



SADC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

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ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1. Most Member States and Secretariat have developed, or are reviewing, their institutional arrangements and legal frameworks, aligned to HFA and to incorporating other sectors;**
- 2. National platforms exist in all Member States, and a sub-regional platform has been established at the REC level, to facilitate collaboration, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder participation in implementation of programmes;**
- 3. Integration of DRR into primary and secondary school curricula in progress (Zimbabwe, Malawi); and into university programmes (South Africa, Tanzania, Madagascar);**
- 4. In most countries, disaster risk profiles done for the main disasters, but only at national level (more needs to be done at sub-national levels);**
- 5. In some countries, integration of DRR & CCA into the DRR strategy and development plans at local level (Poverty Reduction Programme) being piloted (Tanzania & Mozambique);**
- 6. Multi-hazard response strategies and contingency plans increasingly being developed for disaster preparedness and response;**

CHALLENGES

- a) Insufficient funding for DRR, including human capacity constraints; funding still skewed towards preparedness and response;**
- b) Despite national platforms, there is poor coordination of DRR programmes in other sectors, and among NGOs and partners, leading to parallel initiatives in different Ministries – eg DRR & CCA spread over three Ministries, driven by donor funding;**

- c) Risk identification and monitoring for early warning not effective due to poor database management skills and lack of mapping skills;**
- d) Conflicting legislation and practices in different Ministries and sectors not aligned, leading to challenges in reducing underlying risk factors eg mining and environmental degradation;**
- e) Increasing urban vulnerabilities and disasters;**
- f) Mainstreaming DRR into other sectors and local communities**

PRIORITY AREAS 2013 – 2015

- 1. Strengthening of early warning systems (identify gaps, overlaps, needs);**
- 2. Establishment of emergency operations centres (to strengthen coordination during disaster emergency operations);**
- 3. Streamlining different legislation dealing with DRR in different sectors;**
- 4. Implementation of community based DRR interventions;**
- 5. Strengthening national platforms;**
- 6. Mainstreaming DRR into national development plans, policies, and programmes in different sectors of government;**
- 7. Improvement in data and knowledge management to inform decision making (including website development);**
- 8. Conducting an audit of DRR funding of projects and programmes by government, donors, partners, NGOs etc to inform decision makers of value of DRR and return of investments;**
- 9. Conducting simulation exercises as part of contingency planning;**
- 10. Continuing consultations with Member States on HFA2.**