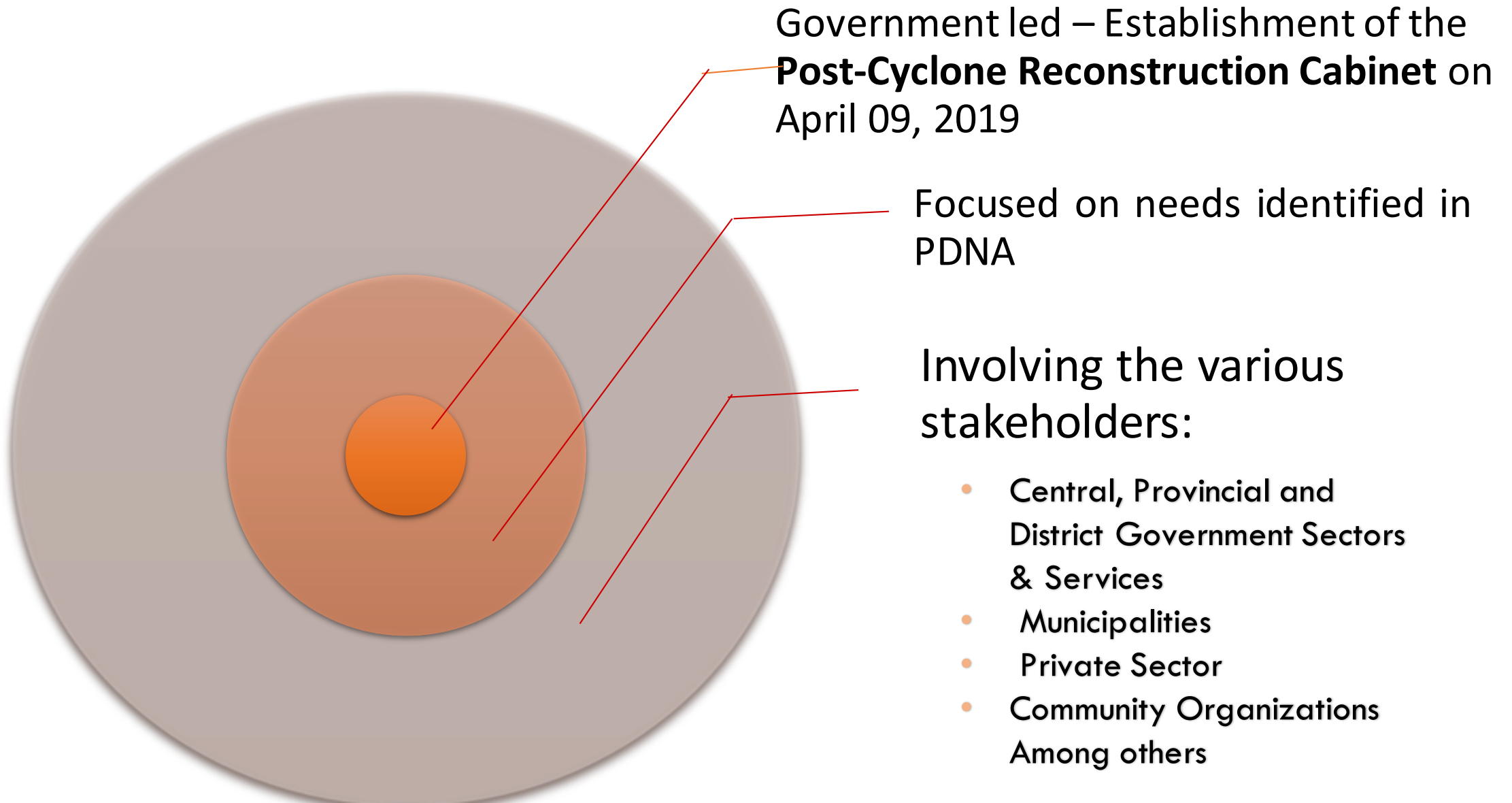
Recovery and reconstruction Needs	USD 3.2 Bilion
Financial Resources Pledgged to respond PDNA	USD 1.4 Bilion
Confirmed resources by Partners	USD 1.15 Bilion
Available Funds with financing agreements signed waiting realization of legal provisions.	USD 433 M (WB 320 M, AfDB 50 M, Zju Chi 60 M, <u>UNDP 2 M</u> - <u>Agreement 72.2 M</u> , JICA 50 m and South Coreia 50m)
GAP	USD 1.8 Bilion



