



**CITY OF EKURHULENI DISASTER
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the City of Ekurhuleni's (CoE): Disaster Management Framework is to provide the municipality with the structure that assists in the establishment and the implementation of an integrated and uniform approach to the Disaster Management Act, No. 57 of 2002, as amended. The framework also assists in the alignment of the Municipal Disaster Management function and activities with both the Provincial and the National Disaster Management Centres.

The Disaster Management Act Section 42 provides as follows:

“42. (1) Each metropolitan and each district municipality must establish and implement a framework for disaster management in the municipality aimed at ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management in its area by-

(a) the municipality and statutory functionaries of the municipality, including, in the case of a district municipality, the local municipalities and statutory functionaries of the local municipalities in its area;

(b) all municipal entities operating in its area;

(c) all non-governmental institutions involved in disaster management in its area; and

(d) the private sector.

(2) A district municipality must establish its disaster management framework after consultation with the local municipalities in its area.

(3) A municipal disaster management framework must be consistent with the provisions of this Act, the national disaster management framework and the disaster management framework of the province concerned.”

Thus, this framework shall mirror the Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002, as amended in 2015, read in conjunction with the National Disaster Management Framework of 2005, and the Gauteng Provincial Disaster Management Framework of 2021.

2. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

The City of Ekurhuleni Disaster Management Framework applies to all the CoE departments and its entities as established by the Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998 and as directed by the Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000.

3. POLICY STATEMENTS

The framework guides integrated and uniform approach in the implementation of the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, within the City of Ekurhuleni.

4. COMMENCEMENT & REVIEW PERIOD

The revised City of Ekurhuleni Disaster Management Framework rescinds the previous Disaster Management Framework for Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (Council Resolution: **ITEM B-PS 10-2005 MC 07/04/2005**). The framework is effective from the date of approval by municipal Council.

The Head of Department: Disaster & Emergency Management Services (DEMS) is responsible to maintain the relevance of the framework. The review shall happen under the following conditions:

- Every three years, if required; and/ or
- After every significant disaster incident that may expose deficiencies in this framework; and/ or
- After any major legislative amendments that impact on this framework from national and provincial legislation.

5. THE FRAMEWORK STRUCTURE

The structure of the City of Ekurhuleni Disaster Management Framework resembles the Provincial and National Disaster Management Frameworks in that it outlines **the FOUR (4) KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS (KPA) AND THE THREE (3) ENABLERS**. For ease of

reading and implementation, the framework also states the general objectives of each KPA and Enabler before summarising the related Key Performance Indicators and their Outputs. In the new framework, some of the stated Key Performance Indicators and their Outputs have already been implemented since the first framework was approved in 2005 under Council resolution: **ITEM B-PS 10-2005 MC 07/04/2005**.

Figure 1 below depicts the structure of the framework and the interdependencies in process of all the KPAs and Enablers.

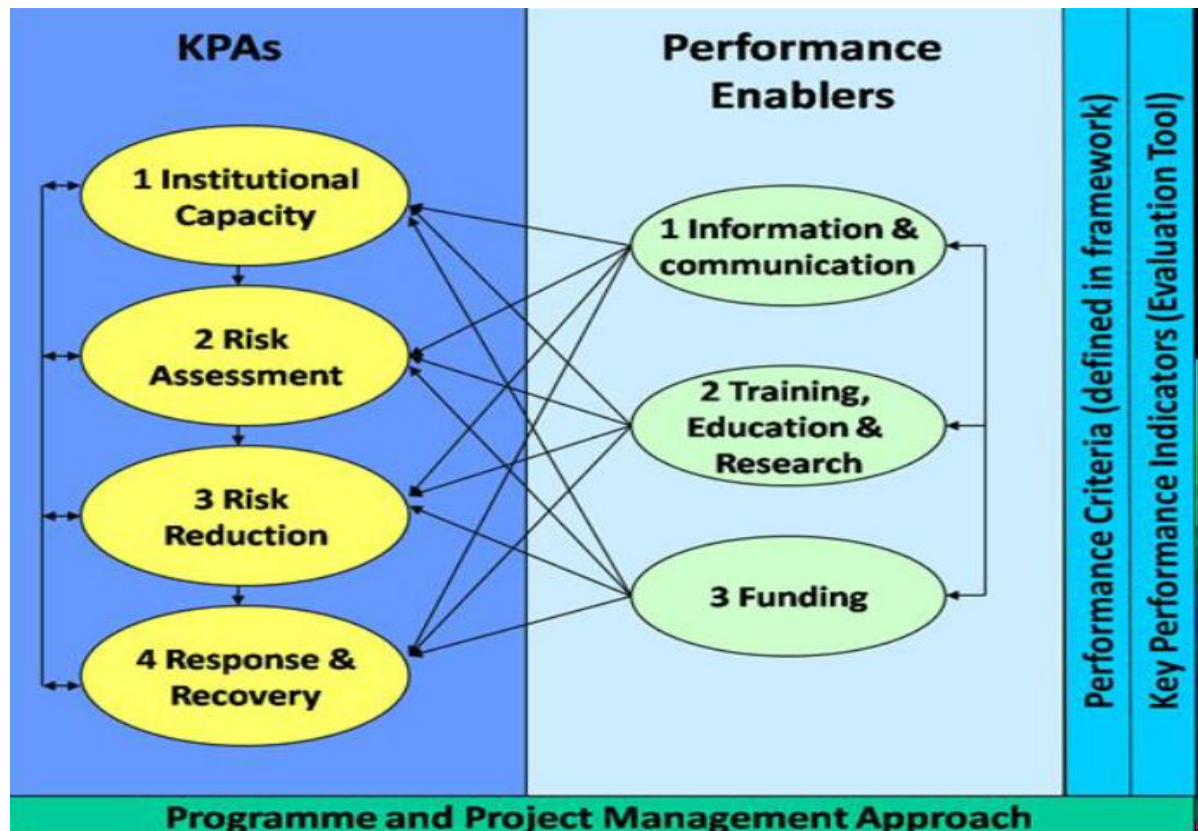


Figure 1: An overview of the interdependencies between the four KPAs and three PEs
 Source: Gauteng Provincial Disaster Management Framework

6. KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1: INTEGRATED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Objective

The purpose of this section in the framework is to establish an integrated institutional capacity within the municipality to enable the effective implementation of disaster management policy and legislation. In other words, it is the intention of this section to institutionalize disaster management within the processes, procedure and structures of the municipality.

There are **five (5) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)** under this KPA, which the municipality must implement to satisfy the requirements of the Disaster Management Act. These KPIs are as follows:

- Develop and adopt a disaster management policy for the integrated disaster management;
- Develop and institute an appropriate administrative organisational structure for the implementation of an integrated disaster management;
- Promote and institute an integrated interdepartmental liaison and coordination
- Facilitate a multi-stakeholders participation and engagement in disaster management
- Facilitate formal arrangements for the participation of external role-players in disaster management

6.1 Develop and adopt a disaster management policy for the integrated disaster management

Under the first KPI, there is only one (1) output, which is to develop and adopt a disaster management policy for the integrated disaster management. The outcome to achieve is that:

- The Disaster Management Centre must develop and facilitate the approval of a disaster management policy by the municipal council. The disaster management policy must provide clear roles and responsibilities of each municipal department in the fulfilment of the Disaster Management Act requirements.

