



**REPORT ON THE 2019/2020 PRE-SEASON DISASTER
PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND EARLY ACTIONS
PLANNING WORKSHOP**

12-14 November 2019

Maputo, Mozambique



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Acronyms

CERF	Common Emergency Response Fund
CPU	Civil Protection Unit
DMA	Disaster Management Agency
DODMA	Department of Disaster and Management Agency
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EPR	Emergency, Preparedness and Response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GBV	Gender-based Violence
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
HHs	Households
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
IPC	International Phase Classification
MICs	Middle Income Countries
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NHMS	National Hydro-Metrological Service
SARCOF	Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SIPO	Strategy Indicative of Peace and the Organ
UNOCHA	Organisation for Crisis and Humanitarian Agency
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1. The SADC Member States disaster risk reduction and management technical managers convened to the 2019/2020 Pre-Season Disaster Preparedness, Response and Early Action Planning Workshop which was held 12-14 November 2019, in Maputo, Mozambique. The overall aim of the workshop was to establish the common understanding of the season's climate risks and facilitate country-specific readiness towards addressing the risks (drought, floods and disease outbreaks) through the development of costed multi-sectoral and multi-hazard contingency plans. The procedures and deliberations of the workshop are discussed in this report from the objectives, to the validation of the lessons learnt from the Tropical Cyclone IDAI report, sharing on the Twenty-third Southern African Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF 23) statement and undertaking of the 2019/2020 action planning. The report also highlights on information sharing on the *Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction, Coordination, Planning Policy Advisory Capacity of SADC Project* implemented by the SADC Secretariat, from 2018 to 2020, and lastly, lists the regional disaster planning and management challenges recommendations.

Day 1: Tuesday, 12 November 2019

SESSION 1: WELCOME AND OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

2. The Government of the Republic of Mozambique, Director for the Central Emergency National Operational Centres (CENOE), Ms Maria Cristina, highlighted on the paramount importance of the exchange of knowledge and experiences among countries in the SADC Region, mentioning that extreme climate events are on the increase and occurring in greater intensity. There are increasing transboundary impacts and therefore the need for Member States to work together. The Director recalled the impact of Tropical Cyclone IDAI that caused 683 deaths in the country and caused significant damage to infrastructure and detoured economic development, early 2019. She made emphasis on the 2019/2020 climate and weather forecasts that indicate above-normal rainfall for several parts of Mozambique particularly affecting the central region of the country namely the Likungu Basin and the need for focused preparedness and response plans and budgets. She also urged Member States to unite and develop synergies in order to cope with the prevailing disasters across the region.
3. The SADC Secretariat Disaster Risk Unit Senior Programme Officer Sithembiso Gina pointed to the need for the Member States to become more competent in preparing and responding to the growing emergencies experienced in the region, and as disaster risk management (DRM) being a critical variable in strengthening economic development and in this regard highlighted the readiness for plans. The Chair of the DRM Technical Committee Ms Katarina Kambo from the United Republic of Tanzania highlighted on the priority areas of international cooperation

among Member States that must include emergency preparedness and response (EPR). She also mentioned the importance of early warning and actions that can save lives, and concluded the Workshop Opening Session by noting the importance of knowledge building and information sharing on best DRM practice in the region.

1.1 Objectives

4. The objectives of the workshop were shared by the SADC Secretariat as a means to coordinate SADC regional and national seasonal disaster preparedness, response and early actions planning for the 2019/2020. Such included sharing on the SARCOF 23 statement and interpretation of the 2019/2020 seasonal climate outlook and lesson learning on the impact of Tropical Cyclone IDAI, and disaster preparedness to inform multi-hazard contingency planning. Information was also shared on the Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction, Coordination and Planning Policy Advisory Capacity of SADC Project under implementation by the SADC Secretariat DRR Unit from October 2018 to May 2020.

