

**aurecon**

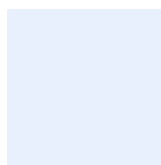
**Project:** Review and Update of the  
Sisonke District Municipality Disaster  
Management Framework

**Reference:** 109072

**Prepared for:** Sisonke  
District Municipality

**Revision:** 1

**5 April 2013**



# Document Control Record

Document prepared by:

Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd  
1977/003711/07

3rd Floor  
Park Row Building  
4-10 School Road  
Pinetown  
3610  
PO Box 932  
Pinetown  
3600  
South Africa

## Rene Pearson

**T** +27 31 714 2501  
**F** +27 86 607 0758  
**E** Rene.Pearson@aurecongroup.com  
**W** aurecongroup.com

A person using Aurecon documents or data accepts the risk of:

- Using the documents or data in electronic form without requesting and checking them for accuracy against the original hard copy version.
- Using the documents or data for any purpose not agreed to in writing by Aurecon.

Document control				aurecon		
<b>Report Title</b>		Document title				
<b>Document ID</b>		<b>Project Number</b>		109072		
<b>File Path</b>		P:\Projects\109072 Sisonke DM Review & Update of DMF\03 PRJ Del\6 REP\Sisonke DM Review and Update of DMF_05.04.2013.docx				
<b>Client</b>		Sisonke District Municipality		<b>Client Contact</b>		
<b>Rev</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Revision Details/Status</b>	<b>Prepared by</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Verifier</b>	<b>Approver</b>
1	5 April 2013		Yolandi Meyer		Johan Minnie	Rene Pearson
<b>Current Revision</b>		1				

Approval			
Author Signature		Approver Signature	
Name		Name	
Title		Title	

# Contents

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Background	2
1.2 Project Approach	3
<b>2. Status of Disaster Management within the Sisonke District Municipality</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management in the Sisonke District and Matters Incidental Thereto	7
2.2 KPA 2: Disaster Risk Assessment	8
2.3 KPA 3: Disaster Risk Reduction	9
2.4 KPA 4: Response, Recovery and Reconstruction	9
2.5 Enabler 1: Information Management and Communication	10
2.6 Enabler 2: Education, Training, Public Awareness and Research	11
2.7 Enabler 3: Funding	12
<b>Annexures</b>	
Annexure 1: Attendance Registers and Presentation for Workshops	13
<b>Index of Figures</b>	
Figure 1: The project Approach on Framework Development	4

# 1. Introduction

The Sisonke District Municipality is primarily responsible for the implementation of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002) within its area of jurisdiction. The Disaster Management Act requires, among others, that the Sisonke District Municipality prepare a **Disaster Management Framework** (section 28 and 42 of the Act). It is therefore a legislative requirement that the Sisonke District Municipality develop a **Disaster Management Framework**.

Aurecon (previously known as Africon) was appointed in 2008 to compile a Disaster Management Framework for the Sisonke District Municipality. The Framework was approved by the relevant structures within the Sisonke District Municipality in September 2009. The Sisonke District Municipality Disaster Management Framework was then forwarded to the KZN Provincial Disaster Management Centre for input.

As per Section 1.2.3 of the existing of the Sisonke DM Disaster Management Framework *“The KZN Provincial Disaster Management Framework (PDMF) was currently under development at the time of the development of this framework. However a draft copy of the PDMF was availed at a later stage of development. The Sisonke DMF is therefore aligned to the provincial goals of the draft PDMF. As soon as the KZN PDMF is approved by Council, aspects of the approved provincial framework will be incorporated and Sisonke DMF updated for consistency purposes.”*


The Provincial Framework was approved by Council in 2011. Through the review and update of the Disaster Management Framework, the Sisonke District Municipality will incorporate aspects of the approved provincial framework and update the Sisonke DMF for consistency purposes. Aurecon has been appointed by the Sisonke District Municipality to review the District’s Disaster Management Framework.

## 1.1 Background

South Africa is prone to a variety of natural and human-induced hazards, which occasionally lead to loss of property and lives. In the past decade, these hazard occurrences have become more frequent and severe.

The National Government recognised a need for an institutional framework that allows for risk prevention and rapid action during an occurrence and has taken certain steps towards this end, such as:

- **White Paper on Disaster Management:** The White Paper introduced a new paradigm in the management of disasters, by placing an emphasis on risk reduction and preparedness.
- **Disaster Management Act:** The White Paper led to the promulgation of the Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002, which is the regulatory framework for disaster management in South Africa. The Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG), through the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), administers the Act.
- **National Disaster Management Framework:** The NDMC is currently in the process of preparing a National Disaster Management Framework, which will aim to guide the development and implementation of disaster management in the country.
- **Provincial Disaster Management Framework:** The Policy Framework was promulgated in February 2011 and aims to guide the development and implementation of disaster management in the KwaZulu-Natal.

- 
- **Sisonke District Disaster Management Framework:** The Sisonke District Municipality prepared a Disaster Management Framework in 2008 which is currently being reviewed. The framework aims to guide the development and implementation of disaster management in the Sisonke District.