6.2 Develop and institute an appropriate administrative organisational structure for the implementation of an integrated disaster management

Under the second KPI, there are two (2) outputs, with the second outputs having sub-outputs, which must be attained to develop and institute an appropriate administrative organisational structure for the implementation of an integrated disaster management. The outputs to achieve are that:

- 6.2.1 The Disaster Management Centre status and authority must be institutionalized at the municipal corporate level similar to related municipal function such as

Enterprise Risk Management, Corporate Legal Services, Human Resource Development & Management, Strategic Planning & Monitoring and/ or Finance. The Disaster Management elevation to the corporate level and with corporate authority is necessary for across departmental coordination of the function and enforcement of legislative compliance in accordance with the Disaster Management Act Section 46 (2) (a)(b) and Section 60.

6.2.2 The municipality must establish a Municipal Disaster Management Centre (DMC) in terms of Disaster Management Act Section 43. The municipal DMC must exhibit the following bare minimum requirements for its functionality:

(a) Administrative capacity

- Appoint the Head of Disaster Management Centre as per Section 45 of Disaster Management Act.
- Assign the Head of Disaster Management Centre and its entire staff with roles and responsibilities through job description as per Section 44, 45 and 46 of Disaster Management Act.
- The staff complement for Disaster Management Centre must be sufficient and qualified to perform all the roles and responsibilities as expected in the Disaster Management Act No 57 of 2002 and the National Disaster Management Framework of 2005 – specifically The Four (4) Key Performance Areas (KPA's) And the Three (3) Enablers. In this regard, the staff ration to the population must also be considered.

(b) Be part of integrated development planning

The Disaster Management Centre staff must serve on all relevant Integrated Development Planning (IDP) structures to represent the disaster management voice in terms of linking some IDP projects to relevant areas' disaster risk; thus, streamlining Disaster Risk Reduction programmes.

(c) Have the following bare minimum infrastructural requirements

A Disaster Management Centre must at least have the following well-maintained facilities to operate effectively:

- (i) Disaster Operations Centre
- (ii) Central Communications Centre
- (iii) Training, Media and Public Information Centre

- (iv) Administrative block
- (v) Information Technology & Communications System
- (vi) Security and parking
- (vii) Open area

National Disaster Management Centre determines the Disaster Management Centre facility's minimum infrastructural requirements. The latest National Infrastructural Requirements for disaster management were promulgated - Government Gazette No. 40865.

6.3 Integrated interdepartmental liaison and coordination

Under the third KPI, there are two (2) outputs, which must be accomplished to institute an integrated interdepartmental liaison and coordination in disaster management. The outputs to achieve are that:

- All relevant municipal Head of Departments and entities performance agreement, except corporate service departments, must have disaster management indicators to facilitate integrated interdepartmental liaison and coordination in disaster management. The Disaster Management Centre must, in conjunction with relevant structures, set these indicators for Head of Departments and entities performance agreement.
- The Head of Departments and entities must nominate a senior person, preferably at Divisional Head level, as a disaster management focal point for that department or entity. The City Manager in consultation with the Executive Mayor of the municipality will ratify the appointment of the representative.

6.4 Multi-stakeholders' participation and engagement in disaster management coordination

Under the fourth KPI, which is the multi-stakeholder's participation and engagement in disaster management, there are six (6) outputs. The six outputs are:

- A functional Disaster Management Advisory Forum established by Disaster Management Centre, which meets every quarter.
- The Disaster Risk Register as part of enterprise Risk Committee and monitored by Disaster Management Centre as a member.

- Disaster Management Centre is part of all IDP platforms and processes.
- Existence of disaster management Volunteers recruited as per applicable legislation and regulations.
- Mutual Aid Agreements with external stakeholders such as Non-governmental organizations and response agencies.
- Mutual Aid Agreements with other cross-boundary municipalities.

6.5 Formal arrangements for the participation of the external role-players

The fifth KPI is formal arrangements for participation of the external role-players. There is one (1) output:

- The municipal Disaster Management, for Disaster Management Advisory Forum must lobby the participation of at least the following stakeholder beside all internal departments and entities:
 - 1) Ekurhuleni Business Association (1)
 - 2) Organised Labour in the municipality: (SAMWU and IMATU) (2)
 - 3) Community Based Organisation (3)
 - 4) Traditional Leaders (1)
 - 5) South African Insurance Association (1)
 - 6) Agriculture (1)
 - 7) South African Council of Churches (1)
 - 8) Medical Organisation: HPCSA (1)
 - 9) Paramedical Organisation (1)
 - 10) Hospital Organisation (1)
 - 11) Department of Education (1)
 - 12) SPCA (1)
 - 13) South African Red Cross (1)
 - 14) Doctors without Borders (1)
 - 15) Salvation Army (1)
 - 16) South African National Defence Force (1)
 - 17) South African Police Services (1)
 - 18) South African Weather Services (1)
 - 19) Airports Company of South Africa (1)
 - 20) Rand Airport (1)
 - 21) ESKOM (1)
 - 22) Rand Water (1)

- 23) South African Search and Rescue (1)
- 24) South African Forestry Company (1)
- 25) South African National Parks (1)
- 26) South African National Roads Agency (1)
- 27) SPOORNET (1)
- 28) Gautrain (1)
- 29) TELKOM (1)
- 30) Provincial Disaster Management Centre (1)
- 31) South African Local Government Association (1)
- 32) Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa (1)
- 33) Southern African Emergency Services Institute (1)
- 34) Youth Forum (1)
- 35) Women's Forum (1)
- 36) Slum Dwellers International (1)

7 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2: DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

Objective

The objective of this section in the framework is to establish a uniform approach to assessing and monitoring disaster risks in the municipality that will inform disaster risk management planning and disaster risk reduction undertaken by municipal organs of state and other role players.

There are **three (3) Key Performance Indicators** (KPIs) under this KPA, which the municipality must implement to satisfy the requirements of the Disaster Management Act. These KPIs are as follows:

- Disaster risk assessment and disaster risk planning;
- Monitoring, updating and disseminating disaster risk information; and
- Ensuring quality control in disaster risk assessment and monitoring.

7.1 Disaster risk assessment and disaster risk reduction planning

The first KPI under KPA 2, which the municipality has to achieve, is to conduct disaster risk assessment and disaster risk planning. The KPI has five (5) outputs. The first output is:

- On a regular basis, preferably every 5 years prior to the adoption of the new Integrated Development Plan, undertake the municipality-wide disaster risk and vulnerability assessment studies that will consider the inputs from other departments.

The second output under the disaster risk assessment and disaster risk planning is:

- The disaster risk and vulnerability assessments should follow a legislative prescribed focus and methodology as per Disaster Management Act and National Disaster Management Framework. The disaster risk and vulnerability assessments should be based on the guidelines as contained in **Table 1**, **Table 2** and **Table 3** below.

