

STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORT COVER PAGE

Participating UN Organization(s): IOM, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UN-HABITAT, WFP, WHO, UNAIDS	Cluster/Theme/Priority Area:
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Programme No. and Programme Title: Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness	Number: Final Report
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List Implementing Partners:	Programme Coverage/Scope:

¹ *The term “programme” is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.*

Acronyms:

CENOE - National Emergency Operations Centre
COE – Emergency Operations Centre
CPFA- Centro Provincial de Formação Agraria (provincial centre for agrarian training)
CTGC - Conselho Técnico de Gestão das Calamidades (technical council for disaster management)
DARIDAS- Directorate for Arid and Semi Arid Zones (INGC)
DNA- National Directorate for Waters
DPOPH – Provincial directorates for Public Works and Housing
DRM - Disaster Risk Management
DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction
DRR&EP – Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness
ECHO _ European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil protection
EWS - Early Warning System
GRIP – Global Risk Identification Programme
HCTWG – Humanitarian Country Team Working Group
HFA - Hyogo Framework for Action
IASC – Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDSR - Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
IHR- International Health regulations
INGC - National Disaster Management Institute
JP - Joint Programme
LLIN- Long Lasting Insecticidal Net
MEC - Ministry of Education and Culture
MICOA - Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs
MINED- Ministry for Education
MINT -Ministry of the Interior
MISAU-Ministry of Health
MMAS- Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
MOPH- Ministry of Public Works and Housing
OVC- Orphans and vulnerable children
PAP-Program Aid Partnership
PARPA-Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty
PMT- Programme Management Team
SADC- Southern African Development Community
SRH- Sexual and Reproductive Health
TDU- Training and Demonstration Unit
UEM – University Eduardo Mondlane
UNAPROC- National Entity for Civil Protection
UNDAF- UN Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF- United Nation Children Fund
WHO- World Health Organization
YFS- Youth Friendly Services

Programme Duration/Closed Programme:

2008-2011 (extended to 2011)

Report Formatting Instructions

Kindly review the instructions below and follow them in the preparation of your report

- Do not put the narrative text into boxes and do not incorporate boxes, graphs, etc. into the narrative report.
- Add additional information including charts, graphs, etc. as annexes to the report and clearly reference the annexes using footnotes or endnotes within the body of the narrative.
- Number all sections and paragraphs as indicated below.
- Format the entire document using the following font: 12point Times New Roman & do not use colours.

Definitions:

Capacity building Efforts aimed at developing human skills or societal infrastructures within a community or organization needed to reduce the level of risk.

Climate change a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by change in mean and or the variability of its properties, and that persist for an extended period, typically decade or longer. It may be due to natural internal processes or external forcing or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.

Disaster risk management The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.

Disaster risk reduction The conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibilities of minimizing vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development. It is a range of actions taken to reduce the risk of disasters and the adverse impacts of natural hazards, through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causes of disasters, including through avoidance of hazards, reduced social and economic vulnerability to hazards, and improved preparedness for adverse events².

Early warning The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warnings information, to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce, avoid their risk or possibility of harm or losses.

Emergency management is the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and early rehabilitation.

A geographic information system (GIS) is the analysis that combines relational databases with spatial interpretation and outputs often in form of maps. A more elaborate definition is that of computer programmes for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, analyzing and displaying data about the earth that is spatially referenced.

Hazard A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Mitigation ²Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to lessen or limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.

Recovery Decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring or improving the pre-disaster living conditions of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk factors.

² Please note that Mitigation in the disaster risk reduction community has a different meaning when compared with terminology in the climate change community (where it refers to reduction of carbon/greenhouse gas emission).

Relief/Response The provision of assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those affected. It can be of an immediate, short-term, or protracted duration.

Resilience the ability of a individual, community, organization, system or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effect of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the prevention and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Risk The probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disruption or environment damage) resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions.

Risk Assessment A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

I. Purpose

The Joint Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness was developed as one of the components of the “Delivering as One” United Nations Framework in Mozambique. This was done in recognition of the fact that risk reduction, disaster preparedness and mitigation, as well as vulnerability reduction, are fundamental factors contributing to development in Mozambique, a country which is affected by recurrent natural disasters.

The overall goal of this Joint Programme is to strengthen national capacities at all levels to reduce the risk of disasters and mitigate their impact on vulnerable populations in the country. The Joint Programme builds on the National Master Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction in order to strengthen institutional frameworks and systems for preparedness, response, and recovery and disaster risk reduction at national, provincial, district and community levels in a coordinated and holistic vulnerability reduction perspective. For this purpose, in addition to delivering capacity building activities and implementing participatory projects at community level, the programme supports Government initiatives in mainstreaming disaster management issues, developing plans and policies and promoting inter-sectoral dialogues. Therefore, these are all essential elements that are needed to carry out long-term mitigation strategies, and to ensure that a smooth transition mechanism is in place to facilitate an evolution from the emergency phase to the reconstruction/development phase.

The Joint Programme is articulated in terms of the following outcomes and outputs:

OUTCOME 1:

Mainstreaming disaster risk and vulnerability reduction in national development plans and programmes, including the development of policy and norms.

OUTPUT 1.1:

Policy/Norms developed for humanitarian response, DRR and vulnerability reduction.

OUTPUT 1.2:

DRR and vulnerability reduction are mainstreamed in national development plans and programmes.

OUTCOME 2:

Government and Civil Society capacities for disaster risk reduction are strengthened at central, provincial and local levels.

OUTPUT 2.1:

Central, provincial district and local level institutions strengthened for DRR, contingency planning and emergency preparedness and response.

OUTPUT 2.2:

Inter-sectoral co-ordination capacity for DRR and emergency preparedness strengthened at central, provincial and district levels.

OUTPUT 2.3:

Participatory projects implemented to engage communities in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction, and emergency preparedness.

OUTCOME 3:

National Information System including Early Warning System, inter-sectoral information sharing and knowledge management set up for disaster risk reduction.

OUTPUT 3.1:

Early Warning System (EWS) strengthened for natural hazards at central, provincial and local levels.

OUTPUT 3.2:

Information sharing and knowledge management strengthened between the different sectors for preparedness, contingency planning, response and early recovery.

II. Resources

Financial Resources:

A total of US\$5,462,458 was made available for the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk reduction activities in 2010. This comprised of US\$ 4,339,351 from UN Agencies own resources, and US\$1,123,107 from the balance of ONE Fund resources carried over from 2010. This carried over amount represents 20% of the total resources available for the 2010. In 2011, the JP was not allocated additional funds from the ONE Fund. Instead, funds received in 2011, represented the carried over amount from the 2010 allocation which is US\$237,100.

Human Resources:

- Each participating UN organization has designated a focal person for the Joint Programme, with UNDP as the convening agency, providing overall coordination support through its DRR team in the Crisis Prevention and Recovery/Environment Unit.
- Technical Assistance has been provided through in-house technical capacities and/or national and international experts.

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

Regular monitoring was carried out through the Joint Programme Matrix developed by the Joint Programme team. Regular reporting on activities was also provided and monitoring field trips conducted at least once a year by each of the JP agencies, including joint visits. For instance, in the context of the simulation exercises organized at provincial level under the leadership of the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC).

Regular Joint Programme meetings were conducted for information sharing on the progress of activities carried out by different agencies. This was done at the beginning of the year to discuss funding allocations and revisions.

IV. Results

During 2011, all agencies continued to consolidate activities initiated in previous years. Examples of activities include support provided to risk and vulnerability profiling, simulation exercises, contingency planning and regular planning meetings, among others.

