



Waterberg District Municipality Disaster Risk Management Framework



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TERMINOLOGY

The following terminology is utilised in this document:

TERM	DEFINITION
Capacity	The combination of all strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organisation that can be used to achieve agreed goals.
Contingency Planning	A management process that analyses specific potential events or emerging situations that may threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations.
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.
Development planning	An integrated, multi-sectoral process through which governmental institutions streamline social, economic and spatial growth.
Disaster	A progressive or sudden, widespread or localised natural or human-caused occurrence which – (a) Causes or threatens to cause – i. Death, injury or disease; ii. Damage to property, infrastructure or the environment; or iii. Significant disruption of the life of the community; and Is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected by the disaster to cope with its effects using only their resources.
Disaster Risk	The potential disaster losses, in lives, health, status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or society over some specified future time period.
Disaster Risk Management	The systematic process of using administrative directives, organisations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. This term is an extension of the more general term ‘Risk Management’ to address the specific issue of disaster risks. Disaster Management aims to avoid, lessen or transfer the adverse effects of hazards through activities and measures for prevention, mitigation and preparedness.
Disaster Risk Reduction	Mean either a policy goal or objective, and the strategic and instrumental measures employed for anticipating future disaster risk, reducing existing exposure, hazard or vulnerability and improving resilience.
Disaster Risk Reduction Plan	A document prepared by an authority, sector, organisation or enterprise that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives.

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 Systems	The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss by reducing or mitigating disaster risk. It incorporates a system of data collection and analysis that monitors people's well-being (including security), in order to provide timely notice when an emergency threatens, and thus to elicit an appropriate response. An Early Warning System is the integration of four main elements: Risk Knowledge; Monitoring and Predicting; Disseminating Information; and Response. Failure of any part of the system will imply failure of the whole system.
Geographic Information System	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.
Hazard	A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage. 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 characterised by its location, intensity, frequency and probability.
Impact	The terms Primary Impact and Secondary Impact are used to describe the different causes and scales of potential impacts from a hazard event: Primary Impacts are also called direct impacts. Secondary Impacts are often referred to as indirect or induced impacts. This does not imply that Secondary Impacts are of secondary importance – in many cases the effects on biodiversity and the environment from secondary impacts are much more significant than those of primary impacts.
Mitigation	In relation to disaster or disaster risk, means the lessening of the potential adverse impacts of physical hazards, including those that are human-induced, through actions that reduce hazard, exposure and vulnerability. In relation to climate change, means a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.

Monitoring	A system of checking and observing to ensure that the correct procedures and practices are being followed.
Municipal Organs of State	A municipality, a department or other administrative unit within a municipality or a municipal entity.
Nodal Point	An individual responsible for co-ordinating the disaster risk management responsibilities and arrangements of a national, provincial or municipal organ of state or a municipal entity. The term is also used to refer to an individual with similar responsibilities in an NGO or the private sector.
Organ of State	Any of organ of state referred to in section 239 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
Preparedness	The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions. These activities and measures include the issuance of timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations.
Prevention	The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.
Primary Agency	The agency tasked with primary responsibility for a particular disaster risk management activity.
Recovery	The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.
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.
Residual Risk	The risk that remains in unmanaged form, even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place, and for which emergency response and recovery capacities must be maintained.
Resilience	The capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to hazards to adapt by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organising itself to increase this capacity for learning from past disasters for better future protection and to improve disaster risk reduction measures.
Response	The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduces health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. These measures can be of immediate, short-term or protracted duration.
Risk	The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

Risk Assessment	A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environments on which they depend.
Risk Management	The systematic approach and practice of managing uncertainty to minimise potential harm and loss.
Support Agency	The agency/entity tasked with secondary responsibility for a particular disaster risk management activity
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.
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Explanation
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DMA	Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 as Amended
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DMS NPC	Disaster Risk Management Non-Profit Company
DRA	Disaster Risk Assessment
DRMAF	Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum
DRMP	Disaster Risk Management Plan
DRMPF	Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework
ECN	Emergency Communication Network
FOP	Field Operations Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
HOC	Head of the Disaster Management Centre
HOD	Head of Department
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IMCS	Information Management and Communication System
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MCU	Mobile Command Unit
MDMC	Municipal Disaster Management Centre
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NDMF	National Disaster Management Framework, 2005
NKP	National Key Point
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Centre
PE	Performance Enabler
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
WDM	Waterberg District Municipality

1 Introduction

The approach to disaster risk management (DRM) in South Africa has undergone major reform since 1994, when government took the decision to move away from the prevailing philosophy and practice that disasters were inevitable and could only be dealt with once they had occurred. As early as 1990, South Africa had aligned itself with new international developments in the field of DRM. These included an emphasis on the use of disaster risk reduction strategies to build resilience and promote sustainable livelihoods among 'at risk' individuals, households, communities and environments.

In giving effect to the fact that DRM is the responsibility of a wide and diverse range of role players and stakeholders, the Disaster Management Act (No. 57 of 2002) as amended (DMA) emphasises the need for uniformity in approach and the application of the principles of co-operative governance. In this regard, it calls for an integrated and coordinated disaster risk management policy, which focuses on risk reduction as its core philosophy. In addition, the DMA calls for the establishment of disaster management centres (DMCs) in all spheres of government to pursue the direction and execution of DRM legislation and policy in South Africa. The DMA also places particular emphasis on the engagement of communities and the recruitment, training and participation of volunteers in DRM.

In terms of a proclamation in Government Gazette, Vol. 465, No. 26228 of 31 March 2004, the President proclaimed 1 April 2004 as the date of commencement of the DMA in the national and provincial spheres and 1 July 2004 in the municipal sphere.

In order to achieve consistency in approach and uniformity in the application of the DMA, section 6 of the DMA mandates the Minister to prescribe a national disaster management framework. In accordance with this mandate, the National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF) was gazetted on 29 April 2005 (Government Gazette, Vol. 478, No. 27534).

In pursuance of the national objective, each district and metropolitan municipality is, in terms of section 42 of the DMA, mandated to establish and implement a policy framework for disaster risk management aimed at ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster risk management in its jurisdiction by:

- all municipal organs of state;
- statutory functionaries of municipalities;
- local municipalities and statutory functionaries of the local municipalities (in the case of district municipalities);
- all municipal entities operating in the area of the district municipality;
- non-governmental organisations (NGOs) involved in disaster risk management in the area; and
- the private sector.

Section 28 of the DMA makes similar provisions for the establishment and implementation of a disaster risk management framework in the provincial sphere.

The municipal disaster risk management policy framework must be consistent with the DMA and the NDMF.

The disaster risk management policy framework (DRMPF) of the Waterberg District Municipality (WDM) is thus the instrument which gives effect to these legislative imperatives.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this policy framework is to provide those with statutory DRM responsibilities (in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2002; the Disaster Management Amendment Act, 2015; and the National Disaster Management Framework, 2005, the Policy Framework of the Province of the Limpopo (LP PDRMPF) and other applicable legislation) within the WDM with a written mandate which –

- is coherent, transparent and inclusive;
- provides the criteria for the systematic management of administrative decisions, stakeholder participation and operational skills; and
- builds capacity and achieves uniformity in the development, implementation, maintenance, monitoring and assessment 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 DRM in the municipality.

This policy framework also serves to guide the development and implementation of uniform and integrated DRM policy and plans in the Bela-Bela, Lephalale, Modimolle-Mookgophong, Mogalakwena and Thabazimbi local municipalities in the WDM.

1.2 Vision

Our vision, which is consistent with that of the Province of the Limpopo, is to empower communities to achieve integrated disaster risk management and to ensure resilience within a safe and secure environment conducive to sustainable development and livelihoods.

1.3 Mission Statement

Our mission, which is also consistent with that of the Province of the Limpopo, is to mainstream the effective and efficient management of multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral disaster risk management in the WDM, through effective planning, preparedness and coordinated capacity building for disaster risk reduction.

1.4 Legislation and Policies

The ultimate responsibility for DRM in South Africa rests with government. In terms of Section 41(1)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No.108 of 1996), all spheres of government are required to “secure the well-being of the people of the Republic”. According to Part A, Schedule 4, disaster management is a functional area of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence.

