

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

PROFENSI YA KAPA-BOKONE



NOORD-KAAP PROVINSIE

IPHONDO LOMNTLA KOLONI

EXTRAORDINARY • BUITENGEWONE

**Provincial Gazette
Kasete ya Profensi**

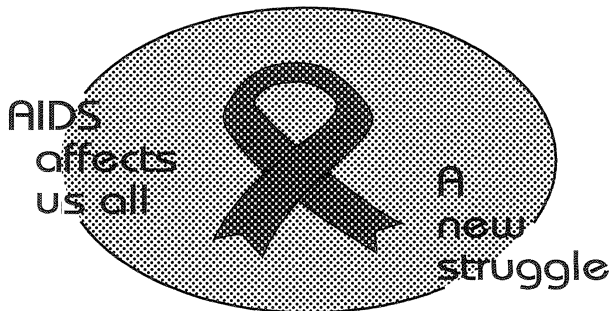
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GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 18 OF 2013

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 57 OF 2002) DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

I, Mosimanegape Kenny Mmoiemang, Member of the Executive Council responsible for Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs, in the Northern Cape Province, after consultation with the Disaster Management Stakeholders hereby publish the Draft Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework in terms of Section 28 (3) (b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) for public comments.

All comments must be forwarded to the following address on or before **28 March 2013**.

For attention: Mr. Hendrik De Wee

Head: Provincial Disaster Management Centre

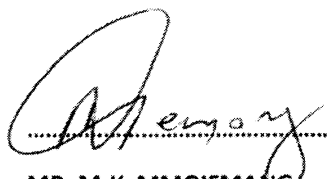
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MEC: CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
A DRAFT POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

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A. PREAMBLE

During the period between 1994 and 2002, South Africa embarked on a process of reforming its approach to the manner in which disaster risk was managed. After the floods on the Cape flats in 1994 Government took the decision to move away from the customary approach that focused only on reactive measures, to aligning itself with the global focus on reducing of risk through sustainable livelihoods. The result of this reform process was the promulgation of the Disaster management Act 57 of 2002 followed by the promulgation of the National Disaster management Framework, 2005.

In terms of a proclamation in Government Gazette No. 26228 of 31 March 2004, the President proclaimed 01 April 2004 as the date of commencement of the Act in the National and Provincial spheres and 01 July 2004 in the municipal sphere.

In order to achieve consistency in approach and uniformity in its application, the Act mandated the Minister to prescribe a National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF) and accordance with this mandate the national Disaster Management Framework was gazette in April 2005.

The Disaster Risk Policy Framework of the Northern Cape Province is thus the instrument that gives effect to these legislative imperatives.

B. SCOPE OF THE FRAMEWORK

In order to support the core concepts of integration and uniformity the disaster risk management policy framework of the Northern Cape Province is structured in components consistent with those of the National Disaster Management Framework (NDMAF) – namely into four Key Performance Areas (KPA) supported by three performance enablers (PEs) as follows:

1. KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management
2. KPA 2: Disaster Risk Assessment
3. KPA 3: Disaster Risk Reduction
4. KPA 4: Response and Recovery
5. ENABLER 1: Information Management and Communication
6. ENABLER 2: Education, Training, Public Awareness and Research
7. ENABLER 3: Funding Arrangements for Disaster Risk Management

Although each area of performance is dealt with in a separate chapter there is total interdependence amongst all of the KPAs and PEs.

C. PURPOSE OF THE FRAMEWORK

The purpose of the Northern Cape Provincial Disaster Management Framework (NCPDMF) is to provide those with statutory Disaster Risk Management responsibilities (in terms of the Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002; the National Disaster Risk Management Framework, 2005 and other applicable legislation) in the Northern Cape Province with a written mandate which is coherent, transparent and inclusive; provides the criteria for the systematic management of administrative decisions; stakeholder participation; operational skills; and capacities and achieves uniformity in the:

- Development;
- Implementation;
- Maintenance
- Monitoring;
- Assessing of

All policies, plans, strategies, programmes and projects which are aimed at achieving the vision and mission statement; goals; strategic objectives; and key performance indicators for disaster risk management in the province.

The policy framework also serves to guide the development and implementation of uniform and integrated risk management policy and plans in the municipal sphere.

D. VISION

Our vision is to achieve integrated disaster risk management and to ensure resilient communities within a safe environment in the Northern Cape Province.

E. MISSION

Our mission is to entrench effective and efficient management of multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral disaster risk management in the Northern Cape Province, executed by committed and empowered people.

F. LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

Disaster Risk Management is a functional area of concurrent competence of the National and Provincial legislature in terms of Part "A" of Schedule 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

Disaster Risk Management reform by the government and a wide range of stakeholders were reflected in the promulgation of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) on 15 January 2002; is consistent with the National Disaster management Framework, 2005; and is compliant with all applicable legislation, regulations, standards, codes and practices for Disaster Risk Management in the Northern Cape Province.

Sections 28 and 43 of The Act prescribe that:

- Provinces and Municipalities must establish and implement a Disaster Management Framework.

G. DEFINITIONS

The following accepted disaster management definitions are applicable:

“disaster” – means a progressive or sudden, widespread or localized, natural or human-caused occurrence which: causes or threatens to cause:

- Death, injury or disease;
- Damage to property, infrastructure or the environment or
- Disruption of the life of a community and

Is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected by the disaster to cope with it effects using only their own resources.

“disaster management” – means a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at:

- Preventing and reducing the risk of disasters;
- Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters;
- Emergency preparedness;
- A rapid and effective response to disasters and
- Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

“emergency preparedness” – means a state of readiness which enables organs of state and other institutions involved in disaster (and emergency) management, the private sector, communities and individuals to mobilize, organize and provide relief measures to deal with an impending or current disaster or the effects of a disaster.

“hazard” – refers to the frequency and severity of a threat inflicting losses on people, property systems or functions.

“post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation” – means efforts, including development, aimed at creating a situation where:

- Normality in conditions caused by a disaster is restored;
- The effects of a disaster are mitigated or
- Circumstances are created that will reduce the risk of a similar disaster occurring.

“prevention” – in relation to a disaster, means measures aimed at stopping a disaster from occurring or preventing an occurrence from becoming a disaster.

“response” – in relation to a disaster, means measures taken during or immediately after a disaster in order to bring relief to people and communities affected by the disaster.

“risk” – means the convolution of exposure, hazard and vulnerability (loss).

“vulnerability” – means the degree to which an individual, a household, a community or an area may be adversely affected by a disaster (the susceptibility to losses due to exposure to a hazard)

“Organs of State” – means a national, provincial or municipal organ of state.

“The Act” – means Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002.

“Head of the Centre” – means a person appointed by the MEC in which the Disaster Management Centre is located to head the same centre.

“Provincial Disaster Management Centre” – means a centre established in the administration of a province.

“Disaster Manager” – means an individual working in disaster management.

1. KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1: INTEGRATED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

1.1 Objective:

Establish integrated institutional capacity within the provincial sphere to enable the effective implementation of disaster risk management policy and legislation.

1.2 Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forum (PDMAF)

The PDMAF is accountable to the Northern Cape Provincial Executive Council for:

- Ensuring that appropriate mechanisms and institutional arrangements are in place to give effect to cooperative governance.
 - Coordinating disaster risk management by establishing joint standards of practice between the spheres of government as well as between a particular sphere of government and relevant role players.
- 1.2.1 The PDMAF must advise and make recommendations to the Northern Cape Provincial Executive Committee on issues relating to disaster risk management and the implementation of the Provincial Disaster Management Framework.
- 1.2.2 The PDMAF is to be made up of representatives from all provincial government departments, para-statal, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and any other institution and/or individual that could contribute to the disaster risk management process.
- 1.2.3 The PDMAF must meet at least four (4) a year. Circumstances prevailing at the time may determine whether the HOC:
- convenes a full meeting of the PDMAF;
 - convenes a meeting of only those members directly involved with or affected by the business in hand.
- 1.2.4 In view of the multi-sectoral nature of disaster risk management matters, the PDMAF must submit all written policy proposals and related disaster risk management aspects through the PDMC to the relevant executive committee for assessment and further recommendations.

1.3 The Location of the PDMC:

The MEC, who is responsible for disaster risk management, must ensure institutional capacity for Disaster Risk Management Centre in the province.

1.4 Key Responsibilities of the PDMC

- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Ensuring that Integrated Development Planning (IDP) includes and comply with Disaster Risk Management principles.
- Information Management and Communication
- Ensuring that IDP budgets make provision for Disaster Risk Management.

1.5 Head of the PDMC

The MEC must appoint a suitable qualified and experienced person as the Head of the Centre (HOC).

The HOC is responsible for the exercise by the centre of its powers and the performance of its duties in accordance with Section 30(1) of the Act and takes all decisions of the centre in the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties, except decisions taken by another person in consequences of a delegation by the HOC.

