Good practice examples of Disaster Risk Management in the Búzi District of Central Mozambique

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The why and how of Disaster Risk Management in the Búzi District

THE WHY - vulnerability of floods in Búzi District due to:

- Deforestation and erosion of the Búzi River bed
- Population and agricultural expansion into high risk zones
- The time proximity between floods and drought result in settlements and agricultural production in risk zones

THE HOW

- A detailed risk analysis with community participation in disaster prone areas
- Raising preparedness awareness for emergency situations
- Sensibilization and training programs in DRM via local radio
- Creation of DRM committees at community and district level
- Simulation of a cyclone triggered flood event (warning, evacuation, response)
Responsibilities of the local government for effective DRM

Central actor for disaster risk management in the districts is the district administrator

- Administrator
- District Advisory Council
- Head of Admin. Post Admin.
- Advisory Council of the Admin Post
- Community Authorities
- Traditional Authorities
- Head of locality
- Local Forum Chairperson
- Committee Management
- President of CGRN

**Responsibilities of the local government for effective DRM are:**

- Supporting local/community DRM committees
- Facilitate good working relationship between all actors
- Incorporation of DRM in district planning process
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<th>Phase of district development planning</th>
<th>Recommendations for the integration of disaster risk management</th>
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| I  Expert team (ETP) and publication  | Raising awareness of district government, EPAP and ETP for the need and possibilities of disaster risk management  
Aim: DRM-expertise to be considered in defining the expert team or “sold” to all participants |
| II Analysis of the initial situation  | Analysis of vulnerabilities, risks as well as of jeopardized regions and existing capacities; use of risk mapping in the localities  
Aim: consideration of disaster risk in the initial analysis and identification of problems; involvement of the population |
| III Drawing up the development strategy | Develop strategies to reduce vulnerabilities, with particular consideration of capacity building  
Aim: disaster risk management becomes an integrated part of the development strategy |
| IV Drawing up the action program      | Defining activities with responsibilities and possible sources of financing for disaster risk management  
Aim: lay the foundation for the implementation of disaster risk management on the basis of the strategy |
| V  Reviewing and approving            | Integrating disaster risk management into the district plan monitoring system |

Results of a workshop on the integration of disaster management into district development plans in Mozambique, held 16th and 17th September 2004 in Búzi
Civil Society is involved through a participatory process in DRM specifically:

- First contact in the communities with traditional chiefs and elders
- Organisation/creation of a local/community DRM Committee/Group
- Risk analysis and DRM activity planning in a participatory manner
- DRM training in local languages directly in the communities
- Facilitate good working relationship between DRM and relevant institutions on all levels
- Execution of flood simulation exercise before the cyclone period
Provincial and national entities supporting local government

Institutional Support through:

- Capacity building of human resources in the government, civil society and the communities
- Consideration and inclusion of district proposal regarding strategy and the integration of DRM into the district development plans, which will be approved by the provincial government
- Provision of financial resources for DRM activities based on district development plans
A new component of DRM began in August 2004 in Búzi Region with support of GTZ:

“Adaptation to climate change in the framework of local disaster risk reduction”

A new approach to build bridges and engage people within disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and communities development, through practical methods, such as:

- Gathering of traditional information from the countryside regarding climate and agricultural production in relation to drought and floods
- Awareness raising/training of local communities in climate change and disaster risk management
- Elaboration of scenarios of climate change models in adaptation regional conditions in Búzi
Main challenges concerning local governance and DRM

Reduction of vulnerability through:

- Preparation of communities to deal with the effects of disaster
- Community management of natural resources to reduce vulnerability
- Guarantee good working relationship including good communication and information sharing, both vertically and horizontally between the various actors of DRM
- Territorial planning of defined risk zones and their development
“Local Governance : Preconditions for effective Disaster Risk Management”

- Thank you very much for your attention -

- Lucas Simão Renço -

District Administrator of Búzi District, Mozambique