The DMF is a policy document which should:

- Guide and facilitate DM development as envisaged in the Act
- Engender prevention and mitigation of disaster occurrences as core principles
- Facilitate the involvement of government, non-government bodies, and other role-players
- Specify roles and responsibilities of all role players
- Take into account research and indigenous knowledge
- Provide a framework for funding of disaster management efforts
- Provide KPI's for effective monitoring of disaster management effort
- Facilitate co-operation
  - o Between all DM role-players in the District
  - o With DM entities in neighbouring Districts and the Province
  - o With National disaster management structures
- In simple terms = How DM will be approached at Sisonke.

Purpose of the DM Framework

- In line with the NDMF and the PDMF:
  - o the Sisonke Municipality needs to establish the purpose for Sisonke Disaster Management Framework.
- The main Purpose of DM:
  - o to reduce the incidence and impact of hazards by identifying the risks that face the community, assessing the vulnerability of those at risk and providing options, treatments or elimination of the risks.

The Disaster Management Plan and Framework must communicate with one another to ensure that all components are covered in the plan and the framework. The framework gives guidance and creates the framework within which the tasks should be performed. For the purposes of completion, the whole methodology is described in the following section.

## 1.2 Project Approach

The Disaster Management Framework forms the foundation for and will be essential to the efficient and effective disaster management effort in the district. The Framework ensures that all role players in the disaster management arena (e.g. government, semi-government and non-government bodies, traditional authorities and the private sector) work together in a coherent and co-ordinated fashion to prevent and/or mitigate the occurrence of disasters.

The Framework must take cognisance and adhere to the requirements of the Act and the National Frameworks.

In view of the crucial role that the Framework plays, its content must be accurate, representative and simple to digest. To this end, the Framework must go through a rigorous series of reviews by all relevant parties.

A Disaster Management Framework typically consists of the following aspects:

- It should guide and facilitate the development and implementation of disaster management as envisaged in the Act;
- It should engender prevention and mitigation of disaster occurrences as core principles;
- It should facilitate cross-functional and multi-disciplinary co-operation:
  - Between all disaster management role-players in the District;
  - With disaster management entities in neighbouring Districts and the Province;
  - With National disaster management structures.
- It should facilitate a joint code of practice;
- It should:
  - Enumerate all role-players in disaster management, and;
  - Specify roles and responsibilities of all such role-players.
- It should facilitate:
  - The involvement of government, semi-government and non-government bodies, traditional entities, technical experts and the private sector;
  - Community participation and awareness;
  - Public-private partnerships in disaster management effort.
- Facilitate and engender capacity building within the District;
- Guide the development/procurement of a disaster management information system;
- Take into account research and indigenous knowledge on disaster occurrences;
- Provide a framework within which funding of all disaster management effort can take place;
- Provide key performance indicators in order for effective monitoring of disaster management effort, thus engendering a spirit of continuous improvement.

The following diagram summarised the approach on the Review and Update of the Framework for the project:

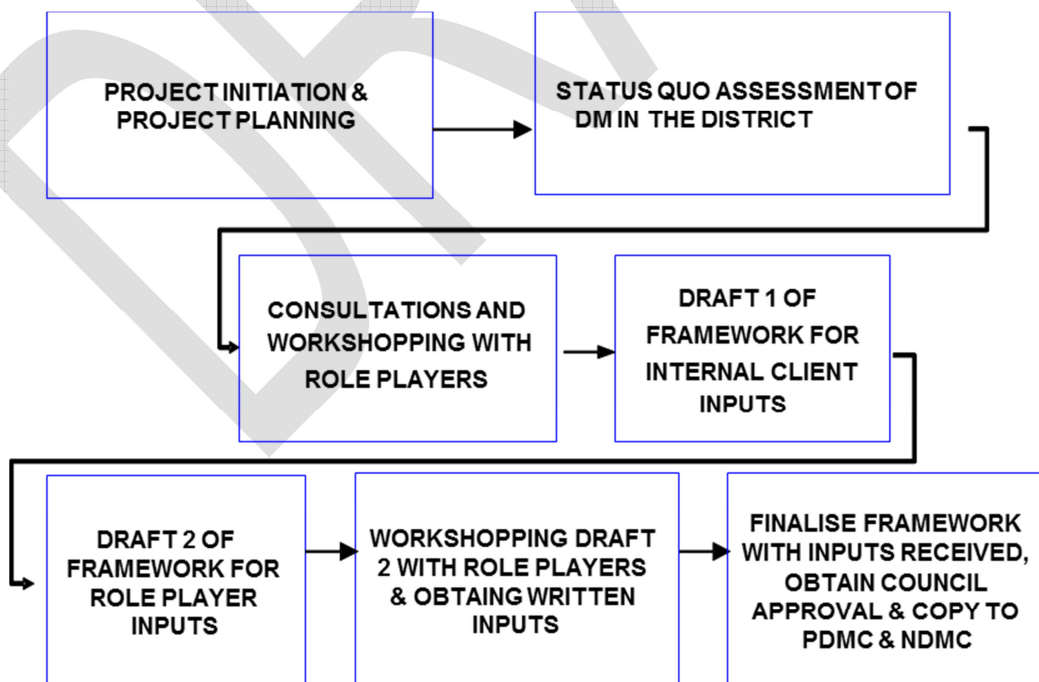


Figure 1: The Project Approach on Framework Development

### 1.2.1 Disaster Management Framework Review and Update Methodology

The following list outlines some of the actions which the project team will go through with the Sisonke Disaster Management Team

- Project Initiation and Project Planning
- Status Quo assessment of DM in the District
- Consultation and Workshops with internal role players
- Prepare Draft 1 of the Disaster Management Framework for internal client input
- Prepare Draft 2 of Framework for role player input
- Workshop Draft 2 with internal & external role players
- Finalise Framework with inputs received
- Obtain council approval and copy to PDMC and NDMC (through Sisonke DM channels)

### 1.2.2 Framework comprises of:

- Key Performance Areas (KPAs) – objectives set for each.
- Enablers (supporting achievement of KPAs).
- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) – to guide & monitor progress.
- Each KPA & Enabler consists of guidelines to support implementation.

