

ESWATINI DISASTER RISK REDUCTION BASELINE

SADC DRR PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP

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DELEGATES

VICTOR L. MAHLALELA & ZANDILE MAVUSO

Johannesburg – Republic of South Africa

PRESENTATION OUTLINE



POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

FUNDING ARRANGEMENT

SHORTCOMINGS

1. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK IN ESWATINI

1. Disaster Management Act (DM.2006) was enacted

- ✓ Is the legal document governing DRM in Eswatini
- ✓ Establishes and gives NDMA its mandate.
- ✓ Empowers the DPM to be in charge of DRR in the country.
- ✓ Gives PM responsibility of declaring a state of emergency during disasters.
- ✓ Empowers NDMA to establish TWG and sectors for coordination

2. The National Action Plan for DRR (2008-2015).

- ✓ Provides a framework for coordination of prevention, prevention and response practices
- ✓ Strengthen capacity building for DRR in the country
- ✓ To improve information and knowledge management
- ✓ To create an effective and functional legal and institutional framework for DRR

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK IN ESWATINI CONT'

3. DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (2011)

- ✓ Operationalizes the DM ACT 2006
- ✓ Formulates DRR governance in Eswatini
- ✓ To prevent and minimize the impact of disasters on vulnerable communities
- ✓ Establishes emergency management committees across (National, regional,..)
- ✓ Mandates the development of response systems and standards

4. MULTI HAZARD CONTINGENCY PLAN (2018-2019)

- ✓ Is a national preparedness plan for all hazards by all sectors
- ✓ Focus on the common or top priority hazards
- ✓ Reviewed annually to incorporate emerging hazards
- ✓ Incorporates the seasonal forecast/outlook

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK IN ESWATINI CONT'

5. NERMAP (2016- 2022)

- ✓ National drought response plan 2016- 2022
- ✓ Prioritized 5 major sectors affected by drought
- ✓ Agriculture & Food Security, WASH, Health & Nutrition, Education and Social Protection
- ✓ Main focus is response and less recovery activities

6. NATIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE SOPS- 2018

- ✓ Focus on actions expected at the national level from NDMA in coordinating partners for an effective response
- ✓ Its generic for slow and sudden onset disasters
- ✓ Sectors are expected to have their own SOPs for monitoring & response activities

SECTOR SPECIFIC LEGISLATIONS



Malaria Epidemic Preparedness and Response National Guidelines, 2009

Public Health Act (1969)

Swaziland National Vulnerability Assessment, 2006

Emergency Preparedness and Response strategy 2017–2020

Swaziland National Biosafety Manual

The Biosafety Act (2012)

Draft biosafety regulations, 2017

The Veterinary Public Health Act (2013)

Animal Diseases Act (1965)

Environment Management Act (2002)

Sikhuphe International Airport Emergency Orders, 2014

2. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT



National Disaster Task Force (NDTF) established in 1992- drought



National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (more than 12 yrs ops)



Disaster Department in the Ministry of Regional Development and Youth affairs (2006)



Institutional reforms (2009) in Government resulted in NDMA being placed under the DPMO



In February 2014, a circular was issued which establishes NDMA as a semi-autonomous entity with a board.



In November 2015 NDMA the (Parastatal) started operations had CEO and CFO onboard



Also established a Disaster Management Department under the DPMO (2017)

Eswatini DRR/EPR Cluster approach



The Country adopted Multi-sectoral DRR/EPR approach Overall led, coordinated and managed by the NDMA with the relevant Government Agency serving as the sectoral Lead Agency and the United Nations or relevant NGO Agency as Core Lead Agency

Example1: Agriculture & Food Security Sector



Lead : Ministry of Agriculture, (NEWU)

