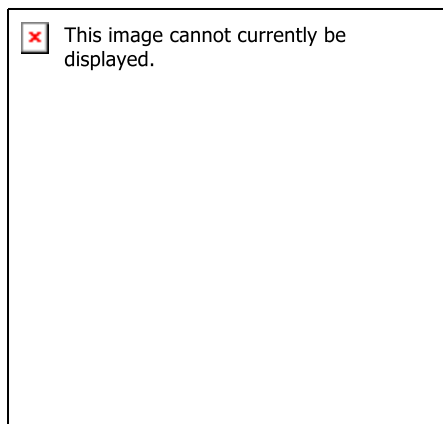


BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



The Impacts of Natural Disasters on Human Security.Case Study of Chinanimani District.

BY

PANASHE ANDREA (B213217B)

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Peace and Governance in partial fulfilment for the requirements for the Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Peace and Governance

Supervisor: Dr D. MAHUKU

Bindura, Zimbabwe

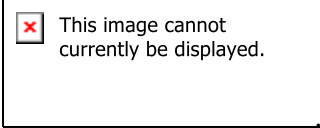
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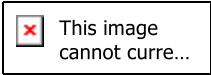
ABSTRACT

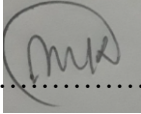
The study investigates the impacts of natural disasters on human security. Case study of Chimanimani district. The main purpose of the study was to explore the impacts of natural disasters on human security. The study is crucial as it addresses the critical issues of resource management, which natural disasters can lead to destruction of infrastructure, loss of live, displacement of people. A mixed methodology approach was employed, combining qualitative interviews and quantitative questionnaires to gather comprehensive data. The findings reveal several impacts of natural disasters which are loss of infrastructure, economic loss, displacement and migration, psychological trauma, injuries and fatalities and mental health impacts, increased vulnerability. On the response mechanisms the government early warnings were inadequate, leading to delayed evacuation and response. The research concludes that natural disasters have devastating impacts on human security, highlighting the need for effective disaster risk reduction and management strategies. The study's findings have implications for policy, practice, and future research on disaster risk reduction and human security.

DECLARATION FORM

By submitting this project, I, ANDREA PANASHE Student number B213217B declare that work contained in this dissertation is entirely a product of my own original work except for the cited secondary sources.

Supervisor's signature... .....

Student signature..... .....

Chairperson signature..... .....

DEDICATION

This study is in honor of my uncle Mr. Tinashe Mwadiwa, please accept my gratitude for all that he has done for me through this academic journey.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to support my sincere gratitude to my family and friends for their guidance and support throughout this research project.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

IRC	International Rescue Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

In March 2019 Cyclone Idai made landfall on the Mozambique coast and moved inland towards Zimbabwe Manicaland Province. In Mozambique the cyclone affected more than 1.5 million people, resulting in over 600 deaths, injured an excess of 1 .600 people, and caused damage and loss estimated at USD 3,2 billion (Post Cyclone Cabinet for Reconstruction 2019). In Zimbabwe, the cyclone triggered floods that killed many people, destroyed infrastructure, and disrupted livelihoods and social systems in the two districts of Chipinge and Chimanimani in Manicaland Province. More than 270.000 people and 17,608 households were left homeless with 341 casualties and many others missing (IFRC 2019)

Rusitu Valley in Chimanimani is one of flood-prone areas where cyclone Idai left a trail of destruction (Chanza et al.2020). The loss of human capital is a development concern, since many people died with skills and ability to assist in sustainable development perished. Chimanimani remained inaccessible two weeks after the storm as heavy rains damaged roads and main access bridges,8 bridges were destroyed. the destruction of roads and bridges affected the mobility of the population, while damage to shelter and social infrastructure left many people homeless and halted access to education in the two districts. Natural disasters can exacerbate existing tensions and vulnerabilities within communities. In the case of Chimanimani, the destruction caused by cyclone Idai led the competition for limited resources, such as food, water, shelter. The disruption of local governance structures and the challenges in delivery humanitarian aid can further destabilize the region, leading to a decline in social cohesion and security. Despite this, the long-term effects of natural disasters on peace and security in Chimanimani are not well understood.

Cyclone Idai caused widespread destruction, displacing thousands of families (. Dube 2020) Many residents were left homeless, living in temporary shelters or with relatives, which created overcrowding and inadequate living conditions. This study seeks to investigate challenges people of Chimanimani encounter after Cyclone Idai.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to investigate the impact of natural disasters on Human security, a case study Chimanimani district.

1.3 statement of the problem

The Chimanimani district in Manicaland province has encountered significant difficulties following natural disasters, notably the catastrophic effects of Cyclone Idai in March 2019. The cyclone inflicted widespread physical destruction and intensified pre-existing social tensions and vulnerabilities within the local population. The repercussions of natural disasters on Human security in this area are complex and varied. Such events frequently result in displacement. Shortages of resources, and economic disruption, which can lead to heightened conflicts over scarce resources and disturb community cohesion. The residents of Chimanimani district are directly impacted by Cyclone Idai. Their livelihoods, safety and social cohesion are at stake, making them primary stakeholders in understanding how disasters affect Human security. Furthermore, local and national government officials are responsible for disaster response and recovery efforts. They face challenges in policy formulation, resource allocation, and effective

governance in the aftermath of disasters. Understanding the impact of natural disasters on Human security is essential for improving their strategies and enhancing community resilience. Effective governance is crucial for disaster response and recovery. However, in many cases, local authorities may lack the capacity or resources to implement effective policies that address both immediate needs and long term peace and security. This can lead to inadequate responses and a failure to build resilience against disasters. Disasters can disrupt established social networks and community cohesion, which are essential for maintaining Human security. The breakdown of these structures can lead to increased tensions, conflict over resources, and a

decline in trust among community members, making recovery more challenging. The effects of cyclone Idai are social tensions and conflict, the competition for scarce resources, such as food, water and shelter can exacerbate existing social tensions and led to conflicts within and between communities. As individuals and groups vie for limited resources, the potential for violence and unrest increases, undermining human security.

1.4 Research Objectives

- To discuss how the people in Chimanimani responded to the information on the impending cyclone Idai that was advancing.
- To examine the impact of cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the government response mechanisms to the needs of affected populations.

1.5 Research Questions

- What are the implications of natural disasters like Cyclone Idai on local human security dynamics in Chimanimani?
- How did Cyclone Idai affect the social fabric and community cohesion in Chimanimani District
- How effective were the government response strategies implemented in Chimanimani during and after Cyclone Idai?

1.6 Assumptions

This study assumes that

- The impacts of natural disasters extend beyond immediate effects and can have long term consequences for human security.
- The effectiveness of disaster management and governance plays a crucial role in mitigating the impacts of natural disasters on human security.

- There is a direct relationship between natural disasters and local security dynamics

1.7 Significance of the study

The significance of the study on the impact of natural disasters on human security, with a focus on cyclone idai in Manicaland Province, Chimanimani District. The study is crucial as it addresses the critical issues of resource management, which is natural disasters can lead to significant resource depletion, including water, food, and shelter. In Chimanimani, the destruction of infrastructure and agricultural land due to Cyclone Idai has heightened competition for these essential resources. This scarcity can lead to conflicts among communities, particularly when recovery efforts are slow or inequitable. More so, it is hoped that this paper will go a long way addressing weakened governance and institutional capacity, the impact of natural disasters can overwhelm local governance structures, leading to a breakdown in law and order. In Chimanimani, the local governments ability to respond effectively to the disaster was challenged, which can erode public trust and lead to increased lawlessness or civil unrest. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for developing strategies to enhance governance in post disaster contexts. To add more, the significance of this study also lies in its potential to inform policy and practice regarding disaster risk management and recovery. By analyzing the specific impacts of natural disasters on human security, the research can contribute to the development of more effective strategies that resilience and sustainable recovery in vulnerable regions like Chimanimani.

1.8 Delimitations of the study

The study was conducted in Chimanimani district which is in Manicaland Province. The choice of the area was due to the fact that the researcher saw tangible challenges faced by this region due to natural disasters (Cyclone Idai). The research will employ qualitative methods, including interviews and focus groups discussions, to gather in-depth insights, this

methodological delimitation allows for a richer understanding of the nuanced impacts of natural disasters on human security. The study might concentrate on the impacts of natural disasters within a defined period, such as after Cyclone Idai (2019) up to the present. The study also delimit itself to specific groups within the Chimanimani district, such as households affected by cyclone, local government officials, NGOs and community leaders.