The third output is under the disaster risk assessment and disaster risk planning is that the process should be:

- A four (4) stage approach, that involves the following four basic phases:
 - 1) *Identify and describe the disaster risk(s)*
 - Identify and describe a specific hazard with respect to its frequency, magnitude, speed of onset, area affected and duration.
 - Describe and quantify, where possible, the vulnerability of people, infrastructure (including homes and dwellings), services, economic activities and natural resources exposed to the hazard.
 - Estimate the likely losses resulting from the hazard's action on those that are vulnerable to indicate likely consequences or impacts.
 - Identify relevant capacities, methods and resources already available to manage the risk.
 - 2) *Analyse the disaster risk(s)*
 - Estimate the level of risk associated with a specific threat to determine whether the resulting risk is a priority or not. The level of risk is estimated by matching the likelihood of a hazard event with its expected impact or consequences. This process allows different threats to be compared for priority setting.
 - 3) *Evaluate the disaster risk(s), and*
 - The disaster risk analysis assists in prioritising disaster risks when there are multiple threats present. However, when several threats are assessed at the same level of risk, limited resources and budgets require that they be prioritized

even further. This process, called 'risk evaluation', is necessary because it is not possible to address all risks at the same time.

- A useful approach for comparing different types of disaster risk is to evaluate the seriousness, manageability, urgency and growth of a particular risk to determine whether it ranks higher as a priority than other risks.
- The priority at-risk individuals, households, communities, areas and developments should be the focus of multidisciplinary and comprehensive disaster risk assessments aimed at implementing disaster risk reduction initiatives. This process should inform the ongoing disaster risk reduction and planning.

4) Monitor, Update & Disseminate

- Conduct ongoing monitoring to determine the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction initiatives, identify changing patterns and new developments in disaster risk profiles, revise and disseminate information for disaster management planning.

The fourth output under the disaster risk assessment and disaster risk planning is:

- Linking the disaster risk and vulnerability assessment with disaster risk management planning i.e. the development of the municipal and all departments including organs of state.

The fifth output under disaster risk assessment and disaster risk planning is:

- A disaster risk assessment and disaster risk planning that is Community-based and participation of vulnerable communities and households, including physically isolated communities and female-headed and child-led households. The community-based participation must involve the vulnerable communities and households, including special needs groups, such as women, children and the elderly. The information collected using more technically sophisticated methods employed by risk scientists can be significantly enhanced by local and indigenous knowledge relating to disaster management.

TABLE 1: SITUATIONS REQUIRING DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENTS	
KEY VULNERABILITY CRITERIA TO ACHIEVE:	EXAMPLES OF WHERE DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENTS MUST BE DONE
Increased <i>sustainability</i> of a development project or programme to support vulnerable	As part of the planning for an infrastructural development, for example, assessing the

households	likelihood of weather, flooding, subsidence and other threats damaging the structure, so that these can be factored into the construction specifications.
<i>Reduction of potential harmful consequences</i> associated with industrial, commercial or other developments	As part of environmental impact assessments for large-scale developments, including industrial, commercial and other enterprises that may increase disaster risk.
<i>Increased robustness of development initiatives</i> in poor communities and areas	In an informal settlement characterized by recurrent small and medium-size disaster losses that undermine assets and livelihoods.
<i>Management of high-risk periods and conditions</i> to ensure service and/or business continuity	Electricity transmission lines and rail infrastructure, as well as health and emergency services, to ensure these essential services do not 'fail' under expected high-risk conditions.
Provision of appropriate <i>support for at-risk activities, services, areas, communities and households following an 'alert'</i>	Following a drought warning or cholera alert in rural areas, to identify communities and households most at risk and to focus or target preparedness and response actions.

Table 2: Types of disaster risk and disaster risk assessment methods		
Types of risk	Possible disaster risk assessment methods	Expertise
Potential flood risk in a developed estuarine area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood hydrology and hydraulics • Flood line and flood areas vulnerability mapping • Ecological and environmental assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and hydrological specialists

Potential cholera risk in an isolated area known to be cholera-prone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemiological risk assessment • Environmental health assessment • Groundwater evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and environmental health specialists
Potential fire risk in a large informal settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic and seasonality review of past fire events graphed or mapped over time • Aerial photographs to indicate density or other spatial changes over time • Participatory rural appraisal (PRA)/livelihoods analysis/focus group interviews • Demographic and socio-economic analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban development facilitators/planners • Fire prevention Specialists • Social scientists
Potential wind storm or tornado risk in a rural area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with local leadership • History of past events • Historic climatology and seasonal analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous knowledge • Community facilitators • Climate scientists
Drought risk in a rural community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRA/livelihoods analysis/focus group interviews • Historic rainfall information, history of drought and impacts • Remote-sensed information on vegetation and cloud cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural development facilitators • Agricultural specialists • Public health specialists • Climate scientists
Water security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic rainfall information • Historic climatology and seasonal analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Water affairs specialists • Climate scientists

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote-sensed information on vegetation and cloud cover 	
Heat stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic climatology and seasonal analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate scientists

Table 3: Classification of hazards	
Natural hazards	Examples
Geological	Landslides, rockslides, liquefaction, subsidence
Biological	Epidemic diseases affecting people or livestock, veld fires, plant infestations
Hydro-meteorological	Floods, debris flows, tropical cyclones, storm surges, severe storms, drought, desertification
Technological hazards	Examples
	Industrial pollution, nuclear activities, toxic waste, dam failure, transport accidents
Environmental hazards	Examples
Environmental degradation	Land degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity

Moreover, the prescribed focus and methodology for disaster risk and vulnerability assessments should also incorporate climate change issues as per Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002 as amended. The aspects that needs consideration in the disaster risk and vulnerability assessments are as follows:

Climate Projections

Environmental factors driving vulnerability and their potential consequence for human health due to climate change include:

- **Increased temperatures:** heat stress impacts on human health exacerbated by urban heat islands; loss of productivity; declining air quality in cities; and increased demand for cooling.

- **Extreme weather:** heat waves and droughts – increased water demand, water quality problems, heat-related deaths and reduced quality of life, food insecurity.
- **Extreme weather:** heavy rainfall and violent storms – water quality problems; deaths and injuries, infections and water-borne disease; damage to infrastructure and economy, loss of property.

Extreme weather will also damage roads, rails, bridges, airports, tunnels, and other transportation infrastructure, incurring delays and maintenance costs. In addition groundwater changes may threaten to damage structures and foundations of the transportation system and higher temperatures will cause stress to construction materials, in particular steel.

Table 4: Estimated CoE Climate Change Factors

CLIMATE VARIABLE		CURRENT CONDITIONS	2040 PREDICTIONS	INCREASE
TEMPERATURE	Annual Average Temperature	Max 25°C (Summer)	>+3°C	✓
		Min 17°C (Winter)		
RAINFALL	Annual Average Rainfall	713mm	841mm	✓
	Summer	107mm	116mm	✓
	Autumn	53mm	64mm	✓
	Winter	6mm	7mm	✓
	Spring	72mm	94mm	✓
EXTREME RAINFALL	Heavy Rainfall Intensity		+6.4% increase	✓
HUMIDITY (for every 1°C rise in temperature the	Annual Average Humidity	30-50%	14% increase	✓

humidity will increase by 7%)				
ADDITIONAL	Annual average number of extreme heat waves	35°C	+2.1°C increase in temperature	✓

7.2 Monitoring, updating and disseminating disaster risk information

Under the KPI, monitoring, updating and dissemination of disaster risk information; there are three (3) outputs, which must be implemented to ensure that it is achieved comprehensively in the municipality. The first outputs to achieve:

- Implement mechanisms to monitoring disaster risks. Disaster risks are not static. They change seasonally and over time. The municipal Disaster Management Centre must identify and coordinate the implementation of disaster risks monitoring mechanisms and systems in the municipality with the assistance of municipal departments. Each municipal department must guide the Disaster management Centre in its specific functional responsibilities. The advantage of such mechanisms and systems is to early recognize disaster risk changes and to advice on modification of municipal programmes and policies. The produced information in monitoring disaster risks should be used for municipal early warning system (i.e. sounding timely warnings of, or alerts for, impending threats or disaster) and the effectiveness of ongoing disaster risk reduction efforts. The key monitoring features within the system that the Disaster management Centre must establish and implement to monitor disaster risks are:
 - Hazard Tracking (i.e. the systems monitor the physical phenomena that can trigger disaster events);
 - Vulnerability Monitoring (i.e. the systems that track the ability of communities, households, critical services and natural environments to resist and withstand external threats); and
 - Disaster Event Tracking (i.e. the systems that monitor changing patterns in disaster risk).

