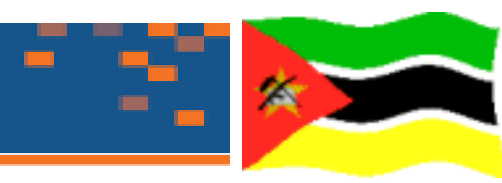




REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE PRESENTATION

Harare - October 25, 2019



1. Topic 1: CIS Capacity
2. Topic 2: Institutional challenges in DRR;



(i) Gaps in generating of CIS

- ✓ Lack of hydro-meteorological stations along the main river banks;
- ✓ Lack of forecasting capacities at Meteorology and Hydrology Sector;



(ii) Gaps in provision of CIS

- ✓ Communication Absence of Evacuation Plan for specific vulnerable regions (Settlement areas flooded)
- ✓ Timely access to DRR Funds both national and international
- ✓ Timely access to financial resources & Limited fund allocation
- ✓ Limited resources and limited understanding of the roles and responsibilities in terms of operations and the information flux;
- ✓ Lack of access to funds to support the overall response;
- ✓ Meteorological information is not impact based, as a result it is not understood by the population;



(iii) Gaps in capacitating users in application of CIS

- ✓ Limited equipment and recourses to support the creation of more LCDRM (local communities) in most of the floods prone communities.
- ✓ The relief operations were often built on insufficient information which resulted in some areas not covered by the humanitarian assistance;
- ✓ Some partners mobilized staff without government coordination
- ✓ 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

ROADMAP FOR CIS – TOTAL COST - USD 15.5 M

Meteorological Services – Need -----USD 6.5 M
Current -----USD 3.2 M
Gaps -----USD 3.3 M – 50.1%

Environment and CC Services -Need -----USD 9 M
Current -----USD 22.25 M
Supervitt ---USD 13.25 M -100%

Meteorology Services costs - Recovery

Item	Acção ou Projecto	Distrito/ Município/ Localização	Custo Total Estimado (US\$*1.000)	Fase
1	Five (5) automated weather stations (Beira, Buzi, Mocuba, Chinde, Caia)	Province of Sofala and Zambézia	116,98	Waiting
2	One (1) Doppler radar system (Beira)	Province of Sofala (Beira)	1.875,00	Waiting
3	Two (2) INAM Beira Delegation vehicles (4X4)	Province of Sofala (Beira)	111,84	Approved
4	Reconstruction of INAM Beira Office	Province of Sofala (Beira - Airport)	139,80	Approved
5	Reconstruction of INAM Beira houses.	Province of Sofala (Beira - Ponta Gea)	139,80	Approved
6	Construction of Regional Meteorological centre	Province of Sofala (Beira)	2.000,00	Approved
7	Acquisition of 21 Automated Weather Stations	Province of Sofala, Manica and Cabo Delgado	1.000,00	Waiting
8	Radiosonde and sensor system	Province of Sofala (Beira)	234,38	Waiting
9	INAM Beira Delegation IT equipment	Province of Sofala (Beira)	174,19	Approved
10	Office equipment(Assorted)	Province of Sofala (Beira)	183,14	Approved
11	Early Warning Sytsm	TBD	171,64	Approved
12	Environmental monitoring	TBD	171,64	Approved
13	Support to hydrological and meterological data management	TBD	171,64	Approved
14	INAM Met office in Mueda, Angoche and Lumbo.	Province of Cabo Delgado and Nampula	20,00	Waiting
15	Meteorological instruments in Mueda, Bilibiza, Macomia, Ibo, Ancuabe and Angoche	Province of Cabo Delgado and Nampula	35,00	Waiting
Total			6.545,02	

ROADMAP FOR CIS – TOTAL COST - USD 15.464.775,7

	Item	Priority (1 to 5)	USD
	Rehabilitation of 74 hydrological network stations	1	229375
	Rehabilitation of 5 meteorological stations	1	116,981.40
	Rehabilitation and Equipped the community-based multi-hazard early warning systems	1	54,185.54
	Acquisition of equipment of Local Communities for Disaster Risk Management	1	421,093.75
	Acquisition of IT equipment and vehicles for INAM delegation in Beira	2	236,686.56
	Develop and update common preparedness and response SOP at different scales	1	500,000.00
	Updating/establishment of contingency plans at provincial and local level, articulated with the national level.	1	100,000.00
	Inventory and evaluation of the existing flood and cyclone EWS in the affected region.	1	250,000.00
	Establishment of integrated National Multi- hazard EWS with detailed SOP and training to communities	1	1,500,000.00
Short term	Updating of hazard and critical infrastructure maps and risk scenarios	1	1,000,000.00
	Develop and implement a business/services/ operations continuity plan for DRM	2	200,000.00
	Psychosocial support to the staff and volunteers involved in the response and recovery actions.	1	100,000.00
	Analysis of the situation of CLGRC, creation, strengthening and training of committees in highly exposed areas on the affected region (after updating of the multi-hazard scenarios)	1	1,000,000.00
	TOTAL		5,708,322.25