1.2 Participation

5. A total of 43 participants attended the three-day workshop, comprised of the Member States disaster risk management organisations technical managers and planners, regional international cooperating partners (ICPs which included FAO, WFP, UNOCHA, UNDP and IFRC) and the SADC Secretariat staff from the DRR Unit and Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme. Facilitation was provided by the UNOCHA Deputy Director (ESA) Ms Aida Mengistu, the SADC Secretariat DRR Unit and Member States experience-rich discussions.

2.0 WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

SESSION 2: 2019/2020 CLIMATE PROJECTIONS

6. The compilation and dissemination of the 2019 SARCOF-23 aimed at ensuring that all SADC Member States are weather-ready and climate-smart to prepare for the risks associated with the 2019/2020 season. This was conducted in a two-phased process; (i) Climate Expert Meeting (pre-SARCOF-23) in Luanda 19-27 August 2019, and (ii) SARCOF-23 also in Luanda, Angola, 28-30 August 2019. The training and meeting themed, '*Understanding the Earth System to Build Resilience against Recurring Extreme Weather and Climate Events in the SADC Region*', provided climate information key to agriculture and food and nutrition security, health, and infrastructure in the water, transport and energy sectors. These are key socio-economic sectors to the SADC Industrialization strategic goals and investments and importantly disaster preparedness, response and recovery actions at national and regional levels as advanced by the Revised

Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020 and Strategy Indicative of Peace of the Organ (SIPOII).

7. The SARCOF 23¹ revealed that a majority of the SADC is likely to receive normal to above-normal rainfall for most of the period of October to December (OND) 2019. However, northern Mozambique, southern Tanzania, Northern Malawi, northernmost Zambia, and a bulk of DRC, north-western half of Angola, northern Madagascar and Comoros are likely to receive normal to below-normal rainfall. The January to March (JFM) 2020 period is likely to have normal to above-normal rainfall for most parts of the region. However, the eastern half of Tanzania, eastern half of Botswana, westernmost parts of Namibia, bulk of South Africa, bulk of Mozambique, southern Malawi, eastern Lesotho, central Zambia, southern Madagascar, south-western Angola, Eswatini and Zimbabwe are likely to receive normal to below-normal rainfall.
8. Drought and food security situation was highlighted ravaging the region as an estimated 12 Million people are under the International Classification Phase (IPC) 3 and 4. However in some countries such as Zimbabwe, there are pocket of severe drought and food-insecurity, compounded by underlying a socio-economic situation. Furthermore, there has been reports of increasing malnutrition rates across many countries in the region such as Angola, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe while high malnutrition (pellagra) cases have been reported in Madagascar and Mozambique. Diminished access to safe water could result in community diseases outbreak, increase protection risks, gender-based violence (GBV), transactional sex and child labour exploitation in vulnerable communities.

SESSION 3: VALIDATION OF THE SADC LESSONS LEARNT FROM TROPICAL CYCLONE IDAI

9. The meeting was informed that the SADC Secretariat Emergency and Resilience Technical Working Group (TWG) in support of the three Members States impacted by the Tropical Cyclone IDAI developed the SADC Regional Humanitarian Floods Appeal in Response to Tropical Cyclone IDAI, which was launched on 11 April 2019 amounting to USD\$323 Million. The Appeal provided for the TWG to monitor the preparedness, response and recovery operations in the three affected countries. In this regard the TWG conducted a lessons exercise that would lead to identification of what prevailed, and areas of improvement in the future disaster risk management. The TWG undertook a field mission 21 July to 01 August 2019 and consulted with the affected Members States, in the process, interacting with

¹ This SARCOF-23 Outlook Statement is relevant only to seasonal (overlapping three-monthly) time-scales and relatively large areas and may not fully account for all factors that influence regional and national climate variability, such as local and month-to-month variations (intra-seasonal). Consequently, Users are strongly advised to contact the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services for interpretation of this Outlook, additional guidance and updates, SARCOF STATEMENT, 2019.

the government, UN agencies, Development Partners, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) both national and international as well as affected communities and individuals, and prepared a lessons learnt report, out of which 10 lessons were drawn together with recommendations as follows:

