

Preparedness for effective response

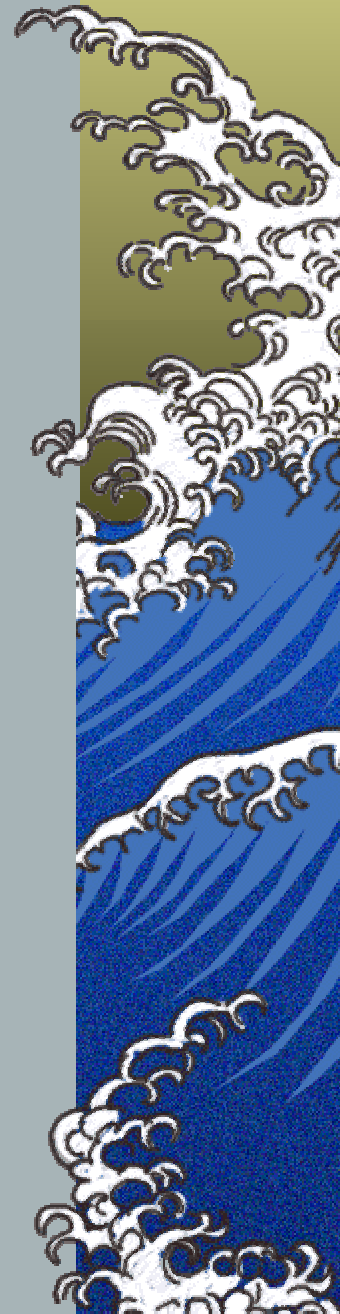
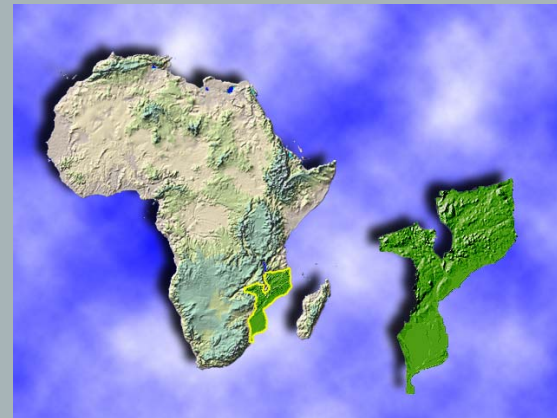
*Enhance Community-level
engagement in Preparedness and
Response Systems*

