



ZIMBABWE

Programmes for Disaster Prevention

Disaster Context

The humanitarian crisis in Zimbabwe continues to deepen. During the past six months, the combination of causal factors (policy, environment, drought, and HIV/AIDS) generated a dynamic that has steadily worsened the humanitarian situation. A recent report by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Council indicates that food insecurity is growing. More people are becoming dependent on humanitarian assistance, while national capacity to respond in terms of food and agricultural assistance, health, education, and other basic services is debilitated by the same causal factors.

The politicization of relief aid distributions (food, seeds, drugs, and shelter) makes responding to the situation even more complex. In addition, the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS – up to 33 percent in both rural and urban populations – and increasing poverty levels will make recovery difficult and costly.

Project Titles

- Relief and Recovery Unit (ZIM/01/007)
- Support to 2001 Flood and Drought Emergency (ZIM/01/005)

Sectors

- Disaster prevention and preparedness
- Humanitarian assistance information coordination and monitoring
- Policy development
- Preparedness and contingency planning
- Institutional strengthening

Funding

- ZIM/01/007: UNDP contributed \$290,000 from TRAC 1.1.1 funds. USAID, the UK Department for International Development, the Swedish

International Development Cooperation Agency and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation contributed a total of \$454,917 from cost sharing funds.

- ZIM/01/005: UNDP contributed \$50,000 from TRAC 1.1.3 funds.

Partners

- Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
- National and international NGOs
- Red Cross
- USAID, DFID, SIDA, NORAD

Programme Activities

Relief and Recovery Unit:

- Coordination and development of the appeal process, both for the UN Humanitarian Assistance and Recovery Programme in 2001 and the Consolidated Appeal that followed it in July 2002
- Facilitation of the development of the UN Contingency Plan
- Coordination of NGO information exchange and activity monitoring
- Supervision and coordination of the Sectoral Vulnerability Assessments
- Sector coordination, through provision of programming information to UN agencies, donors, and NGOs active in each sector.

Support to Flood and Drought Emergency:

- Provision of logistical support to national disaster programmes
- Development of policy dialogues