Due to high levels of unemployment, poverty remains the pivotal factor that undermines the ability of individuals, households and communities to cope with, effectively recovery from and build back better in response to the impact of hazards in the WDM. It is also within these local communities where recurring and repeated minor and major incidents, which cannot be declared as disasters, also further

undermine their resilience in relation to known priority disaster risks, thereby adding to the physical and financial burden in terms of costs relating to loss of lives and property.

Globally there is consensus that for the effective implementation of integrated and coordinated disaster risk reduction (which includes emergency preparedness and disaster response and recovery activities), the administration of the DRM function must be focused in the local government sphere.

Subsequent to the publication of the Green and White papers, South Africa took an essential step towards strengthening its disaster reduction capabilities through the promulgation of the Disaster Management Act (No. 57 of 2002) which provides for:

- an integrated and co-ordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post- disaster recovery;
- the establishment of National, Provincial and Municipal Disaster Management Centres (DMCs);
- disaster management volunteers; and
- matters relating to these issues.

In 2015, the Disaster Management Act was amended through the Disaster Management Amendment Act (No. 16 of 2015). The intention of this amendment is to:

- substitute and insert certain definitions;
- clarify policy focus on rehabilitation and functioning of DMCs;
- align the functions of the National Disaster Management Advisory Forum to accommodate the South African National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;
- provide for the South African National Defence Force, South African Police Service and any other organ of state to assist the disaster management structures;

- provide for an extended reporting system by organs of state on information regarding occurrences leading to the declarations of disasters, expenditure on response and recovery, actions pertaining to risk reduction and particular problems experienced in dealing with disasters;
- strengthen reporting on implementation of policy and legislation relating to disaster risk reduction and management of allocated funding to municipal and provincial intergovernmental forums established in terms of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005;
- strengthen the representation of traditional leaders in national, provincial and municipal disaster management advisory forums;
- expand the contents of disaster management plans to include conducting of disaster risk assessments for functional areas and the mapping of risks, areas and communities that are vulnerable to disasters;
- measures to reduce the risk of disaster through adaptation to climate change and developing of early warning mechanisms;
- regulations on disaster management education, training and research matters and declaration and classification of disasters; and
- to provide for matters incidental thereto.

It is important to note that although the legislation explicitly places the primary responsibility of disaster management on government, it prescribes that institutional arrangements, to ensure the active participation of other role players, including NGOs and the private sector, to name but a few, must be established. In view of this, fostering partnerships between government and the private sector is important in order for sustainable and effective disaster management to take place. In this context, the DMA calls for the active participation of all stakeholders, including, organs of state, the private sector, NGOs, technical experts, communities, traditional leaders and volunteers in disaster management planning and operations.

The DMA also recognises that it is only through a multi-disciplinary, integrated and multi-sectoral approach that the function can be effectively implemented across all spheres of government.

In order to achieve consistency in approach and uniformity in the application of the DMA, section 6 of the DMA mandates the Minister to prescribe a National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF). In accordance with this mandate, the NDMF was gazetted on 29 April 2005 (Government Gazette, Vol. 478, No. 27534).

In pursuance of the national objective, each district municipality, in terms of section 42 of the DMA, is mandated to establish and implement a framework for disaster management aimed at ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management in its jurisdiction by -

- 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;
- all municipal entities operating in its area;
- all non-governmental institutions involved in disaster management in its area; and
- the private sector.

Accordingly in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 the function is assigned to the Council of the Waterberg District Municipality.

This policy framework, which establishes the policy of the council of the WDM for the management of disaster risk in its jurisdiction, is constituted in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 as amended; is consistent with the NDMF, 2005; with the Policy Framework of the Province of the Limpopo; and is compliant with all applicable legislation, regulations, standards, codes and practices for DRM in the WDM.

1.5 Context of Disaster Risk Management in the Waterberg District Municipality

The WDM is a Category C municipality located in the western part of the Limpopo Province. It is strategically located in sharing its borders with Capricorn District Municipality in the north and Sekhukhune District Municipality in the east. The south-western boundary abuts the North West, while the Gauteng Province lies on the south-eastern side.

The municipality is the biggest district in the province, making up just more than a third of its geographical area (44 913 km²). It shares its five-border control points with Botswana, namely Groblersbrug, Stockpoort, Derdepoort, Zanzibar and Platjan. It is comprised of five local municipalities: Bela-Bela, Lephalale, Modimolle-Mookgophong, Mogalakwena and Thabazimbi.

The main entry roads to WDM are N1 and R101 from Gauteng, N11 from Sekhukhune District Municipality, and R159 and R133 from North West Province.

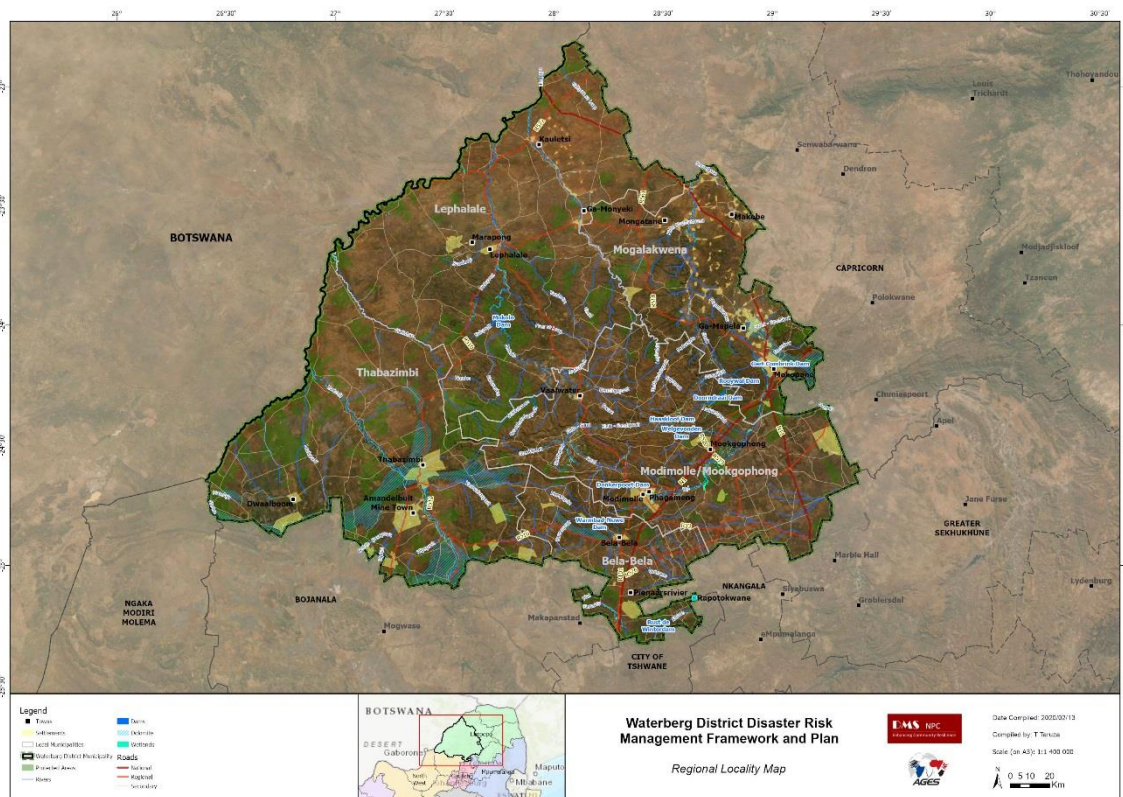


Figure 1: Regional Locality Map of Waterberg District Municipality

1.5.1 Socio-economic Profile

The total population within the WDM in 2011 was 679 336, and 745 757 in 2016, reflecting a 9.8% population increase over a 5-year period. According to the South African Census 2016, the total unemployment rate for WDM is approximately 28.1%, while the youth unemployment rate is approximately 45.5%.

The economic profile of Waterberg is characterised by Mining, Agriculture and Tourism. The abundant natural resources, including minerals, fertile soil, and biodiversity, have shown there is still potential for growth in these three sectors. Therefore, these areas have been targeted as key to future economic development in the District (Waterberg District Municipality, 2015).