*By Fernanda Teixeira
Mozambique Red Cross*

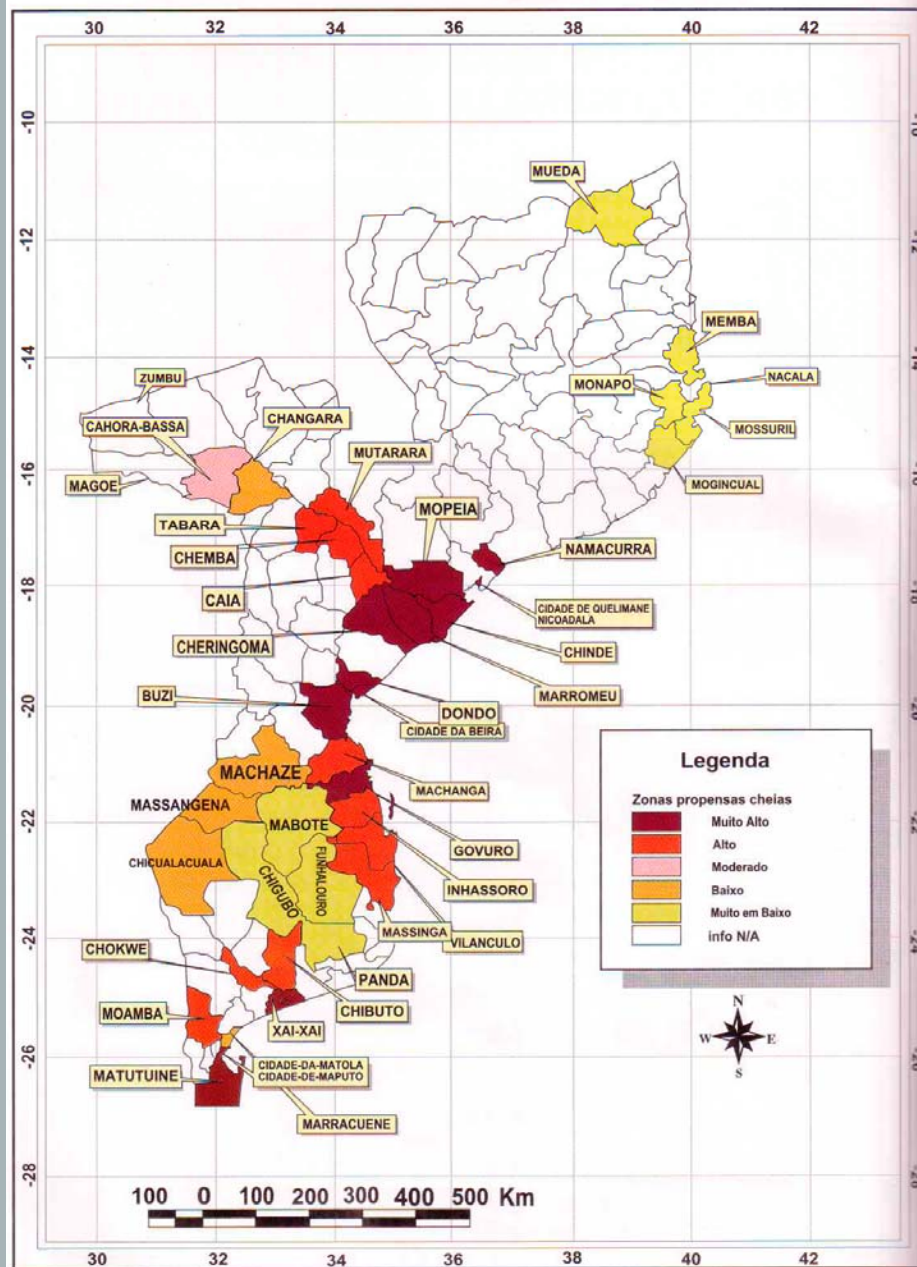


Mozambique Profile

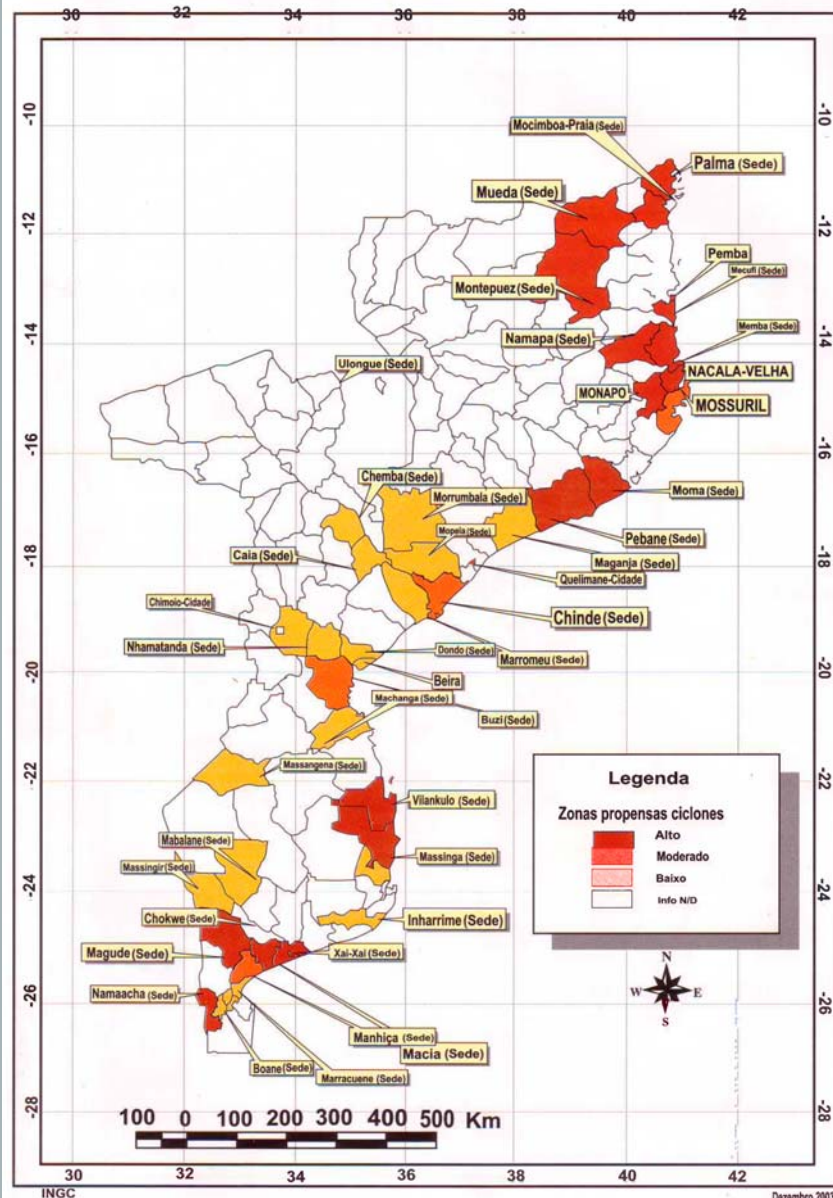
- ▲ **Area:** 799,390 Km²
- ▲ **Population:** 18.9 million
- ▲ **GDP (per capita):** 236.9 USD
- ▲ **Illiteracy rate(2002/2003):** 53,6%
- ▲ **Climate:** Subtropical to tropical (from south to north)
- ▲ **Capital:** Maputo
- ▲ **11 Provinces**
- ▲ **Main disasters:** floods, cyclones, drought and epidemics.



MAPA DE ZONAS VULNERÁVEIS AS CHEIAS-MOÇAMBIQUE



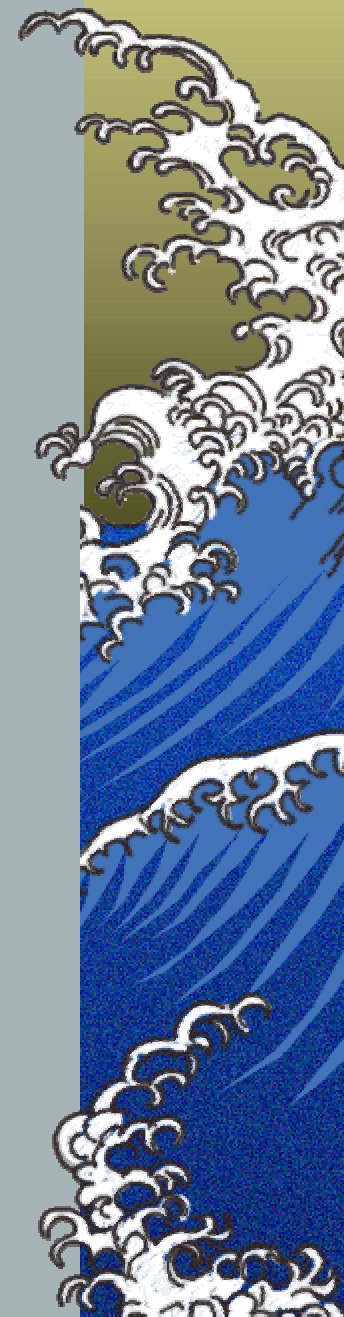
MAPA DE ZONAS VULNERÁVEIS A CICLONES-MOÇAMBIQUE



Mozambique Red Cross Profile

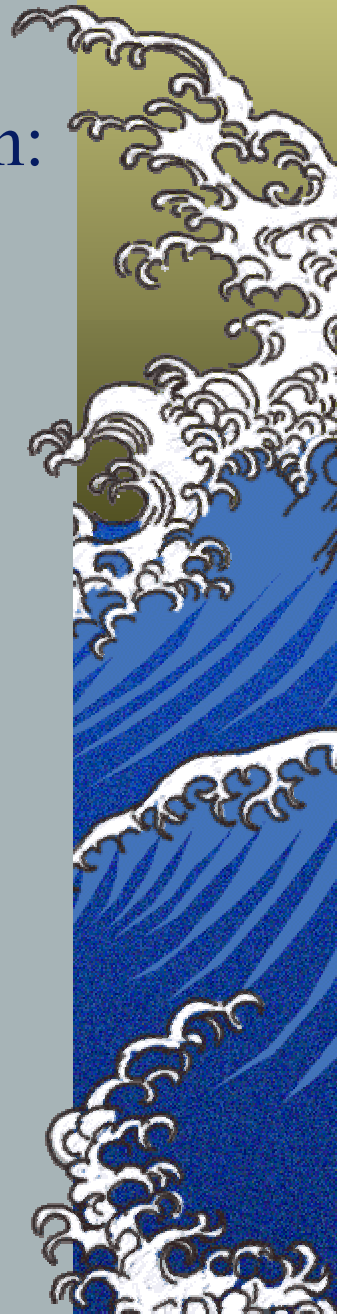


- ▶ *Founded in 1981*
- ▶ *Internationally recognized in 1989, as member of the IFRC*
- ▶ *Recognized by the Mozambican Government as an institution of public utility*
- ▶ *70.000 members, 5.000 volunteers and 250 staff members*
- ▶ *11 Provincial Delegations and 110 district Branches*
- ▶ *Main Programs: Disaster Preparedness and Response, Health, WatSan and HIV/AIDS, Social and Youth, promotion of humanitarian values*



Objectives and Priorities in the MRCS strategic Plan:

- ▶ *Strengthen its structures from grass-root level to the top with emphasis on local bodies, in order to improve the impact of its interventions in the communities, especially in disaster preparedness and response;*
- ▶ *Support the development of the communities so as to reduce their vulnerability and enhance their capacity to cope with disasters through an integrated policy of disaster preparedness and response.*



Target groups:

Rural population in the poorest districts, especially in natural disaster-prone areas;

Poor people in urban areas.