Climate Change Adaptation was highlighted in 2011, with the inclusion of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations in both the UNDAF and PARP. Cross-cutting issues such as Gender and HIV were also mainstreamed in the programme.

Strong partnerships were developed with various Government institutions such as MICOA, INGC, Ministry of Agriculture, SETSAN, as well as with local administrative structures at the Provincial and District levels, the Red Cross, Civil Society Organisations and local leaders. Strong inter-agency collaboration was also established for various assessments and studies carried out jointly. In Angoche and Mogincual, UN-HABITAT had a good and productive partnership with CARE and German Agro Action through the process of construction and reconstruction of re-inforced shelters and houses.

Assessment of the progress made per outcome

OUTCOME 1:

Mainstreaming of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction in national development plans and programmes, including the development of policy and norms

Expected Output 1.1: Policy/Norms developed for humanitarian response, DRR and vulnerability reduction.

Various strategies, policies and studies for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation were developed during the year with the support of the JP which facilitated the mainstreaming of these issues into development plans in Mozambique.

Following the first edition of the Climate change adaptation study in 2010, the DRR JP continued supporting INGC-led scientific “Phase II of the Climate Change Adaptation study which indicates 9 adaptation measures to address the climate change posed challenges and reduce the risk of disaster towards a resilient community and society. This study should be launched end of May. The study recommendations should be the basis of adaption programmes to be jointly implemented throughout the country and shall inform as well the process of revision and update of the Master Plan for Natural Disaster Prevention.

A Vulnerability Reduction and Sustainable Development Strategy in Flood Prone Areas, prepared and presented by UN-HABITAT at the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) in 2009 is still pending approval, due to an uncompleted elevated platform in Inhamgoma. This strategy formed the basis for the resettlement strategy led by INGC (office for reconstruction and resettlement- GACOR) with an initial draft produced in 2011. The preparation process of such a document was participatory and most of the DRR JP agencies had the chance to take part in the discussions.

An early recovery strategy was developed in 2011, with inputs from all clusters and presented to the Humanitarian Country Team and to the CTGC. The draft of the disaster management law was also a focus of attention for members of the JP, who made significant contributions to the initial draft currently awaiting approval from the Ministry for State Administration before being presented to the Council of Ministers and thereafter Parliament for endorsement.

Progress was also made on ensuring child-focused DRR interventions in Mozambique with the draft of a Children’s Charter on Disaster Risk Reduction being produced, based on the global Children's Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction. A related initiative was further led and organized by UNICEF and other partners including Plan International, Save the Children and World Vision. The initiative was launched during a workshop in Maputo, 2011. Participation for this event included children and representatives from UN agencies, various organizations and civil society. The workshop was covered through strong media interest. The charter focuses on issues such as the need for continuity of education during and after disasters. It prioritizes child protection and the provision of infrastructure solutions, thereby ensuring that the most vulnerable are reached and protected in the wake of disasters.

Formulation of the draft of the INGC Gender Strategy was supported, with the production of the Gender, DRR&EP and Climate Change toolbox. The purpose of the toolbox is to provide a technical foundation for a more coordinated, comprehensive and effective integration of gender issues into Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Preparedness, as well as Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation (DRR & EP and CCM/A) programming, including activities carried out by donors, civil society and Government in Mozambique. It is expected that both the Gender Strategy and the Toolbox will help INGC to systematically and adequately address the vulnerability and poverty of women in disaster-prone areas empowering them and improving their capacities to participate and benefit from DRR&EP and CCM/A related interventions. The Toolkit is based on a Literature Review of international best practices in the area, as well as the needs assessment conducted in 2011. In the area of health, strategies to enhance national health system and community resilience were developed, e.g the WHO six years strategy on health sector risk reduction and emergency preparedness; international Health regulations relating to Influenza H1N1 prevention including the advocacy work targeting key stakeholders such as line ministries, institutions in the areas of tourism, immigration, trade, foreign ministries, defence, trade etc.

In view of improving the understanding of specific risk incurred and accepted by population in certain areas and contexts, for more informed decision and policies, several studies were developed, among them:

- The baseline Study on Gender and Drought conducted in 3 districts of the provinces of Inhambane and Gaza 2009-2010 with findings and recommendations presented to the Humanitarian Country Team (*see details in section 2.3 regarding community level interventions*).
- A socio-anthropological study on resettlement supported by JP and conducted by a team from Eduardo Mondlane University. It aimed at providing insight on the level of adherence to the resettlement program looking at perceptions, motivations and risk acceptance of man and women in flooding prone areas. Three distinct groups of people involved in resettlement processes were identified, namely: those who returned on a permanent basis to their areas of origin; those who circulate daily between their ancestral lands and resettlement areas (major tendency); and those who migrate seasonally between the local of origin and the resettlement villages. Women were found to be the most vulnerable to natural disasters. The study recommends to the government to accelerate the resettlement process in order to save lives and properties of those affected and intensifies awareness programmes that can attract people's adherence to the current resettlement projects, taking into consideration the socio cultural aspects, particularly the potential for conflicts over land use between host communities and those resettled.
- The Hyogo Framework assessment of progress in DRR produced in 2008, 2009 and 2011 uploaded electronically provided inputs to the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and updated information on the status of DRR in country.
- Under the umbrella of sustainable development, support was provided for the government and CSO to participate in COP 16 and 17 and to put in practices actions towards sustainable use of natural resources now and in future.

Expected Output 1.2: DRR mainstreamed in national development plans and programmes.

Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption issues have been mainstreamed into national plans therefore, it is reflected in the new PARP and UNDAF documents and guiding country's development efforts. This demonstrates the JP efforts since the beginning of the process in 2008.

Through INGC led capacity building Provincial and district levels stakeholders were trained on methodologies that enabled the integration of DRR into Provincial and District level development plans. A full-time Gender Advisor (consultant) was deployed to UNICEF Mozambique for a period of six

months. The aim of the consultancy was to support three gender-responsive humanitarian projects within the framework of UNICEF-led clusters (Nutrition, WASH and Education and Protection). The UNICEF Gender Cluster Initiative, in coordination with the HCT, was designed to address child protection need with a view to providing hands-on practical support to building the capacity of actors to carry out gender equality programming including helping them review existing interventions to make them more gender responsive. The consultancy process included the development of gender mainstreaming strategies within the clusters and refining set of practical gender tools including training modules on different practical aspects of GEP;

During 2011, capacity building activities on gender and HIV using a human rights based approach were carried out in southern and central regions (such as Maputo, Sofala, Tete, Manica and Zambézia) targeting humanitarian actors (e.g UNAPROC comprising police, army, red cross, and humanitarian country team emergency focal points).

Ministry for Coordination of Environment Affairs (MICOA) was supported to implement both the strategy and action plan on gender, environment and climate change. Results include: i) Strengthening capacity of MICOA's Gender Unit to lead the implementation of the strategy where all Gender Unit Staff and MICOA's heads of departments and directors were trained in gender responsive planning and budgeting; ii) 38 provincial focal points on Gender, environment and climate change trained; iii) Broad awareness of MICOA's stakeholders with emphasis on the 11 Provincial Government's representatives on Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy; iv) Training of 70 women from communities' associations on early warning systems.

Other crosscutting issues were also mainstreamed into sectoral contingency plans. The contingency plan of the Ministry of Woman and Social Affairs (MMAS) integrated sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and HIV components; a draft of the HIV guidelines in emergency was produced to support the national and district-level planning to ensure minimum requirements are provided in priority areas focusing on prevention, treatment, care and support programs.