1.9 Limitations of the study

The study was limited as it had the risk of biased information, reliable data on both natural disasters and their socio-political impacts can be scarce, especially in rural areas because they are skeptical of being interviewed they do not want to disclose information. It is of note that the issue of disasters socially affects most people as some of them were still mourning their relatives so it was sensitive. The study may encounter challenges related to sensitive political issues, particularly if the research touches on governmental responses to disasters or if there are existing tensions within communities.

1.10 Definition of key terms

Governance refers to the system of rules, institutions, and practices that shape the interactions among government, civil society, and the private sector in managing resource and responding to climate-related disasters world Bank, (2020).

Climate change refers to a long term alteration in the average weather patterns that define Earths local, regional, and global climates. Wedawatta (2018)

Flood hazard refers to the potential risks and dangers associated with flooding events, which can cause significant damage t human life, property, and the environment. Wilkinson (2014)

Natural disasters A crisis scenario that results in widespread harm that is much beyond people's capacity to repair is referred to as a disaster. Sawada (2007)

Disasters. A disaster is a disastrous, sudden event that causes significant harm to both people and property. Smith et al (2019)

1.11 Dissertation Outline

The research project will consist of five chapters and these are as follows:

Chapter One which is the introductory chapter deals with introducing the reader to the background of the research the motivations behind it.

Chapter Two deals with the literature reviews of the research project topic and other perceptions already in existing surrounding the topic from a global to the local perceptive.

Chapter Three explores the research methodologies used and why they were chosen to be perfect for the study.

Chapter Four will provide a summary and analysis of the results from the problem and display the information using extra means like pie charts and bar graphs.

Chapter Five will deal with the summary of the research project and the possible solutions that may be used to address the identified problem.

1.12 Chapter Summary

This chapter incorporated the introduction on the research topic, background to the study, problem statement, and the objectives of the research as well as question to the research topic.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

Natural disasters as a subject has been immensely studied and a lot of literature is available. There are various impacts of natural disasters hence the researcher it down to social impacts so as fully understand and impart empirical data. There is a lot of available literature in form of the example, theories, speculative and statistics just to mention but a few. However, this is unique in that it is going to identify and cover the gaps in the literature. Sequentially, the researcher will sub divide the literature into smaller units that will include what was written about the impacts of natural disasters on peace and security as shall be alluded below.

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.2.1 Human Security theory (United Nations Development Programme 1994)

Human Security seeks to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms – freedoms that are the essence of life. It also means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations according to Civil Military Cooperation (2003) Human security is a concept that shifts the focus of security from the traditional state centric view to the individual level according to Alkire.S(2002) The report gives components of human security including. economic security focuses on the ensuring individual have access to basic economic resources. It includes the ability to secure a sustainable livelihood, access to employment, and protection against economic shocks according to Kofi Aman (2000). Health security encompasses access to healthcare services, protection from diseases, and the ability to maintain a healthy lifestyle. It emphasizes the need for individuals to have access to essential health services, including preventive care, treatment, and health education, David Chandler (2006).Political security is crucial to people because it involves the protection of individual rights and freedoms, including political participation and the rule of law. Political security ensures that individuals can express their opinions, participate in governance, and have access to justice without fear of repression. Amartya Sen (1999)..Food

security focuses on the Entitlement to food, by growing it themselves, having the ability to purchase it or through a public food distribution system. Environmental security focuses on the Sustainable practices that take into account natural resource and environmental degradation (deforestation, desertification). Early warning and response mechanisms for natural hazards and/ or man-made disasters at all levels. Community security lies on the Explicit and enforced protection of ethnic groups and community identity. Protection from oppressive traditional practices, harsh treatment towards women, or discrimination against ethnic/indigenous/refugee groups. Personal security lies on Rule of law. Explicit and enforced protection of human rights and civil liberties.

2.2.2 Risk and Resilience theory (Walker, B 2006)

Risk and Resilience Theory helps identify the vulnerability that make communities susceptible to the impacts of natural disasters, by Analyzing these vulnerabilities how socio economic factors, infrastructure, and governance influence the community ability to withstand and recover from disasters. Resilience is the capacity of a system, community or society to cope with, adapt, or “bounce back” by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure in the light of a hazard stress or shock (Mallak, 1998; Wildavsky, 1991; Comfort, 1999). This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organizing itself to increase the capacity for learning from past disasters for better future protection and to improve risk reduction measures (UNISDR, 2005). The main defining characteristics of resilience include coping with the impacts of disaster recovery from disasters and “bouncing back”; and adaptation to cope better with future risks (World Disaster Report, 2004).

2.2.3 Risk assessment

This involves identifying potential hazards and understanding the likelihood and consequences of these events. In Chimanimani which is the prone to landslides and flooding, risk assessments can help identify vulnerable populations and critical infrastructure that need protection. Recent studies emphasize the importance of integrating local knowledge into risk assessment to enhance their accuracy and relevance, Chingombe and Musarandega (,2021). The first step about risk assessment is risk identification where potential risks are recognized, after identifying risks, the next step is to analyses their potential impact and impact and likelihood. Risk evaluation this involves comparing the estimated risks against risk criteria to determine their significant. Risk treatment this step involves deciding how to manage the identified risks. Monitoring and Review, risk assessment is an ongoing process. organizations must continuously be monitoring risks and review their risk management strategies to adapt to new challenges.

2.2.4 Vulnerability (Wisner 2004)

Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility of a system, individual, or organization to harm or damage due to various threats. It encompasses the weaknesses that can be exploited by risks, leading to adverse outcomes (Wisner 2004). Vulnerability is shaped by various factors, including socio economic status, governance, and environmental conditions. In Chimanimani, high levels of poverty and limited access to resources increase vulnerability to natural disasters. Recent reports highlight that marginalized communities often face greater risks due to inadequate infrastructure and lack of access to emergency services. Vulnerability is most commonly linked to poverty, yet it can also occur when someone feels helpless, alone, and insecure when confronted with danger, shock, or stress. The concept is best described as a person or a group decreased ability to foresee, manage, withstand and recover from the effects of a natural or man-made hazards (Terna,2021).

2.2.5 Resilience building

Resilience refers to the ability of communities to absorb shocks and recover from them according to. Strategies for building resilience include improving infrastructure, enhancing community engagement, and fostering adaptive capacities. Recent initiatives in Zimbabwe have focused on community based disaster risk management, which empowers local populations to take charge of their safety and recovery. Matsike and Ngcobo sithole (2023).

2.2.6 Sustainable livelihoods framework (Chambers and Conway 1992)

This framework aims to emphasizes the importance of understanding the livelihoods of individuals and communities in order to reduce poverty and vulnerability, (Chambers 1992). This framework highlights the need to address the social, economic, and environmental factors that affect livelihoods. By understanding these factors, individuals and communities can better adapt to and mitigate the impacts of external stresses and shocks. A livelihood is considered sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, this means being able to

withstand and recover from external stresses and shocks, such as natural disasters. Provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation which means being able to pass on sustainable livelihood opportunities to future generations, (Chambers and Conway 1992).

2.3 Previous case studies

To understand the complex impacts of natural disasters on communities and their stability, it is essential to examine various case studies that illustrate the diverse challenges and responses faced by affected populations. These case studies provide valuable insights into the interplay between environmental hazards, human vulnerability, and the effectiveness of disaster management strategies.

By studying the causes, effects, and management of natural disasters, researchers can help inform policymakers, emergency responders, and the general public on how to reduce risk, mitigate impacts, and improve overall disaster resilience. The goal is to build a safer and more sustainable world in the face of natural hazards. Hurricane Katrina (2005) one of the most devastating hurricanes in U, S history, it caused widespread flooding and destruction along the Gulf Coast. More than 1,800 people lost their lives, and the economic impact was estimated at over \$100 billion, Dr. Susan Cutter (2005). Japan also encounter with Tsunami and earthquake in (2011). A powerful earthquake off the coast of Japan triggered a massive tsunami that caused extensive damage and led to the Fukushima nuclear disaster. The event resulted in nearly 16.000 deaths and significant infrastructure destruction. Dr. David A.P. Chalmers (2011). In 2019 2020 there was wildfires in Australia, unprecedented bushfires ravaged large parts of Australia, destroying homes, habitats, and wildlife. The fires were fueled by extreme heat and drought conditions, leading to widespread devastation. Dr. Andrew McLeod (2011).

