Long-term Strategic Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction Mozambique & Malawi

Stockholm

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Format

Think-Tank discussion

- Initial Presentation – Len Abrams, World Bank
- Presentation by Seth Vordzorgbe - ISDR
- Initial Reflections

- Discussion
- Wrap-up

Output – Useful input to TRACK II operations

Launching the work in Mozambique and Malawi

Scoping Mission January 2007

- ✓ Identify hazards
- ✓ Assess status of DRR – policy, legislation, institutions, initial needs & gaps, extent of mainstreaming of DRR..
- ✓ Inform partners about GFDRR & TRACK II program
- ✓ Receive feedback & confirm stakeholders' engagement
- ✓ Identify DRR team: in Malawi it includes UNDP DRR Advisor

➔Concept Note & Formal Review to ensure alignment with country dialogue - In Mozambique DRR included in World Bank's country strategy. Cooperation with UN family through UNDP & ISDR in the loop

1st Stage Projects

Identified, prepared, TORs, now final stage of bidding

Malawi

✓Assessment of flooding in the Lower Shire River

Experts in assessment of socio-economic impacts,
& in hydrological assessment of floods & mitigation
identified & being procured

✓Situation Analysis of Disaster Risk Management policies & practices -
Consultant identified & being procured

NB - Difficulty in identifying consultants for some of the projects

1rst stage projects

Identified, prepared, TORs, now final stage of bidding

Mozambique

✓ Establishment of a Management Information System for the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), Ministry of State Administration

Suitable Consultant identified

✓ Establishment of communications systems for Regional Emergency Operations Centres

Identifying suitable Consultant

NB - Difficulty in identifying consultants for some of the projects

2nd stage projects

Identified in September, being developped

Malawi

✓ Technical Assistance Personnel at DoPDMA

Department of Disaster Management Affairs understaffed and lacks experience - Staff placement proposed

✓ Capacity Building & Training in Disaster Management

Comprehensive program to strengthen capacity - with Mozambique

✓ Support for the Establishment of National Platform

The development of national policy, DRR strategy & advocacy for the mainstreaming of DRR into the development agenda to be UNDP led with WB TRACK II financing support

2nd stage projects

Identified in September, being developped

Mozambique

✓ INGC Senior Official Secondment to Geneva

On normal salary scale, additional support may be eligible for TRACK II support - proposal being prepared

✓ INGC Capacity Building & Training in Disaster Management

Twining arrangements with academic institutions in Europe

Short courses to be held in Mozambique with visiting experts

Study tours etc – with Malawi

Dilemmas of the TRACK II programs –

Is this really addressing the issue of Disaster Risk Reduction?