- Build on international experiences;
- Give priority to the defense of life and vulnerable people;
- Improve the living conditions of peripheral neighborhoods.
- Build back better –and ensure resilience to future disasters;
- Link with territorial and local plans for development and adaptation;
- respect for the zoning plans of the territory, interdict high-risk zones and promote new urban centralities;
 - ✓ National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (ENAMMC) 2013-2025
 - ✓ The Government adopted a 10-years Master Plan for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters (PDPMCN 2006-2015)
 - ✓ Territorial planning plans
 - ✓ Structure Plan in Cities
 - ✓ Local adaptation plans in Districts
 - ✓ Strategic development and investment Plans, among others



Transparency, Peace and Social Cohesion





- **The severity of Cyclone impacts is determined by the level of preparedness, readiness as well as vulnerability at all levels (people and goods) - activities to prevent or reduce the installation of new risks;**
- **Disasters (droughts, floods and others) should be domesticated in favor of humanity by taking action and measures both during the implementation phase of development programs and at the time before, during and after the disaster - optimize response actions and minimize damage and loss resulting from the disaster;**
- **It is in the common interest that in the countries of the same water region, cooperation mechanisms for the integrated management of shared water resources be established, and investments and coordinated operation of infrastructures (Dams, Dams, ...) be implemented and consolidated mechanisms for the achievement of various goals of national, regional and international interest;**
- **In SADC cooperation has started and relevant Joint Water Commissions have been set up; and**

RECONSTRUCTION / RECOVERY: Measures developed after the disaster, aimed at the recovery of more resilient normality.



- a) The reorientation of the national budget;
- b) The application of fiscal benefits to support reconstruction, including the granting of payment of Taxes and Fees by assessing the financial situation of each operator;
 - ✓ Customs Facility - has early departure on importation of building material and food products ;
 - ✓ Annual IRPC Payment Deferral for 2018 May 2019 for December of the same year Payments may be made by monthly and successive installments - Decree 45/2010 of 2 November (b) waiver of payments for the 2019 financial year;
 - ✓ Application of Tax Facilities - Economic Operators Subject to Personal Income Tax IRPS - Second Category;
- d) The contribution of the private sector;
- c) The contribution of local governments; and
- e) The contribution of cooperation partners, including multilateral agencies.

To the portion of the financing gap that donors can support.



- a) Reconstruction process takes their time –approach the rainy season;
- b) Collect recovery projects of NGOs and private sector;
- c) Develop guidelines for reporting recovery progress;
- d) Develop information system for monitoring and Evaluation;
- e) Implement the studies and other technical requirements for infrastructure projects; and
- f) Mobilizing resources to cover the reconstruction deficit.