- (i) **Lesson 1:** The frequency and intensity of cyclone related risks and disasters is on increase in the region (“the new normal”). 2019/2020 projecting an increase in number and intensity of cyclones.
Recommendation: Need to strengthen response frameworks, institutional systems, tools and capacities for effective preparedness, response and recovery.
- (ii) **Lesson 2:** Regional DRM and coordination limitations despite the existent SADC preparedness, response and recovery strategy (strategy exists; but it needs to be operationalized)
Recommendation: Accelerate the full operationalization and implementation of the SADC Regional preparedness and response strategy for improved national and regional response mechanisms.
- (iii) **Lesson 3:** There is inadequacy in translation of eminent risks projections into lifesaving and asset protecting early actions
Recommendation: Knowledge building for life-saving and assets protecting early actions.
- (iv) **Lesson 4:** Community awareness and general knowledge on surrounding risks are low.
Recommendation: Improve risk knowledge capacities for local communities to make informed life-saving decisions.
- (v) **Lesson 5: Search and rescue, evacuation capacities are low, disabling uptake of simulation/drills at regional, national and sub-national levels.**
Recommendation: Build and decentralise critical disaster risk management capacities to all levels, including ensuring local capacities for evacuation, emergency response team and Search and Rescue.
- (i) **Lesson 6:** Poor preparedness can significantly affect lifesaving efforts – it reinforces a coordination architecture where roles and responsibilities are known.
Recommendation: Invest in technical and financial resources for effective disaster preparedness and response.
- (ii) **Lesson 7:** Innovation critical to emergency response actions – the INGC dispatched drones which facilitated aerial observation and showed the comprehensive extent of damage and Search and Rescue.
Recommendation: Innovate disaster risk management.

- (iii) **Lesson 8:** Gender Based Violence (GBV) becoming a secondary disaster impact.
Recommendation: Mainstream gender in disaster risk management.
- (iv) **Lesson 9:** The Early Recovery planning and resource mobilisation are not integral to disaster response plan.
Recommendation: Mainstream Early Recovery Planning in Preparedness and response.
- (v) **Lesson 10:** Inadequate recovery and reconstruction technical and financial capacities in the region and amongst Member States
Recommendation: comprehensive approaches and capacities to disaster recovery planning and execution – amplify the utility of the African Risk Capacity for insurance, resilience and “Building Back Better”.

Day 2: Wednesday, 13 November 2019

SESSION 4: CONTINGENCY ACTION PLANNING

10. Member States were taken through the role of national multi-hazard contingency planning by UNOCHA as an important step towards national readiness and preparedness to identified risks. The planning process also improves the coordination mechanism at various levels and improves allocation of resources. The 13 countries (Angola, Botswana, Comoros, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) that participated at the workshop reported different advancement of the development of the plans, with some having these national documents already approved by their governments while others reported technical and financial challenges. The countries reported on the progress as outlined below:

ANGOLA

11. 2018/2019 forecasts indicated rains above normal, however, rains were received below average and a severe drought unfolded affecting the southern region of the country. The drought affected over 1 million people and over 2 million livestock affected leading to +30,000 livestock deaths. The Government of Angola (GoA) sectorial interventions were allocated a budget of US\$6.7 million.

12. The 2019/2020 forecasts projected that normal rainfall will be received in the country and therefore better harvest is expected, however below-average rainfall has been received and the country was reported experiencing a drought situation in the southern region. The national contingency plan was reported being finalised after which, it would be approved by the GOA under the leadership of the Minister

of the Interior and overall coordination by the National Civil Protection system which also facilitates sectorial interventions and the coordination of UN agencies, religious groups and NGOs.

13. Challenges were reported as the need to improve the GoA DRM budgetary management and the need to improve EW mainly for drought-management (climate change adaptation). Centralisation of the national resources also limits regional and municipal level DRM planning and implementation. Additionally, technical capacities are also required for local government institutions.

