

Summary Report of the Consultative Process on the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA1) and Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2)

Zimbabwe, Harare: 8 May 2013

Organized by the Government of Zimbabwe's Department of Civil Protection

In collaboration with the,

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

Introduction

The HFA and HFA2 Consultative process in Zimbabwe was jointly organized by the Department of Civil Protection and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). The process started off with one to one consultations on HFA implementation in Zimbabwe and Inputs for HFA2 (Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction). On the 8th of May 2013, a National consultative and feedback meeting on HFA1 and HFA2 was organized jointly by the Government of Zimbabwe and the UNISDR.

The National consultative and feedback meeting was attended by over 30 participants from different and diverse sector (see attendance list attached)

Welcome Remarks

Mr. MS Pawadyira, the Director for the Department of Civil Protection welcomed all the participants to the meeting. He expressed the fact that the HFA1 has been and is still the primary driving force of disaster risk reduction in Zimbabwe. The differences between sub-regional countries' socio-economic landscapes and levels has been emphasised as the main challenge in the implementation of the HFA and in also managing trans-boundary hazards or disasters. The Director pointed out that the concept of disaster risk reduction is well understood in the sub-region, but financial resources as well as different legal set-ups in the countries hamper the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies. The sub-region has not received enough support in terms of finance and other resources in order to implement the HFA.

To complement the Director of Civil Protection, the Deputy Regional Coordinator of UNISDR Regional Office for Africa, Mr. Youcef Ait-Chellouche explained the HFA2 consultative process that leads to the Africa position paper during the adoption of

HFA2 in Japan in 2015. The Deputy Director further explained that the consultation process will be on-going until the Japan HFA2 conference in 2015.

HFA1

Remarks and overview of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015

HFA Priority 1

- 1989 legislation being reviewed- Response mode
- 2011 Draft Bill and 2012 Draft DRM strategy in place
- DRM policy Draft, 2005 in place

Participants noted that draft documents did not yet complete the process to be adopted formally. IN most of the African countries if a law is not adopted, related field cannot benefit from formal budget allocation (DRR)

- On-going training and DRR awareness raising programmes, about 30 % of local authorities have received DRR training since 2009

HFA Priority 2

- General national risk profile conducted-national perspective
- Lack of risk profiles at the local level
- National capacity needs assessment for early warning carried out
- Early warning for floods, droughts are in place but not linked to early action. (Early Warning but not System)
- Lack of monitoring systems for environmental associated hazards

HFA Priority 3

- Strategy and efforts to integrate DRR into education curriculum on-going
- State and Non State Universities offering DRM as an academic subject
- School guide on DRR developed
- Indigenous Knowledge Systems explored for DRR
- DRR awareness raising in schools

HFA Priority 4 Remains a challenge, owing to risk multipliers e.g.

- Environmental degradation
- Poverty
- Socio-economic challenges-poor social service delivery

- Poor water and sanitation infrastructure resulting in epidemics
- Risky population behaviours e.g. illegal mining, illegal cross border activities, poaching etc

HFA Priority 5

- Lack of integrated preparedness and contingency plans (different contingency plan by sectors and by actors)
- Lack of local level preparedness and contingency plans
- Limited warehousing capacity at all levels for stockpiling and immediate and effective response interventions
- Lack of life saving equipment and apparatus e. fire engines, ambulances, critical drugs and chemicals to contain biological vectors

HFA2 Consultations and Brainstorming Inputs

1. There was consensus during the meeting that political leadership for DRR in Zimbabwe and in the Sub-region was required. The participants noted that though there was an African parliamentary committee on DRR, this needed to be strengthened both at national and sub-regional levels. To enhance the leadership, the meeting noted that the principles of accountability and partnership were to be the primary drivers both at national and sub-regional level. Political leadership with appropriate capacity is likely to facilitate effective institutional and legal framework for DRR at both national and local governance levels.
2. Meeting participants agreed that community based disaster risk reduction is key for HFA2. The participation of women and youth in decision making, especially at the local authority level should be the major thrust in building community resilience.
Other example, grassroots communities engage in risky behaviours such as illegal mining, poaching etc; probably because they are excluded in critical development and other economic activities
3. Despite consensus, that development sectors were slowly starting to integrate DRR in planning, at national level there is still a gap of capacities. Participants agreed that there was need to re-define roles, profiles and responsibilities of development sectors; for example making DRR as part of development sector competence. Both at national and local governance levels, institutions operate in silos. A critical mass of well-trained staff in DRR both at government and civil society will help to address such problem.

