

Mainstreaming Livelihood Centred Disaster Risk Reduction (LCDRR)

Using monitoring and evaluation data for policy influencing in Zimbabwe

The LCDRR project in Zimbabwe aimed to build a DISASTER RESILIENT COMMUNITY. Four components namely future un-certainty, hazards & stresses, governance and livelihoods were identified as factors affecting resilience. Objectives were developed with indicators to enhance resilience. The project was measured against indicators developed through a participatory baseline survey:

- ◆ Trained and active disaster management committees (DMCs) at ward, district and provincial levels
- ◆ Developed, implemented and annually-reviewed community-based risk reduction and preparedness plans supported by local and central government
- ◆ Early warning systems developed and in use
- ◆ Trained people in disaster risk reduction
- ◆ Linkages created with other stakeholders
- ◆ Risks and risk reduction strategies knowledge and awareness campaigns
- ◆ Diverse sources of livelihoods identified and implemented
- ◆ Incorporation of the approach into national policy



Drought depletes farmer assets including livestock



A Disaster Management Committee meeting

Monitoring and evaluation institutions

- ◆ Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) formed the cornerstone of project implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- ◆ At village level, DMCs were composed of community members
- ◆ At district, provincial and national levels, DMCs were composed of NGO staff, government and private sector representatives

Monitoring and evaluation activities

- ◆ Monitoring activities were in the form of regular project visits by stakeholders, exchange visits, review workshops field days, and demonstration plots
- ◆ Evaluation activities were quarterly reviews at ward level, annual reviews at district and provincial levels, case studies, external evaluations
- ◆ A number of participatory tools were used for data collection and analysis at all levels

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Drought and wild fire damage property and crops

Successes

- Project initially implemented in 3 districts – reproduced in 8 further districts by the National Civil Protection Unit
- LCDRR approach integrated into national policy -> guides the actions of government, civil society and private sector actors on the National Civil Protection Committee
- LCDRR integrated into planning at district and provincial levels
- Less focus on response to disaster events, and more on the cyclical nature of risk and the need for mitigation

Challenges

- Coordination with other partners – NGOs implementing this approach in other districts are not so well coordinated with the national level
- Planning and implementation are decentralised, but funding still centralised:
 - ⇒ Communities have maps and plans, but are limited in what they can do
 - ⇒ District identify a problem and refer to the provincial level, who refers it to the national level
 - ⇒ National government does not currently give financial support
 - ⇒ Funding for project implementation in 8 other districts was provided by civil society