SADC DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP 20-24 JANUARY 2020

COUNTRY PRESENTATION

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Brief country profile (metadata)
2. Overview of Disaster Risk Profile
3. Institutional Arrangements
4. Policy and legislation
5. Coordination Structure
6. Funding Arrangements
7. Challenges

ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country located in Southern Africa. The country shares borders with South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique and Zambia.

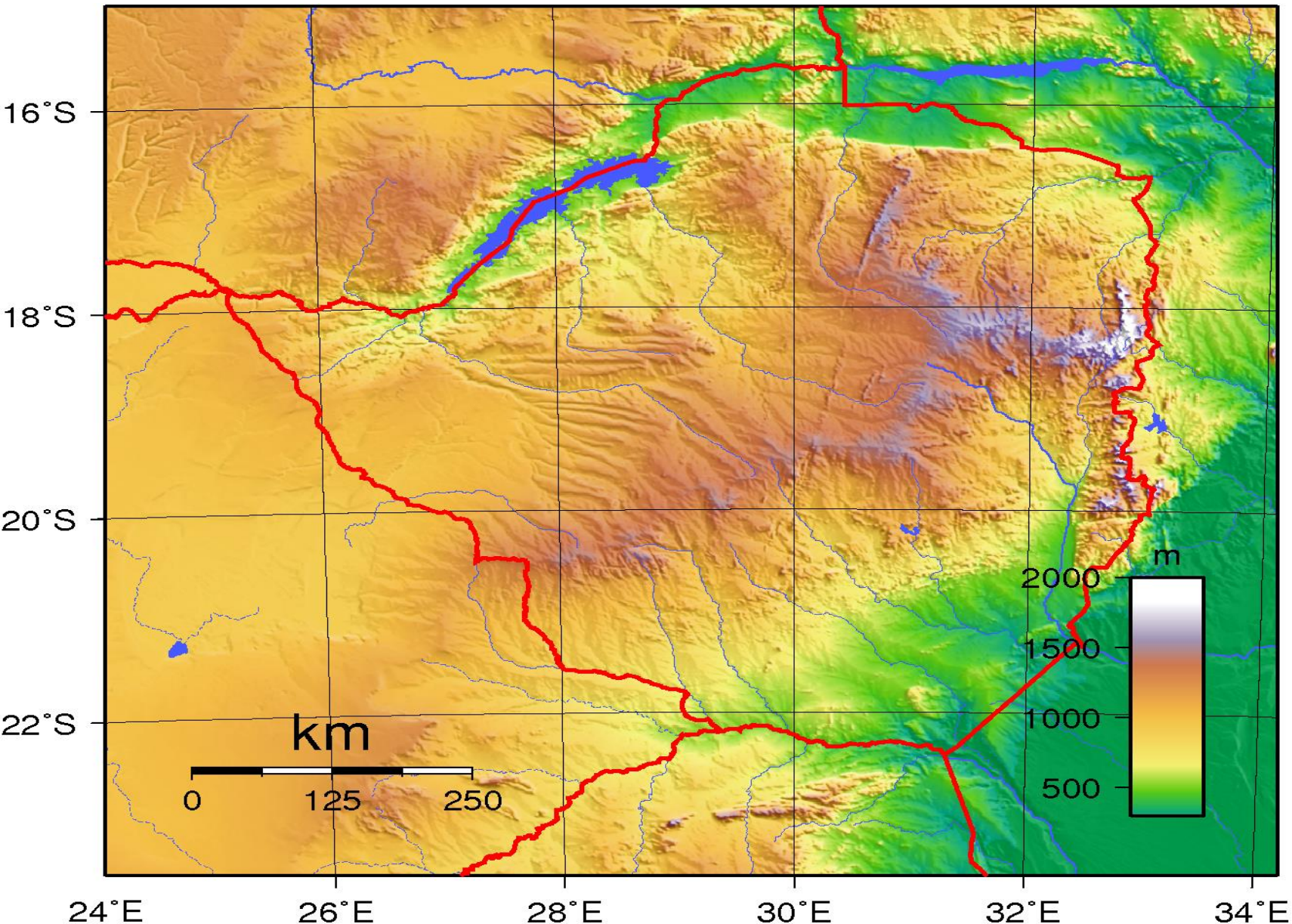
The country has a varied climate with semi-arid climatic conditions in the low-lying areas of the country, sub-tropical climate in the centre of the country and savannah climate in the north-east.

The annual rainfall varies between regions with more arid southern regions receiving average rainfall between 450mm-800mm a year, and more tropical climatic areas receiving between 800-1050mm a year.

Population is estimated to be about 15.2 million (ZimStat,2012 Projected Population Report).

Of the total population the majority, 68%, currently reside in rural areas whilst only 32% of the population currently live in urban areas. (ZimStat,2017).