In Southern Africa, a case of South Africa in Kwazulu Natal, and Eastern Cape Province, in 2021, the areas have been hit by landslides and floods and over 30,000 people

were displaced, largely in collective evacuation centers, and at least 123,808 individuals were affected, 448 people died, this was according to national authorities (Red Cross, 2021). As a result of the disaster's immediate aftereffects, many people suffer greatly as they lose their homes, means of support, and, their loved ones. The floods intensified existing socio economic inequalities, sparking protests and unrest over service delivery failures. The majority of families in these communities largely rely on agriculture to make a living, and the storms floods takes away those families' sources of income.

2.4 Policy response

The Government-led response was coordinated by the Department of Civil Protection (DCP) through the National, Provincial and District Civil Protection Committees, with support from. A sub-national flood command Centre was set up to facilitate real-time coordination of the response and Civil Protection Committees conducted rapid needs assessments in the affected areas. In Zimbabwe the Civil Protection Unit fall under the Ministry of Local Government Public works and National Housing, however it operationalized with the Zimbabwe National Army and police services. Thus, the military supported search and rescue operations as well as led the evacuation exercise. However, access and logistics were greatly affected by the weather conditions. (CPU, 2019). Response was also from community, and individual household level since initially the area was not accessible. The cluster system was activated in Zimbabwe to boost humanitarian response to the humanitarian crisis caused by Cyclone Idai. A participatory approach was done in order to identify the most vulnerable individuals. The research noted that traditional gender roles tend to resurface in the aftermath of disasters, with women being relegated to the role of homemaker while men focus on finances and lead community efforts. The following cluster lead agencies reinforced cluster coordination: Education (UNICEF/ Save the Children); Food Security: Food and Agriculture

Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP); Health World Health Organization (WHO); Nutrition, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF); Protection, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)/(UNICEF); Shelter/International Organization for Migration(IOM)/International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC); WASH (UNICEF); Logistics WFP. Inter-clusters coordination meetings were held every Wednesday in Harare, the same was replicated at Mutare level every Friday, while in Chipinge the partners meetings took place on daily. An information management working group was been established to support data analysis and information sharing. (OCHAc, 2019) Mass flood awareness campaigns were done by various media platforms and SMS the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs was active in the awareness campaign. Other humanitarian partners provided non-food and food items in all affected provinces. Relief aid including temporary shelters, water and sanitation (WASH) items, Child Protection related supplies, mama kits and food humpers. There is an ongoing health and nutrition intervention programme in Chimanimani district supported by the Health Development Fund (HDF). Following the destruction of livelihoods WFP active vulnerable group feeding scheme. (OCHA 2019). Issues of social exclusion were highlighted by a respondent who argued that, the whole process of distribution of aid was highly politicized. Moreover, there have been many instances of women missing out on relief assistance, particularly since the government through the District Administrator registered households based on their male.

Another complexity was that of ascertaining the credibility of those renting and squatters, thus making the process prone to the inclusion of outsiders. This concurs with a study, in Thailand following the Indian Ocean Tsunami, where female household members who become the main breadwinners due to the illness or injury of the male head of the

household had difficulties getting recognition by authorities (Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, 2006).

The trail of destruction did not spare public institutions; notable was destruction of Charles Luwanga High School. A boarding hostel was destroyed killing 2 pupils. Rehabilitation programmes for affected schools were instituted in all affected districts. In Chimanimani and Chipinge districts 40,000 textbooks were distributed to affected schools. Temporary Learning Spaces were established in the worst affected schools. Temporary latrines were constructed at 80% of all affected schools in Chimanimani and Chipinge. World Bank announced its intention to provide up to \$75M for the cyclone-response with emphasis on early recovery. With all the effort by various stakeholders to help communities. People still remain displaced, most of them stay in host communities, while some are still residing in collective centers and camps.

2.5 Findings and gaps in the current literature

This study exposes critical gaps in the literature, particularly regarding the long term psychological impacts on affected populations in specific region like Chimanimani, which are there may be a lack of in depth studies focusing on community resilience in Chimanimani district. Focus on marginalized groups, research could address how different demographic groups for example women, children and the elderly) experience and recover from disasters. Psychological security, while many studies address immediate psychological impacts of disasters, fewer may explore long term psychological security and mental health outcomes in affected populations. Research could examine how prolonged exposure to stressors influences community wellbeing. There may be limited research on the specific roles NGOs play in providing mental support in post disaster scenarios. Exploring successful interventions can

inform future practices and policies. Investigating how NGOs integrate psychological support into broader recovery efforts could reveal best practices and areas for improvement.

2.6 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.6.1 Natural disasters

A crisis scenario that results in widespread harm that is much beyond people's capacity to repair is referred to as a disaster. A disaster is a disastrous, sudden event that causes significant harm to both people and property. Disaster damage is enormous and varies depending on the earth's geography, climate, and surface type. On the other hand, according to Smith, et al.(2019)), a natural hazard is the occurrence of an extremely hazardous event that impacts communities, causes damage, disruption, and casualties, and renders the affected communities unable to function normally without outside assistance. Disasters can be divided into three main categories, according to Sawada (2007). The first category is a natural disaster, which can be categorized as a hydrological disaster (flood), meteorological disaster like storm or typhoon, climatological disaster that is drought, geophysical disaster such as earthquake, tsunami, and volcanic eruptions, or biological disaster (epidemic and insect infestation). Industrial accidents (chemical spills, industrial infrastructure collapses), transport accidents, and technical disasters make up the second category of disasters (by air, rail, road or water). The last kind of catastrophes is caused by people, and it consists of economic crises (hyperinflation, banking or currency crisis), as well as violence (terrorism, civil strife, riots, and war).

2.7 SPECIFIC IMPACTS ON CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT

2.7.1 Historical Occurrence of Natural Disasters in Chimanimani

Chimanimani area has experienced various flooding events over the decades, particularly during rain seasons, when river systems overflow due to heavy rains, for example

in 2000, extensive flooding impacted the region, leading to significant damage to infrastructure, homes and agriculture. Cyclone Eline 2000 struck Zimbabwe in February 2000, it causes widespread flooding in several provinces, including Manicaland where Chimanimani is located. It resulted in loss of lives, destruction of property and displacement of communities. Sources indicate that the cyclone caused severe damage to infrastructure, roads, and agriculture, leading to food insecurity in the affected areas. The region also contends with recurring droughts which have significant socio economic impacts. Droughts disrupt agricultural production, leading to food shortages. For instances the 2015-2016 EL Nino event caused prolonged drought conditions across Southern Africa, severely affecting Chimanimani as well.

2.7.2 Impacts on Chimanimani district

Many people were displaced in Chimanimani due to severe flooding and landslides triggered by cyclone idai. Many families lost their homes and livelihoods (Chapungu 2020). An estimated 16,000 people were affected in the district, with reports indicating that entire village was washed away and heavily damaged. More than 300 people died, rescuers faced challenges in reaching affected areas due to blocked roads and ongoing adverse weather conditions. Roads, bridges, schools and health facilities were severely damaged or destroyed. The impact on transportation further hindered relief efforts. Water supply systems were affected, leading to concerns about clean access and sanitation. The cyclone led to widespread destruction of crops, particularly in region largely dependent on agriculture for sustenance and income, livestock losses compounded the situation, affecting food security (Chatiza 2019).

2.8 Economic consequences (Cleenwerck)

Cleenwerck's study found that natural disasters can lead to significant economic losses for households, particularly in developing countries. Natural disasters can result in the loss of

income for households, particularly those that rely on agriculture or small scale businesses. Disaster can damage household assets, such as homes, livestock and equipment. Households may need to incur additional expenses to repair or replace damaged assets, or to cover medical expenses for injuries sustained during the disaster. Cleenwerck also identified factors that can increase households' vulnerability to the economic consequences of natural disasters, poor house households are more vulnerable to the economic consequences of natural disasters due to their limited financial resources. Households with limited access to credit may also struggle to recover from disaster. Cleenwerck also address the policies needed to eradicate economic consequences, the government should establish social protection programs, such as cash transfers and food assistance to support households affected by natural disaster. The governments should also invest in disaster risk reduction and management strategies such as early warning systems and emergency preparedness plans.