WDM contributes almost 30% of the Limpopo Province agricultural activity, with agriculture contributing over 4% of the District GGP and employing approximately 21% of the labour force of the District. The major crops grown in the District include cotton, sunflowers, tobacco, and soya beans. The District's fertile soil and good climate indicate that there is potential for further growth in the agricultural sector. There is also a range of subsistence farming that takes place in the district. The map below shows the percentage of households involved in agricultural activities per local municipality.

The WDM is classified as a semi-arid area with poor water resources. Lead by water constraints, areas previously under dry land and irrigation are being consolidated and converted for extensive livestock production. Similarly, other former cultivated land and livestock grazing is being converted to game ranching and eco-tourism.

Households involved in agricultural make up 18.69%, the lowest in the province, with the least contribution to livelihood. The population that relies on pit latrines (45.59%) is significantly lower in this district compared to the other four districts, along with the average households (45.11%) using their own refuse dumping systems. A significant percentage (34.49%) also uses alternative energy for cooking.

The settlement pattern in the district is fairly dispersed, with a high concentration of towns and villages in the east and the south. Mining, topographical features, tribal land and major transport corridors contribute to the settlement pattern. Densification is taking place in some centres, including Lephalale, Mokopane, Thabazimbi and Bela-Bela.

The table below lists additional key indicators for the WDM measured in 2011 and 2016 respectively.

Table 1: Key Indicators for the WDM

Indicator	2011	2016
Households	179 866	211 471
Female-headed households	42.7%	40.9%
Average household size	3.4	3.5
No schooling	12.4%	7.1%
Matric	23.2%	27.6%
Higher Education	9%	9%
Flush toilet connected to sewerage	43.6%	43.8%
Weekly refuse removal	44.2%	44.4%
Piped water inside dwelling	30.7%	24.4%
Electricity for lighting	86.7%	86.1%

1.5.2 Environmental Profile

The WDM is biodiversity rich and is one of South Africa's prime ecotourism destinations. The WDM ecosystem may be characterised as a dry deciduous forest or Bushveld. There are four main landscape features in the WDM, namely the Waterberg Plateau, the Transvaal Plateau Basin, the Pietersburg Plain and the Limpopo Depression.

The WDM forms part of the Central Bushveld Region, under the Savanna Biome. Small patches of vegetation are classified as within the Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregion, under the Grassland Biome. The District has a number of protected areas including Marakele National Park, Entabeni Nature Reserve, and Dnyala Nature Reserve. Some of the threats to the environment in the District include urbanisation, mining, farming, deforestation, over-grazing, and poor air quality. (Waterberg District Municipality, 2015).

Current air quality has been described as fair, but future development, including the development of a coal power station in Lephalale, will result in an increase in air pollution and increased emissions. Current sources of air pollution include power generation, mining, industry, domestic fuel burning, vehicle emissions, waste treatment and disposal, and agricultural activities (Waterberg District Municipality,

2015). The District has also been identified as being within the Waterberg Bojanala Priority Area, which is one of three priority areas identified nationally that have poor air quality standards and require specific air quality management action.

The Waterberg District is covered by the Limpopo Water Management Area as well as the Crocodile (West) and Marico Water Management Area. The Waterberg District has five catchments that fall within its boundaries namely:

- Lower Crocodile River Sub-catchment;
- Mokolo (or Mogol) River Catchment;
- Lephalala River Catchment;
- Mogalakwena River Catchment; and
- A small portion of the Olifants River Catchment.

Most of the rivers drain in a north-westerly direction to the Limpopo River. Major dams in the Waterberg District Municipality area include the Mokolo Dam, the Doorndraai Dam, and the Glen Alpine Dam. Information regarding the health was obtained from the River Health Programme documents. Not all the catchments in the area have had studies completed. Most of the rivers appear to be in a fair condition. Groundwater is a limited but important resource in the area.

1.5.3 Disaster Incident History

The disaster risk profile for the WDM was revised and updated in 2003, 2007, 2008 and 2014. The list of priority hazards identified during each of these revisions are listed in the table below.

Table 2: List of Priority Hazards identified from 2003 – 2014

2003	2007	2008	2014
Influx of Refugees	Fire	Air Pollution	Fire
Epidemics	Flooding	Veld fires	Road Accidents
Extreme weather incident	Road Accidents	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS
Hazardous material incidents	Hazardous material incidents	Water pollution	Flooding
Fire	Pollution	Drought	Crime
		Flooding	Pollution (air, water)
			Social (drugs, alcohol)
			Drought

The following major incidents for the WDM were reported for the period 2014 – 2019:

- Fires: In 2019, Working on Fire reported that 63 of 161 wildfires in Limpopo occurred during September, of which the majority of the wildfire incidents took place in the WDM. In addition, due to climate change, the WDM anticipates more wildfires in the area, particularly in mountainous areas;
- Access to water: Following President Ramaphosa's visit to the WDM in 2019, he reported on the concerns raised by those he engaged, particularly with regards to the serious issue relating to the access of water to sustain lives, support agriculture, drive business and support the world's fourth largest coal-fired power station. Factors exacerbating the situation include drought, poor water infrastructure and delays in obtaining water use licenses;
- Flooding: In 2014 all six local municipalities (at the time), namely Modimolle, Mookgophong, Mogalakwena, Lephalale, Thabazimbi and Bela-Bela were all declared flood disaster areas through a WDM Council Resolution and the Limpopo Provincial Gazette;

- Drought: During 2018/2019 financial year, drought disaster was declared through the Limpopo Provincial Gazette, whereby emerging farmers within Modimolle-Mookgophong Local Municipality benefited from relief provided by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Mogalakwena Local Municipality benefited from the National Drought Grant fund for drinking water capital projects for the benefit of both humans and livestock.

1.5.4 Indicative Disaster Risk Profile

The table below lists the combined priority hazards for the WDM identified in both 2014 and 2019/2020.

Table 3: Combined Priority Hazards for the WDM

2014 Priority Hazards	2019/2020 Priority Hazards
Fires	Road Accidents
Road Accidents	Drought
Epidemics (HIV/AIDS)	Crime
Floods	Veld Fire
Crime	HIV/AIDS
Pollution (air, water)	Structural fire
Social (drugs, alcohol)	River flood
Drought	Severe thunderstorms

In addition, a summary of the key vulnerability indicators is provided in the table below, according to the WDM Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan.

Table 4: Summary of the Key Vulnerability Indicators

No	Theme	Indicator Title	Exposure Answer	Sensitivity Answer	Adaptive Capacity Answer
21	Human Health	Health impacts from increased storm events	Yes	High	Low
24	Human Health	Increased water borne and communicable diseases (typhoid fever, cholera & hepatitis)	Yes	High	Low
28	Human Settlements	Loss of industrial productivity	Yes	High	Low
29	Human Settlements	Increased impacts on strategic infrastructure	Yes	High	Low

No	Theme	Indicator Title	Exposure Answer	Sensitivity Answer	Adaptive Capacity Answer
31	Human Settlements	Increased isolation of rural communities	Yes	High	Low
32	Human Settlements	Increased migration to urban and peri-urban areas	Yes	High	Low
33	Human Settlements	Decreased income from tourism	Yes	High	Low
37	Water	Increased impacts of flooding from litter blocking sewer system	Yes	High	Low

1.6 Approach to Disaster Risk Management in the Waterberg District Municipality

With the shifting of paradigms from reactive emergency management to disaster risk reduction, there is more emphasis on proactive pre-disaster interventions, which are usually categorised as prevention, mitigation, and preparedness. While natural hazards may not be prevented, human-induced hazards such as those associated with industries, technological failures, pollution and civil strife can be prevented.

The figure provides a clear view of two interlinking cycles namely the developmental planning and the operational planning cycles. The three common components are: “understanding risk”; “risk reduction planning” and “early warning system”.