For a Rapid, resilient and comprehensive reconstruction

Thank You



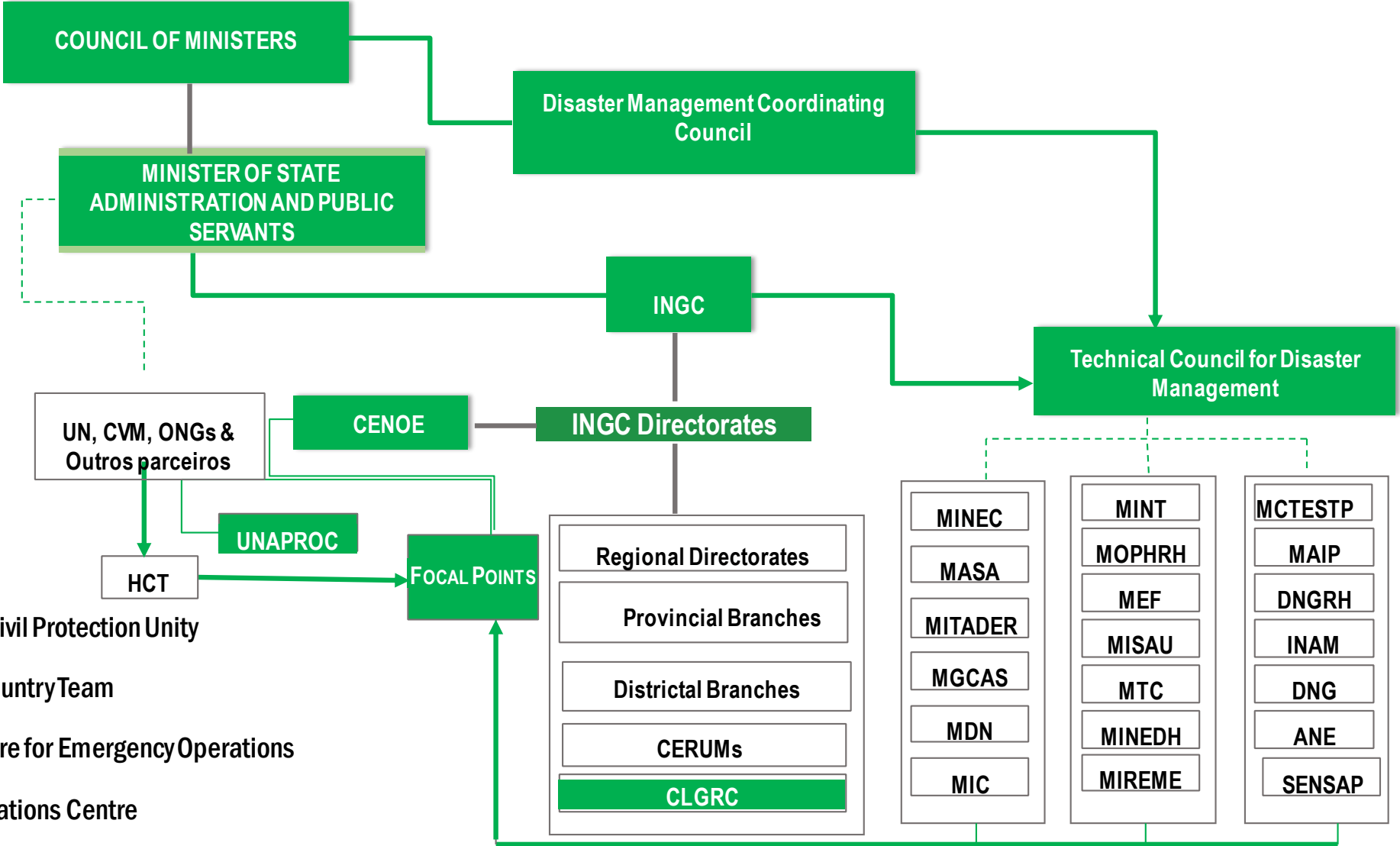
REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