In compliance with Section 36 of the Act, the HOC must submit a report before 31 March annually. The MEC who must submit the report to the Provincial Legislature within 30 days of receipt thereof from the Northern Cape PDMC. The PDMC must, at the same time that the report is submitted to the MEC, submit a copy of that report to the NDMC and MDMC's in the province.

1.6 Roles and Responsibilities of Provincial Organs of State

- Provincial Departments must assess any legislation applicable to their function and advise the PDMC on the state of such legislation.
- Based on the principle of auxiliary (using existing structures and resources), disaster risk management responsibilities must be integrated into the routine activities of the various sectors and disciplines in the relevant organs of state and their substructures.
- Such responsibilities must be reflected in job descriptions and form part of collective and individual performance management.

1.7 Disaster Risk Management Planning

- The Head of the PDMC is primarily responsible for ensuring that disaster risk management plans are developed and implemented in a uniform and integrated manner.
- The Act explicitly places the responsibility for the development of such plans on organs of state and other institutional role-players.

1.8 Participation of Volunteers in Disaster Risk Management:

The PDMC must co-ordinate the development of volunteers in disaster risk management; volunteers are classified into three categories.

These categories are:

- Specific Units of volunteers;
- General volunteers;
- Spontaneous volunteers.

1.9 Arrangements for National, Regional and International Co-operation for Disaster Risk Management

Giving the location of the Northern Cape Province and the stipulation in the Act regional cooperation for the purpose of disaster risk management is essential and appropriate mechanisms must be initiated to establish a forum in which such cooperation can be achieved with Botswana and Namibia.

2. KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2: DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

2.1 Objective:

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 Disaster Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction Planning:

- Disaster risk specifically refers to the likelihood of harm or loss due to the action of natural or other hazards or other external threats on vulnerable structures, services, areas, communities and households.
- Disaster Risk Assessment is the first step in planning an effective disaster risk reduction programme. It examines the likelihood and outcomes of expected disaster events. This would include investigating related hazards and conditions of vulnerability that increase the chances of loss.
- All Provincial Organs of State must carry out disaster risk assessments to identify priority disaster risks relevant to their functional areas. Such assessments must be undertaken interdepartmentally to avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure uniformity of findings.
- All proposed disaster risk assessments and related studies planned by provincial departments and local authorities must be reviewed by the PDMC prior to implementation to ensure quality and consistency in approach.

2.3 Situations Requiring a Disaster Risk Assessment:

Disaster Risk Assessments must be undertaken to:

- Anticipate and plan for known hazards or disasters to prevent losses and limit endangering impacts.

- Identify unknown hazards.
- Ensure that development initiatives maximize their vulnerability reduction outcomes.

2.3.1 The general process for assessing disaster risk involves the following stages, namely:

- **Stage 1:** The initial stage involves identifying the specific disaster risk to be assessed.
- **Stage 2:** The second stage involves analysing the disaster risk concerned.
- **Stage 3:** The third stage requires an evaluation of the disaster risk being assessed usually in relation to other risks. It involves undertaking much more comprehensive assessments of specific threats and establishes priorities for action.
- **Stage 4:** The fourth stage is required to inform on-going disaster risk assessment and planning. It involves monitoring disaster risks and the effectiveness of risk reduction initiatives. It also involves updating disaster risk assessment information.

2.3.2 The findings of Stages 1 and 2 will directly inform the development of a Level 1 Disaster Risk Management Plan as well as components of a Level 3 Disaster Risk Management Plan.

2.3.3 The outcome of Stage 3 will directly inform the development of a level 3 Disaster Risk Management Plan as well as components of a Level 3 Disaster Risk Management Plan.

2.3.4 The results of Stage 4 will inform the development of a Level 3 Disaster Risk Management Plan.

2.4 Generating an Indicative Provincial Disaster Risk Profile

The PDMC must establish the necessary capacity to generate a provincial Indicative Disaster Risk Profile and to maintain the profile's dynamic character by continuously updating it.

The Risk Profile must include maps that represent priority disaster risks affecting the province as well as consolidated information on recorded losses for specific threats.

2.4.1 The PDMC must ensure that the information represented in Geographic Information System (GIS) format is scientifically validated and sufficient robust for inclusion in the profile.

2.4.2 The PDMC must involve specialist research units, private sector partners, government departments and other sources of relevant scientific reports and data on hazard and vulnerability patterns

2.5 Monitoring, Updating and Disseminating Disaster Risk Information

Disaster risks are not static.