The second output under the KPI: monitoring, updating and dissemination of disaster risk information is:

- Updating a comprehensive disaster risk and vulnerability assessment in-house yearly. The Disaster Management Centre should assist municipality and its specific function departments to update the Municipal Risk Profile. For the Disaster Management Centre to achieve the above, it needs to collate the information at the scheduled intervals annually relating to changing patterns of land-use, infrastructure development/maintenance, urban growth, climate change impacts and settlement densification. Through the information, the Disaster Management Centre must determine if disaster risk conditions have changed detrimentally in terms of physical, atmospheric, environmental, health or socioeconomic conditions of the communities. This should include the increase in disaster losses reported from small and medium-size events.

Climate change impacts, as any disasters, affects certain groups of communities more than others. Certain people are more at risk of experiencing, for example, the health impacts of climate change than others. The vulnerable groups include:

- Elderly, children, females, disabled, the poor and child-headed homes.
- The sick due to existing medical conditions such as heart disease or asthma.
- Populations in the urban neighbourhoods that are already stressed by air pollution, aging infrastructure, and the heat island effect, which makes cities hotter than surrounding rural areas.

The degree to which people will be affected also depends on the ability of a region (i.e. the city) to prepare for and respond to risks. Improvements in emergency preparedness, health-care systems, and other response measures that can help to reduce the health impacts of climate change.

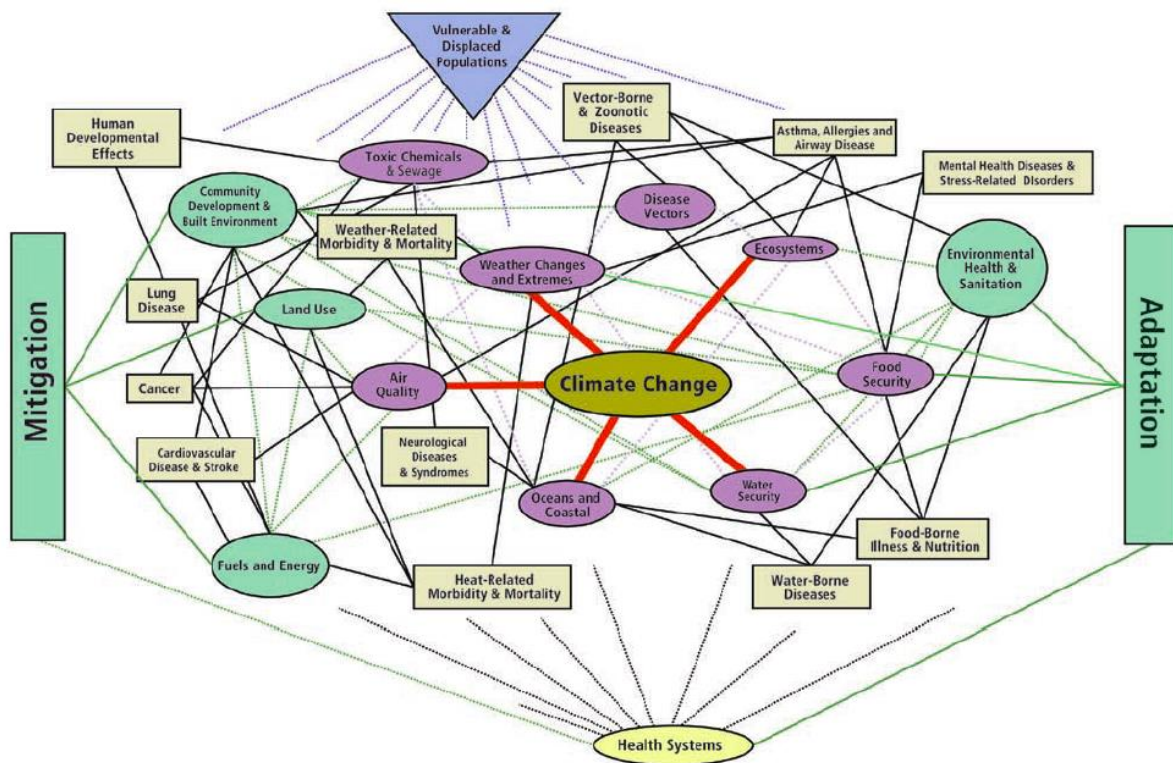


Figure 2: Climate Change impacts

The third output under the KPI: monitoring, updating and dissemination of disaster risk information is:

- Disseminating Disaster Risk Information regularly and as when required for disaster risks planning and early warning. The Disaster Management Centre must develop and implement clear mechanisms and procedures for disseminating disaster risk assessment and monitoring information for ongoing planning and early warning. The established procedures should include how to access, interpret and timely disseminate all early warnings such as weather information, rapid onset storm or cyclone, etc.

7.3. Ensuring quality control

The third KPI, under the key performance area, is to ensure that there is quality control in all the process of disaster risk assessment. There is only one (1) output, which requires implementation under ensuring quality control, which is to:

- Institute measures for objective validation of the disaster risk assessment to assist in the accuracy. Some of the measures could be establish a technical advisory

committee or refer the disaster risk assessment for external validation or peer review of methods and findings to the institutions of high learning.

8 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 3: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Objective

The purpose of this section in the framework is to ensure that disaster management stakeholders develop and implement integrated disaster risk management plans and disaster risk reduction programmes in accordance with legislation.

There are **five (5) Key Performance Indicators** (KPIs) under this KPA, which the municipality must implement to satisfy the requirements of the Disaster Management Act. These KPIs are as follows:

- Disaster management framework and plans;
- Setting priorities for disaster management planning;
- Scoping and development of disaster risk reduction plans, projects and programmes
- Inclusion of disaster risk reduction efforts in strategic structures and processes; and
- Implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction programmes and initiatives.

8.1. Disaster management frameworks and plans

There are two (2) outputs, which must be achieved to ensure that disaster management stakeholders develop and implement an integrated disaster management plans and disaster risk reduction programmes in accordance with approved legislation. The first output to achieve is to develop:

- ***A municipal disaster management framework.*** The municipal Disaster Management Centre must develop a municipal disaster management framework that is consistent with both the provincial and national disaster management frameworks. The municipal disaster management framework must be a guide and

a coordinating policy instrument for ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management by all organs of state and other institutional role players. This includes non-governmental organisations, the private sector and institutions of higher learning.