4. Risk information, communication, research, training and development were presented by participants as key to building community resilience. Creation of risk databases is important for informed strategic for DRR, for public and private investment as well as to citizen to take informed -risk reduction-decision
5. In order to link early warning and early action systems, participants noted the central role of academia in research and evidence-based risk reduction. Message packaging and dissemination at the local level should utilize local or indigenous language and also indigenous knowledge systems. Various communication techniques and media need to be utilized, including new technology such as internet.
6. As over 70 % of Zimbabwean population lives in urban cities, urban risk reduction and local authority level (e.g. City Councils) capacity building for DRR should be given priority. There was consensus that the national water and sanitation, energy and road infrastructure was overstrained in Zimbabwe urban cities due to increasing urban population and this has resulted in poor service delivery, a major driver and risk multiplier.
7. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation should be better integrated in terms of programme and institutional mechanisms to allow for example EWS to be effective through early combined actions
8. The issues of risk transfer should be clearly added as a step in DRR along with prevention and mitigation through different mechanisms (social net, insurance etc.
9. The average growth of SADC Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the period 2000-2011 is 5.2% which is the highest in the region. SADC also boasts of high literacy rate levels, and Zimbabwe in particular has over 90% literacy rate. During the period 2000-2011 rapid economic growth has been realised in SADC with key sectors such as Service sector contributing 51%, Industry 32% and Agriculture 17%. There was however consensus that, despite economic growth and rising GDP, there was a huge gap between the rich and the poor in Zimbabwe and in the sub-region. Therefore equitable distribution of wealth and resources at national and sub-national levels is key to build stable resilient nations.

For more information:

Youcef Ait-Chellouche (UNISDR Regional Office for Africa)

Email: youcef.ait-chellouche@unep.org or

List of Participants

	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT DETAILS
1	NESVINGA B	Department of physical planning	0772961420/707066 bnesvinga@gmail.com
2	Maziwisa Stella	Traffic safety council of Zimbabwe	0773389564 maziwisas@trafficsafety.co.zw
3	Temba Chikandiwa	Department of community development	0772113150 temba.chikandiwa@gmail.com
4	Sithole Mugwazeni	Department of Physical Planning	0772435445 mguazen@gmail.com
5	S . Mugavha	City of Harare	0772432653 smugava@yahoo.com
6	D. Musiwa	Zimbabwe National Water Authority	0772712432 dmusiwa@zinwa.co.zw
7	You Ait-chellouche	UNISDR	25420349096 savelives@gmail.com
8	Itai Chishanga	Radiation Authority of Zimbabwe	0774004459 lchishanga@rpaz.co.zw
9	Mlambo S.	Ministry of Education CDU	0772457949 smlambosp@gmail.com
10	Ndlovu S.	Department of Civil Protection	0775022140 sndlovu@eprzim.co.zw
11	Pawadyira S. M.	Department of Civil Protection Director	0712804882 psachirarwe@eprzim.co.zw
12	Stephen Maphosa	World Health Organization	0772279259 maphosa@zw.afro.who.int
13	Regina Gapa Chinyanga	UN-OCHA	gapa-chinyanga@un.org
14	Sibongile Mangena	Agritex	0773913280 sibongilemangena@gmail.com
15	A . Mangezi	Zimbabwe Republic Police	0712867801 antonymangezi@yahoo.com
16	Major T. Masuma	Zimbabwe National Army Engineers	0712237031 tmasuna16@gmail.com
17	Dr P. Nkala	Institute of Development studies (NUST)	0774759531 Pmasayina1966@gmail.com
18	Paul Chipangure	Institute of Development studies (NUST)	0773349868 chipangurap@gmail.com
19	E . Mavhura	Bindura university Director Management	0773487211 edmavhura@gmail.com
20	Melissa Khumalo	Bindura University	0773735104 mekhu@yahoo.com
21	Blessing Mucherera	Bindura University	0773238317 Blessingmucherera@gmail.com
22	F .Thlmani	Zimbabwe Republic Police Traffic Branch	0712874452 maithlo@yahoo.com
23	Assistant inspector L.J. Chakanza	Zimbabwe Republic Police Traffic Branch	0772496586
25	Mercy Nyadenga	Department of Civil Protection	0773682080 nyadengamercy@gmail.com
26	J.M. Mupuro	Metrological Department	0773407588
27	S. Thabhete	Local Authorities	0772971397
28	Lawrence P. Muranzi	Ministry of Education, Sport Arts and Culture	0712 766409
29	Winesai Sithole	IOM Zimbabwe	0772287870 wsithole@iom.int
30	Amy Wickham	UNICEF	0776894862 Awickham2unicef.org
31	Alice Moyo	Catholic Relief Services	Aluce.moy@crs.org
32	Boikheto Murima	UNICEF	bmurima@unicef.org
33	Tariro Kadzirange	Practical Action	04 776631-3 Tariro.kadzirange@practicalaction.org