To strategically adjust programmes accordingly, all provincial and local government departments must have monitoring systems in place that are relevant to their specific functional responsibilities.

These systems form the basis for early warnings and are also essential for monitoring the effectiveness of on-going disaster risk reduction efforts.

Risk monitoring systems involves:

- * Hazard Tracking
- * Vulnerability Monitoring
- * Disaster Event Tracking

2.6 Responsibility for Monitoring and Updating Disaster Risk Information:

Provincial Government Departments and other specialist role players with responsibilities for reducing and managing disaster risks must have clear mechanisms for:

- Accessing and updating relevant hazard and vulnerability information on disaster risks specific to their functional areas
- Making this information available to the PDMC.

2.7 Conducting Quality Control

The following two mechanisms must be used to ensure the accuracy of the disaster risk assessment undertaken to inform national, provincial and municipal area planning:

- Establishment of a technical advisory committee
- External validation or external peer review of methods and findings.

3. KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 3: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

3.1 Objective:

Ensure all disaster risk management stakeholders develop and implement Integrated Disaster Risk Management Plans and Risk Reduction Programmes in accordance with approved frameworks.

3.2 Disaster Risk Management Planning:

The PDMC must ensure that provincial and municipal organs of state, municipal entities and other institutional role players undertake coherent and relevant disaster risk management planning

3.2.1 Disaster Management Frameworks and Disaster Management Plans are the strategic mechanisms through which disaster risk management action is coordinated and integrated across all spheres of government.

3.2.2 The PDMC 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.

3.3 Disaster Risk Management Plans under the guidance of the PDMC:

All Provincial and Municipal Organs of State and other institutional partners in disaster risk management are required to prepare and complete disaster risk management plans under the guidance of the PDMC.

The National Disaster Management Framework provides three progressive steps from a Level 1 Disaster Risk Management Plan to a Level 3 Disaster Risk Management Plan.

3.3.1 Level 1 Disaster Risk Management Plan:

A Level 1 Disaster Risk Management Plan applies to provincial government departments and municipal entities that have not previously developed a coherent disaster risk management plan.

It focuses primarily on establishing foundation institutional arrangements for disaster risk management, putting in place contingency plans for responding to known priority threats as identified in the initial stages of the disaster risk assessment, identifying key governmental and other stakeholders, and developing the capability to generate a level 2 Disaster Risk Management Plan.

3.3.2 Level 2 Disaster Risk Management Plan:

A Level 2 Disaster Risk Management Plan applies to provincial government departments and municipal organs of state that have established the foundation institutional arrangements, and are building the essential supportive capabilities needed to carry out comprehensive disaster risk management activities. It includes establishing processes for a comprehensive disaster risk management assessment, identifying and establishing formal consultative mechanisms for development of disaster risk reduction projects and introducing a supportive information management and communication system and emergency communications capabilities.

3.3.3 Level 3 Disaster Risk Management Plan:

A Level 3 Disaster Risk Management Plan applies to provincial government departments and municipal organs of state that have establish both the foundation institutional arrangements for disaster risk management and essential 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 on-going disaster risk monitoring capabilities as well as relevant developmental measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone areas, communities and households.

3.4 Strategic Integrating Role of Disaster Management Centres:

To achieve integration across and between spheres:

- The PDMC must:
 - Ensure that the Provincial Disaster Management Framework is consistent with the National Framework and the broader development goals, priorities, strategies and objectives specified for the province.
 - Align the Disaster Risk Management Plans of Provincial Organs of State and those of their respective District and Metropolitan Municipalities and other role players.
 - Consult the PDMAF with regard to the development of disaster risk management plans as well as guidelines.

3.5 Setting priorities for Disaster Risk Management Planning

Provincial disaster risk management priorities must focus on averting or limiting the impact of the following disaster risks:

- Wide-area events that, due to their scale and magnitude, is likely to affect more than one district municipality.
- Recurrent high- and medium-magnitude events that occur in most municipalities and may require national support and/or intervention.
- Low-frequency/rare high-magnitude disaster risks with potential for severe loss and which require levels of specialist support possibly not available within the province.
- Disaster risks that affect neighbouring provinces and countries and have consequences for the province.

3.6 Identifying the most Vulnerable Areas, Communities and Households

In undertaking disaster risk management planning, priority must be placed on those areas, communities and households that are exposed to natural or other threats, and have the least capacity to resist and recover from the resulting impacts.