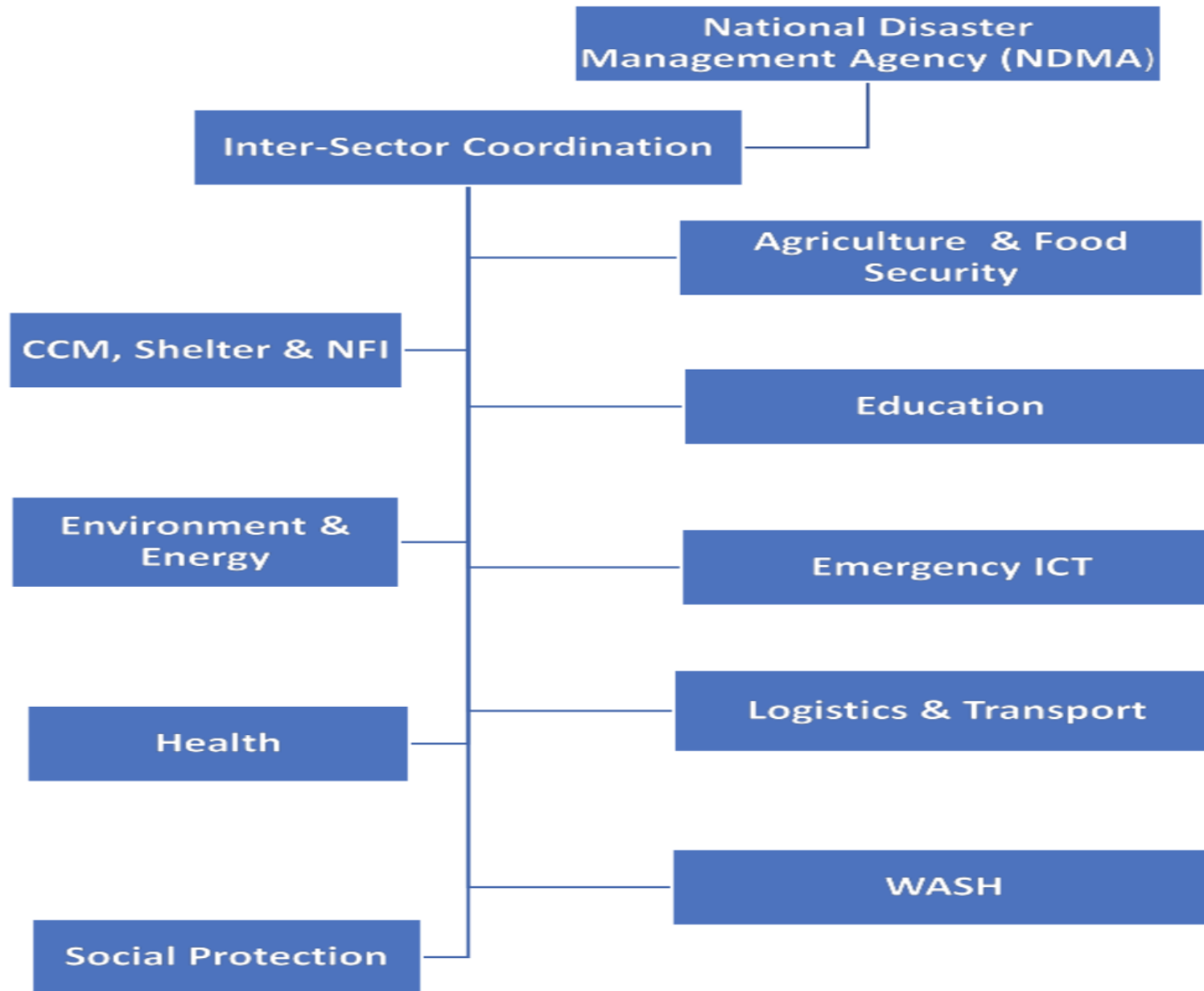


Co-Lead Organization Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP)



Partner Organizations: Swazi MET, World Vision International, ADRA, National Maize Corporation (NMC), NAMBOARD, Swaziland Dairy Board (SDB), CSO, Africa Cooperative Action trust (ACAT), Baphalali Red Cross Swaziland (BRCS), Save the Children (SCF) and CARITAS

Sectoral and Inter-sectoral coordination at the national level



Cross cutting & emerging issues

Integration of cross cutting issues:



Early recovery

HIV/AIDS

Gender any emerging issues

Environment- already is the 10th Sector

Climate change etc.

SECTORS WITH ISSUES



CCM, Shelter and NFI

- ✓ Eswatini has no refugees, nor IDPs hence sector not commonly activated
- ✓ Country has only a reception area for refugees (temporal stay)