Disaster Management GAPS AND NEEDS

Harare, Outubro, 2019



Disaster Management Structure and Mechanism - Central Level



UNAPROC – National Civil Protection Unity

HCT – Humanitarian Country Team

CENOE – National Centre for Emergency Operations

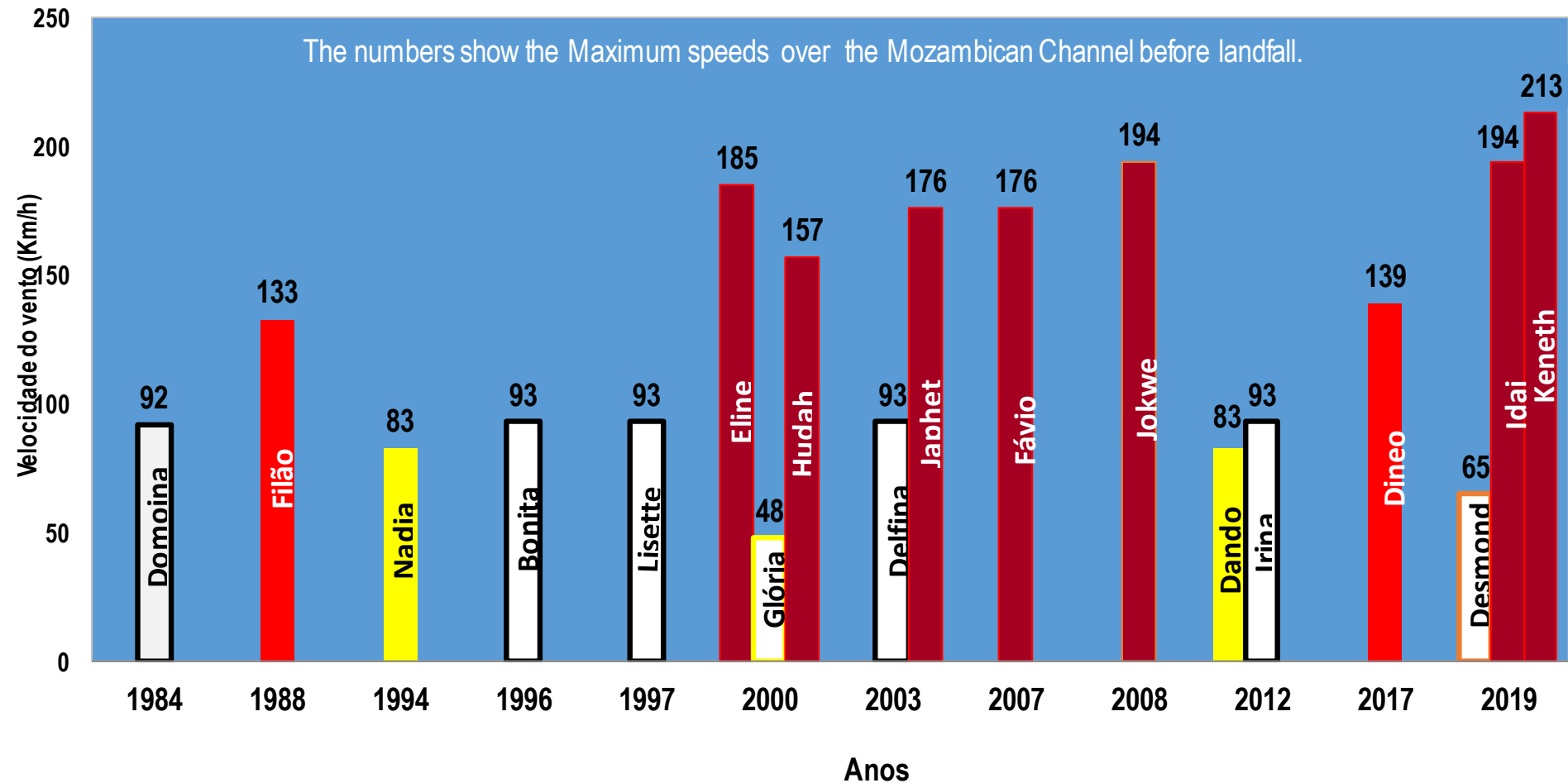