### 1.2.3 Draft Outline of the DM Framework

Introduction to natural Disaster Risk Management

- Building Blocks used:
  - o KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management in the Sisonke District
  - o KPA 2, 3 and 4: Risk Assessment, Risk Reduction, Response, Recovery and Reconstruction
  - o Enablers 1 - Information Management and Communication
  - o Enabler 2 - Education, Training, Public Awareness and Research
  - o Enabler 3 – Funding Arrangements

## 2. Status of Disaster Management within the Sisonke District Municipality

In terms of Section 28 and 42 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002), provinces and municipalities must establish and implement a disaster management Framework that is aimed at ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management.

In terms of the Policy Framework for Disaster Risk Management in the Province of Kwazulu-Natal each Disaster Management Centre in the respective sphere of government is responsible for consultatively facilitating the development of the disaster management framework in its area of jurisdiction, and subsequently amending it in consultation with key stakeholders.

The Sisonke DM Disaster Management framework was workshopped with Councilors as well as the Sisonke Disaster Management Advisory Forum. The workshop with the councilors took place on the 19<sup>th</sup> of February in the Sisonke DM Council Chambers and the workshop with the DDMAF took place on the 20<sup>th</sup> of February at the SDA Farmers Market. Attendance Registers and a copy of the presentation can be found Annexure 1.

The Disaster Management Act highlights four key projects for disaster management. These projects include:

- Establishment of a Disaster Management Centre,
- Development of a Disaster Management Plan,
- Development of a Disaster Management Framework, and
- Establishment of a Disaster Management Advisory Forum.

The Sisonke District Municipality has embarked on the process of implementing these projects.

### **Sisonke DM Disaster Management Centre**

The Disaster Management Centre is currently being constructed on a property along the R56 Provincial road, portion (Sub 5 of Lot 419) in Morningside. The disaster management information and communication system is currently being implemented.

### **Sisonke DM Disaster Management Plan**

The Disaster Management Plan was approved by the Municipal Executive Committee in 2008. The Plan was reviewed in 2012.

### **Sisonke Disaster Management Framework**

The Disaster Management Framework was approved by the Municipal Executive Committee in 2009. The Framework is currently being reviewed.

### **Sisonke DM Disaster Management Advisory Forum**

The disaster management forum has been established and is meeting on a quarterly basis.



## 2.1 KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management in the Sisonke District and Matters Incidental Thereto

### 2.1.1 Objective

To establish integrated institutional capacity within the district sphere to enable the effective implementation of disaster risk management policy and legislation.

### The Disaster Management Framework and Implementation Strategy

#### 2.1.2 Key Performance Indicators (Outcomes)

- The acceptance of this document (DMF) by the Municipal Council as the policy foundation upon which disaster risk management planning will occur and related actions implemented.
- A Disaster Risk Management Implementation Strategy for the Sisonke District drafted, based on the KPIs contained in this document and the requirements of the Act.
- This document updated as required, subsequent to receipt of guidelines issued by the NDMC.

### Disaster Risk Management Plans

#### 2.1.3 Key Performance Indicators (Outcomes)

- All potential hazards identified in the district.
- All potential risks assessed and prioritised.
- Contingency plans drafted on all identified priority risks.
- Detailed DMPs drafted by the Sisonke District Municipality departments.
- Detailed DMPs drafted by the local Municipalities in the district.
- One integrated DMP drafted for the Sisonke District once the local DMPs are drafted

### Municipal Disaster Management Centre

#### 2.1.4 Key Performance Indicators (Outcomes)

- The DMC possible satellite structures established, equipped and operated as planned.
- The head of the Centre appointed.
- DMC staff appointed and trained.

### The Disaster Management Forums

#### 2.1.5 Key Performance Indicators (Outcomes)

- Establishment of the DMAF - The Disaster Management Advisory Forum (DMAF) has been formally established and operates effectively. The Forum is yet to be improved to ensure representation of all local surroundings

### Roles and Responsibilities

#### 2.1.6 Key Performance Indicators (Outcomes)

- Detailed roles and responsibilities of all role players and stakeholders must be incorporated into the Disaster Management Plans (DMPs), Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) and Field Operation Guides (FOGs). The Sisonke District municipality must ensure that this includes roles and responsibilities for political bearers as well.

## Volunteer Units

### 2.1.7 Key Performance Indicators (Outcomes)

- Volunteer Unit established and operates effectively.
- Volunteers trained.
- Detailed roles and responsibilities of all role players and stakeholders incorporated into DMPs, SOPs and FOGs.

## Capacity Building

### 2.1.8 Key Performance Indicators

- Capacity of all relevant organs of state in the district to fulfil its functions in terms of the Act assessed by the DMC.
- Capacity built in the district and skills transferred to all relevant role players, through an integrated communication and awareness strategy.