BOTSWANA

14. The 2018/2019 climate and weather forecasts was projected normal to above-normal, however the agricultural season was affected by a severe drought. Livestock losses were reported across the country +600. Relocation of wild animals (elephants, hippos and more) was facilitated due to shortage of water in some areas. Shift in malaria patterns were also reported in the country including a growing number of malaria cases. The country declared 2019, a drought year.

The drought situation triggered response actions in the country, leading to the following activities:

- (i) Farmers subsidized by the Government with food baskets in drought-affected areas;
 - (ii) Government-funded School Feeding Programme in public schools; and
 - (iii) Nutritional/Therapeutic feeding for the under 5 provided through health facilities.
15. The 2019/2020 season forecasts indicate a normal to above normal rainfall. The Government of Botswana (GOB) had been working on public awareness campaigns to raise awareness on projected floods and drought risks. A coordination system has been devolved to district level with increased participation of the civil society. The government experienced limitations with DRM partnerships required for building technical capacities, however, it was reported that UNDP supported funding for contingency planning and procurement of relief items and resource mobilization.

Q&A

16. Following a question on the non-reference to the GoB's DRM budgetary allocations, it was indicated that an estimated USD\$5 Million is allocated on annual

basis, as drought response planning is integrated in development programming and not addressed separately as a calamity.

COMOROS

17. The country identified high-risks such as floods, cyclones, volcanic events, biological diseases such as cholera, typhoid and malaria. Floods have been the main natural hazard impacting the country. In 2019 Tropical Cyclone Kenneth claimed 50 lives and affected 445,000 people and destroyed 30% of planted crops. Mobilized resources were used for contingency planning from development partners, resulting in mapping of affected zones; development of rescue plans; and training of communities on resilience building. Civil society groups have been engaged for sectorial DRM coordination, under the Presidency with leadership through the Ministry of Home Affairs and the established coordination committees.

18. The national DRR constraints were highlighted as:

- (i) lack of national budget allocation and limited knowledge of budgetary management through a decentralized mechanism;
- (ii) inadequate resource mobilization capacities across different sectors and with the private sector; and,
- (iii) limited preparedness and response capacities including establishment of operational centres; improved storage capacity for managing contingency stocks; food and non-food items and lack of response simulations and drills.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

19. The government of the DRC has provisions of the DRM in the national budget, however the process to release the funding needs improvement as procurement procedures remain complex and bureaucratic. The government has established several Inter-Ministerial Commissions to manage disasters under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Each sectoral Commission has a Technical Committee which is coordinated under one government-led platform for both national and international stakeholders. The country is currently developing a contingency plan for floods risk management. Partnerships have been established for various purposes, with research institutions and media (TV and radio) for dissemination of risk messages to communities.

20. The country also has contingency plans for different risks including; Ebola, flooding, volcanic activity with some having been approved by the government, however there is low cooperation from the vulnerable communities on life-saving response actions which is predominantly due to lack of drills and evacuation simulations.

ESWATINI

21. The country has a DRM coordination framework listing the roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders working in emergency preparedness and response. 2018/2019 seasonal climate forecasts indicated normal to above normal rainfall, however the actual situation was normal to below normal rainfall and the prolonged dry spells could not support good agricultural production and the country was reported managing wide-spread food insecurities.
22. The multi-hazard contingency plan has been developed according to the disaster profile of the country with a budget of USD\$43 million, however, the resourcing gap remains significant due to national liquidity crisis. The government has approached several partners for funding support, including capacity development. A systematic response approach has been activated through a food distribution programme and community resilience building.

LESOTHO

23. The country is undergoing deteriorating food and nutrition security with escalated water scarcity and negative coping strategies by affected communities. Lesotho reported having a multi-hazard contingency plan in place, including an approved drought response plan. The national coordination for DRM is under the Prime Minister's Office – Disaster Management Authority (DMA), and the Government of Lesotho has declared drought emergency in 2019. Response has been activated across six (6) sectors, including food security and nutrition (FSN) with an overall needs requirement at US\$139M with a bulk (US\$126M) for Agriculture and Food Security sectors. The response plan remains under-resourced particular for provision of specialized nutrition interventions and protection.

