



Intra-ACP Focus Day

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management and
Climate Change Adaptation in ACP countries

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GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



Mainstreaming DRM and CCA into Local Development Planning

Meliqiniso Sibanda
Zimbabwe

Department of Civil Protection
Ministry of Local Government, Public Works &
National Housing

Context

Population : 14 240 168 (7 394 149 females,
6 846 019 males)

GDP : US\$17, 85 billion/US\$25 billion

Hazard Profile

- Natural : hydro meteorological
- Technological
- Socio natural

Institutional Set Up

Civil Protection Act, Chapter 10.06 of 1989

- Department of Civil Protection mandate is overall coordination of the Civil Protection Organization in Zimbabwe
- Civil Protection system is multisectoral and interdisciplinary
- National, Provincial and District Civil Protection Committees
- District level includes village and ward development committees

Perspectives on Mainstreaming DRM and CCA

- Policy and Legislation development – Disaster Risk Management Bill, 2011
- Climate Change Management Department established in 2015
- Climate Change Policy and Climate Change Response Strategy, 2016

Mechanisms

- multisectoral i.e integration of CCA into climate sensitive sectors namely agriculture, water, energy, health, transport, tourism, wildlife, industry
- DRM preparedness planning workshops
- development planning processes at sub national levels
- community based DRM, starting with rural based communities
- school curricula and tertiary levels

Challenges

- Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Bill and policy document not yet finalized by responsible authorities
- Limited resources for capacity development of key players
- Currently much emphasis on non structural measures, need to also consider structural measures – inadequate funding
- Human settlements in drought endemic and flood prone areas
- Conflict of interests on CCA priority interventions with development partners e.g construction of footbridges
- Poverty and weak economy as a cross cutting theme, thereby causing slow recovery from disaster situations

ACP – EU NDRR Program: 1st October 2015 to 30th June 2018

Project Steering Committee

Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, Department of Civil Protection, Department of Rural Local Authorities, Climate Change Management Department, Provincial Meteorological Services, Lake Navigation Control

Target areas : Mola (fishing community), Nebiri and Negande - poor communities

Total no. of beneficiaries : 10 373 (2 257 households)

Overall project objective – to enhance the capacity of the vulnerable communities to prepare for, mitigate and respond to recurrent disasters and impacts of climate change and to mainstream DRR and CCA into local development planning in Zimbabwe

Key outputs

Community based DRR, Mainstreaming DRR in local development planning, Early warning, early action for fishing communities (for adverse weather on Lake Kariba).

Continued ACP – EU NDRR Program

Achievements

- **Non structural DRR measures**

16 volunteers trained on community early warning system, 30 volunteers trained making up 4 community disaster response teams, VCA reports, climate risk profiles, Village Disaster Reduction Action plans, integration of CCA into District DRM plan as well as the local authority strategic plan, simulation exercises

- **Structural DRR measures**

Automatic weather station at Bumi Hills, rain gauges, 12 community wells upgraded, footbridge constructed at Negande, 423 latrines including 28 communal toilets, community garden at Nebiri established , pipeline rehabilitated, 5 first aid kits, 15 life jackets with whistles, 15 life buoys, VHF radios

Pictures – project deliverables



Latrine



Upgraded community well



Footbridge



Fishermen wearing life jackets



Automatic weather station

Lessons learned

- Coordination & joint planning by National Steering Committee
 - * promotes transparency and information sharing thus avoids duplication of resources
 - * also promotes human resource capacity development of Government employees
- involving communities and their leadership promotes ownership of the project
- Communities are generally aware there is climate change, however, there is low adaptive capacity due to poverty

How to enhance mainstreaming DRM and CCA

- Projects to include both structural and non structural measures
- Capacity building of local authorities and key players at subnational level
- Information exchange on good practices from within the country and exchange visits with countries in the sub region