ROADMAP FOR CIS

	Rehabilitation of INAM delegation and house in Beira	1	238,436
	Rehabilitation of radio and sensor system in Beira	2	234,375
	Rehabilitation and equipment of COE of Zambezia, Sofala and Tete	2	191,064
Medium term	Rehabilitation of INGC 13 warehouses in Sofala and Zambezia	2	923,828
	Rehabilitation of dikes of Nante and Nicoadala	1	6,093,750
	Definition and implementation of a short-term policy reform strategy.	2	100,000
	Updating of the organizational structure of INGC, INAM and DNRGH/ARAs the institutional network and DRR juridical framework.	2	100,000
TOTAL			7,881,453
Long Term	Acquisition and installation of a Dopler radar system in Beira	3	1,875,000
TOTAL			1,875,000

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Topic 4 Recovery and Reconstruction Needs, Financing and Gaps



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

TOPIC 2 – Resource Mobilization to recovery by sectors and Gaps

Sector	Needs PDNA (Millions USD)	Confirmed by donor (Millions USD)	Sector gap (Million USD)
Social protection and gender	57.30	1.06 1.06	-6.24
Agriculture and food security	608.10	25.82 25.82	-482.28
Water and sanitation	106.20	11.11 11.11	4.91
Environment	106.40	-	-106.40
Culture	1.01	-	-1.01
Education	135.80	49.97 49.97	-85.83
MCTESTP			
MINEDH			
Energy	201.40	26.70 26.70	-174.70
Governance	18.40	3.35 3.35	-15.05
MAEFP			
Ministério da Justiça			
Ministério do Interior			
Housing	758.50	61.30 61.30	-697.20
Industry and commerce	161.10	-	-161.10
Livelihoods	57.70	10.75 10.75	-56.95
Fisheries	19.40	1.32 1.32	-18.08
DRR	15.50	5.45 5.45	9.95
Health	235.50	10.45 10.45	-225.05
Transport	648.80		
Roads	600.78	126.00	-474.78
Railways	18.93	-	-18.93
Ports	18.75	-	-18.75
Airports	10.35	-	-10.35
Telecommunications / Radio	36.00	-	-36.00
Multisectoral		36.79 36.79	

IMPACT ON GOVERNMENT AND HOW DO THEY CURRENTLY RESPOND



Government response to emergency financial needs include:

Immediate measures

Activation of the Annual Contingency Funds and request of donors support to respond to disasters

Reallocation of annual State budget, donations and loans to meet the disasters recovery and reconstruction needs

Strategic Measures

Adoption of a new DRR Master Plan for 2017-2030 focused on strengthening disaster preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction

Establishment of the DRM Fund that will receive a minimum allocation of 0.1% of annual State Budget.

Mobilization of donor funding: the WB Bank is preparing a new project of 80 million for the next 5 years

Topic 2: Institutional challenges in DRR



- ✓ **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.
- ✓ **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.
- ✓ Strengthen Coordination.

Topic 2: Institutional challenges in DRR (cont)



- 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;
- 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.

What should be done at Regional and National Level



Regional

- Advocate to Simplification of Procedures to access the Finance Mechanism for climate change, some barriers persist
 - Increase funds for **capacity build, Technology Transference** to redress to access the financing funds
 - Strength the exchange experiences at regional levels and Strength the exchange experiences at regional levels for best and bad practices
 - Optimize response actions and minimize damage and loss resulting from the disaster – cooperation has started and relevant Joint Water Commissions have been set up

National

- Establishment of coordination's platforms for dialogue between government, INGS and Multi lateral dinner may have be institutionalized
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- The National Polices, plans and Budget may have be structured to integrate the other stakeholders interventions
- Strengthening Governance of the RRD system, knowledge, technology , legislations and coordination



For a Rapid, resilient and comprehensive reconstruction

Thank You