MADAGASCAR

24. The climate projections and weather forecasts for 2019/2020 were reported mismatched for the OND for the country as lower than average rainfall was received. The Mozambique Channel was active bringing cyclonic systems of immense scale, therefore the need for capacity building for floods and cyclone response at district and local levels. The outlook indicates higher temperatures and high probability of floods/cyclones. A potential of two high impact cyclones has been projected in the next season to affect 1.158 million people in the northern region alone, while the southern region will be severely affected by drought. Response planning has been undertaken together with capacity building for preparedness at all levels.

25. National coordination is led under the Prime Ministers' Office and Ministry of Interior and the DRM National Council. Technical leadership is provided by the DRM Regional Committees that decentralises to the DRM District and Communal Committees and community teams. There has been engagement together with the private sector entities to assist government respond through a multi-sectoral approach coordinating nine (9) sectors), co-led by UN agencies. The contingency plan has been budgeted at US\$47 million: US\$20 million for food security sector and US\$2.9 million for nutrition sector, however there are limitations with the prepositioning capacities particularly in isolated areas. The North/West areas of the country were reported prioritised through the Get Airports Ready for Disasters Project (GARD) supported by UNDP and DHL and Automated System for Relief Consignments (ASYREC) which facilitates international humanitarian aid into the country through the review of protocols for humanitarian action, under the government's leadership together with capacity building and simulation exercises for the vulnerable communities.

MALAWI

26. The country is exposed to various hazards such as flooding, strong winds, pest infestation and civil unrest due to the outcome of the previous national elections and it's still recovering from the impact of Tropical Cyclone IDAI. Lessons learnt from the previous floods response indicate the importance of the existence of costed contingency plan which assist in resource mobilisation. The national resource mobilisation efforts to TC IDAI went well, as 75% of the required US\$45 Million was resource mobilised.

27. The projected climate and weather conditions indicate the likelihood for flooding in the northern part of the country while dry spells are expected in most districts in the southern half of the country. The 2019/2020 LSA Food Security response plan targets 1.06 million people in 27 districts in need of food assistance for support for 3-6 months with US\$62.8M requirements, and the GoM has contributed maize towards the food basket.

28. Overall coordination by the DODMA through the cluster system approach has been fully decentralised including preparation of hazard maps in the contingency planning however resource mobilization is low to cater for preparedness stock-piling. In addition, there is need for improved and standardized data and information reporting (gender, age and disability disaggregated data). District DRM coordination level is weak, however the Government of Malawi (GoM) Department of Disaster Management Agency (DODMA) continues to orient district councils on cluster system approach and information management.

MOZAMBIQUE

29. The country reported having developed a multi-hazard contingency plan for the 2019/2010 season which was approved by the Government of Mozambique. The plan was developed through a bottom-up approach with districts, feeding to provincial plans which was consolidation into the national plan. The forecast is relatively correct, with variations in different regions. In 2019/2020 season forecasts have the following scenarios:
- (i) Scenario 1: Likungu Basin high-risk area with floods projected to affect 945,000 people.
 - (ii) Scenario 2: Level 2 cyclones to affect 1.6 million people;
 - (iii) Scenario 3: floods, cyclones and earthquakes to affect 1.82 million people.
30. The contingency planning has projected Scenario 2 as the most likely to occur with a requirement of US\$35M, and US\$15M has been guaranteed. The national fund for disaster management/response of 1% of the national budget is equivalent to US\$6M, has been allocated together with the WB annual allocation to the DRMA fund. WFP's support was reported on-going supporting 900,000 people with food aid.
31. The Zambesi Basin was reported still recovering from the impact of TC IDAI and Kenneth and the reconstruction plan under implementation. Monitoring of the recovery impact is on-going, in particular, for the social infrastructures such as roads, schools and hospitals, and repositioning of stocks (food, portable bridges, shelter/tents, others) and building response capacities for over 2,000 risk management district committees across the country.