Disaster Risk Management Approach

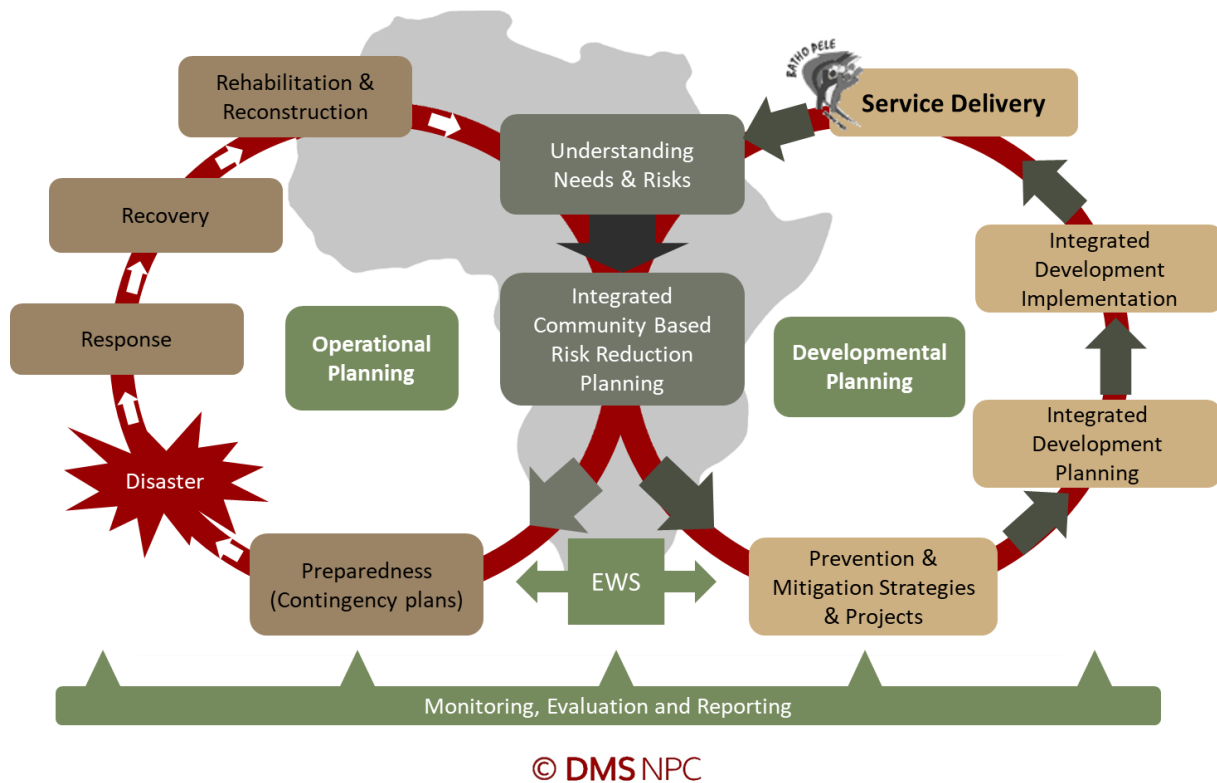


Figure 2: Disaster Risk Management Approach in the WDM

Prevention covers measures to provide permanent protection from disasters or reduce the intensity/frequency of a hazardous event so that it does not become a disaster. These include safety standards in industries, poverty alleviation and assets redistribution schemes, and provision of basic needs and services such as preventive health care and education.

Mitigation reduces and limits the destructive and disruptive effects of hazards on the elements at risk. Measures range from the physical such as engineering works like bridges, protective dikes, embankments, and safe building design; to the non-structural interventions such as community risk assessment, community risk reduction planning, public awareness, food security programs, group savings, cooperatives, crop insurance, strengthening community disaster management organizations and advocacy on disasters and development issues, legislation and land use zoning. Mitigation and

prevention interventions are directly linked to development planning. **Disaster mitigation is intrinsic to sustainable development.**

Preparedness involves measures taken in anticipation of a disaster to ensure that appropriate and effective actions are taken during the emergency such as setting up the systems for early warning, coordinative and institutional arrangements, evacuation and emergency operations management, public awareness, disaster and evacuation drills, and stockpiling. Emergency **responses** are measures undertaken to ensure survival and prevent further deterioration of the situation. These include search and rescue, conduct of damage and capacity assessment, food and non-food relief assistance, medical assistance, evacuation centre management, and networking. **Recovery** covers immediate repair and restoration of critical facilities and utilities, rehabilitation and reconstruction and can be undertaken within the framework of mitigation and vulnerability reduction, and not just bringing back the situation to pre-disaster levels.

Early warning represents a cornerstone of disaster reduction. Effective early warning depends upon a multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary collaboration and should contribute towards developing capacities that are relevant, and responsive to the needs of local communities.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting is a continuous process that is aimed at producing factual management information to all parties concerned and to measure real performance. All the components of the programme need to be included in the simple yet integrated monitoring, evaluation and reporting system.

The approach to DRM will actively support the District Development Model, piloted in the WDM at the time of the review of the DRMPF. The District Development Model is a method that seeks the proactive response to support and enhance service delivery, economic development and job creation in the district. According to President Ramaphosa (2019), the District Development Model will ensure –

- synchronised planning across all spheres of government, all the while working alongside social partners such as business and communities;

- that there is localised procurement of goods and services so that local businesses can benefit from development; and
- that people in the area are prioritised for employment when these development projects are implemented.

Given the above, it would be difficult to envision integrated and sustainable development and administrative cohesion as described above without a fully compliant and functional DRM function within the WDM. In order to support the District Development Model, the WDM must ensure that structures are established to successfully support DRM within the district and ensure the development and maintenance of district and local municipal Disaster Risk Management Plans (DRMP) that address priority disaster risks of the district as a whole.

2 Structure of the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework

2.1 Structure

In an effort to promote consistency and joint standards of practice, the municipal DRMPF is based on the guidelines published by the NDMC¹. Furthermore, in support of the core concepts of integration and uniformity the municipal DRMPF is structured in components consistent with those of the NDMF and of the Limpopo Provincial DRMPF – namely into four key performance areas (KPAs) supported by three performance enablers (PEs) as follows:

- **KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for DRM**
- **KPA 2: Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA)**
- **KPA 3: Disaster Risk Reduction**
- **KPA 4: Disaster Response and Recovery**

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

The three PEs facilitate and support the achievement of the objectives of each KPA and are detailed similarly as follows:

- **PE 1: Information Management and Communication**
- **PE 2: Knowledge management**
- **PE 3: Funding**

Clearly whilst each performance enabler is applicable to each KPA there are also inextricable interdependencies between the performance enablers themselves.

¹ South African Disaster Risk Management Handbook Series: District municipalities (Version 1.1)

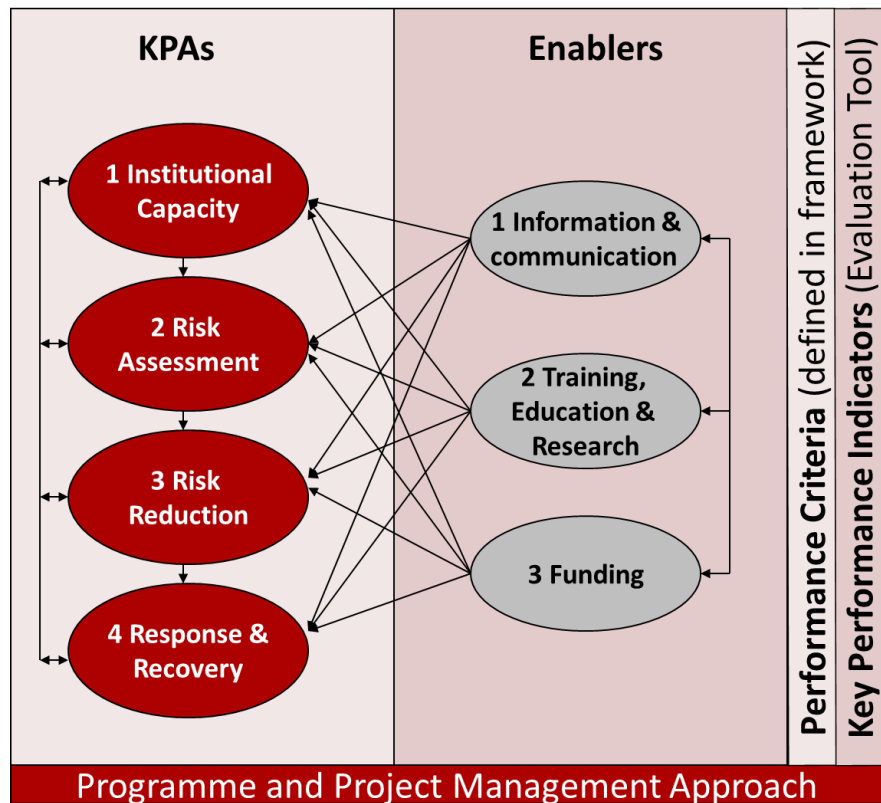


Figure 3: The interdependencies between the four KPAs and three PEs in the Waterberg District Municipality Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework

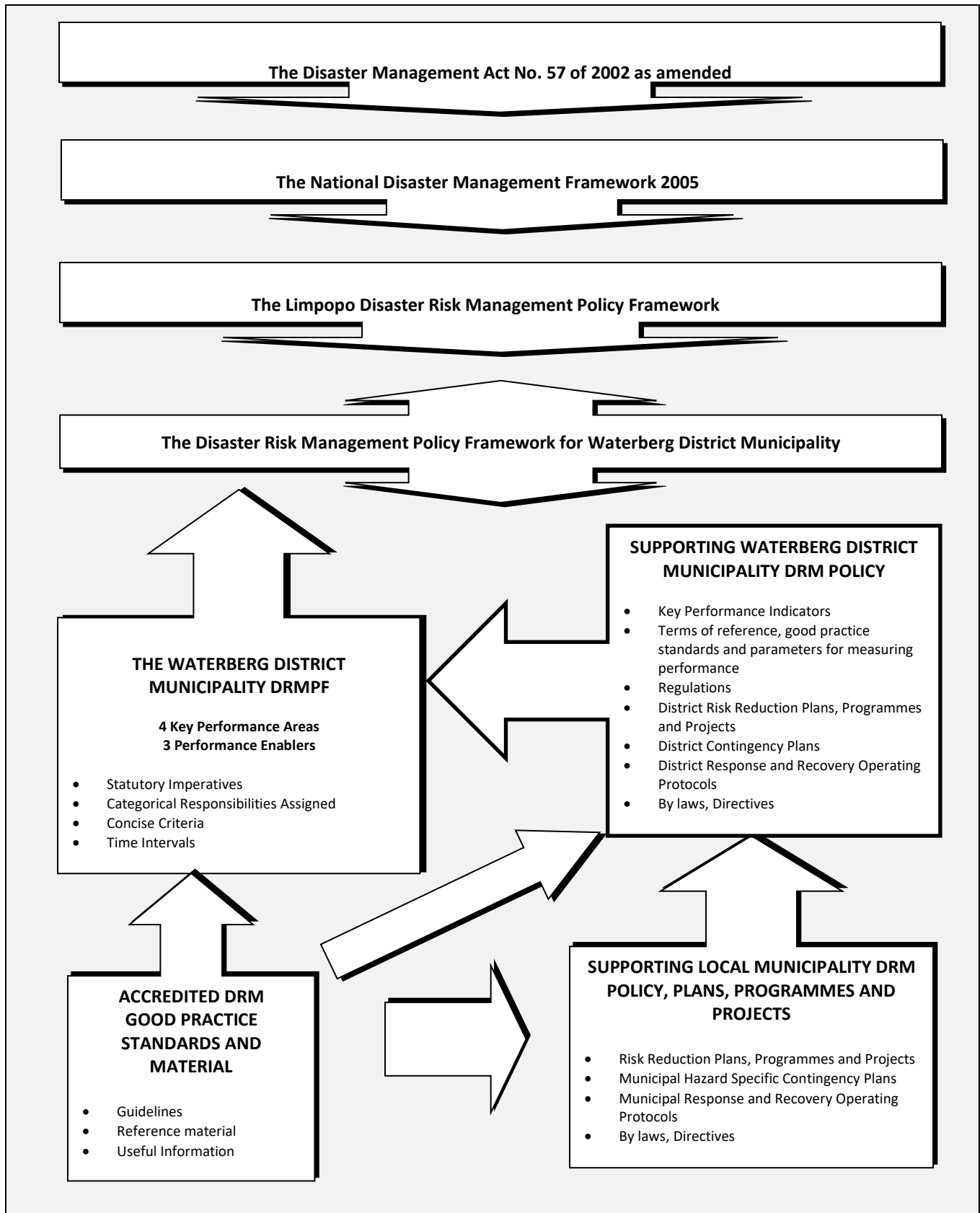


Figure 4: The scope and structure of the Waterberg District Municipality DRMPF

2.1.1 Legal Imperatives

The word ‘must’ is used in the DRMPF to emphasise the statutory obligations or imperatives inherent in the policy framework. It is also used to ensure clear interpretation of the provisions of the framework and to eliminate any ambiguity as to **what** must be done in the execution of each imperative for the relevant KPAs or PEs.

The policy framework assigns categorical responsibilities to ensure clarity as to **who** must execute the imperatives. Where applicable, concise performance criteria are defined to provide clear parameters as to **how, why** and **where** the imperatives must be carried out. Where relevant, time intervals are provided to define **when** and/or **how frequently** the imperatives must be performed.

Where it is necessary to amplify the performance criteria defined in the policy framework, a range of guiding mechanisms are contained in supporting policy documents. These documents are aimed at establishing specific parameters for compliance with the relevant imperatives and key performance indicators (KPIs) for each KPA and PE. These policy documents must be read in conjunction with this policy framework. They include terms of reference, organisational and administrative arrangements, and the scope of responsibilities and/or activities of different role players in DRM, operating protocols, templates and good practice methods.

Furthermore, in compliance with the DMA, the imperatives and KPIs for each KPA or PE are summarised in a table at the end of this policy framework. The imperatives and KPIs provide the mechanisms against which the application of legislation and policy can be evaluated.

The supporting policy documents are also aimed at ensuring that the national objective of uniformity and integration in the execution of DRM legislation and policy in the district municipality is achieved. They are therefore additional legal instruments to the policy framework and, as such, carry **the same statutory obligation and status** as the DRM policy framework itself.

3 Custodian of the Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework of the District Municipality

The municipal council of the WDM is the custodian of the Municipal DRMPF.

The Head: Municipal Disaster Management Centre for the WDM is responsible for –

- establishing mechanisms for the development and implementation of the Municipal DRMPF;
- ensuring the regular review and updating of the policy framework;
- ensuring that the policy framework and any amendments thereto, as prescribed by section 42 of the DMA, are executed; and
- ensuring that copies of the policy framework as well as any amendments thereto are submitted to:
 - the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC);
 - the Limpopo Disaster Management Centre;
 - the local municipalities in the district municipality;
 - the Disaster Management Centres of neighbouring municipalities; and
 - all relevant role players and stakeholders.

4 Key Performance Area 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management in the District Municipality

Section 43 (1) of the DMA requires a district municipality to establish a Municipal Disaster Management Centre (DMC) and to establish mechanisms that will promote an integrated, coordinated and uniform approach to DRM in its area by –

- the district municipality and the statutory functionaries of the district municipality;
- the local municipalities and the statutory functionaries of the local municipalities in the district municipality's area;
- all municipal entities operating in its area;
- all non-governmental organisations (NGOs) involved in DRM in its area; and
- the private sector.

In addition,

According to Section 43 (3), each local municipality **must** establish capacity for the development and coordination of a disaster management plan and the implementation of a disaster management function for the municipality which forms part of the disaster management plan as approved by the relevant municipal disaster management centre;

and,

According to Section 43 (4), a local municipality **may** establish a disaster management centre in consultation with the relevant district municipality in accordance with the terms set out in a service level agreement between the two parties, in alignment with national norms and standards.

The DMA also places explicit emphasis on the application of the principles of co-operative governance and stakeholder participation as well as on co-operation with role-players in the region and

internationally. This KPA provides the policy for establishing the institutional arrangements necessary to give effect to these requirements.