2.9 Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation refers to the deterioration of the environment through the depletion of resources such as air, water, and soil quality, the destruction of ecosystems, habitat destruction, the extinction of wildlife and pollution (Jared Diamond 2005).Climate change is altering environmental conditions across the globe, exacerbating existing environmental changes and creating challenges. These changes manifest in various ways including increased temperatures, altered precipitation patterns, rising sea levels and more frequent extreme weather events (Naomi Klein 2014). Global warming, the earths average surface temperature has risen by approximately 1.1 degrees Celsius since the late 19th century due to increased greenhouse gas emissions from human activities. This warming is leading to more frequent and intense heatwaves, which can have severe impacts on human health, agriculture, and ecosystems. (Gavin Schmidt 2010). For example, the summer of 2023 was recorded as the hottest summer on earth, with temperatures significantly exceeding historical averages. This

has led to increased heat related illnesses and deaths, particularly in vulnerable populations. Climate change exacerbates health risks through increased air pollution, heat related illnesses, and the spread of vector borne diseases. Changing weather patterns can expand the range of diseases like malaria and dengue fever, (Michael Mann 2012) for instance the World Health Organization estimates that climate change is already responsible for approximately 13 million deaths annually due to environmental factors, including air pollution and extreme weather events. Climate change is linked to the increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather events such as hurricanes, cyclones and heavy rainfall (Mark D. Powell 2015) for instance Hurricane Harvey in 2017 was a category for storm that dumped an unprecedented amount of rain on Houston, resulting in catastrophic flooding

2.10 Chapter summary

This part concentrated on the previously conducted studies and different research papers written by different scholars regarding the research topic.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter sheds insight on the research methods that were employed to investigate the impacts of natural disasters on Human security in Chimanimani district. It comprises the research paradigm, research design, sampling framework, sample techniques, data collection procedures, data analysis, and data collection technology. The study employed a mixed methods approach.

3.2 Research Philosophy

Research philosophy refers to the underlying assumptions and beliefs that guide the research process (Crotty, 1998). For this study, the research philosophy employed was interpretivism, which seeks to understand the subjective meanings and experiences of individuals within a specific context (Walsham, 1995). Interpretivism posits that reality is socially constructed, and the researcher's role is to interpret the meanings that participants ascribe to their lived experiences (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011). By adopting an interpretivist approach, the researcher aimed to gain a nuanced understanding of how the natural disasters (cyclone idai) was perceived and experienced by the individuals living in Chimanimani district of Zimbabwe. This philosophical stance was deemed appropriate as it allowed the exploration of the complex and multifaceted nature of the natural disasters impact on the local community, rather than pursuing a solely objective or positivist inquiry (Saunders et al., 2019). The

interpretivist perspective enabled the researcher to delve into the subjective realities of the participants, capturing their unique perspectives and insights to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research problem.

3.3 Research Methodology

This research used the mixed methods approach that used both the quantitative and qualitative techniques. To answer the research questions, mixed methodologies research was used that incorporates aspects of qualitative and quantitative research. In comparison to a solitary quantitative or qualitative study, using mixed techniques provided the researcher with a more comprehensive picture because they combine the advantages of each. A study design known as mixed methods employs both methodological and philosophical presumptions. It uses philosophical presumptions to govern the collecting and interpretation of data, and it combines qualitative and quantitative data in a single study or set of studies. Its fundamental tenet is that, using both quantitative and qualitative methodologies together yields a greater grasp of research issues than using each methodology separately (Hallebone and Priest 2009).

3.4 Research Design

A case study method was employed during the research. According to Simons (2009), a case study is an in-depth examination of the complexity and distinctiveness of a specific initiative, policy, institution, program, or system in the context of real-world application from a variety of perspectives. Using Chimanimani district as a case study, the research created an extensive analysis of the impacts of natural disasters on human security. A case study was seen as the best design as it helped in the understanding of how phenomenon, context and people are related and its capacity to accurately capture the participants' context and reality. However, it is undeniable that case studies, like all other research designs, have limitations because of the issue of observational bias and the fact that it is difficult to conduct a cross-check, as a

result, they may be biased against certain groups of people. Hence, the researcher used the case approach with that limitation in mind so as to yield favorable results.

3.5 Target Population

Caruth (2013) defines population as the set of all the individuals or subjects the scholar is intent in knowing about and from which the sample is selected. In this study focusing on the repercussions of the impacts of natural disaster on human security, the target population, local government officials, and community members residing in the district, NGOs and community leaders. These key stakeholders are directly affected by the cyclone idai and play crucial roles in agricultural production, , and the community's response to environmental challenges, making them essential subjects for the study's exploration and analysis.

3.6 Sample Size

Sample size in research denotes the number of participants or observations included in a study to ensure the reliability and generalizability of the findings. In this research endeavor, a sample size of 30 participants has been determined. This sample size was chosen to encompass a diverse mix of individuals from the target population, ensuring comprehensive data collection and analysis that can provide meaningful insights into the impacts of the natural disasters on human security, and community resilience strategies within the Chimanimani district.

3.7 Sampling Techniques

Sampling techniques refer to the methodologies employed to select participants or observations for a research study, ensuring the representation and relevance of the sample to the research objectives and population under investigation.

3.7.1 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling, as defined by Palinkas et al. (2015), involves the deliberate selection of participants based on specific criteria relevant to the research goals. In this study, purposive sampling was utilized to ensure that individuals included in the research had firsthand knowledge or direct experience related to the impacts of the natural disasters in the Chimanimani district. By employing this sampling technique, the researchers aimed to gather insights and perspectives from individuals who could provide rich and detailed information about the effects of the natural hazards on human security, and community responses within the district, thus enhancing the depth and quality of the study's findings.

3.7.2 Snowball Sampling

Snowball sampling, as described by Biernacki and Waldorf (1981), is a non-probability sampling technique where existing participants recruit additional participants from their social networks. In this research context, snowball sampling was employed to reach individuals within the community who may possess valuable insights and perspectives on the impacts of the natural disasters, but might not be easily accessible through traditional sampling methods. By leveraging social connections and networks, this sampling technique enabled the researchers to access a broader range of perspectives and experiences related to the natural hazards, facilitating a more comprehensive understanding of the various dimensions of the issue within the Chimanimani district.

3.8 Data Collection

Data collection refers to the systematic process of gathering information or data from various sources to address the research questions or objectives of a study.

3.8.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire, according to Oppenheim (1992), is a structured data collection instrument consisting of a series of questions aimed at eliciting specific information from respondents. In this research endeavor, questionnaires were utilized to gather quantitative data on factors such as identifying patterns and correlations between natural disasters and their effects on peace and security. For instance, you can measure the prevalence of conflict or insecurity before and after a disaster, and perceptions of government interventions related to the impact of natural disaster in Chimanimani district. This method was chosen for its efficiency in collecting standardized data from a large number of participants within the target population, allowing for the systematic analysis of trends and patterns that contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the research topic.

3.8.2 Interviews

The study employed in-depth interviews. With the use of this form of data gathering, the researcher was able to get in touch with the victims of cyclone idai and have detailed conversations about how they perceive the impacts of natural disasters on their lives. This allowed the researcher to gain a greater understanding of the struggles and experiences residents of Chimanimani district have with maintaining their livelihoods in the face of after the occurrence of natural disasters like cyclones. This also gave the researcher a chance to hear from different resident about potential measures they might take to protect themselves and their environment from the effects of natural disasters, rather than only relying on institutional responses from the authorities' research.

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis and presentation involve the systematic examination, interpretation, and organization of collected data to derive meaningful insights and communicate research findings effectively. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), data analysis encompasses the process

of identifying patterns, themes, and relationships within the data to address the research objectives. In this study, data analysis was conducted using a mixed-method approach, integrating both quantitative data from questionnaires and qualitative data from interviews. Quantitative data were analyzed using statistical tools to identify trends and patterns related to the natural disasters and their impacts and government interventions during the Cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district. Qualitative data from interviews were thematically analyzed to uncover rich narratives and perspectives that provided depth and context to the quantitative findings. The integration of quantitative and qualitative data allowed for a comprehensive analysis of the research topic, enabling the researchers to present a nuanced understanding of the impacts of the drought and the community's responses in a manner that is both informative and insightful.

3.10 Validity and Reliability

Validity and reliability are crucial concepts in research methodology that ensure the accuracy, consistency, and credibility of study findings. According to Creswell (2017), validity refers to the extent to which a study measures what it intends to measure, while reliability pertains to the consistency and stability of research results over time and across different conditions. In this research on the impacts of natural disasters on human security in the Chimanimani district, validity was ensured through the use of multiple data collection methods, such as questionnaires and interviews, to triangulate findings and enhance the credibility of conclusions drawn. Reliability was maintained by employing standardized data collection instruments, rigorous data analysis procedures, and inter-rater reliability checks in qualitative data coding to minimize bias and ensure consistency in the interpretation of results. By upholding both validity and reliability in the research process, the study aimed to produce

robust and trustworthy findings that could contribute meaningfully to the existing knowledge on drought impacts and community responses in the study area.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

Ethics, according to Creswell (2014), are principles and guidelines that professionals use to avoid in-depth analysis across multiple professions. Social workers should consider ethics when undertaking research with human beings, according to (Rubin, 2011). The researcher was prohibited from guiding the investigation in a dishonest manner by ethical grounds. A letter of introduction to potential participants was obtained by the researcher from Bindura University of Science Education. Following is a discussion of the moral norms that were considered in this study, such as informed consent, secrecy, and no-harm.