Priority to women, children, elderly and disabled people.

Two combined concepts:

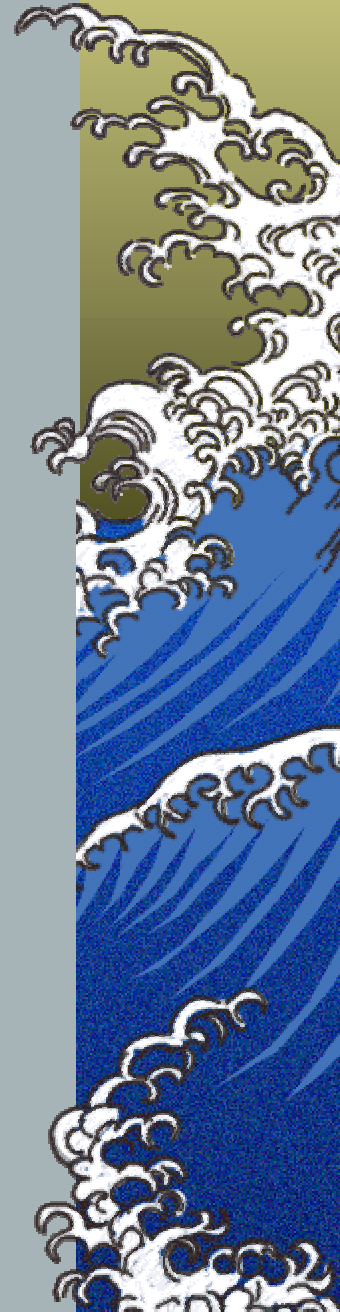
- ✓ *First: short term and responsive actions that can be used when a disaster occurs (awareness, risk maps, response to EWS, evacuation plans, training for rescue operations, first aid, etc);*
- ✓ *Second: more long term and structural approach aiming at reducing vulnerability (a more developmental and holistic approach through the different programs) .*



CBDP – Community Based Disaster Preparedness (Funded by Danish Red Cross)

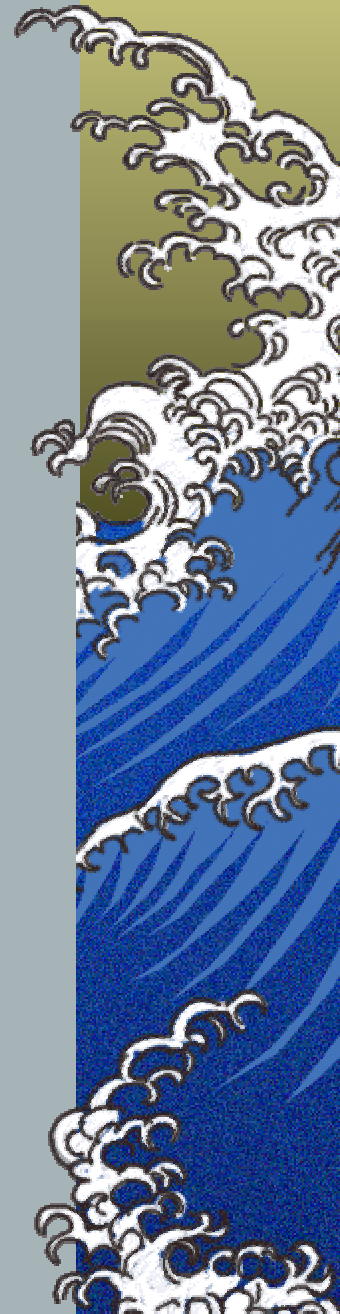
▲ General objective:

- *To provide support to the communities in order to reduce their vulnerability and strengthen their capacity and mechanisms to cope with disasters.*



Specific objectives:

- ▶ *Reduce the vulnerability of the communities in disaster prone areas (health, poverty reduction, social programs, micro-projects);*
- ▶ *Increase knowledge and skills in disaster management;*
- ▶ *Consolidate local structures;*
- ▶ *Strengthen the disaster response capacity;*
- ▶ *Strengthen co-ordination at all levels .*



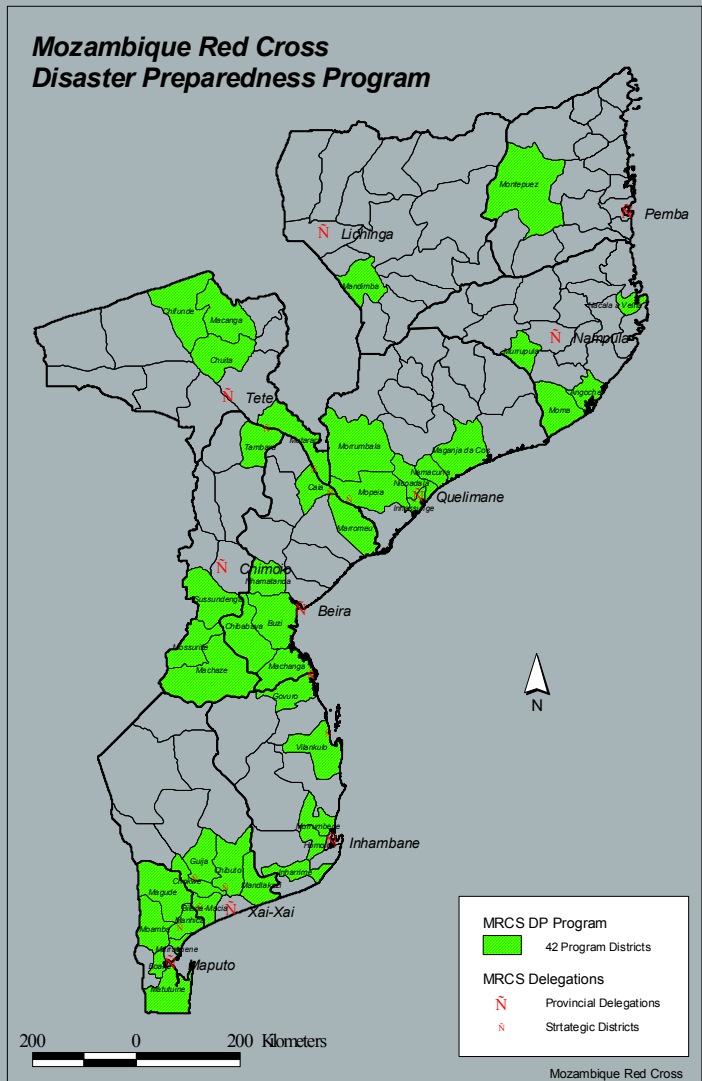
Reduce the vulnerability of the communities in disaster prone areas