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF ZIMBABWE



DISASTER RISK PROFILE

OVERVIEW

Zimbabwe is prone to a plethora of hazards both natural and technological,

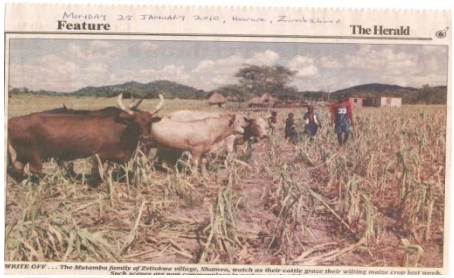
The country is experiencing an upsurge in population displacements and damages to infrastructure due to a dramatic increase in incidents of severe climatic conditions.

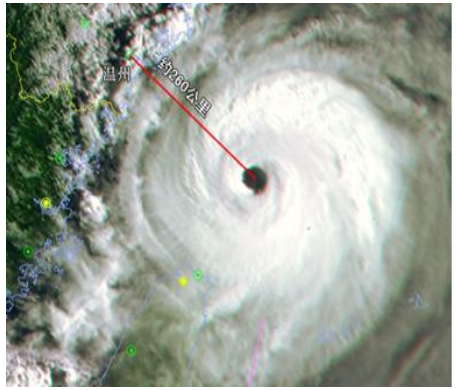
Hydro-meteorological disasters such as cyclones, droughts and floods, hailstorms have had direct impact on the poor, and less capacitated communities of the country

Most recent cases in point include El-Nino induced drought (2015-2016 season), Cyclone Dineo (2017), Cyclone Idai combined with drought (2018-2019)

The management of such demands for a multi-stakeholder approach in order to mitigate the impact disasters.

HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL HAZARDS





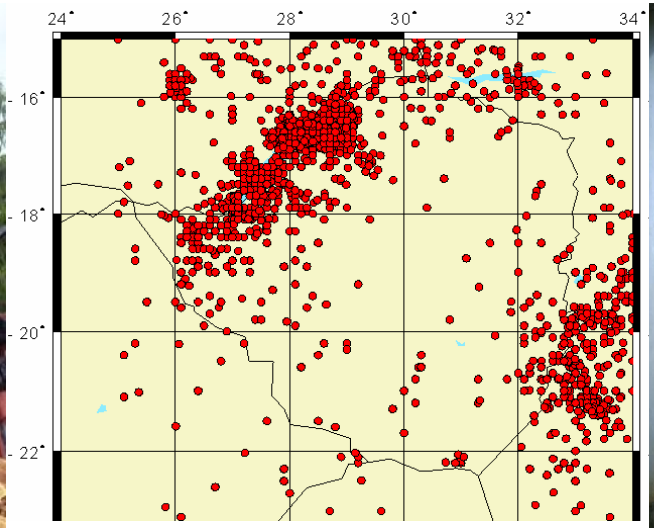
- Floods and flash floods
- Tropical cyclones
- Drought
- Mid season dry spells
- Heat waves / Extreme Temperatures
- Thunder/hailstorms
- Lightning
- Climate change
- Frost

TOUGH CHOICE . . . Mr Petros Ndambakuwa and his wife Rhoda of Kapare Village destroy tobacco plants after a hail storm wreaked havoc in Magunje last week. Scores of farmers have lost tobacco worth thousands of dollars to hailstorms prompting calls from various stakeholders for crop insurance.

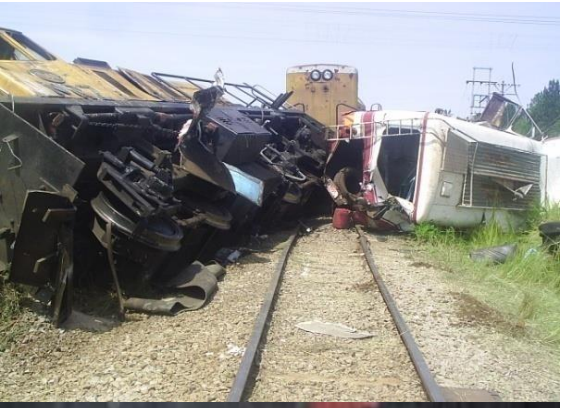
GEO- PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Landslides

Earthquakes



TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS



- Road/ Rail /Air/ Water Accidents
- Chemical spillages
- Veld fires/ land degradation
- Industrial accidents
- Landmines,
- Waste disposal
- Air / Water pollution
- Radiation hazards
- Electrical Hazards

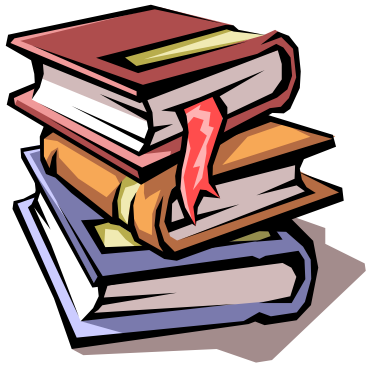
BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

- Epidemics (cholera, typhoid fever and other diarhoreal diseases)
- Malaria
- HIV/AIDS
- Anthrax
- Foot and Mouth Disease
- Rabies
- Other emerging infectious diseases
- Invasive species
- Snake bites

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The commitment by government in DRR is demonstrated by the existence of various sectoral enabling legal / policy instruments for mitigation, preparedness and response.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT IN ZIMBABWE



The broad Policy Statement for Civil Protection states that " Every Citizen of Zimbabwe should assist where possible to avert or limit the effects of a disaster".