NAMIBIA

32. A DRM legal framework exists for Namibia together with the national DRM policy that was reported under review to incorporate "nobody should be left behind" and "nobody should die of hunger in Namibia" themes. There is no contingency plan in place in the country however a response plan has been developed for drought. The Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System (FNSMS), Namibia and VAC assessments inform budget allocation through the National Emergency and Disaster Fund. The OPM coordinated DRM and oversees and disseminates plans and guidelines, ensures development activities are integrated in the response plans, and leads institutional response through decentralised committees. While government resources are allocated, these are limited of the needs on the ground.
33. The prolonged dry spells, insufficient rainfall across the country, low dam levels and 70%-80% failure in food production resulted in The President declaring a drought emergency in May 2019, which triggered drought response interventions. The National Emergency Operational Centre has been activated for coordination, under PM's Office and 500,000 households (HHs) affected have been provided with food rations. A livestock marketing incentive programme to sell livestock through a subsidised scheme has been activated, together with a provision of

certified seeds. However, the challenge remains in inadequate technical capacities to manage the beneficiary verification and registration.

Day 3: Thursday, 14 November 2019

TANZANIA

34. The 2018/2019 climate predictions projected normal to below-normal rainfall together with and El Nino triggered by the Indian Ocean dipole as well as a likelihood of flash floods anticipated in several parts of the country; with probability of a cyclone. Contingency plans were prepared and awareness campaigns for the public were conducted on social and economic impacts with emphasis on destruction of the infrastructure and risks to diseases. On the on-set of the cyclones/storms risks there was activation and to a larger extent curb loss of lives.
35. The government had established the national disaster management fund however the contingency plans were under-resourced. In addition, mapping and collection of geospatial data, establishment of monitoring and evaluation systems and recovery and reconstruction post-disaster remained a challenged.

ZAMBIA

36. The country has undertaken annual contingency planning for multi-hazards over the last 10 years. The 2018/2019 climate forecasts projected prolonged dry spells resulting in moisture stress for crops, resulting in 50-60% reduction in overall maize production and one district reported 98% of crop loss. It was projected that 2.3 million vulnerable people will require food relief support up to March 2020 and relief support has been activated to affected populations. Other hazards experienced were flash floods, pest infestation and impact on the production of hydro-electricity production due to drying of the Kariba Dam. Continuous monitoring of the progression of the drought to inform response actions are reported on-going as the key national socio-economic sectors (energy and agriculture) are at risk.
37. The Office of the Vice-President leads a Council of Ministers, UN, NGOs, Faith-based organisations and technical committees, and coordinates and communicates on key actions at all levels. The priority programmes are the relief food distributions and implementation of the humanitarian response plan (HRP), rehabilitation and construction of boreholes as well as community resilience building. Resource mobilisation was mainly covered by external partners, and the main activities are funded by the government, however, support is still required for technical assistance.

ZIMBABWE

38. In 2018/2019 season the country experienced two (2) concurrent disasters a drought and Tropical Cyclone IDAI which were compounded by extreme economic conditions. River flows drastically decreased nation-wide including drying of the Zambezi Basin leading to low Kariba Dam levels stalling of irrigation activities and production of electricity.
39. The country reported that the contingency plan is under development however, sectors are advancing on response. The coordination mechanisms exist, but has been weakened due to inadequate early warning systems and alert mechanisms (require real-time monitoring); dissemination of pre-season early warning; review and update of the response plan, including pre-positioning due to lack of resources.

SESSION 5: THE STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, COORDINATION, PLANNING POLICY ADVISORY CAPACITY OF SADC PROJECT.