Informed consent

The members were informed that the support was willful and that they were free to stop participating in the investigations whenever they felt like it, and the researcher asked for their informed agreement regarding this. Researchers in the neighborhood were also given their consent. The researcher thoroughly explained the purpose of the study, and it was also mentioned on the assent structure that was approved by the members. All participants eagerly expressed interest in the review because they were well aware of its purpose.

Anonymity and Confidentiality

Members' rights to confidentiality and anonymity are crucial and were noted throughout the examination. This suggests that the examination would not in any way reveal the participants' personalities. Members received training on how to handle information and assurances that examination records would be handled with care. To adhere to the namelessness principle, the researcher adopted aliases.

Avoidance of harm

Limiting the risk of harm to members was the researcher's responsibility (Creswell, 2014). By participating in the research, participants were guaranteed that they would neither suffer physical or psychological harm. The expert further made sure that the member's weekly meeting schedules were not interfered with.

3.12 Summary

This research endeavor focusing on the impacts of the natural disasters on human security in the Chimanimani district, a mixed-method approach was employed to investigate the effects of the natural disasters on peace and security and community responses. The research design centered on a case study methodology, utilizing purposive and snowball sampling techniques to select participants representing key stakeholders in the district. Data collection involved the use of questionnaires to gather quantitative data and interviews to collect qualitative insights, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Data analysis integrated quantitative and qualitative methods to derive meaningful insights and present a nuanced interpretation of the findings. Ethical considerations were paramount throughout the research process, with a focus on protecting participants' rights and ensuring confidentiality. By upholding validity, reliability, and ethical standards, the study aimed to contribute valuable insights to the understanding the impacts of natural disasters and community responses in the Chimanimani district.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives comprehensive presentation of the data which was collected from the field and the findings through the use of a mixed research approach. The data was collected in Chimanimani district, Manicaland province from different people, comprising residents, local government authority, NGO Officials and local leaders. The findings of the research were gathered through the utilization of interviews. The chapter aims to address the research objectives which are

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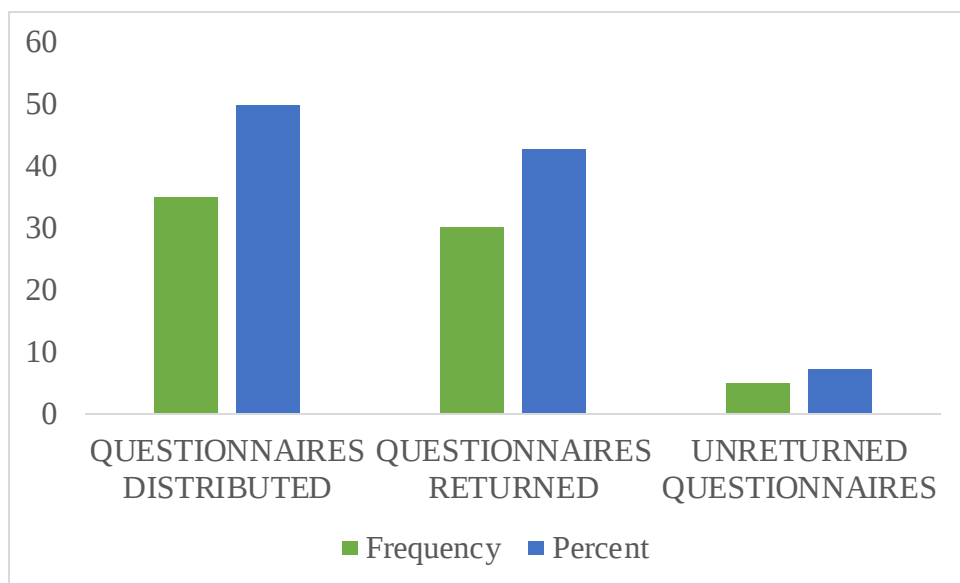


Figure 4. 1 Questionnaire response rate

Figure 4.1 above shows how the rate of respondents was. It shows the respond rate frequency and respond rate percentage. The researcher distributed a total number of 35 questionnaires. Of the 35 questionnaires distributed, 30 of them were answered and were returned making 5 questionnaires unreturned.

4.2 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

4.2.1 Gender category

The researcher interviewed a total of 30 participants. Included in the respondents, 18 were females and the remaining 12 of the participants were males. The gender distribution shows that females were more than male participants. Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2 show the frequency distribution and gender percentage distribution of the participants.

Table 4. 1 Gender frequency and percentage

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Females	18	60%
Males	12	40%

The results from the Table 4.1 illustrates that female were comprised of 60 percent of the target population, while men were comprising of 40 percent of the target population.

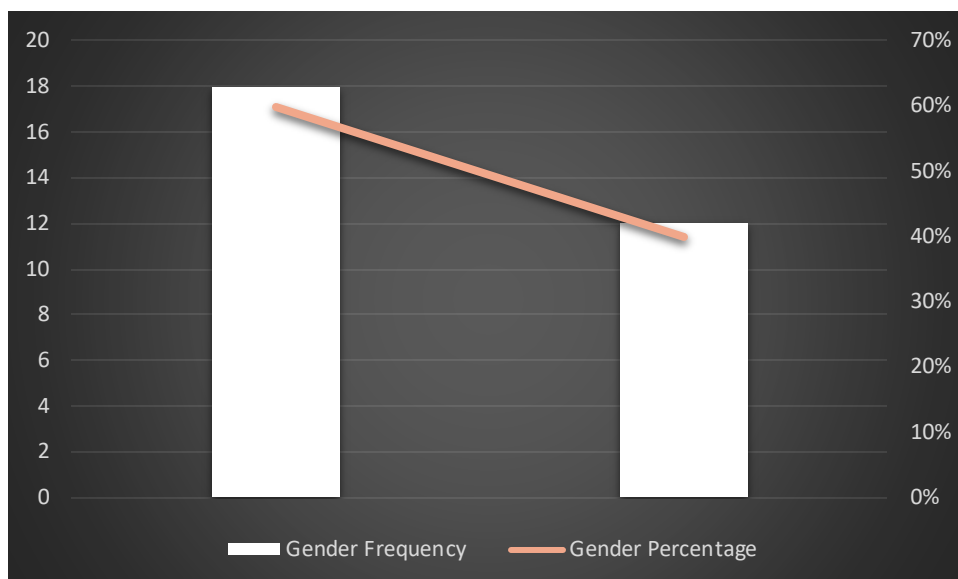


Figure 4. 2 Gender frequency and percentage

4.2.2 Age range of respondents

Table 4. 2 Age range of respondents and frequency

Age groups	Number of respondents
18-20	5
21-30	12
31-40	8
41+	5

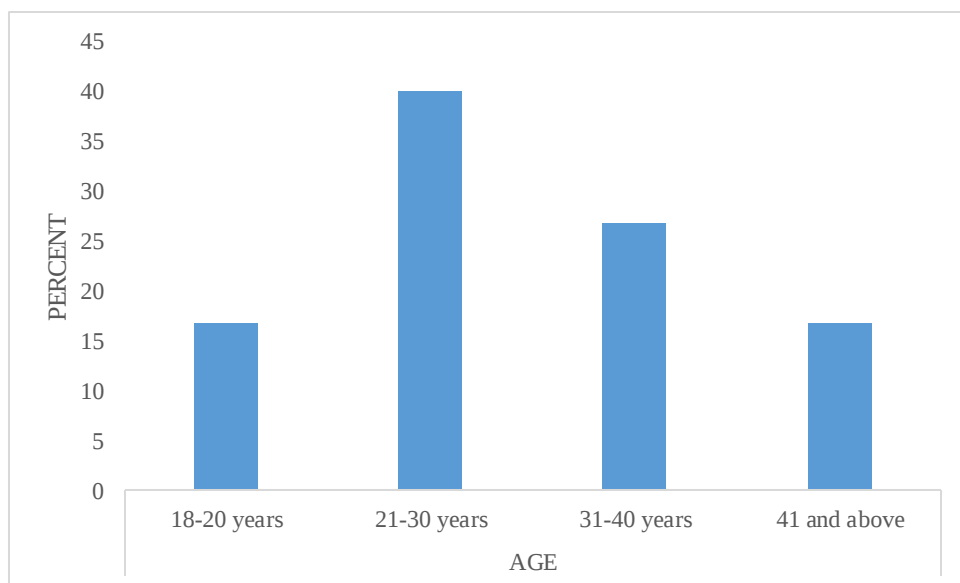


Figure 4. 3 Age range of respondents and percentage

The researcher managed to interview people from the age groups starting from 18 years up to people above the age of 40. Table 4.2 and Fig 4.3 above shows the age distribution and percentages of respondents. The results showed that the age range of 18 to 20 and those people with 41 years and above had few respondents which amounted to 5 from each age range, followed by the age range of 31 to 40 years with 8 respondents. Many respondents were from the age group of 21 to 30 years.