COE – Emergency Operations Centre

CERUM – Resource and Multiple Use Center

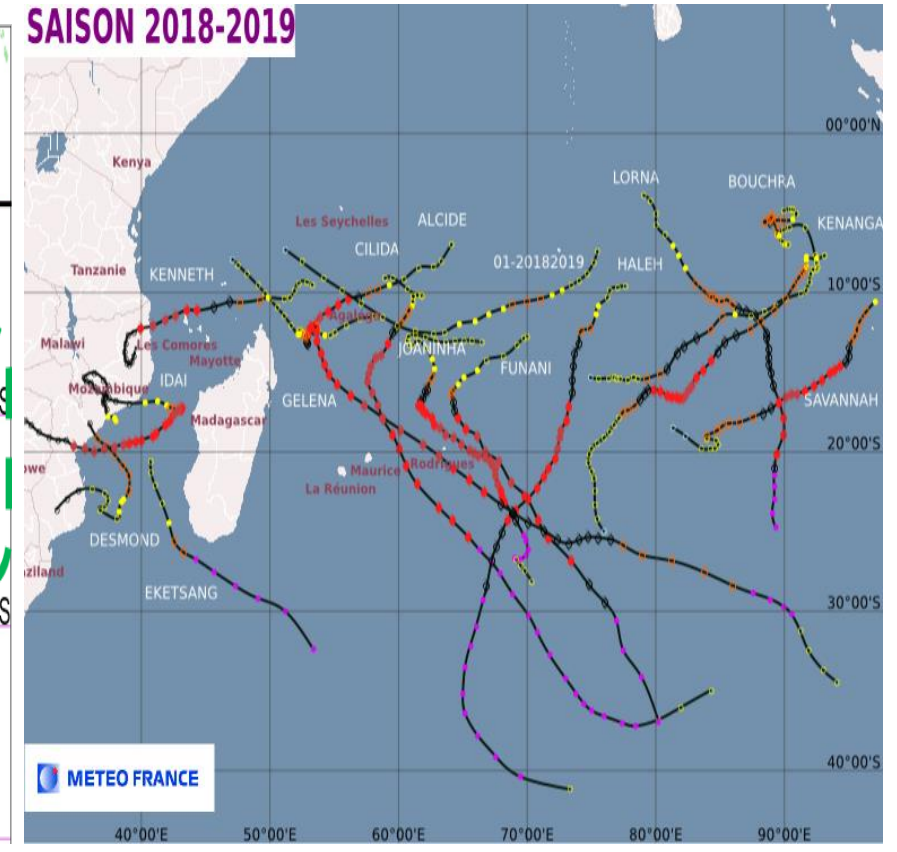
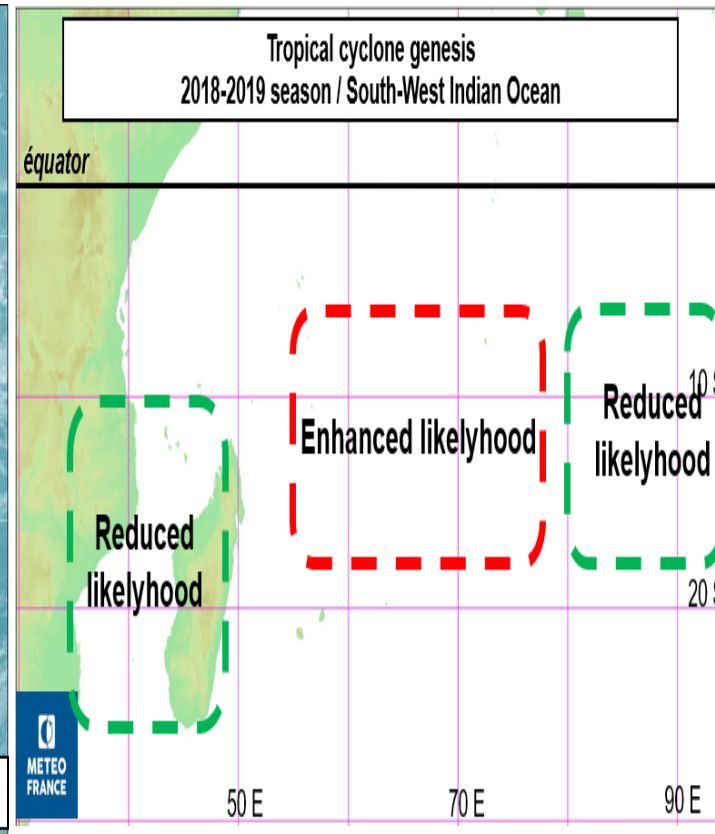
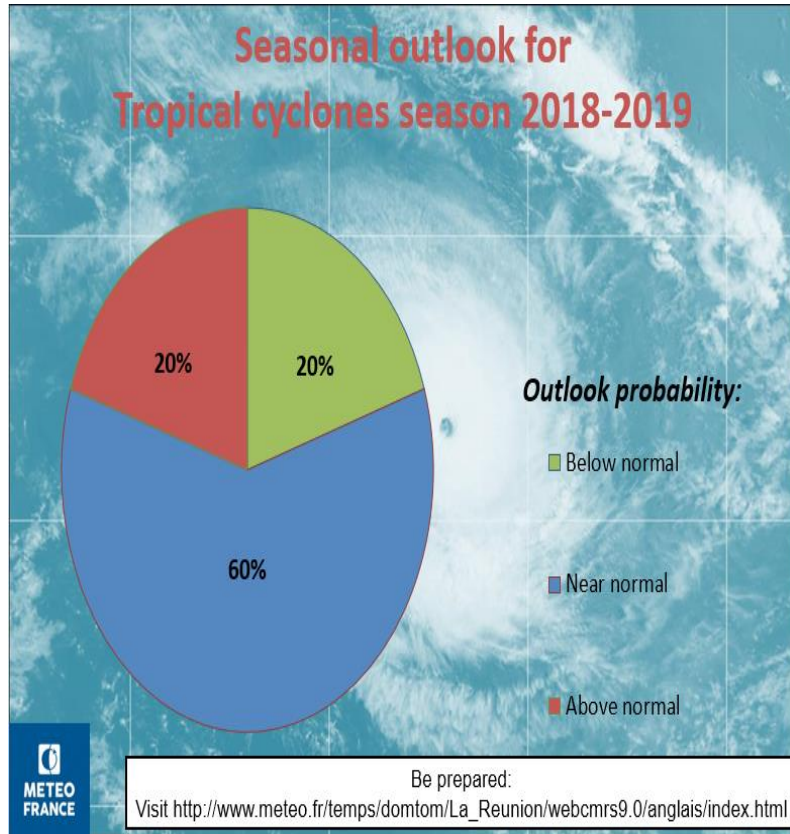
CLGRC – Local Committees for Disaster Risk Management