Regular advocacy activities for DRR and vulnerability reduction were carried out at various levels involving INGC, other line ministries, District and Municipalities authorities, and NGOs. This ensured the practical results and lessons learned from pilot interventions (building with the winds, learning to live with the floods), are understood by decision makers at national and decentralised level with strong implementation basis.

The JP provided financial support and substantive inputs to establish a Common Fund for disaster management, recognised as an essential tool to mainstream disaster risk reduction interventions throughout government sectors. This was presented to the disaster coordination forum (CTGC), but is pending Minister of State Administration approval.

The JP continued supporting simulation exercise as well as learning lessons on the integration on DRR. For instance, a review of "Good Practices and Lessons Learned in Protection for flood Emergency Response of 2008" was carried out with the involvement of more than 40 participants of the Protection/Education cluster which includes relevant line Ministries, UN agencies, NGO and community leaders. The outcome of this review was the agreement on the distribution of the guidelines for OVC kits and the community-based referral systems for violence against children and women in emergencies.

OUTCOME 2:

Government and Civil Society capacities for disaster risk reduction are strengthened at central, provincial and local levels.

Expected Output 2.1: Central, provincial and district level institutions strengthened for disaster risk reduction, contingency planning and emergency preparedness and response.

Capacity of government and civil society for DRR was strengthened through a range of training and capacity building activities, development and distribution of guidelines and manuals

The adoption and use of the DRR manuals developed contributed to increased capacity of stakeholders at various levels. These manuals include: i) *“Building with the winds”* which was reviewed and a second version printed; ii) *“River Game”*, also in the process of re-printing in order to increase coverage, as it is part of the kit that INGC distributes when delivering trainings to local risk management committees as well as the formation of similar committees in other communities; iii) *“A minha aldeia”*, – a series of stories related to the resettlement process and basic concepts of territorial planning in which the affected population, especially children are stimulated to normalize their lives in safe identified locations; iv) *“Guardar a água da chuva”*, – focusing on presentation of basic water related concepts, techniques for its harvesting, conservation and management, i.e sustainable use of water in droughts prone areas v) *“Guideline for Earthquake Resistant Construction of Non-engineered Houses in Earthquake Affected Areas of Manica Province – Mozambique”*, the manual on earthquakes is under preparation with the aim to raise people’s awareness on earthquakes (what to do before, during and after the event) was developed.

Other manuals/guidelines produced include:

i) IOM supported specialized community radio training manual for DRR emergency broadcasting and pre- and post-disaster reporting. The manual was approved and finalized by INGC in late 2011 for roll-out in 2012. It includes 4 initial modules and a monitoring system plan for the stations: (1) Disaster Risk Reduction: Community Radio Broadcasting and Monitoring; (2) Community Early Warning Systems; (3) Rising Waters: Broadcasting about Floods, and (4) Monitoring and Reporting tools. Stations are expected to have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for reporting during disasters and to facilitate decision making processes, and response mechanisms between government, humanitarian workers and affected communities.

ii) Editing and printing of INGC’s *“Guião de Desenvolvimento das zonas Áridas e Semi- áridas”*, was completed and its dissemination was conducted at a seminar in December, 2011. The guideline was recognized as a good practice in the region and has been translated into English for dissemination in other countries.

iii) WHO supported the production of various health guidelines disseminated during the reporting period focusing on cholera, meningitis, hygiene, schistosomiasis, and Leprosy prevention and surveillance. This was supported through strengthening the capacity of health authorities at national and provincial levels. For instance, training on surveillance, community drug distributors, treatment of schistosomiasis, filariasis and helminthiasis, targeting 7 provinces with the most affected being Beira in 2011. This particular training is an integral part of the capacity building process in health related issues carried out since the beginning of the DRR JP. In 2008, trainings to develop INGC, lines ministries, local authorities, as well as NGO capacity to manage emergency related diseases were carried out throughout the country covering the following groups: training of (i) at least 250 activists (including CVM provincial coordinators) and health workers on surveillance and management of common diseases such as malaria; (ii) clinicians and surveillance officers on emergency and cholera at national and provincial levels; (iii) health inspectors on surveillance and international health regulation; (iv) health workers on DRR and risk management during emergency including cholera outbreak; (v) National Rapid Response Team trained on Viral hemorrhagic fevers and (vi) 153 health technicians trained on Cholera management and investigation in 4 provinces (Tete, Manica, Zambezia and Nampula).

These and other manuals were used to increase DRR capacity throughout the country. Copies of the manuals were provided to INGC and are being used in various training courses in schools, local risk management committees, and emergency operations centres among others.

With JP support, INGC conducted training on DRR for provincial governor, local government staff and its staff and in a number of regions throughout the country, thus increasing awareness of DRR actions and benefits. Training on DRR was also conducted for teachers to provide them with knowledge so that they can be able to introduce DRR discussions into the classrooms. The trainings were conducted in southern, central and northern zones with participants coming from various districts.

Specific trainings carried out in 2011 include:

- A workshop on Climate Change Adaptation for the WASH Sector organized by UNICEF, February 2011;
- The Cluster of Education and Protection in partnership with the Government, organized a training for 150 focal points from MMAS, MINT and Red Cross volunteers on Protection and Emergency in *Xaixai (Gaza)* and *Caia (Sofala)*;
- Training for master builders and local artisans conducted in *Angoche* and *Mongincual* Districts on construction techniques to build shelters and houses more resistant to cyclones. In Manica District similar training took place with focus on earthquakes;
- In partnership with CVM (Disaster Management Department), UN- HABITAT and IFRC organized shelter training for technicians from CVM and partner institutions in *Bilene (Gaza Province)* from 16-19 August, 2011;
- UNICEF, in close collaboration with other technical partners, supported MISAU at different levels for the roll-out of the training in the new protocols for the treatment of acute malnutrition-related M&E and data management. A total of 450 staff in all provinces benefited from the training. The trainings emphasized on outpatient treatment and community involvement;
- 75 journalists participated in a workshop from 9-10 July, 2011, to build capacities of media practitioners from southern region on Public Health matters and their role on information concerning diseases and communication in case of pandemic outbreak;
- WHO provided support to UNILURIO for training on Business Continuity Planning (BCP) and pandemic influenza targeting MOH, DNA, MINAG, Banks and transport agencies;
- Training on IDSR and international health regulation (IHR) took place in Maputo from 11-15 July 2011 with objective to reinforce the capacity of health professionals from environment and Epidemiology Departments, MOH at the provincial level. Twenty two health workers from 11 provinces participated in the training;
- A training workshop on Social Productive Safety nets (with approximately 40 participants from Government and WFP) was conducted in the districts of Gaza and Inhambane provinces;
- Training for 20 teachers in the southern region in integrating DRR into school curriculum was conducted by INGC and facilitated by UNDP;
- Training for districts and provincial planners in the southern, central and northern regions on the integration of DRR/CCA into district and provincial plans was also conducted by INGC with support from UNDP.