## Integrated reporting, monitoring and evaluation

### 2.1.9 Key Performance Indicators (Outcomes)

- A formal disaster risk management performance management process created.
- Reports submitted as specified to the PDMC, NDMC and Council.

### 2.1.10 District Challenges

- 1) Completion of the construction of the Disaster Management Centre is a challenge due to a lack of funds. SDM are in the process of completing a MIG application to secure additional funding for the completion of the building.
- 2) LM Advisory Forums are not successfully being implemented
- 3) LMs do not budget for disaster management relief
- 4) Obtaining response vehicles is a challenge
- 5) Line functions should be included as part of the DMAF
- 6) Fire services are the responsibility of the LMs, however Ingwe LM has no fire service
- 7) Volunteer structure must to be defined (e.g. groups and leaders)
- 8) Volunteers should be capacitated to conduct first line of assessment after an incident
- 9) Responsibilities of line functions must be included to give clear direction.
- 10) Emergency Moc Drill exercises important to comply with MHI legislation and so that people know what to do.
- 11) Lack of Participation of private sector, including farmers
- 12) ICASA should be included as stakeholder
- 13) No arrangements in place with Lesotho
- 14) Mindset of the LMs is that Disaster Management is a "District Function".

## 2.2 KPA 2: Disaster Risk Assessment

### 2.2.1 Objective

To establish a uniform approach to assessing and monitoring disaster risks that will inform disaster risk management planning and disaster risk reduction undertaken by organs of state and other role players.

## 2.2.2 Key Performance Indicators (Outcomes)

- Disaster risk assessments conducted
- Provincial & municipal disaster risk profile generated
- Monitoring, updates & dissemination of risk information
- Quality control conducted

## 2.2.3 District Challenges

- 1) Many man-made disasters
- 2) LMs have gaps in terms of knowing where high risk areas are and planning for it

## 2.3 KPA 3: Disaster Risk Reduction

### 2.3.1 Objective

The objective for KPA 3 as stipulated in the NDMF is to ensure all disaster risk management stakeholders develop and implement integrated disaster risk management plans and risk reduction programmes in accordance with approved frameworks.

### 2.3.2 Key Performance Indicators (Outcomes)

- DRM plans in place
- Prioritise disaster risks, areas, communities & households
- Scoping & development of DR reduction plans, projects & programmes
- Include in strategic structures risk reduction efforts
- Implement & monitor DR reduction programmes & initiatives

### 2.3.3 District Challenges

- 1) Uptake of risk reduction culture
- 2) Placement of lightning conductors. Areas have been identified with high risks of lightning damage.
- 3) Line function departments must be responsible for developing own disaster management contingency plans, business continuity plans and recovery plans.
- 4) Need more people with basic first aid – “first community responders”
- 5) Require specialised equipment for e.g. for snow, had to hire TLB’s to get snow off roads, getting them, no such in SA, and funding thereof.

## 2.4 KPA 4: Response, Recovery and Reconstruction

### 2.4.1 Objectives

The objective for KPA 4 as stipulated in the NDMF is to ensure effective and appropriate disaster response and recovery. This includes:

- Implementing a uniform approach to the dissemination of early warnings,
- Averting or reducing the potential impact in respect of personal injury, health, loss of life, property, infrastructure, environments and government services,
- Implementing immediate integrated and appropriate response and relief measures when significant events or disasters occur or are threatening to occur, and
- Implementing all rehabilitation and reconstruction strategies following a disaster in an integrated and developmental manner.

## 2.4.2 Key Performance Indicators (Outcomes)

- Mechanisms for dissemination of early warnings identified
- Mechanisms & guidelines for assessment, classification etc
- Response & recovery efforts integrated
- Standardise & regulate relief measures
- Conduct integrated rehabilitation & reconstruction activities

## 2.4.3 District Challenges

- 1) Lack resources to respond, especially vehicles
- 2) Lack of well-trained staff
- 3) Poor response times by other stakeholders
- 4) Early Warnings sent out by SAWS. Rather than Weather Service broadcasting widely (e.g. Cape Town warnings for Sisonke), SAWS should send out more specific messages.
- 5) Appropriateness of relief measures – e.g. tents cannot be used in strong winds
- 6) Develop levels of warning protocol or procedure
- 7) Process for declaration must be clearly set out and turnaround time indicated
- 8) Overlap of responsibility for reporting on damage, e.g. roads, results in duplication of work
- 9) Principle of establishing a single point of coordination for incidents / emergencies. SOP on coordinated response.

## 2.5 Enabler 1: Information Management and Communication

### 2.5.1 Objective

To guide the development of a comprehensive information and communication system and establish integrated communication links with all disaster risk management role players.

### 2.5.2 Key Performance Indicators

- All relevant disaster risk management-related information gathered and disseminated to the PDMC and relevant role players and stakeholder.
- A DMIS procured.
- An information management and communication strategy, including communication protocols, developed.