The second output to achieve is to assist in the development of departmental and municipal:

- **Disaster Management Plans.** The municipal Disaster Management Centre must assist in the development of an appropriate level of departmental and municipal disaster management plans. The same plans must be submitted to the Provincial and National Disaster Management Centre simultaneously. The disaster management plans must follow the guidelines specified for each level of the plan by the National Disaster Management Centre. The minimum guidelines for the level of the plans must be as follows:
 - ✓ **Level 1 Disaster Management Plan:** A Level 1 Disaster Management Plan applies to municipal department or municipality that have not previously developed a coherent disaster management plan. It focuses primarily on establishing institutional arrangements for disaster risk management and putting in place a contingency plan for responding to known priority threats as well as identifying key municipal and other stakeholders.
 - ✓ **Level 2 Disaster Management Plan:** A Level 2 Disaster Management Plan applies to municipal department or municipality that have established institutional arrangements and are building the essential supportive capabilities needed to carry out a comprehensive disaster management activities. It includes establishing processes for a comprehensive disaster risk assessment, identifying and establishing formal consultative mechanisms for development of disaster risk reduction projects and introducing a supportive information system and emergency communications capabilities.
 - ✓ **Level 3 Disaster Management Plan:** A Level 3 Disaster Management Plan applies to municipal department or municipality that have established both the institutional arrangements for disaster management and the necessary supportive capabilities. The plan must specify clear institutional arrangements for coordinating and aligning the plan with other governmental initiatives and plans of institutional role players. It must also show evidence of informed disaster risk assessment and ongoing disaster risk monitoring capabilities as

well as relevant developmental measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone areas, communities and households.

8.2. Setting priorities for disaster management planning and scoping

The municipality must attain three (3) outputs under the key performance indicator: set priorities for disaster management planning and scoping. The first output to achieve is to:

- **Identify specific municipal priority risks.** The municipal Disaster Management Centre must identify and map the municipal priority risks from the disaster risk and vulnerability assessment study. The same identified and mapped the municipal priority risks must be reported on an annual basis to the Provincial and National Disaster Management Centre. These priority risks must include the cross municipal boundary risks and risks that are occurring repeatedly at different times.

The second output to accomplish is to:

- **Identify specific municipal vulnerable areas, communities and households.** The municipal Disaster Management Centre must identify and map the most vulnerable areas, communities and households as the municipal priority through the disaster risk and vulnerability assessment study. The same identified and mapped most vulnerable areas, communities and households, as the municipal priority, must be reported on an annual basis to the Provincial and National Disaster Management Centre.

The third output to accomplish is to:

- **Identify focused initiatives to reduce priority risks.** The municipal Disaster Management Centre must assist functional departments in identifying the focused initiatives to reduce priority risks. The functional departments must give priority to protecting:
 - ✓ strategic infrastructure or lifeline services whose damage or disruption in disaster events would result in serious and widespread consequences;
 - ✓ critical economic, commercial, agricultural and industrial zones or sites whose damage or disruption would have serious and widespread consequences;
 - ✓ fragile natural ecosystems and environmental assets that offer protective environmental services and which, if damaged or destroyed in a disaster event, would result in serious natural and economic losses;

- ✓ communities in areas exposed to extreme weather and/or other natural and technological hazards and which are therefore likely to sustain serious human and property losses in the event of a disaster;
- ✓ poor and underserved rural and urban communities, including informal settlements, especially those located in fragile ecological areas, that sustain repeated losses from recurrent small, medium, and large disaster events, and that lack insurance coverage to facilitate recovery; and
- ✓ highly vulnerable households in at-risk areas with limited capacity to resist or recover from external shocks, particularly child-headed households or those headed by the elderly or households affected by chronic illness.

Where possible, this process must take place in consultation with those most at risk.

8.3. Scoping and development of disaster risk reduction plans, projects and programmes

The scoping and development of disaster risk reduction plans, projects and programmes, as the key performance indicators, has eight (8) outputs which are referred as the eight key planning points hereunder. The eight key planning points or requirements must be applied and documented by all municipal entities when planning disaster risk reduction initiatives. These enhance the established principles and approaches detailed in existing guidelines for integrated development planning. These eight key planning points are:

- **Planning point 1: Use disaster risk assessment findings to focus planning efforts.** Disaster risk reduction efforts must be informed by a reliable disaster risk assessment. This is essential for providing insights into the frequency, seasonality, severity and spatial extent of recurrent threats. It also provides detailed information on the social, environmental and economic vulnerability factors that increase losses.
- **Planning point 2: Establish an informed multidisciplinary team with capacity to address the disaster risk and identify a primary entity to facilitate the initiative.** Disaster risk reduction planning must be multidisciplinary and must draw on appropriate expertise. Disaster risk management is highly multidisciplinary, as it requires both technical expertise in hazard processes as well as understanding of the complex social and economic conditions that drive disaster risk in vulnerable communities.

- **Planning point 3: Actively involve communities or groups at risk.** Disaster risk reduction planning must always involve constructive consultation between at-risk groups and/or communities and external service providers. Risk reduction initiatives are more effective when they are discussed and implemented collaboratively with those affected, as this allows for the inclusion of local knowledge and expertise.
- **Planning point 4: Address multiple vulnerabilities wherever possible.** Multiple vulnerabilities can be addressed by:
 - ✓ improving socio-economic conditions and building community cohesion
 - ✓ ensuring the continuity of protective environmental services
 - ✓ increasing resilience and/or continuity of public services and infrastructure to better respond to expected external shocks.

Disaster risk reduction projects and programmes must add value to other development initiatives. Risk reduction is a value-adding capability, as it aims at reducing disaster losses in vulnerable areas and groups. It is therefore more effective to implement broadly defined disaster risk reduction initiatives that add value to development programmes than specific 'disaster management' projects.

- **Planning point 5: Plan for changing risk conditions and uncertainty, including the effects of climate variability.** Disaster risk is extremely dynamic and is driven by many rapidly changing environmental, atmospheric and socio-economic conditions. This requires that plans are not only robust enough to manage anticipated and expected threats but also sufficiently adaptive to minimise the impacts of unexpected events or processes.
- **Planning point 6: Apply the precautionary principle to avoid inadvertently increasing disaster risk.** Effective disaster risk reduction planning efforts must apply the precautionary principle of 'do no harm'. This is because well-intentioned disaster risk reduction projects can inadvertently increase disaster loss potential by reconfiguring and accelerating risk processes. The likelihood of negative consequences is reduced if a careful disaster risk assessment actively informs the planning process, a competent multidisciplinary team is established, and mechanisms for transparent community consultation are put in place.