Logistics and Transport

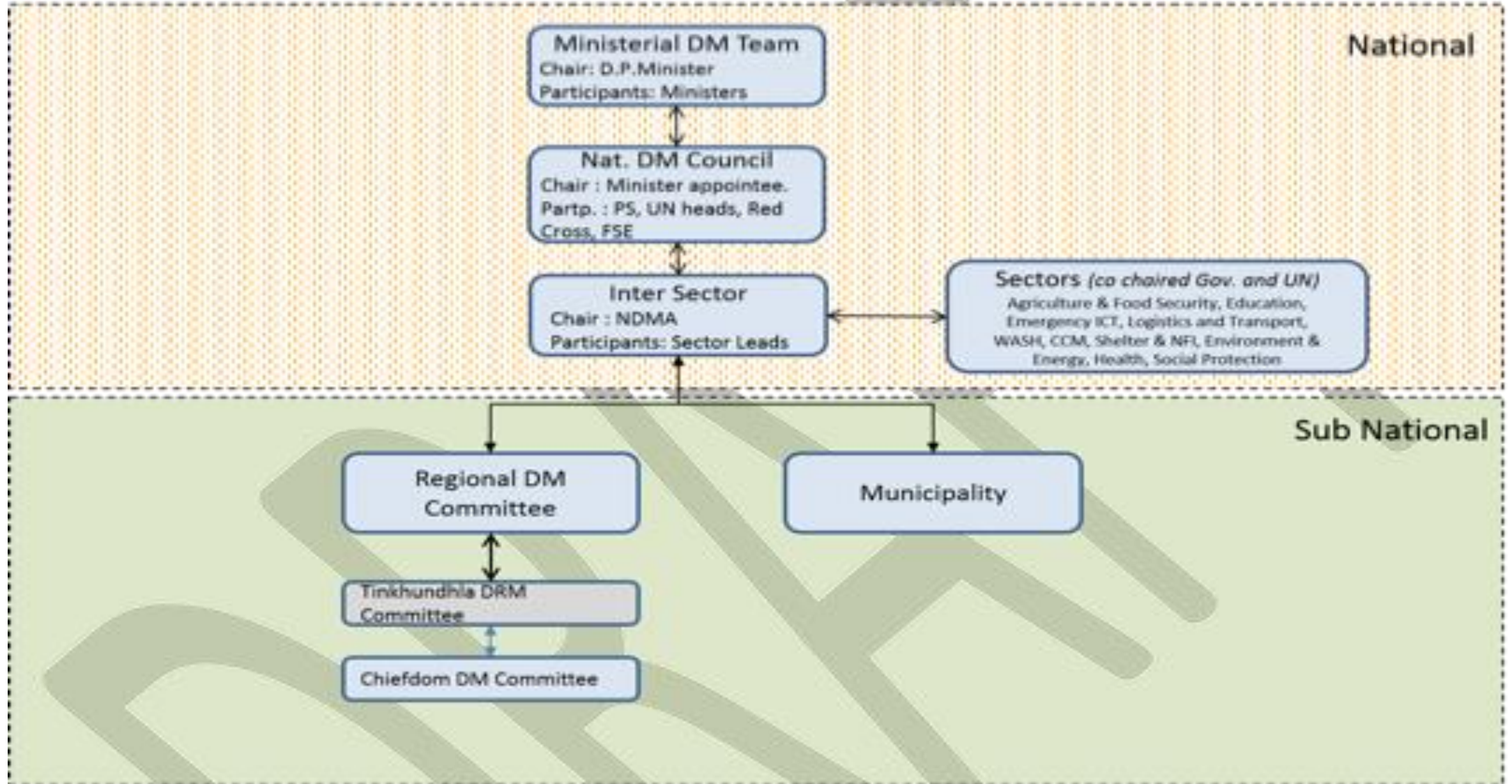
- ✓ During an emergency logistics are planned and managed by sectors & NDMA
- ✓ Not very easy to get government resources (vehicles, trucks, and other equipment)



Emergency ICT

- ✓ Mainly managed by private sector entities with clear back up, redundancy and business continuity plans

Disaster Risk Management Coordination in Eswatini



3.Funding Arrangement



Subvention to the NDMA on annual basis

Budget allocation for Department annually

Private sector (CSI for corporates, Foundations)

International Donors (WB, EU, etc)

Bilateral relations (Taiwan, India)

Supplementary budget request when there is a threat/hazard

Resource mobilization strategy (proposal and concept development)

4.SHORT COMINGS



DRM in Eswatini misconstrued for Relief Assistance –Food Aid



Higher level of vulnerability and exposure due to poverty and inequality



Rapid urbanisation, rapid population growth and poor land use planning driving vulnerability



Poor disaster risk governance in some sectors of development driving risks



Poor mainstreaming and Insufficient funding for DRR



Weak integration of the Multi Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS)



Institutionalization of Vulnerability Assessment & Analysis (VAA)



Fiscal challenges results in DRR funds being redirected to other sectors

5. AREAS OF SUPPORT



Capacity Building for coordination framework

Reviewing of legal and policy frameworks (input)

Lobbying/Advocate for establishment and operationalize DRM Fund

Transboundary activities (forecasting, monitoring, simulation and testing of plans)

THANK YOU

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