A number of government staff also benefitted from international training, supported through the Joint Programme:

- Two Staff from INGC (Prevention and Mitigation Department) attended training on GIS in the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, Thailand;
- One staff from INGC (Prevention and Mitigation Department) attended a Workshop on “*Best Practices on Cities and Climate Change*”, with the aim of sharing experiences on how the didactic tools are helping the country in reducing vulnerabilities of the people affected by natural disasters;

Other capacity building activities carried out in 2010-2009 period include:

- A study tour, with participation of three senior officials from INGC, to Vietnam with the aim of exchanging experiences and learning good practices on DRR;
- Support was also provided for establishment of Emergency and Trauma Care program, with definition of standards for pre-hospital, hospital base and advanced emergency care;
- Six staff from INGC also attended a conference in China on Space-based Technologies for Disaster Risk Management, Beijing, China, from 22-25 November 2011 organized by United Nations, UN-Spider. Two INGC staff received on the job training on risk analysis including GIS and Remote Sensing during 4 months (seated at WFP office);
- A regional emergency preparedness response training workshop held in August 2010 served to better oriented UNICEF staff on essential principles, standards and considerations in planning and response to emergencies, and enabled a deeper discussion of some of the key challenges faced in humanitarian action in Mozambique. This was in the context of emerging trends and experience of emergency intervention in the region and globally;
- Awareness raising activities on Gender Based violence, HIV/AIDS and Gender in resettlement areas (with, Provincial Directorate of Woman and Social Affair and Provincial Network of Woman Associations);
- Social mobilisation and communication activities for the promotion of safe and good hygiene practices and behaviour change to prevent HIV;
- Seventy peer educators trained in Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health to spread information on gender, HIV and AIDS in Maratane refugee camp (Nampula) and 1 YFS created to receive adolescents and young people;
- IHR core capacities assessment workshop took place with participation of keys departments from 11 provinces as well as the draft of country IHR plan 2010-2015 to respond to public health of international concern;
- UNICEF's Emergency Specialist facilitated the discussions with the Government and other local authorities, along with other partners, to advocate and assist counterparts in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of emergency assistance and coordination, supported national capacity building for emergency preparedness and response as well as the integration of the Core Commitments to Children in emergency coordination and response;
- A Reference Group of stakeholders working with disaster risk management and climate change has been established in order to create a forum for discussion on integration of gender into these areas. The reference group is comprised by donors, NGOs, university, several government institution and UN agencies;
- To increase staff motivation and prevent high staff turnover and brain drain, a study on a special INGC remuneration scheme was conducted;
- Support was provided to INGC to recruit 2 technicians and cover salary during the first six month of their contract, for mapping activities in semi-arid areas part of Directorate for arid and semi-arid zones (DARIDAS);
- One university graduate student was placed at INGC to support them on field assessment, at the same time familiarize UEM graduate students to practical activities. His supervision was performed by WFP to ensure quality of the products;
- Through the principles described in the Strategy for Vulnerability Reduction and Sustainable Development in Flood prone Areas, UN HABITAT strengthened the technical assistance with key governmental line ministers (and its provincial and district branches) such as MICOA, MAE, MOPH and MINED to use the proposed strategy in order for gradual appropriation of the technical concepts of territorial planning and building codes in the vulnerability areas;
- Provincial meetings on Disaster Risk Reduction with participation of district and provincial institutions have been realised through the Tete Agricultural College (CPFA). During this session the

college and school students have been taught about DRR measures in the flood and drought prone areas.

A range of interventions supported through the JP addressed specific preparedness capacity and resource gaps at various levels.

Goods and equipment were pre-positioned in line with the national contingency planning in late January, when an institutional Red Alert was issued for the river basins of the central and south of Mozambique. All agencies worked together as part of the HCT clusters approach to coordinate response related interactions between the government, UN and other partners and to prepare and operationalize the emergency response plans.

JP agencies continued to provide emergency responses support in different ways, depending on their expertise:

- Agencies sent human resources to the flood-affected districts to give technical support in strategic orientation of the response;
- In early 2011, UNICEF Mozambique supported the government's response to flooding along the Limpopo and Zambezi river basins, and provides support to mitigate cholera outbreak in the north centring the response capacity primarily on five flood-ravaged districts of Gaza province. The staff supported with joint assessments and monitoring in Gaza, while in the Zambezi basin, staff provided general support to the CTGC and HCT operations. Specific areas of response included: WASH (latrine constructions, *certeza* (water purifier) and hygiene promotion); Education (school tents, learner kits); Nutrition (nutrition monitoring and supply of BP-5); Health (Mosquito nets and cholera equipment); Protection (recreational kits and joint training of protection staff); CAPP (printed material production and distribution – DRR, H&S, malaria, and community radio and theatre groups);
- The health cluster supported the emergency preparedness; contingency planning and coordinated the health responses during the 2011 flooding that affected the Gaza province. The sector have joined the multisectoral assessment team and carried out an assessment that covered the districts of Xai-xai, Chokwe, Guija, Chibuto. The assessment results indicated major concerns on basic sanitation, unsafe drinking water in the resettlement centres established in Dotane (Guijá District), immediate food needs for the under five children and limited supply of malaria and diarrhetic diseases prevention. Following this assessment, Health and WASH staff were deployed to support local authorities to provide life-saving health services including curative and preventive care as well as health promotion activities in all affected districts. The intervention included procurement of essential healthcare and provision of information to affected populations. In collaboration with other partners. WHO also supported MoH in the control of Cholera Outbreak with focus on Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC), public awareness campaigns and monitoring of acute diarrhoeal diseases at national level;
- JP agencies supported data gathering through field visits to affected areas, and worked with government sectors to coordinate information for relief;
- UNFPA supported INGC in responding to the needs of population affected, especially women through distribution of dignity kits, by the 2011 floods;
- UN-HABITAT and CVM have been co-leading the shelter cluster (CVM during emergency and UN-HABITAT during non-emergency periods). This sector provided shelter and family kits and support housing reconstruction to the households affected in storms affected population. Carried in-depth assessment and is preparing the medium and long term reconstruction in Zambezia affected districts.

During the 2010-2009 period the JP agencies have supported and complemented the GoM capacity for emergency response intervention focusing on:

UNICEF procured 19,000 LLIN to Gaza Province, which were received by DPS, and routinely distributed to pregnant women in all districts. Nets were also distributed in flooded areas of the Zambezi River during the March 2010 floods. Additionally, 6,000 LLIN were earmarked for emergency response, in addition to Certeza and calcium hypochlorite powder prepositioned with DNA in Maputo and provincial DPOPH. WHO also pre-positioned emergency supplies at the Ministry of Health (including 85,000 litres of lactate Ringer and 7500 kg of Hypochlorite Calcium).

Emergency preparedness gaps in the education sector were addressed by JP assistance for education in emergencies in Caia during the March 2010 floods. UNICEF, in particular, supported the strengthened of the capacity of 7 provinces most prone to disasters in emergency preparedness and response through a multi-sectorial approach led by MINED jointly with MMAS, MINT and INGC. Additionally, new, low-cost technology in construction of school tents with community support was introduced this year in 7 districts of Sofala province and will be scaled up to more disaster prone districts in 2011. The demonstration tents are expected in turn, to support requirements for any upcoming floods emergency.

- Agencies sent human resources to the flood affected districts of Caia, to give technical support in strategic orientation of the response, for example in monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of health nutrition and logistics activities (UNICEF);
- UNICEF, under the coordination of the Government and in partnership with various non-governmental organizations, (i) delivered 15,500 emergency packages for vulnerable families, reaching approximately 46,500 children; (ii) Established 27 Child Friendly Spaces in 22 Resettlement Centres for approximately 6,500 children; and (iii) trained 200 police deployed to four flood-affected provinces to provide protection to children and women against violence and abuse;
- UNFPA provided 500 dignity kits and 40 tents;
- WFP supported INGC in carrying out an Emergency needs assessment and in deployment of ICT mobile equipment;
- All agencies worked together as part of the HCT cluster to coordinate response related interaction between the government, UN and other partners.