- **Planning point 7: Avoid unintended consequences that undermine risk-avoidance behaviour and ownership of disaster risk.** The disaster risk reduction planning process must anticipate and manage unintended consequences that increase disaster risk. Well-intentioned disaster risk reduction programmes that ‘deliver’ external services to at-risk areas, communities and households can inadvertently reward risk-promotive behaviour and undermine existing capabilities. For example, the repeated distribution of relief for recurrent threats such as fire, flooding and drought can discourage ownership of disaster risk by reinforcing the expectation of external support and transferring individual and/or household risk on to governmental and humanitarian assistance agencies.
- **Planning point 8: Establish clear goals and targets for disaster risk reduction initiatives, and link monitoring and evaluation criteria to initial disaster risk assessment findings.** Disaster risk reduction plans must define clear monitoring and evaluation criteria for measuring their effectiveness. These must be linked to initial assessment findings to demonstrate the effectiveness of the specific initiative in reducing vulnerability or reducing disaster loss. Assessment findings must also be used to highlight learning points for future projects and programmes.

8.4 Inclusion of disaster risk reduction efforts in strategic structures and processes

The key performance indicator, inclusion of disaster risk reduction efforts in strategic structures and processes, has four (4) outputs for the municipality to attain. The first output of the four (4) is the:

- ***Integration of the disaster risk reduction with spatial development planning.*** Disaster risk is driven by both hazard and vulnerability factors reflected in spatial development frameworks. In addition, disaster risk assessment findings, along with ongoing monitoring information on disaster occurrence, are directly applicable to spatial development planning. For this reason, municipal Disaster Management Centre must establish mechanisms in association with spatial planners in the municipality to ensure that relevant spatial information informs disaster risk reduction planning. They must also ensure that verified risk information is incorporated into spatial development plans and maps. The same information is also relevant to the township approval committees.

The second output of the four (4) is the:

- **Incorporation of disaster risk reduction planning into integrated development planning.** As disaster risk reduction efforts are medium- to long-term multi-sectoral efforts focused on vulnerability reduction, they must be incorporated into ongoing IDP projects, processes, programmes and structures. Effective and adaptive disaster risk reduction interventions in the municipal sphere are best planned and implemented as development initiatives through IDP mechanisms and phases. The municipal Disaster Management Centre must assist the IDP office and the municipality to include the disaster risk reduction efforts into the IDP projects, processes, programmes and structures.

The third output under this key performance indicator is the:

- ***Risk- avoidance enforcement mechanisms.*** Critical components of effective disaster risk reduction are regulations, standards, by-laws and other legal enforcement instruments that discourage promotion-of-risk behaviour and minimise the potential for loss. Municipal department, with the advice of the municipal Disaster Management Centre, must assess the disaster management component of their existing policies, regulations, by-laws and other relevant legal instruments for their functional areas and introduce measures to ensure alignment with the requirements specified in the Act. Within municipality, this may involve:
 - ✓ amendment of urban planning standards;
 - ✓ amendment of land-use regulations and zoning;
 - ✓ amendment of minimum standards for environmental impact assessments;
 - ✓ introduction of standards for 'risk-proofing' lifeline services and critical facilities from known priority disaster risks; and
 - ✓ introduction of by-laws to implement extraordinary measures to prevent an escalation of a disaster or to minimise its effects.

The fourth output under this key performance indicator is the:

- **Introduction of scorecard indicators related to disaster management on the employment contract of Section 56 employees.** The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 introduced a very important layer of employees in the municipalities in terms of section 56. Section 57 of the same Act requires that the Section 56 employees conclude an employment contract with the council. The employment contracts of Section 56 employees at least two or more key performance indicators should relate to disaster management. This arrangement will be acknowledging

that disaster management must be institutionalise, as it is a shared responsibility in terms of the Act. This process will assist in the integration of the disaster risk reduction efforts into the IDP, risk-avoidance enforcement mechanisms and disaster risk reduction monitoring efforts through the Risk Committee and municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum.

8.5. Implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction programmes and initiatives

The municipality has to achieve four (4) outputs to satisfy the implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction programmes and initiatives. The first output to achieve is to:

- **Monitor the implementation of the disaster risk reduction programmes and initiatives.** The municipal Disaster Management Centre must monitor if the disaster risk reduction programmes and initiatives have been implemented through the existing performance monitoring mechanisms of the municipality such as the Risk Committee, IDP review committee and/ or annual performance committee.

The second output to achieve is to:

- **Measurable reductions in small-, medium- and large-scale disaster losses.** The municipal Disaster Management Centre must report on the frequency and severity of small-, medium- and large-scale disaster events, especially those in communities and areas identified as high risk through disaster risk assessment processes. Significant changes in frequency and severity, type or location of occurrences must also be reported, including systematic accounts of recorded loss.

The third output to attain is to:

- **Reduced need for social relief in disaster-prone and economically vulnerable communities.** While effective social relief is an important component of disaster response and recovery, the Act explicitly gives priority to vulnerability reduction in disaster-prone areas, communities and households. Annual reports generated by the municipal Department of Social Development and its provincial counterparts must include an account of the number of households receiving social relief assistance. This information must be further differentiated by location, date, disaster type and amount provided. An important benchmark for monitoring the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction initiatives in the most vulnerable communities will be changing demands for social relief assistance.

The fourth output to accomplish is to:

- **Progressive application of disaster risk reduction strategies, techniques and measures by the municipality and other key stakeholders.** The municipal Disaster Management Centre must use the National Disaster Management Centre developed monitoring indicators for tracking the application of disaster risk reduction strategies, techniques and measures in the municipality. These include indicators to track shifts in policies, planning and project implementation, generation of standards, regulations, by-laws and other risk-avoidance enforcement mechanisms.

The application of disaster risk reduction strategies, techniques and measures by the municipality and other key stakeholders must include the climate change **ADAPTATION**. The long historical experience in implementing disaster risk reduction can contribute greatly to adaptation, in terms of policy and institutional approaches as well as technical methods and tools. These include the Hyogo Framework, legislation development, multi-stakeholder national platforms, technical networks, and approaches to community capacity building, along with hazard and vulnerability assessment, land use planning and environmental protection, infrastructure development, construction of retention/attenuation dams, early warning systems, and community education and resilience programmes.

It is vital for adaptation policy-makers and managers to use and build upon these existing capacities and resources rather than starting afresh. Equally, many of the approaches being developed for adaptation, such as vulnerability assessments, sectoral and national planning, capacity-building and response strategies, are directly supportive of disaster risk reduction.

Table 5: Difference between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

Differences		Areas of Convergence
Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate Change Adaptation	
Relevant to all hazard types.	Relevant to climate-related hazards.	Climate-related hazards may in many cases be a worsening of current hazards, some of which may already be the focus of DRR.
Historically focused on humanitarian assistance following a disaster event; increasingly focused on prevention, mitigation and preparedness, including changes to development processes.	Historically rooted in scientific theory.	Climate change adaptation (CCA) specialists now recruited from engineering, water and sanitation, agriculture, health, and DRR sectors. Both DRR and CCA need to be mainstreamed into development decision processes.
Most concerned with the present—i.e., addressing existing risks.	Most concerned with the future—i.e., addressing uncertainty/new risks.	DRR increasingly forward-looking. Existing climate variability is an entry point for climate change adaptation.
Traditional/indigenous knowledge at community level is one basis for preparedness and resilience.	Traditional/indigenous knowledge at community level may be insufficient for resilience against types and scales of risks that are yet to be experienced.	Examples where integration of scientific and traditional knowledge for DRR provide learning opportunities.
Structural measures designed for safety levels modeled on current and historical evidence and risk tolerance.	Structural measures designed for safety levels modeled on predicted changes, current and historical evidence, and risk tolerance. Some adaptation measures might address maladaptation from initial responses to disasters that are not sustainable or cost-effective in the long term.	DRR increasingly forward-looking in design of structural measures and safety standards.
Traditional focus on vulnerability reduction and societal preparedness.	Traditional focus on reduction of physical exposure through infrastructure investments (for example, sea walls).	There is an increasing focus in climate change adaptation on community-focused vulnerability assessments that include measurement and improvement of social resilience.
Community-based process stemming from experience, technical inputs, and external support.	Community-based process stemming from policy agenda.	Communities do not tend to differentiate between current and projected risks, presenting an opportunity to build resilience to both at the same time.
Full range of established and developing tools (for example, legislation and institutional arrangements, early warning systems, insurance, building design codes, siting, and ecosystem protection).	Limited range of tools under development, evolving and expanding rapidly.	Increasing recognition that more adaptation tools are needed, especially those that leverage DRR experience.
Political and widespread recognition often quite weak.	Political and widespread recognition increasingly strong.	Climate-related disaster events are now more likely to be analyzed and debated with reference to climate change.
Funding streams <i>ad hoc</i> and insufficient.	Funding streams dedicated but still small relative to the problem.	DRR community engaging in climate change adaptation funding mechanisms.