- ▶ *Community Based Health Care*
- ▶ *Water and sanitation*
- ▶ *Poverty reduction (food security and micro projects, etc)*
- ▶ *Social programs (for specific target groups)*



Mozambique Red Cross Disaster Preparedness Program

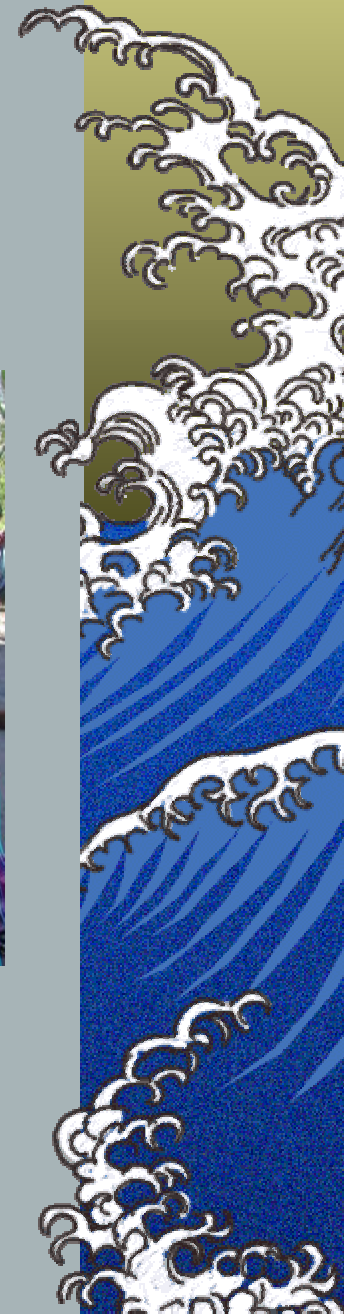


Mozambique Red Cross



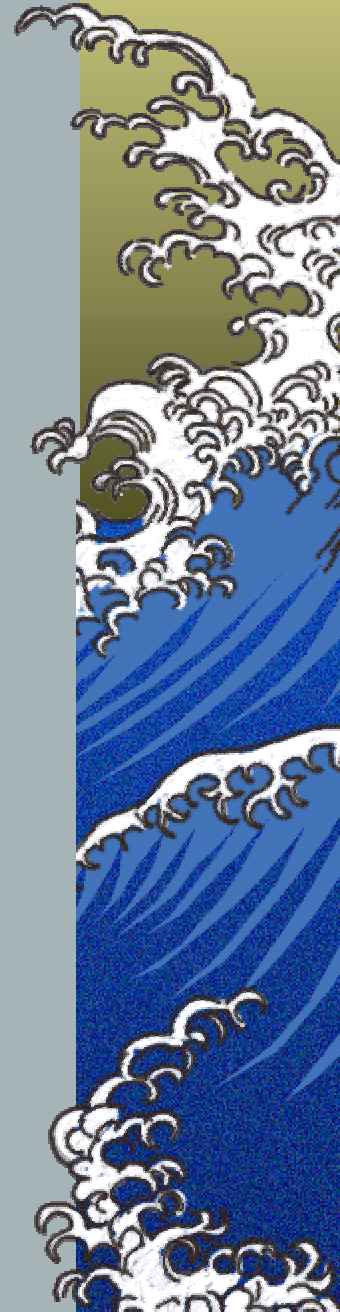
What has been done so far?

- ▶ *Pilot phase in Inhambane and Zambézia provinces in 2001*
- ▶ *Beginning of the Implementation: January 2002*
- ▶ *First phase: some districts in Inhambane, Zambezia and Sofala.*
- ▶ *Extension to Maputo Province – Pilot for drought*
- ▶ *Extension to other provinces with basic DP activities*



Activities:

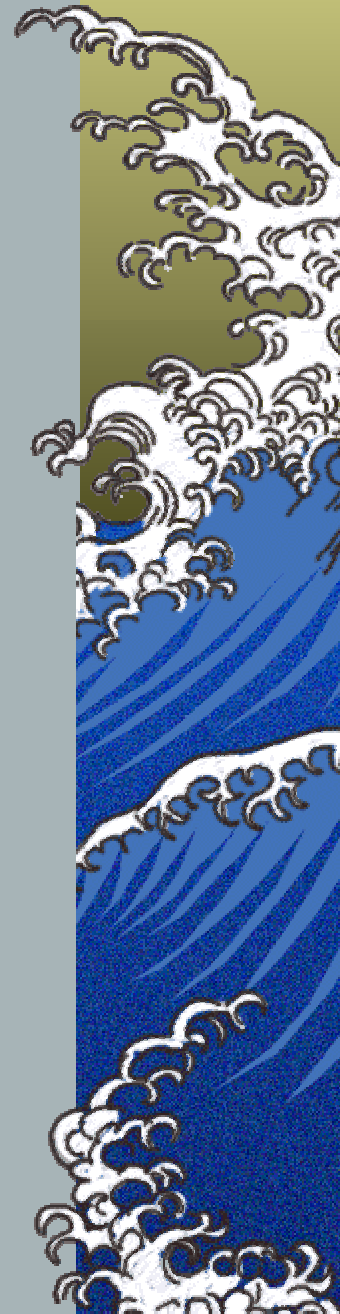
- ▶ *Prepare district/ community profiles*
- ▶ *PRA and baselines*
- ▶ *Finalize CBDP training curriculum*
- ▶ *Training of volunteers, CVM staff, and local structures*
- ▶ *Production of a Manual*
- ▶ *Creation of local committees on disaster management*



The basic emergency kit:

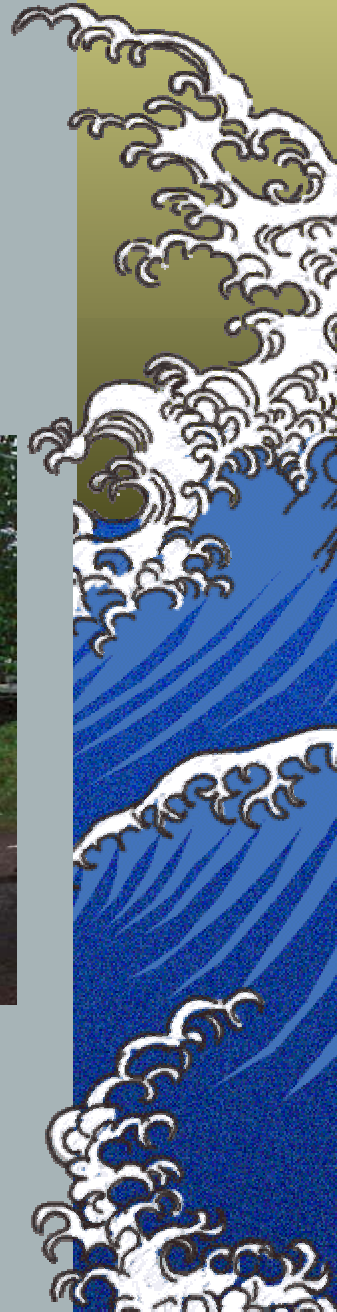
▲ *Each Committee receives an emergency kit with:*