A number of activities to increase capacity for management of disease and nutrition related risks were realised throughout the year:

- UNICEF Funds helped to provide technical assistance at central level for universal coverage campaigns and at provincial level for monitoring of malaria interventions and epidemiology. Technical support was also provided through participation in the Endemic Diseases Working Group and reinforced government drug stocks for case management, as well as provided local authorities with \$30,000 for Cholera prevention activities, logistics support, formative supervision and monitoring. Due to this and a combination of other measures, the total numbers of cholera cases from January to October 2010 is lower than the number of cases the same period in 2009;
- Nutrition rehabilitation was supervised (diagnosis and treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition) in 7 districts in Sofala Province that are vulnerable to food deficiency and emergencies, and provided support to the expansion of the outpatient treatment with community involvement of severe acute malnutrition in Nampula, Gaza, Sofala and Zambézia provinces with support from Save the Children. In addition, the provincial authorities of Sofala and Tete were supported to assess and monitor the situation of women and vulnerable children;

- A first mass treatments campaign for schistosomiasis was held in 18 districts of 4 provinces, namely Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia. A total of 488,359 school children were treated with 64 % coverage. In addition, a second MDA campaign for LF was carried out in 36 districts of 7 provinces, namely Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia with a coverage of 74 %;

As part of the capacity building efforts, support and advice was provided on national standards settings and the development of DRR and Emergency response norms, tools and guidelines and the strengthening of epidemiological surveillance system through the reproduction of support tools for cholera (including 8000 copies of manual for cholera prevention), reproduction of cholera guidelines and distribution to all 11 provinces.

The Ministry of Health was assisted on integrating Gender and HIV issues in National Contingency Plan, ensuring that Women's sexual and reproductive health needs are taken into account and Gender Based Violence is properly addressed including provision of health care services for PLHIV. The objective is that gender and HIV issues are consistently integrated in the MoH planning processes, main guidelines and policies.

Expected Output 2.2: Inter-sectoral co-ordination capacity for DRR and emergency preparedness strengthened at central, provincial and district levels.

Contingency Planning and Coordination support

- For the first time in 2011, instead of producing a separate inter-agency contingency plan, all agencies integrated inputs into the Government National contingency plan. Thus ensuring emergency preparedness coordination from an early stage. The integration of the UN-agency and partners within the GoM emergency sectors was the catalyst for this process;
- Emergency simulation exercises become an INGC culture and are performed annually. All agencies participated in the Government-led national emergency simulation exercise, which took place in the Buzi river basin in November, 2011, providing ICT, logistic, financial and technical assistance. The SIMEX performed on an annual basis helps the government and humanitarian country team to test their response capacity, consolidate their strengths and address gaps. As an example, during simulation exercise, the flow of information from affected site to national level was tested, including the relevance of the information transmitted for decision-making process. This represented the incorporation of the lessons learnt from previous simulation held in 2010 in Chibuto districts (Gaza province);
- For the 2009/10 rainy and cyclone season the simulation exercise took place in central and southern regions (focusing on flooding) and in the northern region (focusing on cyclones). It involved 10 provinces and 49 districts, under the overall coordination of INGC and with technical and financial support from various EP/DRR JP agencies and HCT members. More than 30 observers comprising Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) representatives from Malawi, Comoros, Madagascar, Angola and Guinea Bissau and representatives from the SADC secretariat were directly involved in the above mentioned simulation exercises. Feedback from observers reveals many positive points, including political commitment, and strong community participation. At the same time, weaknesses were observed, especially in the areas of radio communications equipment, response plans and SOPs (standard operating procedures). The lack of a surprise element and the pre-positioning of emergency resources and personnel in advance of receipt of alerts were highlighted by many observers, as an inconclusive test of response capacity and speed. Attention must be given to these concerns in order to continuously and consistently strengthen prevention actions, and to minimize the remediation measures that need to be taken in the aftermath of an extreme event. Additionally the results of the simulation pointed out to the need to shift focus of simulation exercises from community level to provincial and district emergency operation centres (COEs) to improve their

preparedness and response capabilities. In all the above aspects, JP agencies remain committed to supporting INGC in realizing its full potential;

- Recognizing the need to mitigate the impact of disasters through disaster risk reduction strategies, the representatives of the Governments of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros, together with other stakeholders, convened in Nairobi in April 2010 to discuss the feasibility of forming a sub-regional facility for southeast Africa and southwest Indian Ocean. The aim is to support national and local efforts to address disaster risks, proactively and over the long-term. As a result of this meeting, the countries requested UN-HABITAT to facilitate the process leading to the establishment of such mechanism;
- The Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) through its disaster-prevention and preparedness policy (Disaster Preparedness DIPECHO) approved in July 2010, the project, “*Creating the conditions for establishing a Disaster Mitigation and Sustainable Recovery Centre for the South East African and Southwest Indian Ocean Region*”, submitted by UN-HABITAT. In February 2011, in Lilongwe, Malawi, a Steering Group was formed by the Union of the Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique (with SADC / DRR Unit and IOC contacted) and the ToR for the Feasibility Study was approved. The steering group is chaired by UNISDR with members including UNDP Regional (joined in May); ECHO and OCHA Regional offices. In July 2011 (Johannesburg 29-1/7) major decisions were taken, feasibility study reviewed and revisions and recommendations adopted. Countries reached consensus on: (i) Preferred model to be adopted; (ii) Contents and services (iii) Location; (iv) Support mechanisms and (v) Advocacy and resource mobilization;
- The third technical meeting took place in December 2011 (Maputo, December 30) and was a success. The feasibility study was finalized with the initiation of the project design, while the process of political endorsement is under-going. Madagascar has endorsed the Centre, Malawi and Comoros are in the process of endorsing the principle and Mozambique will now assess the results of the meeting.
- The National Emergency Operations Centre is crucial since it ensures the inter-sectoral coordination. With this in mind, on-the-job training was completed for 3 CENOE staff at the Common Data Center. Additionally, IT and communications/telecommunications equipment was provided to INGC/CENOE, namely: (i) Two computers; (ii) *Ten batteries for communication radio*; (iii) *Two HF communication radio*; (iv) *Two Motorola repeaters*; (v) *Four VHF communication radios*; (vi) *2 kits of 75 watts solar panel*; (vii) and (viii) One tower of 30 meters installed in Chibuto.
- Gender and HIV/AIDS focal points in all the HCT clusters have been appointed. Additionally through advocacy, the IASC “Gender Marker” tool was integrated into the preparedness phase of the Contingency Plan 2010/11 period. Finally, as a result of the participation of the JP in the government’s 2010 disaster simulation exercise it has been recommended in the joint CTGC-HCT evaluation report that future emergency response should provide sex disaggregated data and stronger integration of gender and HIV/AIDS in the contingency plans and emergency exercise guidelines.
- UNICEF’s WASH, Nutrition, Education/Protection Clusters have integrated gender into their preparedness and response, both at the national and local level. Two training sessions were delivered in 2011 to cluster members in Sofala and Tete. Sensitization on GBV at community level has been integrated as part of MMAS annual working plan.
- The JP supported the recruitment process for various positions to support INGC capacity including. As a result a Chief Technical Advisor and a financial advisor were recruited and co-located at INGC. ToRs were also drafted for a proposal on the creation and strengthening of provincial and district emergency operations centres (COEs) as a follow up to the study on local risk management.