4.3 Occupation: Characteristics of respondents

The researcher also used occupation as another way of distinguishing the respondents. The respondents comprised of students, Local resident farmers, residents, local leaders and occupations comprising of village heads, health officers. There were 5 students (16.7 percent), 6 farmers (30 percent), 9 residents (20 percent), 2 local leaders (6.7 percent). Local residents responded more than other occupations which amounted to 36 percent of the whole sample size. Fig 4.4 shows the percentages in occupation of respondents. 27 percent of the respondents

fell under the other category where there were , residents, village heads .

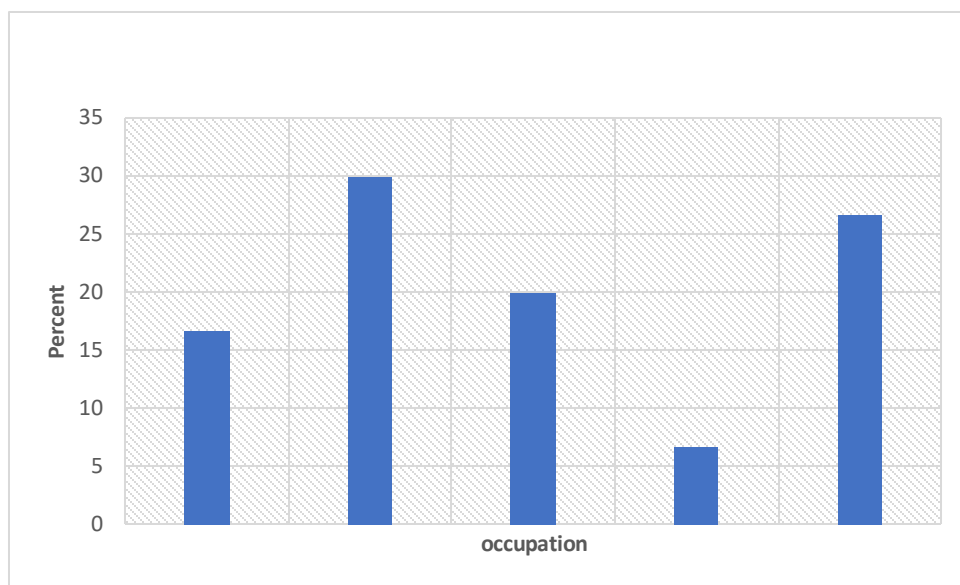


Figure 4. 4 Occupation and the percentages

4.4 how the people in Chimanimani responded to the information on the impending cyclone idai that was advancing

As news of the cyclone approached, many residents recognized the risks and began evacuating, for example, families living in valleys or near rivers, which are prone to flooding, moved to safer places, often to higher grounds or community centers set up as shelters. Leaders and community members assessed local risks by identifying the most vulnerable areas, certain neighborhoods that had experienced severe flooding in the past were prioritized for evacuation. Local youth helped create maps detailing safe routes and zones that were least likely to flood, further aiding in the community's preparation efforts. In some cases, entire communities organized collective evacuations, moving together to ensure that everyone was accounted for

Respondent 1: Resident says

When we received the warnings about Cyclone Idai, many of us in Chimanimani were skeptical at first. We had experienced heavy rains before, but we did not think it would be this bad. Some people tried to prepare by stocking up on food and water, but many others did not

take the warnings seriously. As the cyclone approached, we started to see the signs of heavy rain and strong winds. Some people tried to evacuate to higher grounds, but it was too late. The roads were flooded, and the bridges were washed away.

The local leaders also held meetings to discuss the impending cyclone idai threat. The village heads called gatherings where people could share their concerns and plan evacuation strategies. These meetings were crucial for mobilizing resources and ensuring that mobilizing resources and access to important information about the cyclone's expected path and timing. Various NGOs and governmental organizations stepped in to assist communities, the international federation of red cross and red crescent societies provided emergency kits and trained community volunteers in disaster preparedness that empowered residents to take action.

Respondent 2: Local leader says that

As a local leader, I can tell you that we did our best to prepare for Cyclone Idai, but we were not adequately equipped to handle a disaster of this magnitude. We received warnings from the government and meteorological department, but we did not have the resources to evacuate everyone to safety. We quickly mobilized our community members to help with the rescue efforts, but it was a challenging task.

From the response given by the local leader it states that local residents indeed prepared for the oncoming disaster though they had inadequate resources to evacuate everyone, many people were recorded missing and dead. The local leader said when they heard about the disaster they used to gather some meetings with the resident, they advised each other to go to the higher places and they collect staffs like blankets, water for future use, and some organizations used to assist them with non-perishable food.

The data presented indicate that people of Chimanimani tried their best to evacuate though they did not have enough resources to evacuate everyone to safety. The community

members started to stocking food and water but others did not take warnings seriously. Comparing these findings with the existing literature reveals a convergence of perspectives, studies have shown that early warning systems are critical in reducing the impact of natural disaster(IFRC,2019).However, in many cases, these systems are inadequate or ineffective, leading to delayed or inadequate response(UNISDR,2015).Research has highlighted the importance of trust and credibility in disaster warning systems(Mileti and Sorensen,1990).When people trust the warning system, they are more likely to take action and prepare for the impending disaster.

the impacts of Cyclone Idai in Chimanimani district.

The storm caused high winds and heavy precipitation in Chimanimani districts causing riverine and flash flooding and subsequent deaths, destruction of livelihoods and properties. Based on census data, 48% of those affected were estimated to be children whilst 52% are said to be women. Considerable damage to properties, livelihoods and infrastructure was reported in the districts in the storm's path. (OCHAa, 2019)

. A respondent highlighted that:

The torrential flood swept away many people some of the survivors resorted to climbing trees. Understanding gender differences can save lives there is considerable evidence that a lack of physical skills, such as the ability to climb trees or to swim, has been a major contributing factor to disaster fatalities among women. In India, up to three times as many women as men died in the 2004 tsunami, while in Indonesia this figure rose to up to four times the number of male casualties (IPCC, 2007). While not all of this disparity is due to differences in physical skills, the gendered nature of impact cannot be under estimated

Cyclone Idai left a trail of destruction, a respondent from the Civil Protection Unit noted that:

Respondent said that:

The hardest-hit district Chimanimani remained inaccessible two weeks after the storm as heavy rains damaged roads and main access bridges. The trail of destruction was very devastating causing at least 182 deaths and over 300 injured, mainly in Chimanimani, and 330 people were reportedly missing. At least 600 homes were destroyed in Chimanimani districts. In Chimanimani, eight bridges were destroyed. Overall, more than 400 people) were estimated to be affected, those who were affected were in need of humanitarian assistance. The vast majority of people affected were in Chipinge (122,000) and Chimanimani (115,000) districts.

Socio economic impacts of cyclone idai in Chimanimani District

Chimanimani District has a mixed economy. Primarily subsistence agriculture and small scale horticulture production in the communal areas are the main economic activity. The narrative accounts of the cyclone survivors indicate that small scale horticulture producers in Chimanimani lost pumps, pipes, and generators for individual small irrigated plots and crops including sugar beans, potatoes and bananas due to cyclone idai. One of the local farmers said:

“We lost a lot of farming equipment especially in small irrigation areas, Crops were washed away. Fields have been degraded and our livelihoods were at risk. I am not sure if we are going to recover what we lost to cyclone idai. Fields that we had worked hard on were swept away by the storm. There is imperative to improve soil productivity because the people in this area survive on farming ”Minda yatanga tanyatsofira yakaenda ,Kwa kutode ku impruvhe ivhu nokuti vanhu vemuno vanopona nekurima “

Respondent recounted that, in addition to heavy physical, social and economic losses, Cyclone also killed people and livestock. Some people were reported missing.

