



**PRESENTATION BY 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**

**Institutional Challenges in DRR**

- DRM Bill and policy to be updated in line with global and local development frameworks, ie SFDRR, 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 ward level (like the Agritex model)
- NGOs that are not active in the pre disaster risk reduction phase only to show up during disaster response

**Sharing of information**

- No data policies
- Duplication of work by different institutions
- Bureaucratic procedures for sharing information gathered by scientific research institutions
- Lack of robust information management system – continual engagement 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

NB: The cross cutting challenge is limited funding

## **Strategies to address challenges**

- Strengthen early warning systems – eg. procurement of radars and hydrological gauging stations on major river systems
- To upscale community based DRM
- Partnerships through MOUs
- Awareness to 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
- To 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)
- 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

## **Topic 3 : What should be done in DRR at Regional Level**

- (a) Operationalize the SADC Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund
- (b) Establish trans-boundary early warning system,
  - Trans-boundary Emergency Operations Centre &
  - Learning tours and research symposiums
  - On-going human resource capacity development

(c) Maintain DRM platforms with all stakeholders

**Topic 4: What should be done at National, regional and international level**

- Establish partnerships and strengthen existing ones eg UNSPIDER/UN agencies and development partners
- Climate finance to be spread across all sectors implementing the Climate Change Response Strategy
- © MoUs with stakeholders