### 2.5.3 District Challenges

- 1) Distribution of information to local municipality and wards. There is currently a three (3) year plan to roll out the IM&CS to Local Municipalities.
- 2) DM Volunteers in wards reporting to District only via their cell phones
- 3) During snow incidents there are difficulties with communication. Telephone lines, cell phones and radios communications go down (power and batteries go down). Alternatively should consider going onto farmer's network system because they run on generators. Using satellite phones is also an option. Cell phone and radio systems also do not have coverage everywhere. Additional towers are being set up in certain areas.
- 4) Lack of Communication with Lesotho and Eastern Cape Province
- 5) Have hard copy forms for immediate detailed assessments which can get lost or damaged

## 2.6 Enabler 2: Education, Training, Public Awareness and Research

### 2.6.1 Objective


To promote a culture of risk avoidance among stakeholders by capacitating role players through integrated education, training and public awareness programmes informed by scientific research.

### 2.6.2 Key Performance Indicators

- Education, training and development as well as a community awareness and participation strategy developed and initiated.
- Disaster risk management research initiated.
- There is evidence that accessible disaster risk reduction materials have been developed and disseminated within the province and are used by local municipalities, municipal departments, non-governmental (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs).
- Access by municipalities, municipal departments and other disaster risk management role players to such resource materials, including uploading relevant information on the public-access website and servicing individual requests for support materials from within the district facilitated.
- A Phase III provincial DRM education, training, research and public awareness programme has been developed that is consistent with the national DRM education and training framework and mechanisms established by the NDMC for standards accreditation, registration.
- DRM facilitators, instructors and presenters in the province have become qualified and have been accredited.
- There is widespread community-based DRM training in the Sisonke District that is consistent with training standards.
- Approved service providers have been registered and are offering training services and products.
- Opportunities for internships and learnerships related to disaster risk management within municipal departments and local municipalities have been identified and established.
- Disaster risk awareness is promoted at schools and in communities known to be vulnerable to risk.
- There is evidence in print and electronic media within the province of balanced media coverage on hazards, risks, disasters and DRM issues, including articles on DRM.
- Good relationships with media representatives have been established and are maintained in the Province.
- A DRM research programme has been established that is consistent with the national and provincial DRM research agenda and is being implemented in the province.
- There is evidence of increasing DRM courses in the province, including those that reflect private-public partnerships and address the disaster risk needs of the district.
- The DMC has established an accessible DRM public awareness and information resource centre to support municipal, provincial and other roleplayers in the district.

### 2.6.3 District Challenges

- 1) Training is not effective enough to change people's attitude towards Disaster Management
- 2) More training required, especially drivers. Should be sent on an advanced driving course. The road conditions are either very bad or no roads at all and a 4x4 is therefore required.
- 3) Lack of Disaster Management training for staff
- 4) Require training for counselling
- 5) Lack of first aid training
- 6) Department of Transport have not been completing forms / lists from before recent damage for disaster management, only internal spreadsheets. Training is required for DMAF stakeholders on who is responsible for what.

- 
- 7) Need to intensify community engagement and awareness regarding protocols, reporting disasters.
  - 8) Lack of training on interpretation of Act and requirements and processes around disaster declaration from incident up to relief funding. Specific training to be identified and prioritised. A skills audit should be conducted and then training.
  - 9) Lack of involvement of traditional and religious leaders that have influence
  - 10) Lack of distribution of information. Require active distribution points for information within communities.

## **2.7 Enabler 3: Funding**

### **2.7.1 Objective**

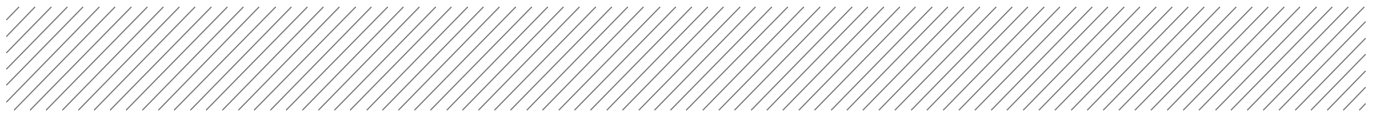
To establish mechanisms for the funding of disaster risk management in the Sisonke District.

### **2.7.2 Key Performance Indicators**

- Funding for initiatives and projects identified to execute the KPI requirements contained in this document must be obtained by all relevant Municipal departments and organs of state.
- The budgets submitted for the next financial year by all relevant Municipal departments and organs of state and the IDP priorities include disaster risk management-related projects, inclusive of but not limited to projects aimed at preventions and mitigation; communication and awareness and the procurement of equipment.
- Funding for disaster response, recovery and reconstruction included in the Municipal budget.

### **2.7.3 District Challenges**

- 1) Inadequate funding for Disaster Management activities
- 2) Line functions are not budgeting for contingencies
- 3) Risk reduction strategies and projects are presented to the IDP forums but are still not being prioritised as required.
- 4) No funding for protective clothing, insurance, stipends and expense reimbursement for volunteers or equipment. SDM can approach Provincial COGTA for funding



## Annexure 1: Attendance Registers and Presentation for Workshops

DRAFT



REVIEW AND UPDATE OF THE SISONKE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Project Number: 109072



ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Workshop 1	Venue: Sisonke District Municipality Council Chambers	Date: 19/02/2013	Time: 10:00
------------	---	------------------	-------------