- ✓ *First aid kit*
- ✓ *Lanterns and flash -lights*
- ✓ *Radio*
- ✓ *Megaphones*
- ✓ *Rescue material (machete, spades, and pick-axes)*
- ✓ *Flags*
- ✓ *Stretchers*
- ✓ *Binoculars and other emergency items*



Contingency stocks of MRCS:

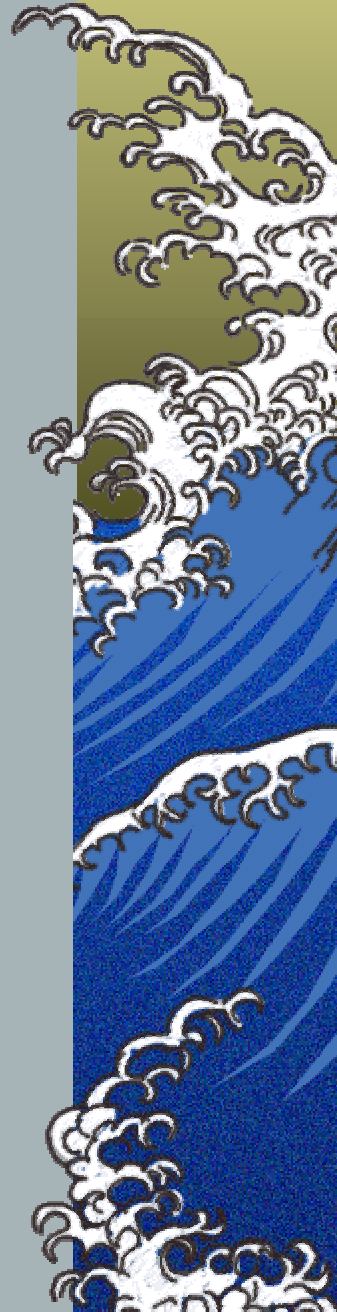
- ▶ *Emergency Family kits for 7,000 families distributed and pre-positioned in all provinces, including: tents, tarpaulins, buckets and jerry cans, soap, blankets, and kitchen sets.*



MRCs Capacity:



- ▶ *Strengthen the District Commissions (110 in the country)*
- ▶ *Build district offices (integrated in different projects)*
- ▶ *Organizing data bases*
- ▶ *Improve the communication systems (radio, e-mail, etc)*
- ▶ *Strengthen the logistic capacity (at national and provincial level) (supported by American Red Cross)*



The local structures:

- ▶ *A local committee is created with six members elected at community level;*
- ▶ *Clear definition of roles and responsibilities is crucial.*

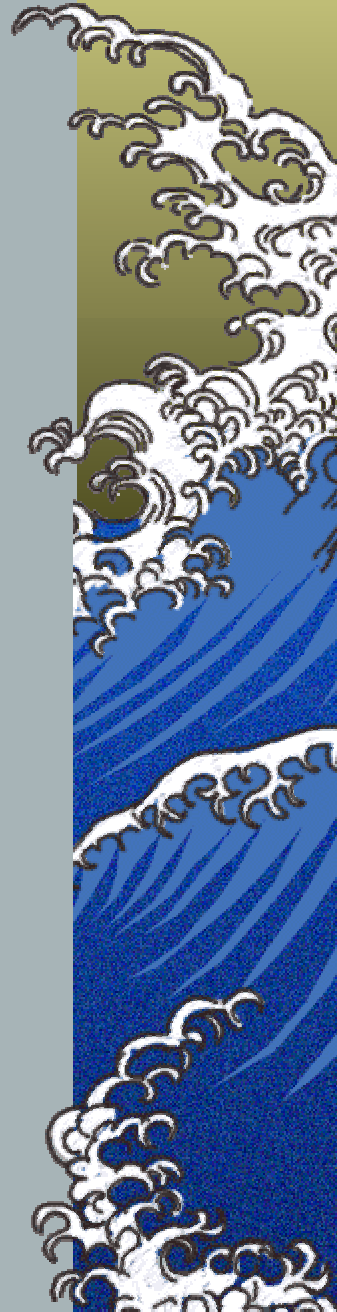
Como podemos prevenir ou reduzir os prejuízos?

Há várias coisas que podemos fazer quando temos uma calamidade e podem ser medidas simples, que não precisam de muita ajuda de fora. Podemos por exemplo:

- Estabelecer um comité de Gestão de riscos
- Conhecer a nossa comunidade (sua localização, os riscos, as ameaças, as capacidades e recursos)
- Construir pequenos diques de defesa
- Melhorar as nossas estradas e pontes
- Fazer a drenagem das águas
- Evitar a erosão
- Melhorar a construção das casas para serem fortes e estarem em zonas seguras
- Construir casas elevadas
- Construir um sistema de irrigação
- Procurar outras formas de regar as nossas plantas
- Ter um plano em caso de emergência

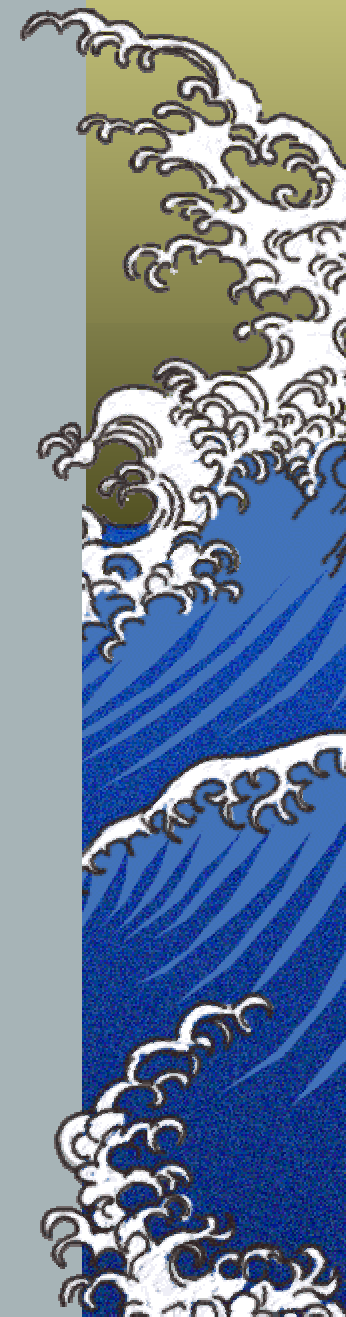
O que é Comité Local de Gestão de Riscos?