3.7 Priorities for Focusing Disaster Protection Efforts

For disaster risk management planning purposes, all provincial and municipal organs of state must, according to their functional area or area of jurisdiction, 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 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.
- 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.

3.8. Strategic Planning: Disaster Risk Reduction

3.8.1 Disaster Prevention:

Disaster prevention refers to actions that provide 'outright avoidance' of the adverse impact of hazards and related environmental, technological and biological disasters.

3.8.2 Disaster Mitigation:

Disaster mitigation refers to structural and non-structural measures that are undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards on vulnerable areas, communities and households.

3.9 Operational Planning: Preparedness, Response and Recovery

3.9.1 Disaster Preparedness:

Preparedness contributes to disaster risk reduction through measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards, including timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations.

3.9.2 Disaster Response:

Disaster response refers to the provision of assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected.

3.9.3 Disaster Recovery:

Disaster recovery focuses on the decisions and actions taken after a disaster to restore lives and livelihoods, services, infrastructure and the natural environment.

Disaster recovery includes:

- Rehabilitation of the affected areas, communities and households
- Reconstruction of damaged and destroyed infrastructure
- Recovery of losses sustained during the disaster event, combined with the development of increased resistance to future similar occurrences.

3.10 Research

Disaster risk reduction initiatives must be preceded by transparent research and careful planning and must provide evidence of the relevance or likely effectiveness of the planned intervention(s).

3.11 Inclusion of Disaster Risk Reduction efforts in other structures and processes

3.11.1 Integration of Disaster Risk reduction with Spatial Development Planning

Disaster risk assessment findings, along with on-going monitoring information on disaster occurrence, are directly applicable to spatial development planning.

For this reason, Provincial and Municipal Disaster Management Centres must establish mechanisms in association with spatial planners in both spheres to ensure that relevant spatial information informs disaster risk reduction planning.

3.4.3 Risk-avoidance Enforcement Mechanisms

Provincial and Municipal Organs of State must assess the disaster risk 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.

3.2 Implementation and Monitoring of Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes and Initiatives

The PDMC must ensure:

- 3.5.1 The effective implementation of disaster risk reduction programmes
- 3.5.2 Measurable Reductions in Small-, Medium- and Large-scale Disaster Losses
- 3.5.3 A reduced need for Social Relief in Disaster-Prone and Economically Vulnerable Communities
- 3.5.4 The generation and dissemination of case studies and best-practice guides in disaster risk reduction

4. KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 4: RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

4.1 Objective

Ensure effective and appropriate disaster response and recovery by:

- 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
- Implementing all rehabilitation and reconstruction strategies following a disaster in an integrated and developmental manner.

4.2 Early Warnings

Early warnings are designed to alert areas, communities, households and individuals to an impending or imminent significant event or disaster so that they can take the necessary steps to avoid or reduce the risk and prepare for an effective response.

The PDMC must prepare and issue hazard warnings of provincial significance in a timely and effective manner and ensure that the warnings are disseminated to those communities known to be most at risk, including those in isolated and/or remote areas.

4.3 Assessment, Classification, declaration and Review of a disaster

To ensure immediate and appropriate response and relief actions when significant events or disasters occur or are threatening to occur, clear guidelines for the measures that have to be taken need to be established.

4.3.1 Assessment of a Disaster

The PDMC must in consultation with the PDMAF develop a uniform guideline for assessing significant events and/or disasters and guidelines must include protocols for coordinating specific activities associated with disaster response and relief efforts.

4.3.2 Classification of a Disaster and the Declaration of a State of Disaster

With the exception of a security-related event, the responsibility for strategic co-ordination in responding to a national disaster or significant event that occurs or threatening to occur rests with the Head of the PDMC.

The Head of the PDMC must make recommendations whether a state of disaster should be declared.

4.4 Disaster Reviews and Reports

Comprehensive reviews must be conducted routinely after all significant events and events classified as disasters. The PDMC must provide guidance on the review process.

4.5 Integrated Response and Recovery

The PDMAF must allocate the responsibility for coordinating response to specific known rapid- and slow-onset significant events and disasters must be allocated to a specific organ of state.

Mechanisms for the activation and mobilization of additional resources for response and recovery measures must be clearly set out in operational plans.