PRESENT

Name	Cell No	E-mail	Signature
M.W. Dlamini	0720992186	daminimb@sisonkedm.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
A.B. Mgadi	0724862110	N/A	<i>[Signature]</i>
B. Thabethe	0797071570	thabethe6@sisonkedm.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
N.N. Mbona	073 2003690	mbonan@sisonkedm.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
M. Sebenza	0781206702	sebenzam@sisonkedm.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
T. Dzanibe	0828057892	dzanibet@sisonkedm.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
S.J. Shenge	082 860 5898	shenge@sisonkedm.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
M.A. Zonzi	0723149 573	zonzi@webmail.co.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Maretha Hekke	0828086214	maretha@sisonkedm.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Attorneys Duma	0716071360	duman@sisonkedm.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
G.P. Ndumande	0768145377	gndum@sisonkedm.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Sib. Dey	0838295796	dey@sisonkedm.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>



C. B. Kusneno	082 899 9652 082 444 1613	Kurnenob @ sisontc.dn. gov. id <del>sisontc</del>		
H. Mochburo	0788 013512	mailto:bylon@sisontc.dn.gov.id johan.munt@arelongroup.com		
J. Minik	0862220074 Aureneo			





REVIEW AND UPDATE OF THE SISONKE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Project Number: 109072



ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Workshop 1	Venue: SDA Farmers Market	Date: 20/02/2013	Time: 10:00
------------	---------------------------	------------------	-------------

PRESENT

Name	Cell No	E-mail	Signature
S. Nellovu.	039 834 2400	sindiswa.nellovu@kznco.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
L. NENE	039-824 2100	unje.nene@kznco.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
N.P Mhlophe	039 834 1450	nomzamo.mhlophe@kznco.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
E.M.V Mlomo	039 834 8700	Mlomo E @ Sionkedm.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	039-834 7700	zambanti.dubhabeze@e.org.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	032 326208	zikhali@e.org.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
H.P. MNXADI	0724010388	mxadihp@webmail.co.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
J.J. ZAKHLE	0824115164	bulawa@electrec.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
S. NITLAMELLE	039 239 0826	SRNITLAMELLE@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
T.C. BADE	0829315171	trasc@redcross.org.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
T. SONDZANA	039 200 5000	sondzana@e.org.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
M.W. Dlamini	039 834 8700	daminimw@e.org.za	<i>[Signature]</i>



T. DZAMIBE	0828057892	0828057892	dzanibet@sisonkedm.gov.za	
M. DAMINI	076 125 9990	076 125 9990	1xkopotsc@gcis.gov.za	
B. GUMEL	083 368 9685	083 368 9685	gumel@kagazi.gov.za	
M. A. MAIDMAFI	082804 5955	082804 5955		
ZCKHAWAYO	0727844044	0727844044	khuzwayo2@kzn.gov.za	
Y. MEYER	031 714 2500	031 714 2500	delandi.meyer@avrecongroup.com	
SP. SWAR	082806 4247	082806 4247	chrisge.dewa@kzntenders.gov.za	
N.N. MBONA	032003690	032003690	mbonan@sisonkedm.gov.za	
S.F. NGENEMA	0761533685	0761533685	sibongi.seni.ngema@kzncofsta.gov.za	
M. SIBENZA	0781206732	0781206732	edbenz@m@sisonkedm.gov.za	
H. MABUHO	078803512	078803512	mabuhon@sisonkedm.gov.za	



Consultative Workshop 1

**Review and Update  
of the Sisonke  
Disaster  
Management  
Framework**

19&20 February 2013

## Introduction

- Introduction of Project Team
- Current Status of Disaster Management
- Session 1: Disaster Risk Management Framework
- Session 2: Discussion
- Closure

## Project Team

- Rene Pearson
- Johan Minnie
- Yolandi Meyer
- Bongani Gumede

## Why Are We Here?

- In terms of Section 28 and 42 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002), provinces and municipalities must establish and implement a disaster management Framework that is aimed at ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management.
- In terms of the Policy Framework for Disaster Risk Management in the Province of Kwazulu-Natal each Disaster Management Centre in the respective sphere of government is responsible for consultatively facilitating the development of the disaster management framework in its area of jurisdiction, and subsequently amending it in consultation with key stakeholders.

## Current Status for Disaster Management

- The Disaster Management Act highlights four key projects for disaster management. These projects include:
  - Establishment of a Disaster Management Centre,
  - Development of a Disaster Management Plan,
  - Development of a Disaster Management Framework, and
  - Establishment of a Disaster Management Advisory Forum.

The Sisonke District Municipality has embarked on the process of implementing these projects.

## Disaster Management Centre

- The Disaster Management Centre is currently being constructed on a property along the R56 Provincial road, portion (Sub 5 of Lot 419) in Morningside.
- Draft designs were approved by the Disaster management Forum and Social Services Committee.
- The designs were then submitted to Ubuhlebezwe Municipality for approval.

## Disaster Management Centre

Continued

- The disaster management information and communication system is currently being implemented.

## Disaster Management Plan

- The Disaster Management Plan was approved by the Municipal Executive Committee in 2008.
- The Plan was reviewed in 2012.

## Disaster Management Framework

- The Disaster Management Framework was approved by the Municipal Executive Committee in 2008.
- The Framework is currently being reviewed.

## Disaster Management Advisory Forum

- The disaster management forum has been established and is meeting on a quarterly basis.

## SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved District Disaster Management Plan</li> <li>• Review of District Disaster Management Plan</li> <li>• LMs have DM Plans</li> <li>• Hazard Identification</li> <li>• Risk and Spatial Analysis</li> <li>• Risk Reduction Strategies and Projects</li> <li>• DMAP well established and functional</li> <li>• Disaster Management Centre (being constructed)</li> <li>• Disaster Management Information Management and Communication System (being implemented)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and Update LM plans</li> <li>• Amendments to DM Act</li> </ul>
Weaknesses	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lacks and limitation of Disaster Management resources, equipment and funding within LMs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local DMP</li> </ul>

## Session 1: Disaster Risk Management Framework

## Legislative Requirements

- o In terms of Section 28 and 42 of the Act:
- o Each district municipality must:
  - Establish and implement a Disaster Management Framework.
  - The Framework must be consistent with the National Framework; the Act and the Provincial Framework
  - Must be in consultation with municipal entities operating in the area.
  - Establish a Disaster Management Centre (DMC)
  - Appoint a person as head of the DMC

- \*NB\*:- Council Significance = Certain Legislative Requirements (Act)
- - Council commitment
  - - Council resolution
  - - Appoint HoDMC (subject to applicable provisions of MSA 2000)

## Disaster Risk Management Framework

- o The DMF is a policy document which should:
  - Guide and facilitate DM development as envisaged in the Act
  - Engender prevention and mitigation of disaster occurrences as core principles
  - Facilitate the involvement of government, non-government bodies, and other role-players
  - Specify roles and responsibilities of all role players
  - Take into account research and indigenous knowledge
  - Provide a framework for funding of disaster management efforts
  - Provide KPI's for effective monitoring of disaster management effort
  - Facilitate co-operation
    - o Between all DM role-players in the District
    - o With DM entities in neighbouring Districts and the Province
    - o With National disaster management structures

## Purpose of the DM Framework

- o In line with the NDMF and the PDMF:
  - o the Sisonke Municipality needs to establish the purpose for Sisonke Disaster Management Framework.
  - o The main Purpose of DM:
    - to reduce the incidence and impact of hazards by identifying the risks that face the community, assessing the vulnerability of those at risk and providing options, treatments or elimination of the risks.

## TEA BREAK



## Structure of the Framework

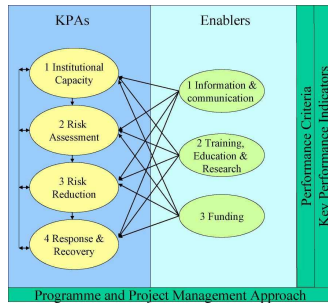
- o Framework comprises of:
  - 4 Key Performance Areas (KPA) – objectives set for each.
  - 3 Enablers (supporting achievement of KPAs).
  - Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) – to guide & monitor progress.
  - Each KPA & Enabler consists of guidelines to support implementation.

## Draft Outline of the DM Framework

- o Introduction to natural Disaster Risk Management Building Blocks used:
  - KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management in the Sisonke District
  - KPA 2, 3 and 4: Risk Assessment, Risk Reduction, Response, Recovery and Reconstruction
  - Enablers 1 - Information Management and Communication
  - Enabler 2 - Education, Training, Public Awareness and Research
  - Enabler 3 – Funding Arrangements



## KPAs and Enablers



### KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for DRM

- o Focus on mechanisms to be established to give effect to arrangements for:
  - Development & adoption of integrated DRMP
  - Integrated direction & implementation of DRMP
  - Stakeholder participation & engagement of technical advice in DRM planning and operations
  - National, Regional and International cooperation for DRM

### KPA 2: Disaster Risk Assessment

- o Introduces the process involved in:
  - Carrying a DR assessment & risk reduction planning
  - Generating a National Indicative Disaster Risk Profile
  - Describes requirements for monitoring, updating and disseminating disaster risk information
  - Looks at measures to ensure quality control in DR assessment and monitoring

### KPA 3: Disaster Risk Reduction

- o Introduces:
  - Disaster Risk Management planning as a priority
  - Setting priorities for disaster risk management planning
  - Scoping and development of disaster risk reduction plans, projects and programmes
  - Inclusion of disaster risk reduction efforts in other structures and processes
  - Implementation & monitoring of DR reduction programmes and initiatives

### KPA 4: Response and Recovery

- o Addresses implementing priorities:
  - Dissemination of early warnings
  - Assessment, classification, declaration and review of a disaster
  - Coordination of integrated response & recovery efforts
  - Regulation of relief measures

### Enabler 1: Information management & communication

- o Introduces basic requirements of:
  - Establishing an information management and communication system
  - Integrated information management and communication model
  - Data acquisition (collection and capturing)
  - Information management and communication support for key performance areas and enablers

## Enabler 2: Education, Training, public awareness and research

- o Focuses on development of:
  - National education, training and research needs and resources analysis
  - National DRM education and training framework
  - Disaster risk management education
  - Training programmes for disaster risk management
  - Creating awareness, promoting a culture of risk avoidance and establishing good media relations
  - Research programme & information and advisory services
  - Guidelines to be disseminated

## Enabler 3: Funding arrangements for DRM

- o Addresses:
  - Legislative framework for funding arrangements
  - Principles underpinning funding arrangements
  - Overview of funding arrangements
  - Sets out mechanisms for funding disaster risk assessment in diff. spheres of Govt.
  - Examines funding for disaster risk reduction planning
  - Ways to fund education, training, public awareness & research
  - Delineates funding arrangements for disaster response & recovery