40. It was reported that the Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction, Coordination, Planning Policy Advisory Capacity of the SADC Project is implemented by the SADC Secretariat Disaster Risk Reduction Unit (DRR) October 20-18 to May 2020. The project is under the program “Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities, which is financed by the ACP – EU through the 10th EDF Program was launched in 2015. It is implemented along five result areas by several partners, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and GFDRR / World Bank. Result area 2, which is managed by GFDRR / World Bank, supports four Regional Economic Communities (RECs), including the Southern African Development Community (SADC), in Sub-Saharan Africa to “have DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities operational to support their respective member states and regional and sub-regional programs”. The program will provide targeted support to RECs to strengthen their capacities for improved coordination, planning, policy advisory and knowledge dissemination to advance the regional Disaster Risk Management (DRM) agenda and better support their respective member states in taking informed decisions in building resilience to disasters.
41. It was highlighted that the 2019 Council of Ministers instructed the SADC Secretariat to accelerate the implementation of the SADC Preparedness and Response Strategy 2016-2030. In this regard, the project will enable a major operationalization of the Strategy through its five (5) outputs which were outlined as follows:
- (i) Regional disaster preparedness and response institutional and coordination mechanisms implemented;
 - (ii) National and Regional DRR Information Management Systems operationalized;

- (iii) Regional Disaster Risk Reduction policy advocacy and capacity development programme enhanced;
- (iv) Disaster Risk Reduction mainstreamed in development plans and strategies; and,
- (v) Strengthened implementation and coordination capacity at the SADC Secretariat.

42. Members States were requested to participate in the project implementation and provide the necessary data and information to depict the needs and requirements on the ground for the that will inform the formulation and design of the various frameworks, systems, products and tools under the project over the period January to May 2020.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations – Climate Projections

- 43. Strengthened technical capabilities and innovation-driving infrastructure were suggested at regional and national levels to improve seasonal climate and weather forecasts and also inform national development planning levels (policy and programmes).
- 44. Disaster preparedness and response should be coordinated under the leadership of the respective government and its national disaster management institutions/ civil protection units (CPU). This provides a platform for national ownership and enables development partners to engage and support, instead of duplication of humanitarian response actions.
- 45. National emergency and preparedness response investments should be promoted in the region and communicated in a coordinated manner to facilitates easy identification of gaps and areas of complementarity by development partners and humanitarian stakeholders.
- 46. The SADC region should shift from disaster preparedness to building regional, national and community resilience, given the urgency to adapt to climate change. Knowledge advocacy and messaging platforms would be required for communicating to DRM stakeholders and affected communities.

Best Practice

- 47. ***Decentralised DRM practice in Mozambique:*** Risk planning is informed by communities in a high decentralised mechanism, ensuring people-centred disaster

risk management, and humanitarian agencies and stakeholders connect to an already existing government platform for emergency, preparedness and response for coordinated actions which improves efficiency and effectiveness.

Recommendations – Lessons Learnt from Tropical Cyclone IDA1

48. The Region should invest more on the early warning and messaging, in particular the climate projections and the follow-up actions at community level. Member States emphasised on the need for the SADC Secretariat to operationalize the regional SADC Preparedness and Response Strategy 2016-2030.

Recommendations – Contingency Action Planning

49. The region and Member States should invest in the prevention of disasters – contingency planning as there are increasingly limited resources for response and recovery. Such prevents economic loss, as evidence exists that “USD\$1 invested in prevention saves up to USD\$10” in response. In this regard national development and institutions should put in place strategies, systems and tools for resilience building.
50. Member States should focus on building national systems’ capacities to management of natural hazards and climate risks, therefore risk identification and in depth analysis on its sectoral impacts is critical at all levels. This information should be communicated with tailor-made responses for groups, communities and economies at risk, for example, small-holder farmers should understand the impact of shifting rainfall seasons on crop production including the use of agriculture-insurance mechanisms for risk transfer.
51. Member States should ensure that a percentage of the national budget is allocated to Disaster Risk Management, through sectoral allocation or dedicated Disaster Funds. This should be combined with strengthened EPR-synchronized humanitarian and development nexus.
52. National disaster management organisations should be allowed to evolve their response capacity over time, while investing in innovations and partnerships. This will further facilitate knowledge management and information sharing within the region, and across Africa, and with other continents.
53. Research and innovation for well-resourced DRM models should be promoted in the region. Given the difficulty faced by some middle income country (MIC), such as Namibia to access international cooperation resources, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of the national institutions to mobilise domestic resources, including humanitarian financing windows such as the Common Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

SESSION 6: CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

54. In closing the workshop, the Chair of the DRR Technical Committee Ms Kambo thanked all the participants for the contribution made to the meeting. Request was made for the government to remain vigilant to the risks the region is exposed to, and in any prepare accordingly through better coordinated mechanism for a better response and recovery towards any event.