Figure 5 at the end of this section provides an overview of the institutional arrangements for DRM in the WDM.

According to Chapter 5 of the DMA, the municipal council is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the DMA and makes all policy decisions in relation to DRM for the area of the district municipality. To achieve the objectives and comply with the requirements of the DMA, the municipal council –

- must establish its disaster management framework after consultation with the local municipalities in the area;
- must establish a DMC for the WDM and, which, according to Section 1.2.1 of the NDMF, must be placed closest to the highest authority in the municipality;
- must establish joint standards of practice for departments and entities with responsibilities for DRM in the district municipality and other relevant external role players in the municipal area;
- must give effect to the principles of co-operative governance in accordance with Chapter 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa in the implementation of the DMA in the district municipality;
- must establish mechanisms for integrating institutional capacity to give effect to the responsibilities vested in the municipal council in terms of the DMA, the NDMF, the Provincial DRMPF and other related regulations and directives, including –
 - District Inter-departmental Committee on Disaster Risk Management;
 - Municipal Managers Forum;
 - Municipal Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum (DRMAF);
 - Technical Advisory Committee for undertaking district disaster risk assessments;
 - Local Municipal Disaster Management Forums/Committees; and
 - Technical Task Teams

for coordinated DRM between the WDM, local municipalities in the district and neighbouring municipalities. Such mechanisms must include the application of joint standards of practice and joint planning to deal with any prevailing cross-boundary risks.

- has primary responsibility for the coordination and management of local disasters that occur or threaten to occur in the WDM (section 54(2) of the DMA);
- may, in the case where an event has been classified by the head of the WDM DMC as a local disaster, declare, by notice in the provincial gazette, a local state of disaster if existing legislation and contingency arrangements do not adequately provide for the municipal council to deal effectively with the disaster, or if other special circumstances warrant such declaration (section 55 of the DMA);
- may, if a local state of disaster has been declared, make and/or invoke by-laws, issue directions or authorise the issue of directions (section 55 of the DMA); and
- must, on receiving a report from the Executive Mayor, take the necessary action in terms of section 60(1) of the DMA in the event that a municipal department or other municipal entity fails to submit information requested by the WDM DMC or fails to submit a copy of its DRMP or any amendments to the plan to the centre (sections 46(2)(a) and (b) and section 52(2)(b) of the DMA).

4.1 Arrangements for the Development and Adoption of an Integrated Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework for the District Municipality and for any Amendments thereto

The municipal council is responsible for establishing and officially adopting the Municipal DRMPF that makes provision for an integrated, coordinated and uniform approach to DRM in the WDM. Following adoption of the Municipal DRMPF, the WDM Council must resolve to develop an implementation plan for implementation of the Municipal DRMPF within a time period deemed reasonable and appropriate.

In order to maintain consistency with section 4 of the DMA the District Council serves as the forum for DRM in the municipality and is responsible for –

- advising and making recommendations to the municipal council on issues relating to DRM in the municipality;

- establishing mechanisms for the development and adoption of an integrated DRMPF for the district municipality and for any amendments to the policy framework;
- ensuring that there is uniformity in the application of the DRM policy framework amongst municipal departments and other municipal entities in the district municipality;
- ensuring that there is uniformity in the application of the DRMPF in the district municipality and the local municipalities in the district;
- reporting to the municipal council on the coordination of DRM in the district municipality, including the application of joint standards of practice; and
- making recommendations to the municipal council on the declaration of a local state of disaster.

The Executive Mayor must establish a District Inter-departmental Committee on DRM (DICDRM) in the WDM. The Municipal manager is the chairperson of the DICDRM. The DICDRM is accountable to Council and must function in accordance with documented terms of reference approved and adopted by Council. The terms of reference must be documented as supporting policy to this framework.

The Waterberg DICDRM must establish mechanisms for the development and adoption of DRM policy.

4.2 Integrated Direction and Execution of Policy

The location of the DRM function in the municipal sphere must be given careful consideration. Contrary to popular thinking in the past, DRM is neither a line function nor an emergency service. Rather, it must be seen as a management function within the municipal arena.

If the Municipal DMC is to fulfil its responsibilities, it needs to be located closest to the highest level of decision-making and should be able to cut across departments involved with DRM. Until the establishment of a South African DRM agency or entity, the District Council must resolve to place the DRM function where the necessary delegated authority, powers and functionality achieve the objectives of DRM legislation, and enable successful implementation of the Municipal DRMPF and DRMP.

According to the Amendment of Section 43 of the DMA (Section 16 of the Disaster Management Amendment Act, 2015), the local municipalities within WDM –

- must establish capacity for the development and coordination of a disaster management plan and the implementation of a disaster management function for the municipality which forms part of the disaster management plan as approved by the relevant municipal disaster management centre; and
- may establish a disaster management centre in consultation with the relevant district municipality in accordance with the terms set out in a service level agreement between the two parties, in alignment with national norms and standards.

4.2.1 Location of the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Centre in the Municipal Area

In compliance with section 43 of the DMA, the municipal council must establish in its administration a DMC for its municipal area.

Following consultation local municipalities in the district, Council, in compliance with section 43(2) of the DMA, resolved that the WDM DMC be established and physically located at Council's headquarters in Modimolle.

4.2.2 The Municipal Disaster Risk Management Centre

To optimally perform all statutory responsibilities for the direction and execution of the Municipal DRMPF, the WDM DMC must be adequately resourced in terms of personnel, systems and infrastructure. In this regard, it must comply with the minimum criteria for the employment of suitably skilled personnel, systems and infrastructure set out in the National Disaster Risk Management Guidelines and in any provincial guidelines and must be approved and adopted by the municipal council. The standards are documented as supporting policy to this framework².

Figure 5 below details the staffing requirements of the WDM DMC in order to achieve the objectives of DRM legislation within the district and local municipalities. The staffing requirements in the structure

² SP 3: Criteria for the Establishment and Operational Functioning of the Disaster Risk Management Centre in Waterberg District Municipality

provided for below must be in accordance to the needs of the district municipality, specifically in relation to the implementation of the requirements as set out in the Municipal DRMPF and Municipal DRMPs.

The WDM District Council must resolve to develop a phased implementation plan to allow for the necessary staffing requirements of the WDM DMC to be achieved.

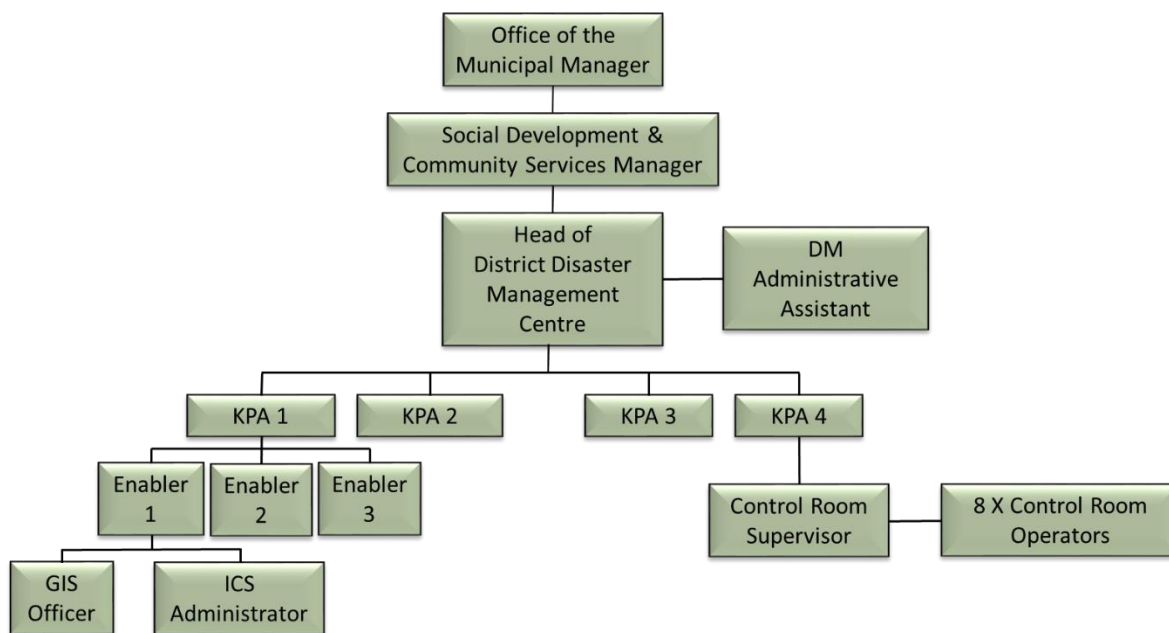


Figure 5: Organogram detailing the Staffing Requirements of the WDM DMC

Figure 6 provides for proposed staffing structure for each of the local municipalities within the WDM, according to Section 43 of the DMA as amended.