Tropical cyclones that hit the coast of Mozambique from 1980 to 2019





Source: Prof. A. Mavume / Departamento de Física / UEM



The prediction of tropical cyclones indicated that 8-10 tropical systems occurred in the southwest Indian Ocean basin and that 1-2 could reach the Mozambique Channel. Looking at the map on the right we can see that at this time 14 systems were formed in the southwest Indian Ocean basin and 4 systems crossed the Mozambique Channel, 3 affected directly Mozambique, Tropical Storm DESMOND (Zambezia, Sofala, Inhambane and Gaza), Tropical Cyclone IDAI (Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, Tete and Inhambane) and Tropical Cyclone KENNETH (Cabo Delgado and Nampula) with high winds and heavy rainfall above 200mm in 24 hours.

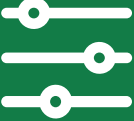

Summary of Lessons Learned and Gaps



System	Strengths	Weaknesses
<p data-bbox="180 739 377 782">Early Warning</p>  	<p data-bbox="542 232 1302 315">Establishment of the Local Committees for Disaster Risk Management (LCDRM)</p> <p data-bbox="542 408 1409 491">Existence of community based early warning systems for floods, cyclones and droughts</p> <p data-bbox="542 536 1352 619">Existence of community radios to support on the information dissemination</p> <p data-bbox="542 765 1442 848">Short range forecast and weather warnings/alerts provided by Met Service and Water Directorate</p>	<p data-bbox="1495 232 2390 315">Limited equipment and recourses to support the creation of more LCDRM in most of the floods prone communities.</p> <p data-bbox="1495 408 2481 491">Due to inadequacy of funding, only very few vulnerable communities that live along the river basins have early warning systems,</p> <p data-bbox="1495 558 2257 594">Limited human resources at Provincial and district levels</p> <p data-bbox="1495 634 2372 669">Lack of hydro-meteorological stations along the main river banks</p> <p data-bbox="1495 679 2430 762">Lack of forecasting capacities at Meteorology and Hydrology Sector</p> <p data-bbox="1495 772 2474 855">Meteorological information is not impact based, as a result it is not understood by the population</p> <p data-bbox="1495 865 2474 948">Absence of communication system to operate in case of failure of normal</p> <p data-bbox="1495 958 2354 1041">communication Absence of Evacuation Plan for specific vulnerable regions (Settlement areas flooded)</p>