Cyclone Idai also impacted the communities of Chimanimani psychologically. Key informant interviews indicated that some survivors remain haunted by the sights and screams of people they were unable to save from the floods, one resident said:

(Tinotenda chaizvo kune vakatibatsira nezvekudya,asi chikafu chacho chainetsa kudya ndisinga zivi kwakaenda vana vangu vese vaviri.Chandongwa kuziva kuti varipi,ndoziwa kuti vakafa asi shuviro yangu ndeye kuti vavigwe sezvinoitwa vamwe) Thanks to the well-wishers who gave us food, we really appreciate but I could not eat not knowing where my children are, You were expecting me to eat and sleep when my two children are missing. All I need is to know where they are. I know that they are dead but my soul will have peace if they have a decent burial. This was supported by another woman who lost her husband”, I am finding it difficult to accept that my husband is missing. People die but they are buried properly. I don’t know whether he was washed away or buried under rubble.”

Social and psychosocial impacts of 2019 Cyclone Idai in Chimanimani District, Manicaland Province

IMPACT	% AFFECTED
Psychosocial	43.5
Missing members	12.1
Loss of property	44.3
Loss of arable land	62.2
Increasing conflict within the community	61.0
Loss of life	9.4

Other impacts of cyclone idai in Chimanimani communities were also noted during the research. Lack of privacy and safe spaces at emergency shelters in Ngangu and Kopa exposed women to sexual abuse. Respondents highlighted that there was no lighting at the emergency shelters, which put women at risk. The study indicated that 40% of the participants reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls. However, no medical action was taken by those in charge raising fears of victimization among those who dared to raise the alarm on the matter. The majority of the research respondents 92% indicated that they were afraid of victimization. Exposure to sexual abuse of women and children was not limited to community spaces and strangers. Families were living in tents during that time, were sharing tents with children, thereby exposing young children to sexual abuse. Lack of privacy for parents also triggered gender based violence in emergency shelters. About 57% of the respondents reported no preference given to pregnant and lactating women and girls in the provision of humanitarian aid, and 20% reported cases of gender discrimination with respect to access to relief aid. To a certain extent Cyclone Idai affected women and children more than men.

From the research, the researcher also learned that the disaster lead to tensions or conflicts within the community. As many families lost their homes and livelihoods, the demand for humanitarian aid surged. This competition for resources sometimes led to disputes among community members, particularly when aid distribution was perceived as unequal or unfair. Some individuals left that certain groups were receiving preferential treatment, which exacerbated existing social divides. Also the cyclone caused significant changes in land use and ownership. With many properties destroyed. Disputes over land rights emerged, especially as people sought to rebuild their lives. These disputes sometimes escalated into conflicts, particularly when multiple families claimed the same land or when there were disagreements over compensation for lost property.

Respondent community leader: *The disaster led to tensions and conflict within the community. The scarcity of resources, such as food, water and shelter, created competition and tension among community members. Some people felt that others were receiving more assistance than they were, leading to feelings of resentment and anger.*

The findings from this study underscore the impacts of natural disasters in Chimanimani district, people encounter loss of infrastructure, psychological trauma, injuries and fatalities, economic losses, displacement and migration and water borne diseases. Comparing these findings with the existing literature, previous studies such as done by (Kunreuther, 1996) natural disasters can cause significant damage to infrastructure, including roads, bridges and buildings (.Swiss Re, 2020) the economic losses from natural disasters can be substantial, with estimated global losses of over \$3 trillion in the past decade (UNHCR, 2019) urged that natural disasters can cause displacement and migration of people, leading to social and cultural disruption. Natural disasters can cause significant injuries and fatalities, including those related to trauma, drowning, and disease (WHO, 2019).

4.6 To evaluate the effectiveness of the government response mechanisms to the needs of affected populations.

The World Bank (2019) noted that the government of Zimbabwe declared an emergency on 16 March 2019 that activated a government-led response directed by the Department of Civil Protection (DCP), in coordination with humanitarian partners, the military, K and subnational flood command centres. The response from the national level started to reach the affected communities after about four days to a week. There was a huge setback to the ability of the DCP to respond to the disaster in a timely and adequate manner because of the absence of reserved funds at all levels (RINA 2019). The absence of human

resources such as the subaquatic and military units within communities at the district/ward level was a major contributor to the failure of the system to respond to the cyclone disaster

The government swift declared Cyclone idai as the national disaster, and activation of the national Disaster Risk Management committee allowed for rapid mobilization of resources and coordination. which was the first step which indicate the government response towards the disasters. This legal framework allowed for a mobilization of resources and facilitated the coordination of a national response. Despite these efforts, logistical challenges and difficulties in reaching remote areas delayed aid distribution and search and rescue operations. The speed of response in some regions was hampered by damage infrastructure. , the research found that government and local institutions were not prepared for Cyclone Idai in terms of alerting communities and training. Human resources, financial resources, infrastructure and equipment, and coordination were inadequate. When disaster risk management systems are riddled with shortcomings, the consequences of natural hazards overwhelm vulnerable communities, as happened to the communities of Chimanimani

Respondent 1: The government's response mechanisms to Cyclone Idai were initially slow and inadequate, leaving many affected populations without access to basic necessities like food, water, and shelter. However, as the severity of the disaster became clear, the government mobilised resources and personnel to respond to the crisis.

Respondent 2: The government established a national emergency operations center to coordinate the response efforts, and deployed military personnel to assist with search and rescue operations, and to maintain law and order. The government also provided financial assistance to affected families, and worked with humanitarian organisations to provide food, shelter and medical care.

Respondent 3: *The government response was inadequate and inefficient. Some areas people did not receive timely assistance, and the assistance was insufficient. The government's response was marred by corruption and favouritism.*

The majority of affected community members in Chimanimani reported receiving assistance primarily from fellow community members and NGOs rather than from government agencies. Many community members felt that the government's response was inadequate and invisible, with NGOs emerging as the primary responders (Chanza et al 2020).

The data presented indicates that government early warning system were inadequate, leading to delayed evacuation and response. The government's relief distribution was inefficient, leading to unequal distribution of aid and resources. The government's response mechanisms lacked transparency and accountability, leading to mistrust among affected populations. Previous studies such as the one done by Human Rights Watch, 2019 literature has emphasized the importance of transparency and accountability in disaster response, However many governments struggle to establish transparent and accountable response mechanisms, leading to mistrust among affected populations. Studies have shown that effective early warning systems are critical in reducing the impact of disasters (IFRC, 2019). However, many governments struggle to establish effective early warning systems, leading to delay response and evacuation (UNISDR, 2015).

4.7 Chapter summary

This chapter has successfully presented research findings from Chimanimani District on the impacts of natural disasters on human security. The collected data was presented in form of mixed method approach with the use of quantitative data analysis using Statistical Package for Social Sciences, and themes as shown and explained above, the researcher found emerging during fieldwork.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 Introduction

This chapter will comprise of summaries, discussions of findings, proffer recommendations, conclusions and areas for further research.

5.1 Summary

Chapter 1, focuses on the introducing the topic and providing background information on the impacts of natural disaster on human security in Chimanimani. mainly focuses on the introduction on the research topic, background to the study, problem statement, and the objectives of the research as well as question to the research topic

This part concentrated on previously conducted studies and different research papers written by different scholars regarding the research topic and it also focused on the examining and spelling out the theory grounded within this study and showing the theory's applicability to the study at hand. The chapter also identified gaps in the literature and laid the foundation for the research.

Chapter three, this chapter sheds insight on the research methods that were employed to investigate the impacts of natural disasters on peace and security in Manicaland province, Chimanimani district. It comprises the research paradigm, research design, sampling framework, sample techniques, data collection procedures, data analysis, and data collection technology. The study employed a mixed methods approach. this research endeavor focusing on the impacts of the natural disasters (cyclone idai) on peace and security in the Chimanimani district, a mixed-method approach was employed to investigate the effects of the natural disasters on peace and security and community responses. The research design centered on a case study methodology, utilizing purposive and snowball sampling techniques to select

participants representing key stakeholders in the district. Data collection involved the use of questionnaires to gather quantitative data and interviews to collect qualitative insights, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Data analysis integrated quantitative and qualitative methods to derive meaningful insights and present a nuanced interpretation of the findings. Ethical considerations were paramount throughout the research process, with a focus on protecting participants' rights and ensuring confidentiality. By upholding validity, reliability, and ethical standards, the study aimed to contribute valuable insights to the understanding the impacts of natural disasters and community responses in the Chimanimani district.