Yes and no

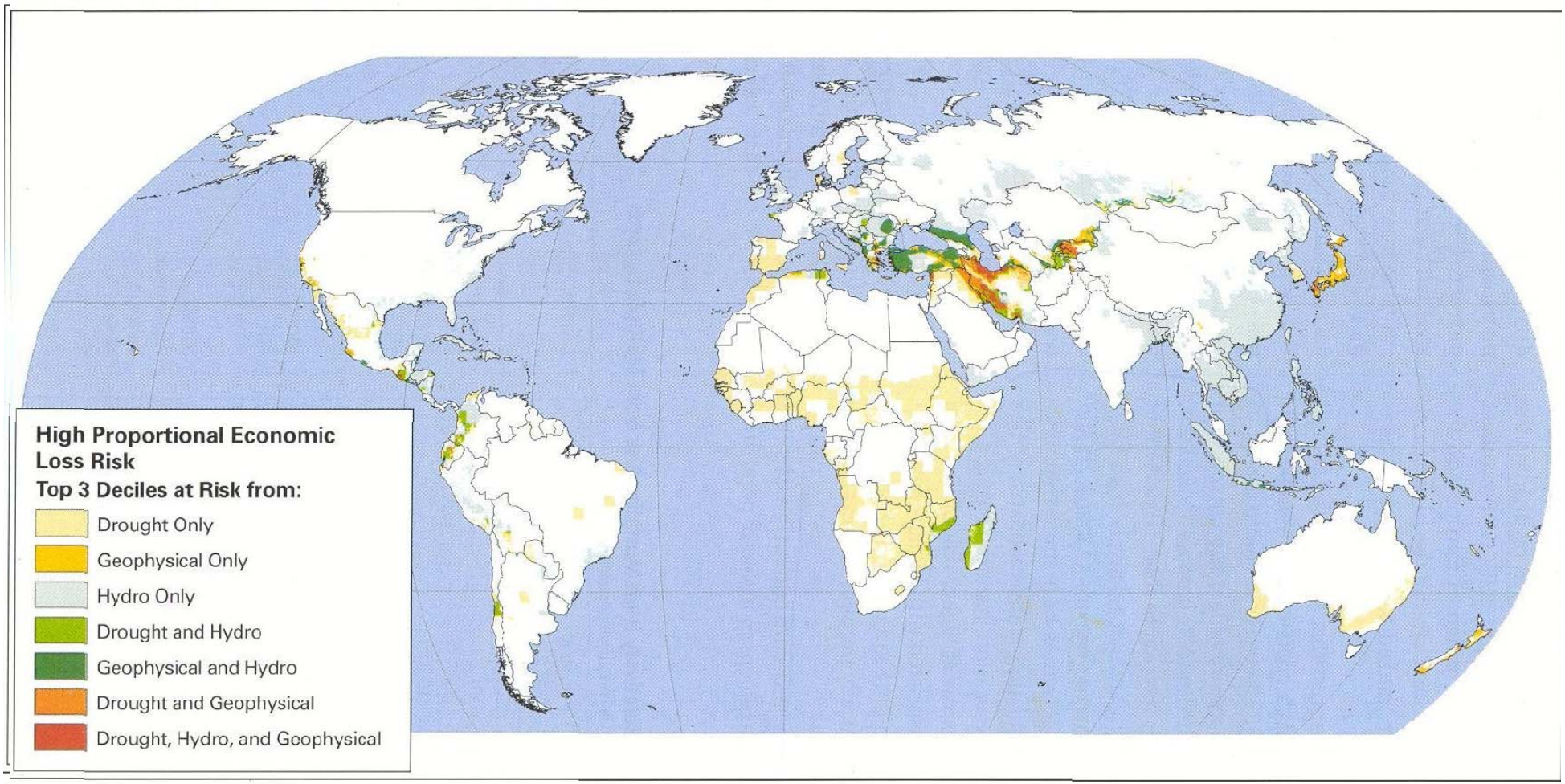
Is this using the context of the WBG to maximum advantage?