- O comité deve ser formado antes de acontecer uma calamidade, para que a comunidade esteja bem preparada para os impactos de calamidade.
- O comité poderá ser composto por seis membros respeitados por todos, entre homens e mulheres. O comité deve ser eleito pelos membros da comunidade.



The role of the communities:

- ▶ *All communities should identify in a participative manner the following:*
 - ▶ *Community emergency plan*
 - ▶ *Risk, Hazard and Vulnerability mapping*
 - ▶ *Escape routes*
 - ▶ *Local evacuation plans*
 - ▶ *Capacity and resources*
 - ▶ *Micro-projects*



Members of the local committee

- ▶ *Radio operator*
- ▶ *Member in charge of the EWS*
- ▶ *Member in charge of evacuation*
- ▶ *Member in charge of transport*
- ▶ *Member in charge of shelter*

Tarefas do membro para tempo de evacuação

- Responsável por coordenar e identificar e traçar as rotas de evacuação em caso de calamidades e assegurar que os membros da comunidade conheçam os locais.
- Poderá ser escolhido um membro da comunidade para orientar a evacuação das pessoas.



Nome do membro:
Localização:

16

Tarefas do membro para transporte por mar e rio

- Responsável por identificar os recursos (humanos e materiais), locais existentes para utilização, em caso de necessidade.
- Treinar os membros da comunidade para salvamento em caso de cheias.
- Gerir, manter os barcos e os bóias salva-vidas.

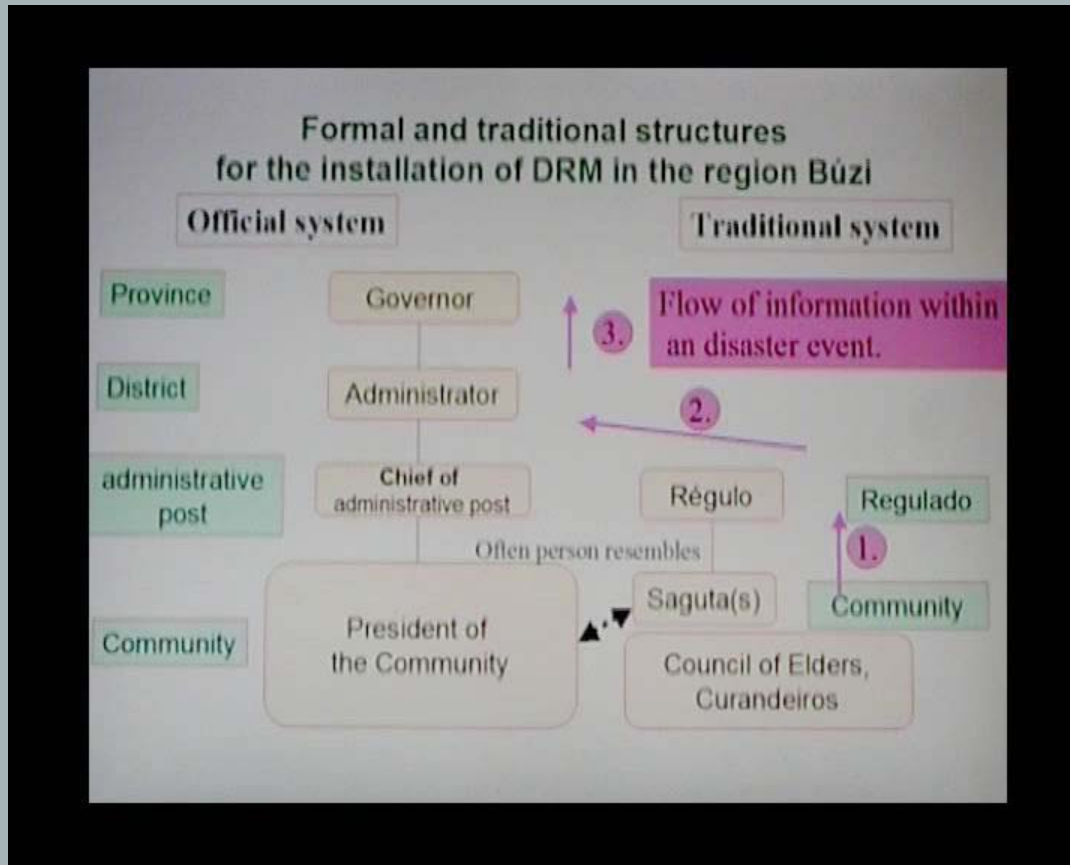


Nome do membro:
Localização:

17



How the local committee is connected with the national structure (an example from Buzi District):



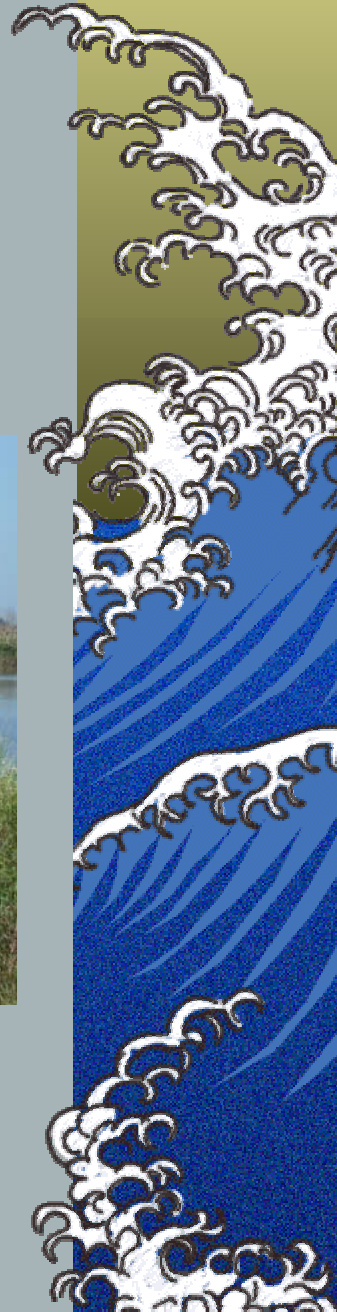
Communication and coordination

- ▶ *The need for active participation of all actors involved, clear definition of roles and responsibilities and credibility of the people involved;*
- ▶ *Importance of knowledge of the local culture, traditions and language;*
- ▶ *Importance of the involvement of local leaders*



Use of PRA tools

- ▶ *Historic Profile*
- ▶ *Mapping*
- ▶ *Transect*
- ▶ *Seasonal calendar*
- ▶ *Problem tree and prioritisation*
- ▶ *GPS*