Each agent identified in the response management system must establish standard operating procedures (SOP's) which includes common terminology, for coordinating response and recovery operations

4.6 Emergency Communication System

In view of the critical role of interagency communication in the management of incidents, significant events and disasters, the PDMC must give priority attention to the development of an Emergency Communication System for this purpose. (See Enabler 1)

4.7 Media Relations

Responsibilities and protocols for media liaison, including press releases and media interviews, in the event of a Provincial or Municipal disaster occurring or threatening to occur must be determined by the PDMC (See Subsection 6.5 below).

4.8 Regulations and Directives for Response and Recovery Operations

The PDMC must ensure the development of regulations and directives to standardize and regulate the practice and management of response and recovery operations throughout the province.

4.9 Relief Measures

The PDMC must initiate and coordinate the development of regulations to address:

Responsibilities for the release of appeals for donations

- Standard of relief
- Duration of relief efforts
- Acceptance of assistance
- Northern Cape assistance to neighbouring countries

4.10 Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

In order to ensure a holistic approach to rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of a significant event or disaster, the organ of state tasked with primary responsibility for a known hazard must facilitate the establishment of project teams for this purpose.

5. ENABLER 1: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

5.1 Objective

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

5.1.1 Integrated disaster risk management depends on access to reliable hazard and disaster risk information as well as effective information management and communication systems to enable the receipt, dissemination and exchange of information.

It requires systems and processes that will:

- Provides an institutional resource database, including a reporting and performance measurement facility
- Facilitate information exchange between primary interest groups
- Facilitate risk analysis, disaster risk management, mapping, monitoring and tracking
- Guide and informed 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 coordinated multi-agency response management
- Record and track real-time disaster response and recovery information
- Facilitate education, training and research in disaster risk management
- Facilitate funding and financial management for the purposes of disaster risk management

5.2 Establishing an Information Management and Communication System

The information management and communication system must include the establishment of communication links between Disaster Management Centres and those likely to be affected by disaster risks as well as other role players and stakeholders involved in disaster risk management.

The PDMC must ensure the design, development and implementation of an Information management System and Emergency Communication Network in the province and in municipalities that has the capability to support the requirements for:

- Integrated Institutional Capacity;
- Disaster Risk Assessment;
- Disaster Risk reduction Plans, Programmes and Projects;
- Response and Recovery Operations;
- Knowledge Management; and
- Funding Mechanisms and Financial Controls.

5.3 Data Acquisition (Data collection and capturing)

The PDMC must define data requirements for the province and must identify data sources.

The PDMC must develop and implement methodologies for the collection and capturing of data, which are consistent with national standards.

The PDMC must define and assign responsibilities to specific organs of state for the custody of data relevant to their functional area and must identify and enter into agreements with other relevant custodians of data.

The PDMC must perform a detailed analysis of the data needs of each KPA and Enabler to ensure the objectives of the Act and the National Disaster Management Framework are met.

The Head of PDMC is in need of planning information, control information and operational information.

6. ENABLER 2: EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RESEARCH

6.1 Objective

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

6.2 Provincial Education, Training and Research needs and Resources analysis

A national education, training and research needs and resources analysis must be conducted to determine the disaster risk management education, training and research needs of those involved in disaster risk management across sectors, levels and disciplines.

The needs and resources analyses must include an audit of existing resources.

The PDMC must ensure compliance with the National Disaster Management Education and Training Framework.

6.3 Creating awareness, promoting a culture of risk avoidance and establishing good media relations

6.3.1 Integrated Public Awareness Strategy

An integrated public awareness strategy must be developed and implemented to encourage risk-avoidance behaviour by all role players, including all local government departments, and especially in schools and in communities known to be at risk.

6.4 Research

The Head of the PDMC must ensure that research is in accordance with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Agenda.

Special attention must be given to disaster risk management needs for the IDP.

6.5 Media Relations

The Northern Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centre (NCPDMC) and Municipal Disaster Management Centres (MDMC) must establish and manage on-going relations with relevant local and national media.

Where possible, the NCPDMC and MDMC's in the province are required to inform the NDMC in advance about electronic broadcasts, the publication of press reports or the public appearances of officials in respect of disaster risk management issues.

7. ENABLER 3: FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

7.1 Objective

Establish mechanisms for the funding of disaster risk management in the province.

Any funding arrangements must be consistent with the principles set out in the Act and any other related legislation and policies.

The management of Intergovernmental transfers must be grounded in public finance theory.

7.2 Funding Arrangements

There must be clear funding arrangements for:

- Start-up activities;
- Disaster risk management on-going operations;
- Disaster risk reduction planning and implementation programmes;
- Response, recovery and rehabilitation activities;

- Training and capacity-building programmes.