Summary of Lessons Learned and Gaps



System	Strengths	Weaknesses
 <p>Information Management</p>	<p>Well established information management flux</p> <p>Well established inter-institutional information sharing for hazards monitoring</p> <p>Allocation of human and material resources to the affected areas</p> <p>Support from the international community: UNDAC, OCHA, IFRC,</p>	<p>Limited human resources at all levels, especially at sub-national levels</p> <p>Limited connectivity for information sharing and communication</p> <p>Lack of technical capacity for data collection, analysis and hazard monitoring</p> <p>Limited communications due to power outage, mobile networking and radio not functioning, road accessibility, etc...</p> <p>the relief operations were often built on insufficient information which resulted in some areas not covered by the humanitarian assistance</p>
 <p>Funding</p>	<p>Government contingency plan funds</p> <p>Allocation of the Flash Appeal funding</p> <p>National solidarity support</p> <p>Support from SADC member states</p> <p>Support from international member states and partners</p>	<p>Timely access and Limited fund allocation</p> <p>Timely access to financial resources & Limited fund allocation</p> <p>Timely access and Limited fund allocation</p>

Summary of Lessons Learned and Gaps



Coordination

Strong Government coordination and leadership

Well established coordination structures in both sides: Government and HCT;

Multisectorial and Decentralized coordination (CENOE's/ COEs, CTGCs)

Activated the On-site operations and coordination center (Mobile CENOE)

Agreement on common press conferences

Some partners mobilized staff without government coordination

Lacking mechanisms and tools for proper and effective coordination (INAM, NDHRM, INGC)

National focal points with limited understanding of the coordination mechanism

Limited resources and limited understanding of the roles and responsibilities in terms of operations and the information flux



I. Improvements in predictive event capacity, enabling:

- Early Activation of Emergency Operation Centers
- Prepositioning of products and equipment
- Activation of Local Committee 's for Disaster Risk Management
- Community preparation;

II. Need for investments for response and search and rescue:

- Campaign hospitals;
- Helicopters;
- Satellite phones and V-sats;
- Properly equipped vehicles;

III. Need to harmonize / standardize humanitarian assistance kits;

IV. Need to empower the media throughout the disaster risk management cycle;

V. Need for continued integration and consolidation of local leaders in the disaster risk reduction process;

Challenges/Reflections:



Challenges:

- Lack of access to funds to support the overall response;
- Getting specific data to support decision making;
- Equipment and capacity building (Logistics, Information management, coordination, UNAPROC, CLGRC),
- Involvement of private sector for an adequate response;
- Timely access to DRR Funds both national and international.

Reflections:

- Reinforce the alignment of DRR issues in the main public policies;
- Support and invest more in preparedness at all levels: National, regional, provincial and district levels;
- Strengthen national disaster risk financing capacity
 - Full capitalization and operation of the DRM Fund and
 - Risk transfer mechanisms (Climate Insurances)
- Creation, training and capacity building for more INGC staff, at all levels, including the Local Committees for Disaster Risk Management (LCDRM: first responders to extreme events).

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Immediate restoration of early warning

- Inventory and evaluation of the existing EWS (Early Warning and Early Action) in the affected region, including training to the local communities.
- Immediate Installation of multi-hazard EWS (new design required to fit with new SOPs and updated mapping systems) / technical recovery of affected flood and cyclone early warning systems.
- Updating of the Multi-Hazard risk maps and scenarios, assessing new exposure and vulnerabilities caused by the catastrophe.
- Establishment of an integrated national Multi-hazard (flood, cyclone, heat Health, storm surge etc) with detailed SOP in line with the DRR Master Plan 2017-2030.
- Early Warning Early Action Protocols and Early Warning Systems (technology)
- Installation of multi-hazard EWS (new design required to fit with new SOPs and updated mapping systems) – current system was not adequate for IDAI and future equivalent level Tropical Cyclones need to be prepared for.



Strengthening Governance of the

- Analysis of the situation of CLGRC, creation, strengthening and training of local committees in highly flood and cyclone exposed areas in the region (after updating of the flood and cyclone scenarios).
- Definition and implementation of a short-term policy reform strategy, in order to better improve technical and operational capacities that require political decision making, including regulations and standards for operation procedures for public, private and civil society organization located in high flood and cyclone exposed areas.
- Regulation and updating of existing DRM legal and institutional framework, including the mandate of disaster management agency and partner technical agencies – NMHS for clarity of roles and responsibilities to support efficient MHEWS and coherent messaging to the people its operational branches and national, regional and local level.