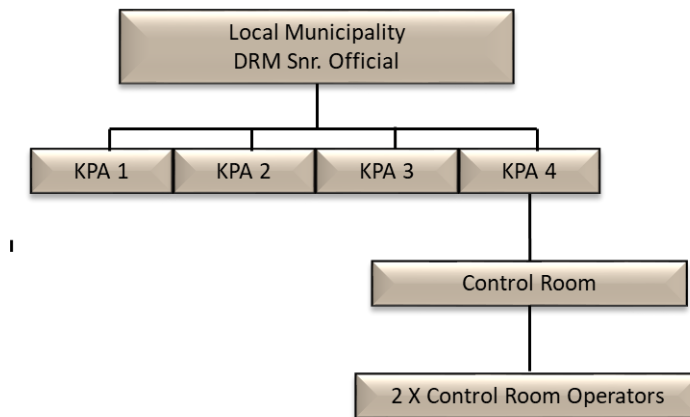


Figure 6: Organogram detailing the Staffing Requirements of each of the Local Municipalities within the WDM

4.2.2.1 The Head: Municipal Disaster Management Centre

In terms of section 45(1) of the DMA, the municipal council must appoint a suitably qualified person as Head of the Municipal DMC (HOC). The appointment is subject to the applicable provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000³ (known as the Systems Act).

The HOC is responsible for the exercise of the powers of the centre and the performance of its duties. In this regard, the HOC takes all the decisions of the centre, except decisions taken by another person as a result of a delegation by the HOC. The HOC performs the functions of office in accordance with section 44 of the DMA.

The HOC performs the functions of office:

- in accordance with the NDMF and the key responsibilities prescribed in the NDMF;
- in accordance with the Provincial DRMPF;
- in accordance with the WDM DRMPF;

³ SP 4: Parameters for the Appointment of the Head of the Disaster Risk Management Centre and the Establishment of Key Performance Areas for Disaster Risk Management in the Waterberg District Municipality

- subject to the municipal council's IDP and other directions of the council; and
- in accordance with the administrative instructions of the Municipal Manager.

4.2.2.2 Delegation or Assignment of the Powers of the Head of the Centre

The HOC may, in writing, delegate any of the powers or assign any of the duties entrusted to the WDM DMC in terms of the DMA to a member of staff of the Municipal DMC. The Municipal Manager must give effect to such delegation or assignment of powers. Such delegation is, however, subject to limitations or conditions that the HOC may impose. Such delegation or assignment does not divest the HOC of the responsibility concerning the exercise of the delegated power or the performance of the assigned duty.

The HOC may confirm, vary or revoke any decision taken in consequence of a delegation or assignment, but no such variation or revocation of a decision may detract from any rights that may have accrued as a result of such a decision.

4.2.2.3 Decentralised Arrangements for the Integrated Execution of Disaster Risk Management Policy in the Area of the District Municipality

The HOC must establish mechanisms to ensure integration and joint standards of practice in the execution of DRM policy throughout the WDM.

4.3 Integrated Execution of Disaster Risk Management Policy across Municipal Departments and other Municipal Entities in the District Municipality

In terms of the DMA, the NDMF and the Limpopo Provincial DRMPF, each municipal department and each municipal entity must –

- determine its role and responsibilities in relation to DRM;
- assess its capacity to fulfil those responsibilities; and
- develop and implement policy that is relevant for its functional area for the purpose of executing its DRM responsibilities.

Where capacity is lacking, it must be supplemented by collateral support and the sharing of resources among departments and by engaging the assistance of the private sector and NGOs. The parameters of such assistance must be clearly defined in implementation protocols concluded in terms of section 35 of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act No. 13 of 2005, memoranda of understanding or mutual assistance agreements and must be included in the policy of the relevant municipal department or municipal entity⁴.

DRM responsibilities must be integrated into the routine activities of the various sectors and disciplines within the relevant municipal departments or municipal entities and their substructures. These responsibilities must be reflected in the job descriptions of the relevant role-players in each department or municipal entity and KPIs must be provided for the execution of those responsibilities.

The head of each municipal department (HOD) or each municipal entity must identify and appoint a person to serve as the nodal point for DRM. This individual will be responsible for –

- facilitating and co-ordinating the relevant department's DRM arrangements and planning for disaster risk reduction, response and recovery;
- ensuring that such arrangements and plans are consistent with the Municipal DRMPF;
- facilitating the alignment of the arrangements and plans with those of other organs of state and other institutional role-players;
- integrating DRM planning processes with municipal initiatives and IDPs;
- regularly reviewing and updating DRMPs; and
- ensuring that requests for information from the Municipal DMC are responded to in terms of section 46 of the DMA.

⁴ SP 5: Standards for Mutual Assistance Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding

The responsibilities of DRM nodal points must be executed in accordance with predetermined performance criteria and KPIs.

Council must resolve to develop, approve and adopt DRMPs of all municipal departments or other entities within an agreed upon prescribed period of time. Once adopted the relevant plans must be incorporated as supporting plans to the WDM DRMP⁵.

To give effect to the principles of co-operative governance and to ensure integration and uniformity among municipal departments in the execution of DRM policy, the HODs must regularly participate in the DICDRM. In addition, HODs must nominate and ensure formal appointments by the Executive Mayor of DRM Nodal Points, who are required to participate in the WDM DRMAF and Technical Task Teams (details of these structures are provided in sections below).

The Council must resolve to develop an implementation plan and prescribed schedule for the nomination and formal appointment of departmental DRM Nodal Points for the WDM.

The purpose of the DICDRM is to provide a technical forum to ensure the integration of internal planning and the participation of all key departmental functionaries (or those of other entities) who have statutory responsibilities for DRM or for any other national or provincial legislation aimed at dealing with an occurrence defined as a disaster in terms of section 1 of the DMA.

4.4 Decentralised Arrangements for Disaster Risk Management across the area of the District Municipality and Local Municipalities in the District

The municipal council must, in consultation with all the local municipalities in the district, establish decentralised arrangements for DRM. These arrangements must be in accordance with Section 43 (3) and (4) of the DMA as amended.

⁵ SP 6: Policy of Municipal Departments and Other Municipal Entities for the Execution of Disaster Risk Management

The WDM HOC must establish mechanisms to ensure integration and joint standards of practice in the execution of DRM policy across the local municipalities in the district.

4.5 Integrated Execution of Policy in Local Municipalities in the District

The municipal councils of local municipalities in the area of the WDM must ensure that adequate institutional arrangements are in place for the execution of their responsibilities as required by the DMA (in terms of sections 50, 52 and 53 as amended) and the NDMF (in terms of sections 1.3.1.3 and 1.3.2.2).

Each local municipality must establish and maintain a structure for the coordination of DRM in its municipality. The purpose is to provide a *technical* forum which will ensure integrated, coordinated and uniform DRM planning and operations within the municipality and make provision for stakeholder participation. Figure 7 illustrates the location of the local municipal DRM structures in relation to the structures prescribed for the WDM.

The WDM HOC must, through a process of consultation with all local municipalities in the district, facilitate the development, adoption and implementation of uniform criteria for the following:

- the establishment of institutional arrangements and organisational mechanisms for the integrated execution of DRM in all local municipalities in the district, including arrangements for the engagement of stakeholder participation, the inclusion of indigenous knowledge and technical advice. Such arrangements must include the establishment of disaster risk management structures and mechanisms in municipal wards;
- the integration of DRM planning and operations into municipal IDPs and other developmental programmes of all local municipalities in the district.