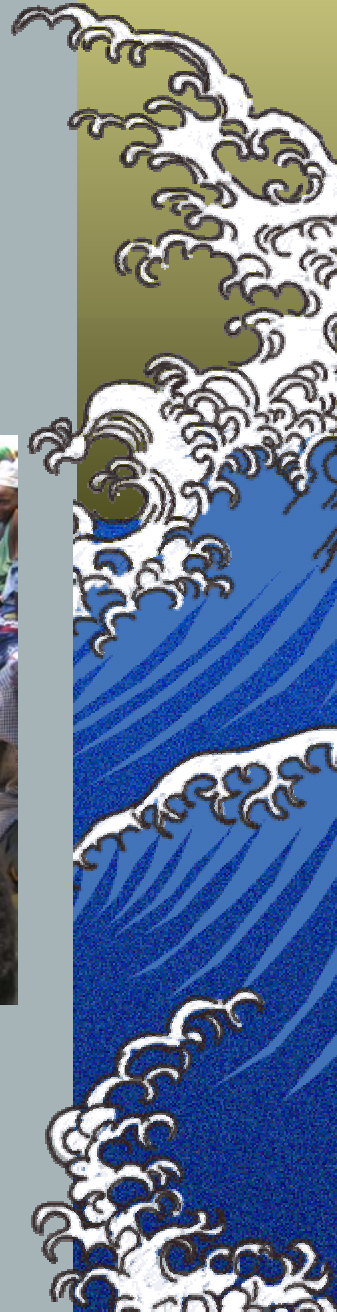


Transect Walk Mapping Risks, Hazards and Resources



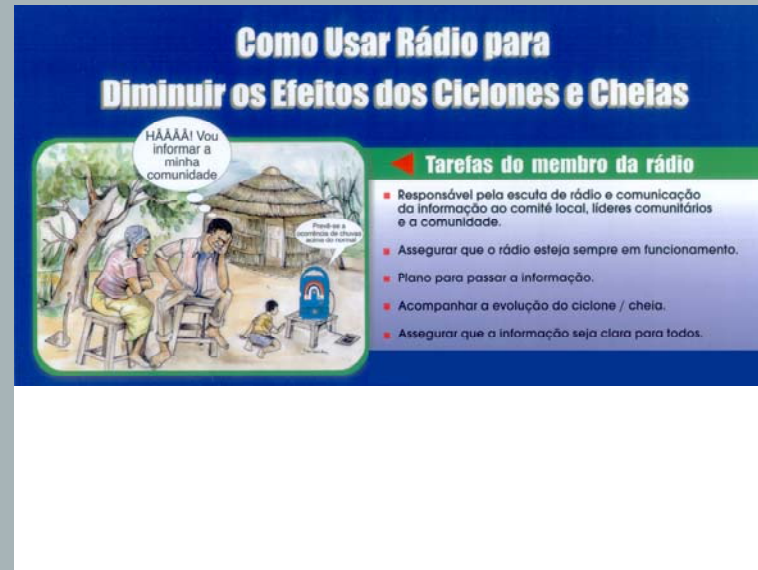
Other CBDP components

- ▶ *EWS awareness and education*
- ▶ *Water rescue training*
- ▶ *Simulation exercises*
- ▶ *Identification of micro-projects*
- ▶ *Advocacy*



Early Warning Systems:

- ▶ *Training of volunteers and local structures and communities;*
- ▶ *The use of flags and sound;*
- ▶ *The use of Radio in the training and the system;*



Como Usar Rádio para Diminuir os Efeitos dos Ciclones e Cheias

HÁÁÁÁ! Vou informar a minha comunidade

Podem ser a comunidade de cheias, sobre o tempo

Tarefas do membro da rádio

- Responsável pela escuta de rádio e comunicação da informação ao comité local, líderes comunitários e a comunidade.
- Assegurar que o rádio esteja sempre em funcionamento.
- Plano para passar a informação.
- Acompanhar a evolução do ciclone / cheia.
- Assegurar que a informação seja clara para todos.