ANNEXTURES

ANNEX 1: List of Participants

ANNEX 2: Workshop Programme

2019/2020 PRE-SEASON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND EARLY ACTION PLANNING WORKSHOP	
12-14 November 2019 Maputo Mozambique	
VENUE: Hotel Avenida	
PROGRAMME	
Day 1: Tuesday 12 November 2019	
08:30	Registration
Session 1: Opening and Welcome	
09:00-09:30	Welcome Remarks by Host - Mozambique Remarks by the SADC Secretariat Official Opening Remarks by Chair: United Republic of Tanzania
09:30-09:40	Introductions
09:40-10:00	Participants Expectations – SADC Secrétariat
10:00-10:25	SADC Strategic Priorities and Workshop Objectives – SADC Secretariat
Discussions	
10:25-10:30	GROUP PHOTO
10:30-10:45	HEALTH/TEA BREAK
Session 2: 2019/2020 Climate Projections	
10:45-11:00	Presentation of the SARCOF 23: 2019/2020 Climate Projection, Analysis and Key Messages, by Climate Service Centre, SADC Secretariat
11:00-13:00	Presentation on the humanitarian situation in the region, by RIASCO
Discussions	
13:00-14:00	LUNCH
Session 3: Contingency Action Planning	
14:00-15:00	Unpacking on tools for pre-seasonal preparedness, response and early actions planning led by OCHA
15:00-15:30	Discussions and sharing on experiences, best practices and challenges by Member States

15:30-15:45	HEALTH/TEA BREAK
16:00-17:00	Review of Action Plans by Member States
17:00	End of Day 1
Day 2: Wednesday, 13 November 2019	
08:30-09:00	Recap of Day 1, Mozambique
09:00-10:30	Cont. Review of Action Plans by Member States
10:30-10:45	HEALTH/TEA BREAK
10:45-13:00	Presentation of Action Plans by Member States
13:00-14:00	LUNCH
14:00-15:30	Cont. Presentations of Action Plans by Member States (5 minutes each)
15:30-15:45	HEALTH/TEA BREAK
15:45-16:30	Cont. Presentations of Action Plans by Member States (5 minutes each) Discussions
16:30-17:30	Monitoring mechanism and coordination for tracking seasonal developments at regional and national levels led by SADC Secretariat Discussions
17:30	End of Day 2
Day 3: Thursday 14 November, 2019	
Session 4: The Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction, Coordination, Planning Policy Advisory Capacity of SADC Project	
08:30-09:00	Recap of Day 2, Zambia
09:00-10:30	Presentation on the Tropical Cyclone IDAI Lessons Report, 2019 by the SADC Secretariat. Comments from: Malawi, Department of Disaster Management Agency (DoDMA) Mozambique, Instituto Nacional de Gestao das Calamidades (INCG) Zimbabwe, Civil Protection Unit (CPU) Discussions, Comments and Validation
10:30-10:45	HEALTH/TEA BREAK
10:45-11:30	Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction, Coordination, Planning Policy Advisory Capacity of SADC Project Oct 2018-May 2020 and Roadmap by the SADC Secretariat. Discussions
Session 5: Closing	
11:30-11:40	Workshop Evaluation
11:40-11:50	Next Steps and Announcements by the SADC Secretariat
11:50-12:00	Closing
12:00-13:00	LUNCH
13:00-15:00	Tour of the INGC CENOE (TBC)
15:00	DEPARTURE