Adapted from Venton and La Trobe 2008; Cronin 2004; UNISDR 2003.

Areas of an integrated Disaster Risk Reduction Climate Change adaptation approach:

- Understanding vulnerabilities to existing patterns of disaster risks, especially climate related hazards;
- Working with vulnerable groups to understand and prioritize their existing concerns;
- Compiling information on future changes in climate and how these are likely to affect historical disaster patterns of occurrence and/or create new patterns and locations of disaster occurrences;
- Analysing less visible climate changes, such as seasonal shifts, persistent drought, extended periods of extreme weather and temperature, and other slow-onset or incremental changes that can be nonetheless destructive;
- Ensuring enhanced levels of preparedness for current patterns of climate risks and all hazards;
- Ensuring that planning and decision making include strategies for dealing with disasters and climate hazards of both today and tomorrow; and
- Ensuring structural measures are designed for future climate risks, based on likely climate change scenarios.

9 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 4: RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Objective

The purpose of this section in the framework is to ensure effective and appropriate disaster response and recovery within the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality.

There are **five (5) Key Performance Indicators** (KPIs) under this KPA, which the municipality must implement to satisfy the requirements of the Disaster Management Act.

These KPIs are as follows:

- Early warnings;
- Disaster assessment, disaster classification, declarations of states of disaster, reviews and reporting;
- Integrated response and recovery operations;
- Relief measures; and
- Responsibilities for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

9.1. Early Warnings

There is only one (1) output, which must be fulfilled to ensure effective and appropriate disaster response and recovery, that is; implementing a uniform approach to the dissemination of early warnings. The outcome to achieve is that:

When developed and implemented, Early Warning Systems (EWS) should be scientifically informed and should adopt a people-centred multi-hazard and multi-disciplinary approach that are tailored to the needs of users. The municipality must be responsible for collating, analysing and disseminating early warnings within its jurisdiction. They must be designed to alert areas, communities, households and individuals to an impending or imminent significant slow or rapid onset event or disaster so that they can take necessary steps to avoid or reduce the risk and prepare for an effective response. This must be clearly outlined in the standard operational procedures for EWS. The Disaster Management Centre must facilitate the development of a disaster management communication plan for the municipality, which must be documented, adopted and implemented by the municipality.

The source of the early warnings could be any organ of state including the following:

- 1) South African Weather Service (SAWS);
- 2) Geoscience;
- 3) Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) and National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC);
- 4) Department of Health;
- 5) Department of Transport;
- 6) Department of Water and Sanitation; and
- 7) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

9.2. Disaster assessment, classification and declarations, and reviews and reporting

Under this KPI, there are three (3) outputs. These three (3) outputs are part of the guidelines and measures, which must be fulfilled to ensure immediate and appropriate response and relief actions when significant emergency events or disasters occurring or threatening to occur in the municipality. The outputs to achieve are:

- Disaster assessment;
 - Classification of a disaster and the declaration of the state of the disaster; and
 - Disaster reviews and reports
- ✓ ***Disaster Assessment.*** A uniform and integrated municipal standard operational procedure for conducting initial on-site assessments of both damage and needs when significant emergency events or disasters occur or are threatening to occur must be developed and implemented as a critical tool for informed decision-making. Typically, on-site assessments would include establishing what resources are necessary to ensure the delivery of immediate, effective and appropriate response and relief measures to affected areas and communities and to facilitate business continuity at service delivery level and on the community lives.
- ✓ ***Classification of a disaster and the declaration of a state of disaster.*** The municipal Disaster Management Centre must also develop and implement policy guidelines for rapid and effective classification of a disaster and the declaration of local disaster.

- ✓ **Disaster reviews and reports.** In an event of significant emergency events or disasters occurring or threatening to occur in the municipality, the municipal Disaster Management Centre must establish a Joint Operation Centre (JOC) as a mechanism to coordinate and conduct disaster reviews and reporting, including facilitate other mechanisms envisaged in Sections 55 and 56 of the Act. The disaster reviews and reports must be scheduled at the beginning of a major emergency incident or disasters occurring or threatening to occur in the municipality with the follow-up report coming at the middle of a disaster and at the end of a disaster.

9.3. Integrated response and recovery operations

Under the KPI, integrated response and recovery operations, the municipality must achieve two (2) outputs for effective disaster response. The first output, the municipality needs to achieve is:

- An effective response coordination. The municipal Disaster Management Centre has the responsibility for coordinating an effective response to specific known rapid and/ or slow-onset significant events and disasters. The mechanism to effect the an effective response coordination is the assignment of primary roles and responsibilities to all key municipal stakeholders prior the actual major emergency incident or disasters occurring or threatening to occur in the municipality in the departmental disaster management plans and the municipal disaster management plan. During the actual response and recovery phase of a major emergency incident and/ or disaster, the municipal Disaster Management Centre must establishment of a Joint Operation Centre (JOC) to coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder's primary roles and responsibilities.

The second output, the municipality needs to achieve is:

- Incident Management System. The municipal Disaster Management Centre must have the capability to monitor the day-to-day incidents and emergencies that are routinely handled by the emergency and essential services personnel on a continuous basis. The municipal Disaster Management Centre must establish and manage the emergency communication system and centre in support of the real-time disaster-monitoring centre as a complete physical capability. The municipal Disaster Management Centre must also coordinate the development and the adoption a uniform and integrated Incident Management System to manage

significant emergency events and disasters occurring or threatening to occur in the municipality. This is to ensure a systematic approach to the effective utilisation of facilities, personnel, equipment, resources, procedures and communication. The coordination of the Incident Management System must operate in unison with all response and recovery role-players and agencies' roles and responsibilities as well as operational plans and standard operational procedures.

9.4. Relief measures

Under this KPI, the municipality has one (1) output to ensure that there is a regulated relief measures implemented in its area. The output is:

- The development of a municipal disaster relief framework. The Disaster Management Centre must develop the municipal framework to standardize and regulate the practice and management of relief measures within the municipality. The framework must cover the roles and responsibilities of all the internal departments about the relief measures within the municipality. The key areas that the framework has to address are as follows
 - Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion;
 - Food Security, Nutrition and Food Aid;
 - Shelter, Settlement and Non-food items; and
 - Health Services;

Some of the cross cutting issues that the framework has to address are as follows:

- Children;
- Older people;
- Disabled people;
- Gender;
- Protection;
- HIV/AIDS; and
- Environment.