- An Information Management Specialist was recruited to strengthen the capacity of INGC/CENOE and CTGC. One of the outputs of his technical support is to establish an integrated information management system, refinement of the Rapid Disaster Assessment Form, which should be validated and digitalized. A DRR database was initiated with the support from the Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP) with the installation of DesInventar and the organisation of further training in this area;
- Eight community radio stations along the Zambezi and Limpopo Valleys were set up to be used by the provincial, district and local government authorities, as well as by the international actors for risk and disaster preparedness, contingency planning and to interact with affected communities. Also the coordination between INGC, community radio stations (through ICS), and the provincial and district administrators was increased as well as amongst UN agencies involved in this Joint programme, aiming at a more shared and rational use of media material on learning to live in resettlement areas as well as on cholera prevention.

Expected Output 2.3: Participatory projects implemented to engage communities in disaster risk & vulnerability reduction and emergency preparedness

Community level interventions 2011

- Support has been provided to income generating activities in Chigubo, Gaza and Mutarara districts and in Tete, in the form of training to provide local artisans with relevant techniques, as well as entrepreneurship for creation of small businesses. As a result of this training, a community association was formed in Mutarara for the production and sale of agro-processing products.
- Beyond the primary 8 stations that IOM upgraded in previous years to be able to continually broadcast during major flood disasters, IOM further upgraded 5 community stations in Inhambane and Nampula cyclone-prone areas: Massinga, Vilankulos, Govuro, Angoche and Pebane. Therefore, these stations received varying levels of upgrades depending on immediate need to allow them to increase range and transmission quality (sound output).
- IOM translated and contextualised its Flood Programming (*Bravos de Zambeze launched in 2010*) into *Leões de Limpopo* (Lions of Limpopo) to deliver increased capacity for community radio stations in order to develop community interest in participating in Disaster Risk Committees and planning events. The Lion of Limpopo has been printed and will be disseminated at the end of the year (2011). It includes 2 seasons (*epocas*) of a drama concerning a local football team's reaction and planning for floods in the region. Both dramas being played in the two regions include specific community radio debate; call in, local reporting and feedback mechanisms to create interest and discussions in the local communities reached by each radio station.
- Support was also provided to communities on asset creation for livelihood promotion and risk reduction through "food for work schemes" and provision of non-food items in 23 districts. Namely: Matutuine, Magude and Moamba (Maputo province), Chibuto, Chicualacuala and Chigubo (Gaza province), Panda and Funhalouro (Inhambane province), Tambara and Macossa (Manica province), Caia, Buzi, Marromeu, Chemba, Machanga and Chibabava (Sofala province) and Changara, Magoé, Cahora Bassa, Mutarara and Zumbo (Tete province). Around 63,000 beneficiaries were supported and the types of assets created are small irrigation schemes, small water reservoirs, traditional schools, roads, drainage channels and some conservation agriculture activities and reforestation.

- Emergency kits (80) were provided for at least 20 local risk management committees in at least 20 districts.
- Through this JP, agencies continued supporting community leadership in disaster risk reduction (LCDRR) activities. The capacity building training programs and equipment provided for emergency early warning and response contributed to enhancing the LCDRR capacity to deal with hazards confronting them.

Community level interventions 2009-2010

- Support provided to communities on asset creation through food for work and provision of non food items in 10 districts -Matutuine and Magude (Maputo province), Chibuto, Mabalane, Chicualacuala, Massangena and Chigubo (Gaza province), Mabote (inhambane province), Machaze (Manica province), Machanga (Sofala province) and Changara (Tete province). Assets created involving around 20,000 beneficiaries included small irrigation schemes, small water reservoirs, schools, drainage channels and conservation agriculture activities and reforestation. – Done in collaboration with local Government/ districts and CERUMs;
- Support provided to income generation activities in Chigubo district (in Gaza province) and Mutarara district (in Tete province) in the form of training in local artisan techniques;
- Woman association in Zambézia were trained to ensure that SRH, gender and HIV elements are included in the risk identification assessment and awareness efforts at community level;
- UNICEF supported partners (World Vision, Save the Children, ISAAC) to implement three Community-led total sanitation projects in resettlement areas of Mutarara District and Mopeia District (Zambezia Province) targets for the high risk of waterborne disease outbreaks. More than 3,700 household latrines were constructed by families living in the target areas, benefiting around 18,840 people in the affected communities in Mutarara and Mopeia;
- Cholera affected, hard-to-reach localities of Zambezia, Sofala, and Cabo Delgado were reached with prevention messages through multimedia mobile units (*data reported as part of the ICS*). All affected districts of four hardest hit provinces (Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Zambezia, Sofala) were provided with IEC materials for activists on the ground. Zambezia province, the worst hit, was supported to enhance coordination efforts, integrate C4D interventions, at provincial and district (Gurue) level;
- Emergency response videos on HIV, malaria, and cholera prevention were produced and used in affected districts of Sofala and Zambezia;
- During the institutional red alert, approximately 5 million people were reached with daily radio messages, in Portuguese and local languages (Loló&Sena), and through radio programmes and debates on hygiene promotion and cholera/malaria prevention, aired in coordination with local health authorities in Zambezia, Sofala and Tete provinces (RM and four community radios). As a result of trainings of local risk management committees this was further disseminated in six affected *bairros* in Mutarara and Mopeia districts;
- Social mobilisation efforts on the promotion of cholera and malaria prevention by multimedia mobile units were intensified in Marrromeu district (Sofala province) and Mopeia district (Zambezia). Community theatre sessions on the promotion of good hygiene practices in Morrumbala and Mopeia districts (Zambezia province). In Morrumbala, members of risk management committees were trained on theatre techniques in order to replicate social mobilization activities in other affected areas;
- Capacity building training in technologies for Disaster Risk Reduction were carried out, involving district agriculture extension workers and local community leaders. Provincial meetings of steering committees were organised for Disaster Risk Reduction, with participation of district and provincial institutions. Training also took place on appropriate agricultural technologies for arid and semi-arid areas for disaster risk reduction benefitting 38 participants (extension workers, leaders association and community leaders);
- Community capacity on construction and rehabilitation of water supply facilities, sanitation and

hygiene promotion also took place. A total of 4,601 households through 1,326 lead farmers were supported with DRR and CA training activities including agricultural inputs in the four beneficiary semi-arid districts of Changara, Moatize, Mutarara and Cahora Bassa. The training covered crop diversification, nursery establishment, land preparation, soil fertilisation, increased horticultural production, conservation and irrigation;