Funding is to be done through Provincial Departments paying 2% of their annual budget into a centralized Provincial Disaster Risk Management Fund.

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Capacity	A combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster. Capacity may include physical, institutional, social or economic means as well as skilled personnel or collective attributes such as leadership and management.
Capacity Building	Efforts aimed to develop human skills or infrastructures within a community or organization needed to reduce the level of risk. It may also include the development of institutional, financial, political and other resources, such as technology, at different levels and sectors of the society.
Contingency Planning	The forward planning process for an event that may or may not occur, in which scenarios and objectives are agreed, managerial and technical actions defined, and potential response systems put in place to prevent, or respond effectively to, an emergency situation.
Criteria	Standards, rules, guides or tests against which a judgment or decision is based.
Development	A process for improving human well-being through reallocation of resources that may involve some modification to the environment. It addresses basic needs, equity and the redistribution of wealth.
Disaster	A natural or human-caused event, occurring with or without warning, causes widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope with effects using only their own resources. A disaster is a function of the risk process. It results from the combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative consequences of the disaster risk.
Disaster Operation Centre	A fully equipped dedicated facility within the disaster management centre of a particular sphere. Such a facility must be capable of accommodating any combination of emergency and essential services representatives, including all relevant role players and stakeholders identified in response and recovery plans for the purposes of multidisciplinary strategic management of response and recovery operations, when a local, provincial or national disaster occurs or is threatening to occur.
Disaster Risk Management	The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacity of the society and communities to lesson the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms

	of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to prevent or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.
Disaster Risk Reduction	The conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibilities to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.
Early Warning	Timely and effective information, through identified institutions, that allows individuals, households, areas and communities exposed to a hazard to take action to avoid or reduce the risk and prepare for effective response.
Early Warning System	A system that allows for detecting and forecasting impending extreme events to formulate warnings on the basis of scientific knowledge, monitoring and consideration of the factors that affect disaster severity and frequency. Early Warning Systems include a chain of concerns, namely: understanding and mapping the hazard; monitoring and forecasting impending events; processing and disseminating understandable warnings to political authorities and the population; and undertaking appropriate and timely actions in response to warnings.
Elements-at-risk	Environmental, human, infrastructural, agricultural, economic and other elements that are exposed to a hazard, and are at risk of loss.
Entity	A governmental agency or jurisdiction, private or public company, partnership, non-profit organization, or other organization that has disaster risk management responsibilities.
Focal/Nodal Point for disaster risk management	An individual responsible for coordinating the disaster risk management responsibilities and arrangements of a national, provincial and municipal organ of state or a municipality entity. The term is also used to refer to an individual with similar responsibilities in an NGO or the private sector.
Geographic Information System (GIS)	Analyses that combine relational databases with spatial interpretation and outputs, often in the form of maps. A more elaborate definition is that of computer programmes for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analysing and displaying data related to positions on the earth's surface. Typically, GIS is used for handling maps. These might be represented as several different layers where each layer holds data about a particular kind of feature. Each feature is linked to a position on the graphical image of a map. Geographic Information Systems are increasingly being utilized for hazard and vulnerability mapping and analysis, as well as for the application of disaster risk management measures.
Global Positioning System (GPS)	A system that provides specially coded satellite signals that can be processed in a GPS receiver, enabling the receiver to calculate position, velocity and time.
Hazard	A potential damaging physical event, phenomenon and/or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards can include latent conditions

	that may represent future threats and can have different origins: natural (geological, hydro meteorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards). Hazards can be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity, frequency and probability.
Hazard Analysis	Identification, studies and monitoring of any hazard to determine its potential, origin, characteristics and behaviour.
Human-made hazards	Disasters or emergency situations that are caused directly or indirectly by identifiable human actions, deliberate or otherwise.
Imperative	An obligation or a duty.
Joint Operation Centre	The sphere within a response management system where the combined or joint tactical coordination and management of a significant event or disaster involving multi-agency operations takes place.
Line Function	The departments that implement government policy
Mitigation	Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards on vulnerable areas, communities and households.
Monitoring	A system of checking and observing to ensure that the correct procedures and practices are being followed.
Municipal Entity	A company, co-operative, trust, fund or any other corporate entity established in terms of any applicable national or provincial legislation and which operates under the ownership control of one or more municipalities, and includes, in the case of a company under such ownership control, any subsidiary of that company. The term can also refer to a service utility.
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	The Municipal Infrastructure Grant is a conditional grant mechanism to fund infrastructure programmes. The MIG is managed by COGHSTA.
Municipal Organ of State	A municipality, a department or other administrative unit within a municipality or a municipal entity.
Notional Qualification Framework (NQF)	An integrated national approach to education and training in South Africa. It specifies how different education and training standards and/or qualifications must be set and how courses will be accredited. It emphasizes lifelong learning and facilitates access to, as well as mobility and progression within, education and training through the accumulation of credits in the learning process and, where appropriate, for work experience. It was established in accordance with the South African Qualifications Authority Act, 1995 (Act No. 58 of 1995).
Natural Hazards	Natural processes or phenomena, such as extreme climatologically, hydrological or geological processes, that may constitute a damaging event. Hazardous events