No

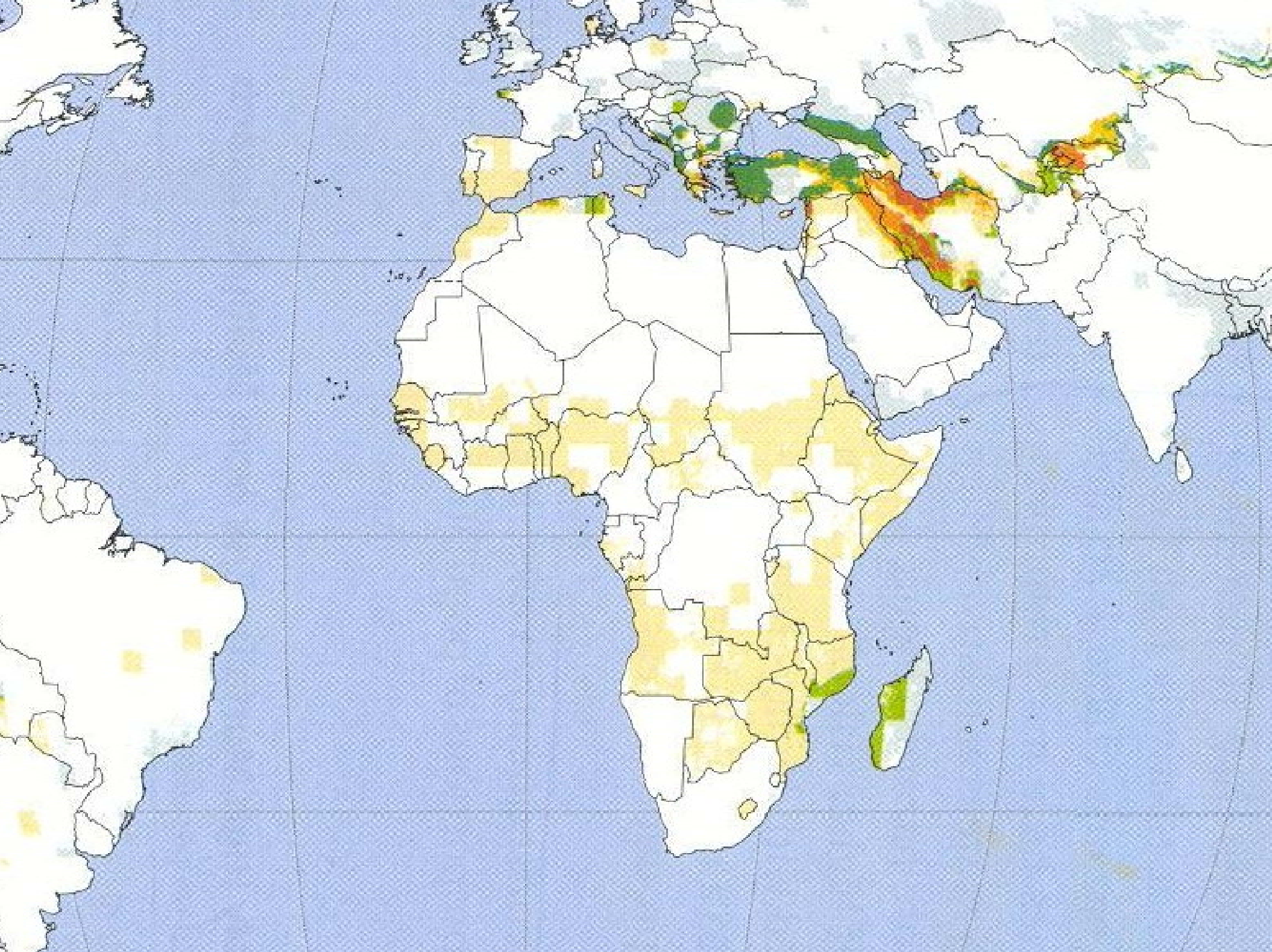
Sub saharan Africa - SSA & Global Risk Analysis of Natural Disaster Hotspots

Figure 1.2. Global Distribution of Highest Risk Disaster Hotspots by Hazard Type

(c) Economic Loss Risks as a Proportion of GDP Per Unit Area



Note: Geophysical hazards include earthquakes and volcanoes; hydrological hazards include floods, cyclones, and landslides.



Africa: the continent of most vulnerability

Affected by the “silent” disaster

Drought

- All countries of Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) exposed to high impacts of drought, except Namibia and South Africa
- Drought responsible for almost half of all reported disaster related deaths worldwide 1980-2000 = 563,700 deaths
- Insidious, slow on-set, hidden long-term poverty effects,

What are the impacts on the economy - Can we calculate them?

The Role of Water in the Mozambique Economy
–*Identifying Vulnerability and Constraints to Growth***–**

June 2005

Findings

Findings

- Mozambique has abundant water resources in overall, absolute terms but the climate is highly variable with frequent droughts and floods;
- The geographic distribution of water resources across the country is uneven with the south being substantially drier than the north;
- At local level there is a high degree of water related uncertainty due to inaccessibility of water in the rivers (the ‘scale’ factor);
- Watersheds are degrading due to increasing population pressure and poor land-use practices,
- There is a high dependence on waters in international river basins (52% of the national water resources are shared with neighboring countries);

- The current stock of water infrastructure is degraded and underdeveloped storing 5%– minimum suggested is 40% to provide 50% of annual runoff at 80-90% assurance. Excluding Cahora Bassa, the storage per person is estimated at 330 m3 (South Africa = 746 m3; North America = 6,150 m3)
- The future needs of water-dependent economic sectors in some river basins cannot be met with the current infrastructure which places a constraint on future economic growth;

- The cost of each major water shock (drought or flood) can be very high [2000 floods: US$ 550 million, 1994 drought loss in agricultural production alone: US$ 86 million], total cost of water shocks in the period 1980-2003 was about US$1.75 billion. Assuming a 5% annual GDP growth, the total economic costs due to floods and droughts will be approximately US$3 billion between now and 2030 if no mitigation steps are taken (this does not include the cost of constrained growth).
- The costs of water shocks to the poor are largely hidden and unaccounted for. The rural poor, who are largely dependent upon rain-fed subsistence agriculture, are particularly vulnerable to water shocks.