## Key Performance Indicators

KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS (KPA's)			
KPA 1: (Institutional Capacity)	KPA 2: (Risk Assessment)	KPA 3: (Risk Reduction)	KPA 4: (Response & Recovery)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanisms for DRM policy established</li> <li>• Arrangements for integrated direction &amp; execution of DRM policy</li> <li>• Mechanisms for stakeholder participation &amp; technical advice in place</li> <li>• District DMC established &amp; operational</li> <li>• Head of DMC appointed</li> <li>• Operational capacity of DMC in place</li> <li>• DMA forum in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster risk assessments conducted</li> <li>• Provincial &amp; municipal disaster risk profile generated</li> <li>• Monitoring, updates &amp; dissemination of risk information</li> <li>• Quality control conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster risk assessments conducted</li> <li>• Provincial &amp; municipal disaster risk profile generated</li> <li>• Monitoring, updates &amp; dissemination of risk information</li> <li>• Quality control conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanisms for dissemination of early warnings identified</li> <li>• Mechanisms &amp; guidelines for assessment, classification etc.</li> <li>• Response &amp; recovery efforts integrated</li> <li>• Standardise &amp; regulate relief measures</li> <li>• Conduct integrated rehabilitation &amp; reconstruction activities</li> </ul>

## Key Performance Indicators

ENABLERS		
ENABLER 1: (Information and communication systems)	ENABLER 2: (Training, Education and Research)	ENABLER 3: (Funding)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data needs &amp; sources identified</li> <li>• Ensure info management &amp; communication system supports KPAs &amp; enablers of NDMF</li> <li>• Promote culture of avoidance, create awareness, good media relations in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education, training &amp; research needs &amp; resource analysis conducted</li> <li>• DRM education framework &amp; programmes in place</li> <li>• Ensure alignment of such programmes with national programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish funding arrangements for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Assessments</li> <li>✦ Risk reduction</li> <li>✦ Response &amp; recovery</li> <li>✦ Education &amp; training</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Session 2: Discussion

**District Challenges**

KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS (KPAs)			
KPA 1: (Institutional Capacity)	KPA 2: (Risk Assessment)	KPA 3: (Risk Reduction)	KPA 4: (Response & Recovery)

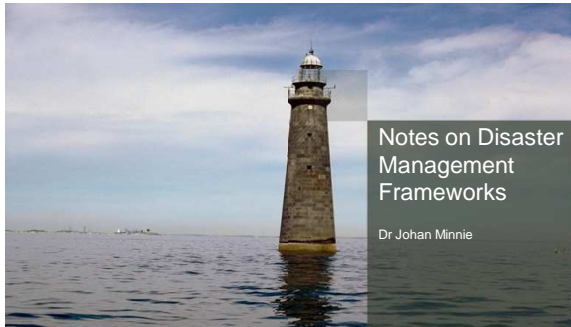
**District Challenges**

ENABLERS		
ENABLER 1: (Information and communication systems)	ENABLER 2: (Training, Education and Research)	ENABLER 3: (Funding)

**CLOSURE**

Fax inputs to:

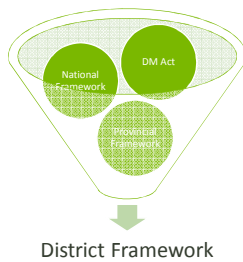
Thandi Dzanibe – 039 834 1700  
Email: [dzanibet@sisonkedm.gov.za](mailto:dzanibet@sisonkedm.gov.za)



Framing down – Policy to practice



Framing down



The National Framework is.... **A National Framework**

Interpretation and adaptation necessary for provincial and municipal levels.  
What is practical  
What is achievable  
SMART Policy Objectives

Disaster Management: Where is the Risk?

DM vs DRM Debate  
International vs Local  
Practical vs Theoretical  
Understanding management  
The legal position

Review of the Act – focus areas

Funding arrangements;  
Classification and declaration of disasters;  
Placement of the function and coordination;  
Risk reduction;  
Involvement of local communities and CBOs; and  
Role for local municipalities.

A few important points about...



- Statutory appointments
- Everybody's Business
- Cutting across functions
- Planning responsibilities (contingency)
- Emergency procurement
- Spending money where it really matters: Assessment of damage
- Municipal entities – the small mistake
- Working with NGOs
- Partnering with the private sector
- MoA is MIA
- Stakeholders' responsibilities and capabilities
- Local Municipal Advisory Forum



**aurecon**

Leading. Vibrant. Global.



**Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd**

1977/003711/07

3rd Floor  
Park Row Building  
4-10 School Road  
Pinetown  
3610

PO Box 932  
Pinetown  
3600  
South Africa

**T** +27 31 714 2501

**F** +27 86 607 0758

**E** [Rene.Peasron@aurecongroup.com](mailto:Rene.Peasron@aurecongroup.com)

**W** [aurecongroup.com](http://aurecongroup.com)

**Aurecon offices are located in:**

Angola, Australia, Botswana, China,  
Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Indonesia,  
Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique,  
Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria,  
Philippines, Singapore, South Africa,  
Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda,  
United Arab Emirates, Vietnam.