Early Warning System through colours for Mozambique

➤ **BLUE**

➤ **YELLOW**

➤ **RED**



NOVO SISTEMA DE ALERTA DE CICLONES EM MOÇAMBIQUE

CORES = FASES DE APROXIMAÇÃO DO CICLONE



ALERTA AZUL

DENTRO DE 24 A 48 HORAS
VENTOS FORTES E CHUVA PODERÃO
AFECTAR A ÁREA



ALERTA AMARELO

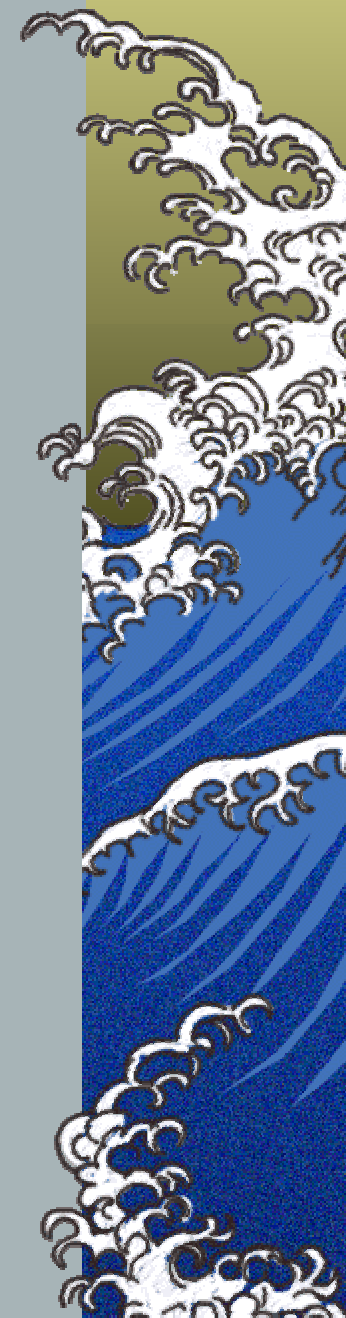
DENTRO DE 24 HORAS
VENTOS FORTES E CHUVA PODERÃO
AFECTAR A ÁREA



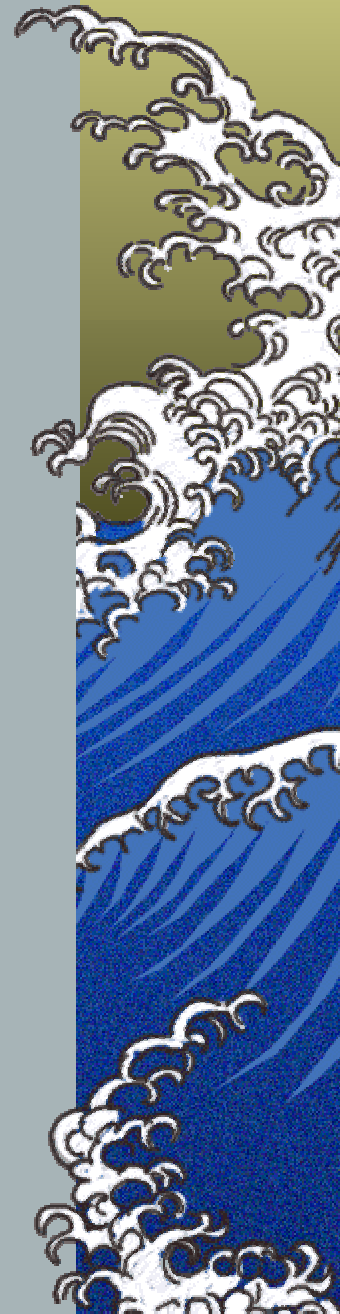
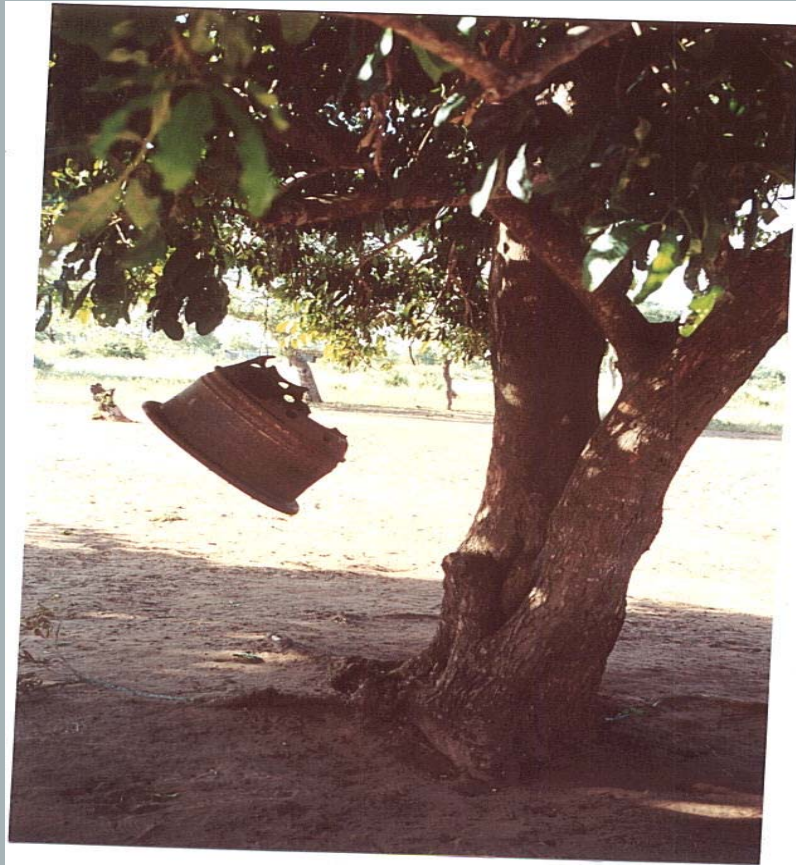
ALERTA VERMELHO

DENTRO DE 6 HORAS
VENTOS FORTES E CHUVA PODERÃO
AFECTAR A ÁREA, OU JÁ
A SOPRAR NO MOMENTO DO AVISO

NÚMEROS = INTENSIDADE DO CICLONE



Use of sounds



Como Usar Rádio para Diminuir os Efeitos dos Ciclones e Cheias

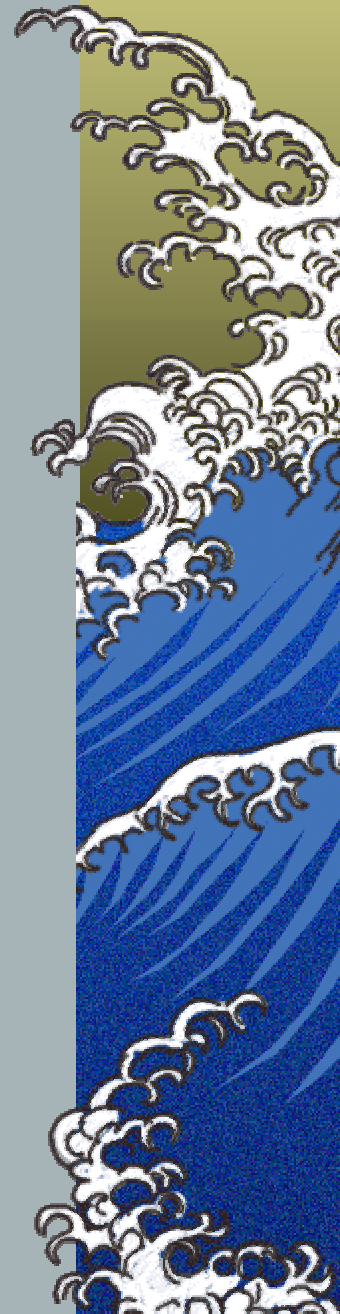


Ciclone

Cheias

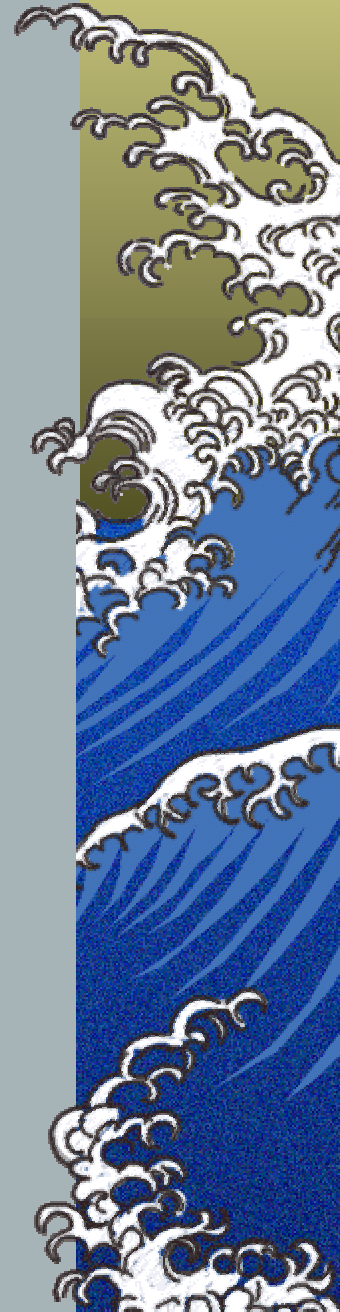


The use of radios



Difficulties and challenges:

- ▶ *The main problem is to motivate people for disaster preparedness. When people talk about their lives they talk about difficulties of making a livelihood or the lack of health care facilities.*
- ▶ *The integration between the various RC programs in addressing vulnerability reduction and contributing to disaster preparedness is still a challenge.*
- ▶ *Lack of an advocacy strategy and advocacy skills for the RC staff and volunteers to be more “the voice of the people”.*



Other challenges:

- ▶ *Identification of micro projects – more skills needed.*
- ▶ *The need for more clear indicators and KAPs to measure the impact within the communities.*
- ▶ *Reposition of emergency kits and contingency stocks when it is necessary and the high cost of logistic in a country with long distances, difficult access to certain areas and lack of transports.*
- ▶ *And finally the sustainability of the DP and DR interventions.*



Thank you for your attention!

Kobe, January 2005