The disaster relief framework must align itself with the internationally accepted standards.

9.5. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

This key performance indicator requires the municipal Disaster Management Centre to formally transfer the responsibility of rehabilitation and reconstruction to the relevant primary lead agent or department. There are two (2) outputs to ensure a holistic approach to rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of a significant event or disaster. The first output is that:

- **Post disaster project team for rehabilitation and reconstruction.** The municipal Disaster Management Centre must facilitate the establishment of the post disaster project team in the lead agent or department responsible for outstanding for rehabilitation and reconstruction work after any significant event or disaster. The municipal Disaster Management Centre must formally present a close-up report to the relevant lead agent or department and council to handover for outstanding for rehabilitation and reconstruction work which could mainstream in the everyday operations of the said lead agent or department. In any event that post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction work cannot be concluded on a project based approach, the relevant lead agent or department seeks the approval of council to include the outstanding disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction into the next financial year's capital or operational expenditure projects. The inclusion of such disaster outstanding projects shall be contained in the Integrated Development Plan yearly programme and normal budget.

The second output is to:

- **Establish rehabilitation and reconstruction monitoring mechanisms.** The municipal Disaster Management Centre must establish mechanisms to monitor the progress made by the post disaster project-team on rehabilitation and reconstruction work. This progress must be reported to the Provincial Disaster Management Centre and National Disaster Management Centre including any other relevant organ of state.

10 PERFORMANCE ENABLER 1: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

Objective

The objective of this section in the framework is to guide the development of a comprehensive information management and communication system and establish integrated communication links with all disaster management role players.

There is only **one (1) Key Performance Indicators** (KPIs) under this Enabler, which the municipality must implement to satisfy the requirements of the Disaster Management Act. This KPI is the availability of:

- A comprehensive and integrated information management and communication system with the ability to links all disaster management role players in the municipality. According to the legislation, the available information management and communication system must satisfy the following basic minimum requirements:
 - provide an institutional resource database, including a reporting and performance measurement facility;
 - facilitate information exchange between primary interest groups (i.e. departments);
 - facilitate risk analysis, disaster risk assessment, mapping, monitoring and tracking;
 - promote the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant disaster risk data and practical information, and ensure its dissemination, taking into account the needs of different categories of users and communities;
 - guide and inform focused risk management and development planning and decision making;
 - facilitate timely dissemination of early warnings, public awareness and preparedness, especially for at risk people, households, communities, areas and developments;
 - enable timely and appropriate decision making to ensure rapid and effective response and recovery operations;
 - facilitate integrated and co-ordinated multi-agency response management;
 - record and track real-time disaster response and recovery information;
 - promote real time access to reliable data, make use of GIS, and use information and communications technology to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data;
 - facilitate education, training and research in disaster management;

- facilitate funding and financial management for the purpose of disaster management; and
- facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation of all proactive and reactive disaster management activities and functions necessary to implement the requirements of the four KPAs and three Enablers of the municipal Disaster Management Framework.

Key to the successful implementation of a comprehensive and integrated information management and communication system with the ability to links all disaster management role players in the municipality is the interoperability of the system to other municipal information systems.

11. PERFORMANCE ENABLER 2: EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RESEARCH

Objectives

The overarching objective of this section is 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.

There are **three (3) Key Performance Indicators** (KPIs) under this KPA, which the municipality must implement to satisfy the requirements of the Disaster Management Act.

These KPIs are as follows:

- Facilitate training programmes for disaster risk management with a clear target groups and expected outcomes;
- Creating awareness and promoting a culture of risk; and
- Facilitate and/ or assist in the research on matters relating to disaster management.

11.1 Facilitate training programmes for disaster risk management with clear target groups and expected outcomes

In the first KPI, i.e. facilitation training programmes for disaster risk management with a clear target groups and expected outcomes, which the municipality has to achieve, there are six (6) outputs. The six (6) outputs are:

- Training programmes have been developed and implemented;
- The ongoing training interventions, including short courses, workshops, seminars and conference, have been conducted to different stakeholders such as government

officials, policy makers, communities, volunteers, trainers & facilitators, non-profit organizations and learnerships;

- Facilitators, instructors and presented have become qualified and have been accredited;
- Approved service providers have been registered and are offering training services and products as required;
- Widespread community-based disaster risk management training (in line with national training standards) is taking place; and
- Disaster Management learnerships have been developed and are operational.

11.2 Creating awareness and promoting a culture of risk avoidance

In the second KPI, i.e. creating awareness and promoting a culture of risk avoidance, which the municipality has to achieve, there are three (3) outputs. The three (3) outputs are:

- The awareness conducted in the municipality is in line with the Municipal Indicative Disaster Management Risk Profile and the National Education, Training and Research Needs and Resources Analysis (NETaRNRA);
- Disaster risk reduction is the focus of all disaster management awareness programmes;
- Awareness of disaster management is promoted at schools and in the communities known to be at risk; and
- Awareness of disaster management is widespread, and risk avoidance behavior is integrated into the day-to-day activities of the stakeholders.

11.3 Assist in the research on matters relating to disaster management

In the third KPI, i.e. facilitate and/or assist in the research on matters relating to disaster management, which the municipality has to achieve, there are six (6) outputs. The six (6) outputs are:

- There is a municipal strategic disaster risk agenda;
- There is an involvement of the research institutions in the municipal research programmes on an organized basis;
- There is a clear link between scientific research and municipal policy i.e. policy-orientated research);
- All stakeholders have access to a comprehensive research database; and

- All stakeholders have access to a comprehensive assistance and/ or advisory services on disaster management research relating to the municipality.

12. PERFORMANCE ENABLER 3: FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Objective

The objective of this section is to lobby and improve the overall funding mechanisms of disaster management in the municipality as per the legislation.

There is **one (1) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) under this KPA**, which the municipality must achieve to satisfy the requirements of the Disaster Management Act. The KPI is as follows:

- Adequate funding for all the above disaster management key performance areas and performance enablers as per relevant legislations.

Adequate funding for disaster management

In the KPI, i.e. adequate funding for all the above disaster management key performance areas and performance enablers as per relevant legislations, which the municipality must demonstrate, there are six (6) outputs. The six (6) outputs are:

- Funding for all the integrated institutional arrangements for disaster management including the municipal disaster management centre (MDMC);
- Funding for disaster risk and vulnerability assessment activities;
- Funding for disaster risk reduction activities as required by the legislation;
- Funding for response and recovery;
- Funding for integrated information management and communication technology to facilitate the implementation of disaster management; and
- Funding for all the training, awareness and research activities of disaster management.

The context and guidelines are contained in the following legislations to fund disaster management:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996);
- Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002);

- Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999);
- Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003);
- Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000); and
- National Disaster Management Framework, 2005.

13. CONCLUSION

The content of this document complies with the National Disaster Management Framework of 2005, read in conjunction with Gauteng Provincial Disaster Management Framework of 2021 as per the requirements of the Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002, section 42.