- Through participatory approach and local capacity building some pilot interventions have been developed to identify and test innovative small-scale mitigation interventions for floods and cyclones in vulnerable pilot areas (Vilankulo Municipality and Inhangoma District – Mutarara District), and prepare the conditions for future replication. The cyclone resistant's houses build in Vilankulo Municipality was a success and already had resulted in the construction of a Municipal kindergarten, built using the same building techniques;
- Provision for Non-food items was made for 10 districts reaching 20.000 direct beneficiaries. Fourty emergency kits were provided by UNICEF to Local Risk Management Committees across various provinces and 20 additional emergency kits were provided by WFP to local committees in 8 disaster prone districts in Gaza (Chigubo, Chokwe, Guija, Chibuto, Chicualacuala and Inhambane (Funhalouro, Mabote, Massangena) provinces;
- A set of materials (manual, set of cards on learning to live with floods, a river game, booklets and posters on prevention and mitigation, a brochure entitled building with winds and a book with stories to help children understand resettlement processes) was produced, printed and disseminated with involvement of INGC, central, provincial and local levels Government, UN and NGO's. Two hundred copies of the book printed in Portuguese and disseminated within main flood prone areas of the country. Other materials include 5 radio spots made available for hygiene promotion, cholera, malaria and HIV prevention. IEC material on Cholera, malaria prevention were also developed, pre-positioned, and distributed. Local plays and drama used them to convey messages about HIV and Gender;
- Initiated in 2010 a small grants programme for DRR activities at local level with involvement of INGC using the small grants structure of the Global Environment Funds (GEF). A concept note was produced, meetings held and information provided with more than 5 potential recipients. Plans were agreed with INGC for workshops and training with relevant stakeholders;
- The Mozambique crop calendar was updated and a Newcastle disease control was carried out in flood affected areas of Sofala province and in drought affected areas of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces. Agricultural Input Trade Fairs totalling 31 were organized. A total of 140,945 people, affected by floods, were assisted through these Trade Fairs. In addition, 87 tonnes of various seeds and over 93,000 units of agricultural tools were made available by FAO to targeted populations;
- Integrated participatory land-use plans were produced for improving the water, sanitation, drainage and roads conditions in two neighbourhoods of Quelimane City, including evacuation routes and community self-organisation mechanisms in the event of flooding; Additionally, two community centres were built and two community councils were trained and equipped to implement, manage and monitor priority vulnerability reduction interventions at the neighbourhood level. Eighty elevated ecological latrines are under construction and 3 rainwater harvesting systems were installed in the roofs of public buildings. Several kms of drainage channels and roads have been improved, and the construction began of several cyclone-resistant housing models in Vilanculos;
- Farmers were trained on the use of different soil enriching techniques. The diversification of crops contributed to improve food intake and promotion of balanced diets. The training carried out on crop diversification gave the farmers increased crop choices in semi-arid and arid areas including on the use of short cycle crops. The diversification also helped to reduce the incidence of pests and diseases

contributing to the reduction of field losses. Through nurseries the producers learnt good practices on maximum utilisation of seed, cropping practices, how to prepare and keep culture gave fruit to good crops and production. Based on assessments carried out by FAO, it appears that there was considerable reduction of food imports from other districts given the increased various commodities that became more available in the local markets;

- A Baseline Study on Gender and Drought was conducted in 3 districts of the provinces of Inhambane and Gaza. The aim of the study was to assess the impact of drought related interventions implemented by INGC and Red Cross on women and men as well as their role in the implementation with a view to collect information to inform future actions and establish a gender related baseline. The result of the study indicated that in spite of the fact that women are seen as key players in the implementation of drought related interventions at local level they remain largely under-represented in decision making and in the access to resources including training provided by Government and CSOs such as Red Cross. The study also indicated that the Gender training provided by these organizations to their staff is basic and general with little relation to the technical topic of disasters. The study recommends to take into account this perspective in the Joint Programme Planning for 2010.

Vulnerability assessments

- Vulnerability assessments on food security and nutrition are being carried out - one qualitative and another one quantitative- on annually basis by SETSAN. Its results use to inform the situation of population at risk of food insecurity and food assistance intervention;
- M&E systems of food security indicators supported twice a year since 2008 to date;
- Eight District Food Security Profile completed and available for Chibuto, Guija, Chokwe, Mabalane, Massangena, Chigubo, Funhalouro and Mabote;
- One Urban Vulnerability Study for Maputo and Matola completed with draft report available;
- One Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, integrating food security and nutrition with risk analysis completed with report published;
- Joint Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) carried out in collaboration between WFP and FAO in May 2010 that estimated that 250,000 persons are in need of food assistance until the 2010/11 harvest in critical districts of Tete, Gaza, Inhambane and Sofala provinces. It has recommended as well food assistance for short term and long term interventions measures;
- FAO also contributed to the National Vulnerability Assessment whose results were released in August 2010.

OUTCOME 3:

National Information System including Early Warning System, inter-sectoral information sharing and knowledge management set up for disaster risk reduction.

Expected Output 3.1: Early Warning System strengthened for natural hazards at central, provincial and district level.

In the Licungo river basin in Zambezia, progress towards establishment of the community based early warning system was made, with installation and validation of river monitoring gauges, creation and retraining of local risk management committees. Equipment has also been procured for the operationalization of the system.

A project for a National *Tsunami* Early warning system focused on Pemba, Beira and Nacala initiated in 2010 with a workshop conducted with ISDR support was completed with increased *tsunami* monitoring capabilities at INAM and INGC (software and equipment). *Tsunami* risk maps were also produced, evacuation routes identified and awareness campaign held.

Various activities were carried out related to risk assessments, risk mapping and profiling. For example, training and dissemination of food security and nutrition district profiles and District Risk Mapping Report, took place in Bilene, with participation of the Provincial Government of Gaza, district Government of Chibuto, Mabalane, Guija and Massingir, WFP (CO and SO), INGC (national, provincial and district level), SETSAN (national), UNEP and UNHABITAT. Approximately 50 participants attended the training. National vulnerability assessments on food security and nutrition (2) were supported (March 2011 report is available) and twelve district Food Security Profile were done for Mutarara, Chokwe, Caia, Marromeu, Buzi, Chemba, Chibabava, Machanga, Massingir, Magude, Matutuine, Moamba – data has been collected and reports are under preparation. Nine Risk Mapping Assessments for Chibuto, Chokwe, Funhalouro, Mabalane, Mabote, Machaze, Memba, Mutarara and Nacaroa were also done in collaboration with INGC (DARIDAS), MICOA and MINAG.

Awareness activities utilising media to highlight DRR issues were conducted:

- IOM translated and contextualized its flood programming from Zambezi River Valley to the Gaza (Limpopo Basin) context: *Lions of Limpopo*: The program uses a local community football team story, with music and drama to create local interest in preparation and participation in contingency planning for local communities in risk zones;
- IOM's previous programming in the Zambezi River Valley (Bravos de Zambeze) continues to be broadcast by the IOM-sponsored stations in Caia, Mutarara, Morrromeu and Morrumbala, as well as in other communities. IOM monitoring of the stations received continuous positive feedback from stations concerning the quality, interest and training the coordinators and journalists received in 2009 which directly impacts community awareness in the region;
- Installation of Mapping Unity at DARIDAS/ INGC: provided with two desktop computers with ArcGIS software; one laptop; and training on risk mapping;
- Four District Risk Mapping exercises completed for Guija, Massingir, Chigubo and Massagena with INGC (DARIDAS), MICOA and MINAG. – Reports available;
- More than 100 risk maps A0 format laminated and distributed to district and community level.