- Based on events from 1981 – 2004, Mozambique GDP growth is cut by 5.6% on average when a major water shock occurs. Historically a major disaster occurs once every five years, resulting is an average annual reduction in GDP growth in Mozambique of 1.1% due to the impacts of water shocks.

- This is the “Elephant in the room”
- Changed to approach to the annual CEM preparation.
- Speak ‘their’ language – Macro impacts, long-term economic consequences
- How do we de-link the economy from climate variability?

The example of South Africa

- Same climate as rest of region
- Gauteng (Johannesburg / Pretoria) built on a watershed – biggest urban complex in world not on a water body
- Long term investment strategy to de-link economy from climate variability – catchment transfer schemes, international transfers, $billions invested over many years
- Fundamentally a long-term macro strategy – **not** an event-by-event impact management approach

A substantial exercise

Next TRACK II step

Ex-ante analysis
of economic & financial impacts
of possible disaster events
at a macro level
and in key growth and development sectors
= macro level risk & vulnerability analysis

Build understanding of the linkages between disasters & the economy
Identify protective measures
Procurement for this work scheduled for November 2007

Key progress

Development of mitigation scenarios for disaster risk reduction to be incorporated in the long-term national economic development planning

Key progress

Incorporation of the disaster risk into development planning in key sectors, based on economic analysis

Key progress

Identification of priority policy and investment mitigation measures to reduce the risk of potential disaster events to the economy

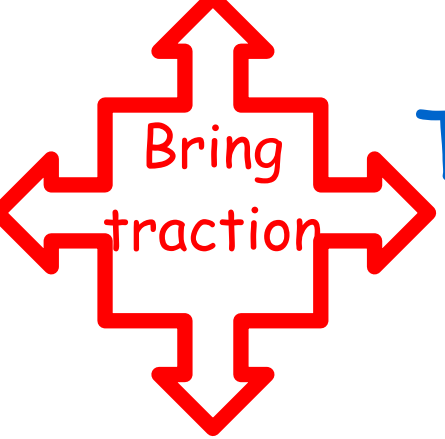
Key progress

Measures to protect vulnerable economies from impacts in sectors not directly effected by disasters, ie. to avoid the entire economy being 'distracted' or 'derailed' by disasters

The difference GFDRR makes

Bring together assets built over time by others

- Benchmarking of risks through Hotspot
- Capacity building of Regional Institutions
- New playing field created by NEPAD
- Credible funding instruments for regional programs
- Successful example of South Africa in risk management



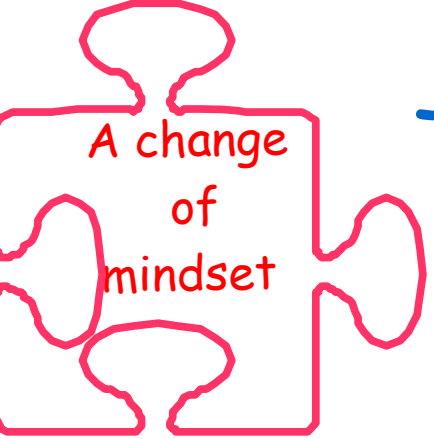
The difference GFDRR makes

Provide a framework & render actionable long built assets

➔ Vulnerability and risks now included in CAS, CEM, PRS

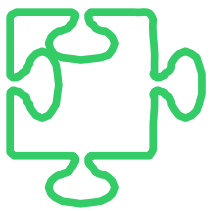
➔ Climatic changes recognized by top decision makers / macro economic team as key planning element

➔ Risks recognized as more important than commodity price etc. in economic forecast



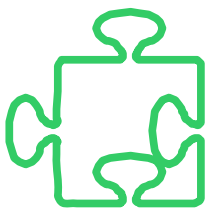
The difference GFDRR makes

Change the debate



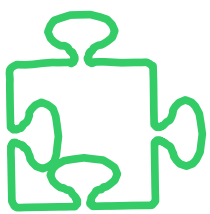
Review, analyze, compare the macro level impact of disasters on long term growth and poverty

Include the notion of 'risk' as a variable of macro level analysis



Perceive natural hazards no longer as exogeneous, occasional nuisances

Understand natural hazards are the single largest threat to vulnerable economies



Recognize the need of planned risk assessment & reduction

Thank you for your attention !

Making water work for Africa