Team Zimbabwe

BUILDING BACK BETTER: PLANNING WORKSHOP FOR CLIMATE RESILIENT INVESTMENT IN RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN CYCLONE AFFECTED REGIONS OF MALAWI, MOCAMBIQUE AND ZIMBABWE, 25 OCTOBER 2019

Topic 2 and 4
What Should Be Done in DRR at National, Regional & International Levels

Presenter: M. Sibanda, Dept of Civil Protection
Institutional Challenges in DRR in Zimbabwe

DRM Bill and Policy document to be updated in line with global and local development frameworks, i.e

- Sendai Framework for DRR
- SDG Agenda 2030
- Paris Climate Agreement
- Vision 2030 (Towards an Upper Middle Income Economy by 2030)
Assessments

- Lack of comprehensive risk assessments to update country disaster risk profile including lack of climate risk assessments

- Lack of comprehensive risk maps
Coordination

- Lack of integrated early warning system
- Lack of national Emergency Operations Centre
- Decentralization of DRM expertise to sub national civil protection structures up to village level
- NGOs that are not active in the pre disaster risk reduction phase only show up during disaster response
Sharing of information

- No data policies with scientific research institutions
- Duplication of work by different institutions
- Bureaucratic procedures for sharing information gathered by scientific research institutions
- Lack of robust information management system – i.e. database of local donor community (individuals, organizations, private sector) even before disaster strikes
Resource mobilization

- Poor funding mechanisms from the fiscas before disasters strike

- No national/consolidated database of inventory of disaster resources
Early recovery for health, infrastructure: shelter, roads, bridges, electricity, communication

- No national early recovery and resilience framework
- Conditions in IDP camps are conducive for outbreak of water borne diseases
- Budgetary constraints at sector ministries & local authorities
- Infrastructure not climate/disaster resilient
- Lack of climate funding targeting climate sensitive sectors to enhance the BBB approach

BN: The cross cutting challenge is limited funding
Communication

Areas/communities without radio, TV or mobile network coverage
Strategies to Address Challenges

- Strengthen early warning systems – e.g. procurement of radars and hydrological gauging stations on major river systems
- To upscale community based DRM
- Establish partnerships through MOUs
- Engage stakeholders to include DRR in their corporate social responsibility programs
- Evacuation centres/safe havens – e.g. climate proof
- Climate risk IEC materials to be translated into all local languages – need for dedicated funding for DRM
- Engage Department of Social Welfare to regulate the operations of NGOs/development partners to avoid duplication of resources
- DRM Bill and Policy document to include CIS
  - purpose built DRM Centre with specialized functions
  - develop national DRM Strategy (to be informed by revised legislation)
- To advocate for dedicated DRR funding from the fiscas
- Maintain DRM platforms and bi lateral arrangements with stakeholders
- Use of social media/whatsapp for remote areas
- Flag to policy makers the economic cost of disasters
- Capacity building of DRM managers at national and sub national levels
Topic 3:
What should be done in DRR at Regional Level

(a) Operationalize the SADC Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund
(b) Trans-boundary early warning system including broadcasting services
   - Trans boundary Emergency Operations Centre
   - Learning tours and research symposiums
   - On-going human resource capacity building
(c) Maintain DRM platforms at national and sub national levels
Topic 4: What should be done at national, regional and international levels

- Establish partnerships and strengthen existing ones e.g. UNSPIDER/UN agencies and development partners
- Strengthen partnerships with private sector
- Climate finance to be spread across all sectors implementing the Climate Change Response Strategy – CC is cross cutting
- © MoUs eg on management of trans-boundary risks, data exchange, technical expertise
- Learning tours to learn best practices
- On-going human resource capacity development
## Funding Gaps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Bid ZWL$</th>
<th>Expenditure target</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Early warning equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>US$13,37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Preparedness planning (education, awareness &amp; production of IEC</td>
<td>15 sessions targeting at risk communities</td>
<td>25 000 000</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td>24 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>materials)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Policy &amp; legislation review</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 000 000</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td>4 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Setting up of and Emergency Operations Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td>100 000 000</td>
<td>1 500 000</td>
<td>98 500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Setting up climate proof evacuation centres &amp; warehouse infrastructure &amp; systems</td>
<td></td>
<td>100 000 000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rehabilitation post disaster</td>
<td>Disaster affected populations</td>
<td>1 000 000 000</td>
<td>5 000 000</td>
<td>995 000 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>