Central Government initiates Disaster Risk Reduction programmes through the relevant sector ministries with the decentralised government structures taking the responsibilities for implementing and maintaining its effectiveness.

Sector Specific Policies

LEGISLATION

Overall coordination.

The Minister responsible for Local Government , is charged with the coordinative role as empowered by the Civil Protection Act No. 5 of 1989. The Act provides for:-

- Special powers designed to establish, coordinate and direct the activities of both the public and private emergency services
- Guidelines for action and maximum use of resources since disaster mitigation requires a multisectoral and interdisciplinary approach;

CONT..

- The establishment of a National Civil Protection Fund
- The fund is applied to the development and promotion of Civil Protection activities throughout the country.
- Commandeering of resources for the purpose of mitigating a disaster,
- Declaration of the state of Disaster by the president of Zimbabwe

COORDINATION STRUCTURE

Government through its decentralised structures has the overall responsibility to coordinate Disaster Risk Reduction and development programs in the country.

The Humanitarian and development partners that include the United Nations organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society , the private sector, Faith Based Organisations and others complement Government effort in Disaster Risk Reduction and development initiatives.

At sub-national level, coordination arrangements mirrors the national level with District and Provincial Development Coordinators taking the coordination responsibility at that level.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

- Oversees the management of Disasters
- Provides policy guidance and direction as necessary

WORKING PARTY OF OFFICIALS (PERMANENT SECRETARIES)

- Provide guidance to National Civil Protection Committee ie review plans and reports and generally provides policy guidance

NATIONAL CIVIL PROTECTION COMMITTEE

- Support to sub- national structures, that is
  - Ensure optimal early warning systems and issue warnings
  - Resource mobilisation
  - Coordination and guidance of operational activities
  - Consolidate reports

PROVINCIAL CIVIL PROTECTION COMMITTEE

- Support to districts;
  - Monitoring implementation of programs
  - Ensure dissemination of early warning information
  - Prepare reports
  - Monitoring and evaluation

DISTRICT CIVIL PROTECTION COMMITTEE

- Coordination and resource mobilisation
- Dissemination of Early warning
- Response planning and implementation
- Rapid and comprehensive damage assessments
- Camp coordination and camp management
- Early recovery planning, relocation planning and implementation
- Compilation of reports

WARD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP UP TO VILLAGE LEVEL)

- Raising alarm/ alert mechanisms,
- Assist in rapid and comprehensive damage assessments and setting up of priorities
- Assist in the identification of development priorities
- Implement response/ recovery programs and provide feedback as necessary
- Assist in beneficiary identification and listing,
- Record keeping

FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

- National Civil Protection Fund which is a statutory fund- receives an allocation from treasury every financial year,
- Resource mobilisation for targeted programs from the private sector and humanitarian community,
- Appeals for declared States of Disaster.
- Support for projects by development partners,

POLICY AND LEGISLATION CHALLENGES

Delays in regularisation of draft DRM Bill and policy since its review in 2012,

Weak enforcement of existing legislative frameworks by sectors e.g. land use, spatial planning, building codes/ and concept of building right the first time not effectively practised

COORDINATION CHALLENGES

Absence of purpose built Emergency Operation Centres

Lack of integrated near real time early warning system inclusive of sectoral capacity gaps,

Fragmented approach by humanitarian actors,

Fragmented mechanism for trauma support

Weak mainstreaming of drr in development programs (Tokwe Murkosi Dam, Dumabhara, Zindove primary school, Ngangu & Kopa (Idai), Sungamala community)

MOUs with neighbouring countries remain pending compromising co ordination of trans - boundary risk

Resuscitation of ZIRDAT private sector co ordination mechanism remain pending

FUNDING CHALLENGES

Perennial budgetary constraints.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE CAPACITY

Lack of warehousing for disaster response,

Lack of appropriate hydro-meteorological equipment for early warning for early action,

Early warning information does not always translate to early action inclusive of risk perception issues

Non correlation of knowledge levels and practise by at risk communities

Inadequate and centralisation of resources particularly rescue equipment

Lack of standardized services and equipment for search and rescue

Emergency communication challenges

Lack of communication strategy for the deaf and hard of hearing and the blind

EARLY RECOVERY CHALLENGES

No dedicated budget for early recovery,

No policy framework to guide early recovery as a result we have transitional challenges from response to early recovery,

The concept of building back better is not effectively implemented post disaster,

Climate change – physical infrastructure not climate resilient

Lessons leant not effectively implemented

THANK YOU