	can vary in magnitude or intensity, frequency, duration, area of extent, speed of onset, spatial dispersion and temporal spacing.
Organ of State	Any state department or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government. It includes any functionary or institution exercising a power or performing a function in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution, or any functionary or institution exercising a public power or performing a public function in terms of any legislation.
Preparedness	Activities and measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards, including the insurance of timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations.
Prevention	Actions to provide outright avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards and means to minimize related environmental, technological and biological disasters.
Primary Agency/Entity	The agency/entity tasked with primary responsibility for a particular disaster risk management activity
Priority Disaster Risk	A risk identified as a priority through a scientific evaluative process in which different disaster risks are evaluated and ranked according to criteria determined by the broader socio-economic and environmental context in which the risk is located. The process of determining these criteria should be consultative, and involve scientific, civil society and governmental stakeholders.
Private Sector	Refers to everything that is privately owned and controlled, such as business, banks and insurance companies, the stock exchange and private schools.
Provincial Organ of State	A provincial department or a provincial public entity functioning within the provincial sphere of government (Defined in Section 1 of the PFMA)
Public Awareness	The processes of informing the general population, increasing levels of consciousness about risks and how people can act to reduce their exposure to hazards. Public Awareness activities foster changes in behaviour leading towards a culture of risk reduction.
Rapid-onset disasters	A disaster caused by natural events, such as earthquakes, floods, storms, fires and volcanic eruptions. Although such events are more sudden, underlying problems can also be heighten the impact associated with poverty.
Recovery	Decisions and actions taken immediately after a disaster with a view to restoring or improving the pre-disaster living conditions of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk. Recovery (rehabilitation and reconstruction) affords an opportunity to develop and apply disaster risk reduction measures.
Relief	The provision of assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected. It can include the provision of shelter, food, medicine, clothing, water,

	etc.
Resilience	The capacity of a system, community or society potential exposed to hazards to adapt by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functionary and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organizing itself to increase this capacity for learning from past disasters for better future protection and to improve disaster risk reduction measures.
Response	Measures taken during or immediately after a disaster in order to provide assistance and meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people and communities affected by the disaster. These measures can be of immediate, short-term or protracted duration.
Response Management System	System designed to provide a systematic approach to ensure the effective co-ordination and management of operational, tactical and strategic response efforts. It involves the combination of resources and procedures in a common organizational structure for the purposes of achieving rapid and effective response.
Risk Assessment	A process to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods, and the environment on which they depend.
Risk (Disaster Risk)	<p>The probability of harmful consequences or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, disrupted economic activity or environmental damage) resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions.</p> <p>Conventionally risk is expressed as follows: Risk = Hazards x Vulnerability. Some disciplines also include the concept of exposure to refer particularly to the physical aspects of vulnerability.</p>
Slow-onset disasters	Disasters that result when the ability of people to support themselves and sustain their livelihoods slowly diminishes over time. Slow-onset disasters usually take several months or years to reach a critical phase.
Support Agency/Entity	The agency/entity tasked with secondary responsibility for a particular disaster risk management activity.
Technological Hazards	Danger originating from technological or industrial accidents, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or certain human activities, which may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.
Threat	A physical event or process that contains the possibility of being damaging or causing harmful consequences or loss. A threat is less specific than a particular hazard or risk, but may be reclassified as a 'risk' if it shifts from presenting merely the possibility of loss to a more certain probability of harm or damage.

	(See Risk)
Unit Standard	A national recognized and registered set of education and training outcomes and their associated assessment criteria, as well as other information, including technical information, required by SAQA. Unit standards have credits attached to them. One credit is accepted as being equal to 10 hours of learning.
Vulnerability	The degrees to which an individual, a household, a community, an area or a development may be adversely affected by the impact of hazards are determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes.

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