Chapter four, this chapter gives comprehensive presentation of the data which was collected from the field and the findings through the use of a mixed research approach. The data was collected in Chimanimani district, Manicaland province from different people, comprising residents, local government authority, NGO Officials and local leaders. The findings of the research were gathered through the utilization of interviews. This chapter has successfully presented research findings from Chimanimani district Manicaland on the impacts of natural disasters on human security. The findings were presented in a clear and organised manner, using quotes and narratives to enhance understanding. The data presented indicate that people of Chimanimani tried their best to evacuate though they did not have enough resources to evacuate everyone to safety. The community members started to stocking food and water but others did not take warnings seriously. The findings from this study also underscore the impacts of natural disasters in Chimanimani district, people encounter loss of infrastructure, psychological trauma, injuries and fatalities, economic losses, displacement and migration and water borne diseases. The data presented indicates that government early warning system were inadequate, leading to delayed evacuation and response. The government's relief distribution was inefficient, leading to unequal distribution of aid and resources. The government's

response mechanisms lacked transparency and accountability, leading to mistrust among affected populations.

The final chapter of the dissertation summarized the key findings from the study and drew conclusions based on the research objectives. It discussed the implications of the findings for theory, practice and policy. This chapter will comprise of summaries, discussions of findings, proffer recommendations, conclusions and areas for further research.

5.3 Conclusions

This study aimed to identify the impacts of natural disaster on human security in Chimanimani district. Through interviews and questionnaire several impacts emerged including loss of infrastructure, economic losses, displacement and migration, psychological trauma injuries and fatalities.

5.3.1 How the people in Chimanimani responded to the information on the impending cyclone idai.

The study aims to explore how the people in Chimanimani responded to the information on the impending cyclone idai that was advancing” and the findings from the field the researcher observe that as the news of cyclone approached, many residents recognized the risks and began evacuating for example families living in valleys or near rivers, which are prone to flooding moved to safer places, often to higher grounds or community centers set up as shelters. The local leaders also held meetings to discuss the impending cyclone idai threat. The village heads called gatherings where people could share their concerns and plans evacuation strategies. These meetings were crucial for mobilizing resources and ensuring that mobilizing resources and access to important information about the cyclone’s expected path and timing.

Despite early warnings from weather forecasts, many people were not adequately prepared or evacuated, leading to widespread destruction and loss of life. The cyclone exposed

weaknesses in disaster preparedness and response in the affected areas, including inadequate emergency suppliers and insufficient training and equipment for emergency responders. The international community provided significant humanitarian aid, but the response was often slow and hampered by logistical challenges, including difficulties in accessing affected areas due to damaged infrastructure. Local communities played a crucial role in responding to the disaster, with many people helping each other with evacuation, shelter and food. The cyclone highlighted the need for long term recovery efforts including rebuilding infrastructure, restoring livelihoods and enhancing disaster resilience.

5.3.2 To examine the impacts of cyclone idai in Chimanimani district

The study aims to that to examine the impacts of cyclone idai in Chimanimani district, from the field the researcher managed to dig in all the impacts of cyclone idai in the district. The disaster leaves immeasurable destruction of unprecedented magnitude in its wake. In Chimanimani many lives were lost, many people were reported missing, and others were displaced. The researcher also noted that lack of privacy and safe spaces at emergency shelters in Ngangu and Kopa exposed women to sexual abuse. The disaster also leads to tensions and conflicts within a community.

Other literature says that cyclone idai caused over 1,300 deaths, with many people reported missing according to Humanitarian Policy Group. Over 2.5 million people were affected, with many displaced from their homes report by (the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs). According to World Bank many roads and bridges were destroyed or damaged, hindering access to affected areas. Over 100,000 homes were destroyed or damaged, leaving many people without shelter according to the (international Organization for Migration). The cyclone caused significant loses to agriculture, with many crops destroyed by the (Food and Agriculture Organization). The cyclone also caused

widespread flooding and landslides, resulting in significant environmental damage according to (United Nations Environment Programme.)

5.3.3 To Evaluate the effectiveness of the government response mechanisms to the needs of populations

From the field the researcher managed to come up with any information based on the objective which say to evaluate the effectiveness of the government response mechanisms to the needs of populations, the government rapidly planned for and initiated emergency response interventions, including search and rescue operations, provision of shelter, food and medical care, however, from the findings respondents suggest that the initial response was slow and aid was not reaching affected areas quickly enough. The government collaborated with international organizations, such as the World Bank, United Nations, and non-governmental organizations. Despite these efforts, several challenges hindered the effectiveness of the government's response, these included inadequate resources, limited capacity and poor infrastructure.

Positive aspects of what literature say about the government response highlighted that the government rapidly initiated emergency response interventions, including search and rescue operations, provision of food, shelter and medical care according to(Response and Recovery).The government collaborated with international organizations to provide humanitarian assistance thus from the(United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs).Negative aspects the literature say the government faced challenges in responding to the disaster due to inadequate resources, including funding, personnel and equipment by the(Humanitarian Policy Group).There were reports of aid not being distributed fairly ,with some areas receiving more assistance than others according to the(International Rescue Committee).

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are proposed to address impacts of natural disaster on human security in Chimanimani district.

In nature natural disasters are inevitable but they can be anticipated so in order to better prepare for the anticipated frequency of severe disasters, the government should improve interagency collaboration and provide more realistic budgets for catastrophes. .

Disaster risk reduction and preparedness

- should focusing on the Strengthening Early Warning Systems, invest in more sophisticated weather monitoring equipment, particularly in vulnerable mountainous regions, they should also Establish localized early warning systems that can provide timely and accurate information to communities.

Post disaster recovery and reconstruction

- should ha Climate Adaptation and mitigation
- the **“Build Back Better” (BBB)**, This principle emphasizes not just restoring what was lost, but improving upon it. This includes Strengthening infrastructure to withstand future disasters, addressing underlying vulnerabilities that contributed to the disaster's impact and Promoting sustainable development practices.
- should Improve Early Warning Systems by Enhance meteorological monitoring and forecasting capabilities. Develop effective communication systems to disseminate, warnings to vulnerable communities and Conduct regular drills and awareness campaigns to educate people on how to respond to warnings.

Areas for further research

This study focuses on the impacts of natural disasters on human security. A case study of Chimanimani district. For further research and understanding other researchers can have to specialized on the investigation of the challenges and opportunities for long term recovery and reconstruction in Chimanimani District after Cyclone Idai.

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LIST OF APPENDENCIES

Dear Respondent

My name is ANDREA PANASHE. I am a Peace and governance undergraduate student at Bindura University of science education. I am requesting for your involvement in this survey by answering the questions below under the research topic THE IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS ON HUMAN SECURITY.A CASE STUDY OF, CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT. The information gathered will be used solely for academic reasons and will be kept confidential.

Your assistance will be much appreciated

Please pay attention to the directions below.

Instructions

- On this questionnaire, do not write your name, address, or phone number.
- Select your response by checking any of the available boxes or by writing in the appropriate answer space.
- Please respond to all of the questions.
- When finished, give the questionnaire to the researcher.

Tick the appropriate box and fill in the details in the provided spaces.

Section A: Demographic data

Gender

Male	
Female	
Other	

Age range

18-20	
21-30	
31-40	
40 and	
above	
Local authorities	
Community leaders and residents	
Humanitarian and Occupation relief organizations	

Other

(please

specify).....

Do you know anything about natural disasters?

Yes	
No	

If YES, can you briefly explain what is meant by the term natural disaster.....

1 A questionnaire for the local authorities and disaster management officials

- i) How did Cyclone Idai impact on the overall security situation in Chimanimani?.....
.....
- ii) What were the key challenges your agency faced in responding to the disaster and ensuring peace and stability in the affected areas.....
.....
- iii) What long term measures have been put in place to mitigate the impact of future natural disasters.....
.....

2 Questionnaire for community leaders and residents

- i) How did cyclone idai disrupt the daily lives and livelihoods of people in your community?.....
.....
.....
- ii) Did the disasters lead to any tensions or conflicts within the community? If so, how were these addressed.....
.....
..

iii) What support did your community receive from the government or aid organizations, and how effective was it?.....
.....

iv) How did the community in Chimanimani district adapt to the impacts posed by cyclone

idai.....
.....
..

How did the community members in Chimanimani district responded to the information on the impending cyclone idai that was advancing.....
.....
.....

3 Questionnaire for the humanitarian and relief organizations

i) What were the main humanitarian needs you observed in the Chimanimani district in the aftermath cyclone idai?.....
.....

ii) How did the disaster impact the ability of your organization to deliver aid and support to affected communities?.....
.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT AND COOPERATION: MAY THE LORD BLESS YOU.