Equipment was also purchased to enhance capacity of the community radio stations:

- IOM upgraded 5 cyclone-zone stations and continues to support the technological capabilities of 8 flood-zone stations in the primary 'hot-spots' for disasters. In particular, Mutarara station (Tete near Zambezi/Chire River) received a 51 meter tower to increase its range as it is in one of the most heavily flood-prone areas. Personnel at these stations have been trained and there will be further training by INGC and ICS (Social Communication Institute) integration in the coming year with the release and dissemination of the IOM Training Manual and Workshop on DRR and EP;
- In Gaza Province the equipment purchased were distributed to districts along the Limpopo valley: Mazivila, Chibuto, Mabalane and XaiXa and consisted of transmitters, parabolic antennas and receivers, computers, zoom digital recorders and 13 Kva's backup generators;
- A BBC engineer was contracted to conduct an assessment of Community Radio Stations in Inhambane, Nampula and Zambezia. A total of 12 radios were assessed, and recommendations were made relating to strengthening the radio stations capacity. IOM will be conducting more detailed surveys of listenership in the coming months to finalize demographic statistics on radio range. But initial monitoring results established that the radio upgrades have effectively increased quality and range to reach the populations in the 15 districts in Mozambique: Bilene-Macia, Chibuto, Chokwe,

Mabalane, Xai-Xai, Massinga, Vilankulos, Govuro, Machanga, Morrumeu, Inhaminga, Caia, Chemba, Mutarara, and Morrumbala. A total of four community radio stations along the Zambezi Valley and Gaza province have been identified and provided with new quality equipment to increase their broadcast range. Staff from six community radio stations in the Zambezi Valley was trained and equipped with journalism techniques for better reporting on natural disaster and radio programming. Specific radio programs to serve as awareness tools among local communities in the Zambezi Valley were produced in Portuguese and in Sena and distributed to local stations;

- Surveys and monitoring activities conducted by IOM point out that broadcast range of the four stations in the Zambezi river Valley has improved. As a result more than 800.000 people can now access the radio signal along the Zambezi Valley, meaning that in times of emergency they have a greater chance of receiving information more rapidly and can therefore decide on what action to take to save their lives and possessions.

Expected Output 3.2: Information sharing and knowledge management strengthened between the different sectors for preparedness, contingency planning, response and early recovery.

The GRIP (Global Risk Identification Programme) initiated in 2009 have a number of activities completed:

- E- library for risk assessment information: The results of the inventory completed as part of the Country Situation Analysis (SIERA) in 2010 which has been used to create an online-library. The library contains information on existing risk assessment studies and projects, publications and reports on risk assessment, data sources, organizations and institutions related to risk assessment, as well as key professional expertise and skills;
- National Disaster Observatory: Training of trainers was conducted in Maputo on registering disaster loss information. As a result of this, a guide on recording disaster loss information was elaborated, and related training was conducted in the south, north and central regions of the country covering 38 districts in total. The guide includes a form for data collection based on *Desinventar format*, to allow the data to be easily integrated into the National Disaster Database (<http://moz.gripweb.org/DesInventar>);
- Urban Risk Assessment: Training was completed with Maputo Municipality and with the technical support from NSET Nepal. Presentations of results were made to the Mayor of Maputo, the Municipal Council and the CTGC. Final year students from the Universities in Maputo were involved in the data collection on construction typologies to feed into the risk assessment. Government institutions and private companies provided other valuable lifeline and infrastructure information.

Awareness activities utilizing media to highlight certain DRR issues were conducted:

- Participation in radio programme “linha directa” with SETSAN, FAO, MINAG, INAM and INGC on drought risks and actions- 20 February. Participation in TV (STV) programme “*Moçambique em Acção*” on October 14 for the World food Day;
- At onset of the project, Information Management training took place for INGC provincial officers. This was a complementary activity of the DIPECHO funded knowledge management project “Enhancing Knowledge Management in Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction within South East Africa and Indian Ocean”. This south-south cooperation counted with the support from participants from Comoros, Malawi and Madagascar which travelled to Mozambique on a study tour conducted in November to observe the simulation exercise (as described under output 2.1) and to visit emergency operations centres;
- An initial assessment of communications and disaster risk reduction capacity in the Zambezi Valley

was conducted and meetings held with District Administrators, CENOE and INGC staff to assess communication capacity, needs, regional geography, demographics and possible constraints. This established the basis for programme and projects carried out to date.

Four strategic areas of comparative advantage

The UN-system in Mozambique has four key comparative advantages in the context of its efforts to advance the Joint Programme for Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction. The results for this period have had impacts across all four of these areas as noted below.

- **Policy and advocacy**

Policy and Advocacy efforts were carried out to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PARP) into the UNDAF and in other national development plans. The JP also contributed with inputs on the draft of the new Disaster Management Legislation, and lobbied for wide consultation during this process.

- **Normative and technical support**

Normative and technical support consisted of inputs to improve national normative and legislative standards for DRR standards, DRR and emergency response. Additionally, tools, checklists, guidelines and national contingency plans as described in previous sections of this report (Outputs 1.1, 1.2., 2.1 and 2.2) were elaborated with JP support.

- **Capacity Development**

Support for the strengthening of existing Government capacity from central to district level was provided across most of the activities carried out in the context of the current Joint Programme, particularly in the provision of equipment and training activities (including simulation exercises). A detailed description of interventions in this context is provided under outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)

- **Civil Society Partnerships**

In general, partnerships with civil society were further strengthened through collaboration with various agencies involved in the Joint Programme. This collaboration is both at national and local level. For example, 4 of 13 radio stations supported by IOM in flood and cyclone zones (Mazivila, Massinga, Govuro and Caia) are independent radio stations supported by NGOs or private radio associations.

The preparation of the 2011 Hyogo Framework report saw the involvement of civil society through the Goup of 20 (G20), and a report detailing the findings was produced.

Implementation constraints and lessons learned

Through this JP, UN agencies have consolidated efforts to support several Ministries and Institutions and CSO on DRR and Emergency Preparedness issues. However, it is important to note that the implementation of the proposed DRR strategies and interventions needs time. Capacity development of INGC and CENOE's at the three regions have registered positive progress but the strengthening of provincial and district level capacity should continue with the clarification of institutional arrangements at

decentralised levels, and the implementation of disaster mitigation and prevention activities at local level.

Based on recommendations from the internal review in 2010, a more strategic planning exercise was conducted for 2011 work plans and there was renewed commitment to working in a more synergised manner. Nonetheless, in the face of multiple pressures (especially in relation to UNDAF and agency planning processes, this commitment was difficult to maintain throughout the year- though synergies were realised in a number of areas: joined planning (one of the outcome is the emergency contingency plan) and training, and delegation of responsibilities among others.

A major constraint for most JP agencies in 2011 was the non allocation of funds from the ONE fund.. This had major impacts for agencies that did not have agency funds at their disposal for the implementation of DRR activities. Additionally, communication of this funding situation was not made promptly and this affected the ability of these agencies to mobilise funds from other sources.

V. Future Work Plan

This Joint Programme has further strengthened synergies, co-ordination and collaboration among UN Agencies in their support to National DRR Institutions, and in particular, INGC. Continued ‘jointness’ in both planning and implementation will be assured through the UNDAF, where disaster risk reduction and climate change are both reflected under the Economic area. This economic area aims at tackling the economic disparities through a concentration on the rural poor, especially women and youths, improving their productive capacities, income and livelihoods, and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters

For continued efforts in Disaster Risk Reduction, the focus areas delineated in the new UNDAF include:

- Strengthening of policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction including the Government’s Master Plan for disaster mitigation;
- Focus on empowering CTGCs at the provincial level and increased independent activity amongst the decentralized government actors (CTA hired to focus on decentralization);
- Strengthen information management capacity at central and provincial levels;
- Continue to build the capacity of CENOE and COEs (Emergency operations centres at regional, provincial and district level);
- Promotion of mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change into national planning processes at all levels with due consideration of the cultural and gender dimension;
- Enhancement of national early warning and monitoring systems for disaster management with a view to facilitating informed decision-taking by all relevant national stakeholders;
- Support the expansion of integrated community mechanisms for national disaster resilience and sustainable natural resource management in disaster-prone provinces;
- Provide rapid humanitarian relief and early recovery support for communities affected by natural disasters in close coordination with national stakeholders;
- Carry out the National Risk Assessment and conduct Seismic Risk assessments in Maputo and other major cities in Mozambique; and complete efforts already initiated to establish a National Disaster Observatory.