The criteria must be clearly defined, documented and adopted as policy by the district and all local municipalities. The mechanisms must be clearly defined and documented as supporting policy to this framework⁶.

4.6 Stakeholder Participation and Technical Advice in the District Municipality

The WDM HOC must establish arrangements to enable stakeholder participation and the engagement of technical advice in DRM planning and practice in the district municipality.

Such arrangements must include but need not be confined to:

- establish a Municipal Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum (DRMAF). The Municipal DRMAF must compose of representatives of all key DRM stakeholders, including –
 - WDM HOC;
 - senior representative of each department or component of the administration of the WDM designated by the Executive Mayor (DRM Nodal points);
 - representatives of the local municipalities within the area of the jurisdiction of the WDM;
 - representatives of other DRM role-players in the municipality designated by the Executive Mayor, including –
 - organised business;
 - organised labour;
 - community-based organisations;
 - a traditional leader elected from the traditional council or traditional councils in the WDM recognised by the Premier of the Limpopo Province in terms of Section 212 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;
 - the insurance industry;
 - representatives of the agricultural sector;

⁶ SP 9: Standard for the Integrated Execution of Disaster Risk Management Policy in Local Municipalities

- religious and welfare organisations;
- medical, paramedical and hospital organisations;
- institutions of higher education;
- institutions that can provide scientific and technological advice or support to DRM;
- non-governmental and relief organisations;
- representatives of local umbrella organisations for women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities;
- experts in DRM designated by the Executive Mayor; and
- persons co-opted by the forum in question for a specific period or specific discussion.

The forum must function in accordance with terms of reference that define the composition and scope of its operations. Such terms of reference must be included in the supporting policy to this policy framework⁷.

- Establish technical task teams and task them with the development and implementation of DRMPs based on the findings of disaster risk assessments. Plans to be developed by technical task teams must include hazard-specific contingency plans for known priority disaster risks and plans for response and recovery operations, vulnerability reduction, specific priority disaster risk reduction programmes and projects for high-risk groups, communities, areas and developments with multiple vulnerabilities and any other relevant DRM programmes and operations in the municipality. Technical task teams must develop their own terms of reference which define the minimum composition of the team, scope of operations, responsibilities, reporting, budgeting and time frames for each project.
- The management of all DRM projects undertaken in the municipality must be methodologically and technologically compliant with the specifications approved and adopted by the NDMC.

⁷ SP 10: Terms of Reference for the Establishment and Functioning of a Municipal Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum (DRMAF)

- A programme for the recruitment, training and participation of volunteers in DRM in the municipality must be developed and adopted by council in order for it to be effectively implemented.

The standards must be clearly defined and documented as supporting policy to this framework.

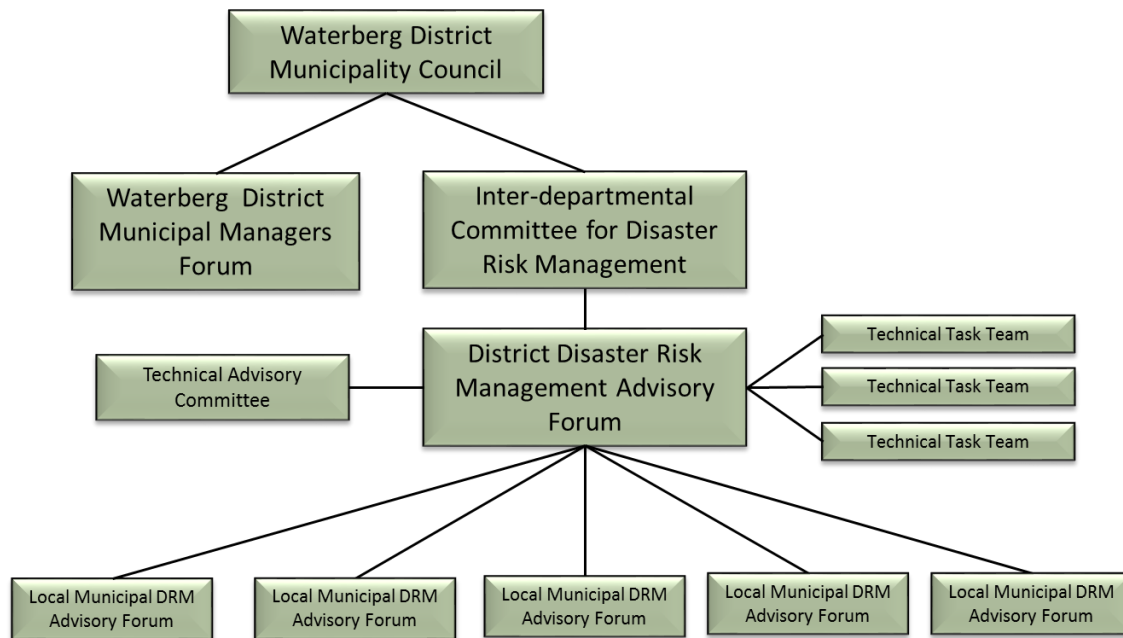


Figure 7: Waterberg District Municipality Structures for Disaster Risk Management

4.7 Co-Operation with the National and Provincial Spheres, Neighbouring Municipalities and International Role-players

The WDM DMC must establish mechanisms to ensure the application of the principles of co-operative governance and to forge links with all neighbouring municipalities for the purposes of integrating and coordinating DRM initiatives, planning and operations, establishing joint standards of practice and fostering co-operation with international role players in the field of DRM.

4.7.1 Co-operative Governance

The WDM DMC must develop and maintain mechanisms to ensure that effect is given to the principle of co-operative governance. These mechanisms must include but need not be confined to –

- strengthening capacity by facilitating and fostering partnerships between relevant existing structures, organisations and institutions and engaging skills and expertise within the district municipality, other municipalities, institutions of higher learning, the private sector, NGOs and communities;
- developing and adopting minimum criteria for inter-governmental implementation protocols, mutual assistance agreements and memoranda of understanding⁸; and
- concluding inter-governmental implementation protocols, mutual assistance agreements and memoranda of understanding with alliance partners.

4.7.2 Co-Operation with the Provincial Disaster Risk Management Centre and with Neighbouring Municipal Disaster Risk Management Centres (and with Disaster Risk Management Authorities in Neighbouring States)

The WDM DMC must establish and maintain mechanisms to facilitate co-operation with the Limpopo PDMC, neighbouring DMCs and with DRM authorities in neighbouring countries. These mechanisms must include but need not be confined to -

- participation of the Executive Mayor in discussions and consultations on DRM at the Limpopo inter-governmental forum (section 18 of the Inter-governmental Relations Framework Act No. 13 of 2005);
- participation of the WDM HOC in the Limpopo Province DRMAF;
- participation by the WDM HOC in meetings convened by the head of the Limpopo PDMC with the heads of all the Municipal DMCs in the province;
- participation in any Limpopo Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART);
- participation by the WDM HOC in the Municipal DRMAFs of neighbouring municipalities as well as in planning and technical task teams for specific identified priority cross-boundary risks;
- inviting the heads of neighbouring DMCs to participate in the WDM DRMAF as well as in planning processes by technical task teams for specific identified priority cross-boundary risks;

⁸ SP 5: Standards and Templates for MAAs and MOUs

- participation by the WDM HOC in the IDP and other developmental planning structures; and
- development and implementation of mechanisms for:
 - information sharing;
 - joint standards for information management systems and for strategic communication links;
 - compilation of directories of institutional role-players and resource databases;
 - submission of DRMPs, reports and reviews to other spheres and to neighbouring centres; and
 - reciprocal co-operation with DRM authorities in neighbouring states and participation in relevant DRM planning structures for specific, identified cross-boundary risks as well as for any other DRM matters such as the dissemination of early warnings (if applicable).

4.7.3 International Co-operation

The WDM DMC must identify and establish mechanisms to enable the municipality to participate internationally in DRM activities. Mechanisms must include procedures for engaging with expertise and accessing resources available from international relief and humanitarian organisations, seeking membership of international bodies and professional institutes and establishing links with DMCs, entities and professionals performing similar functions in other countries.

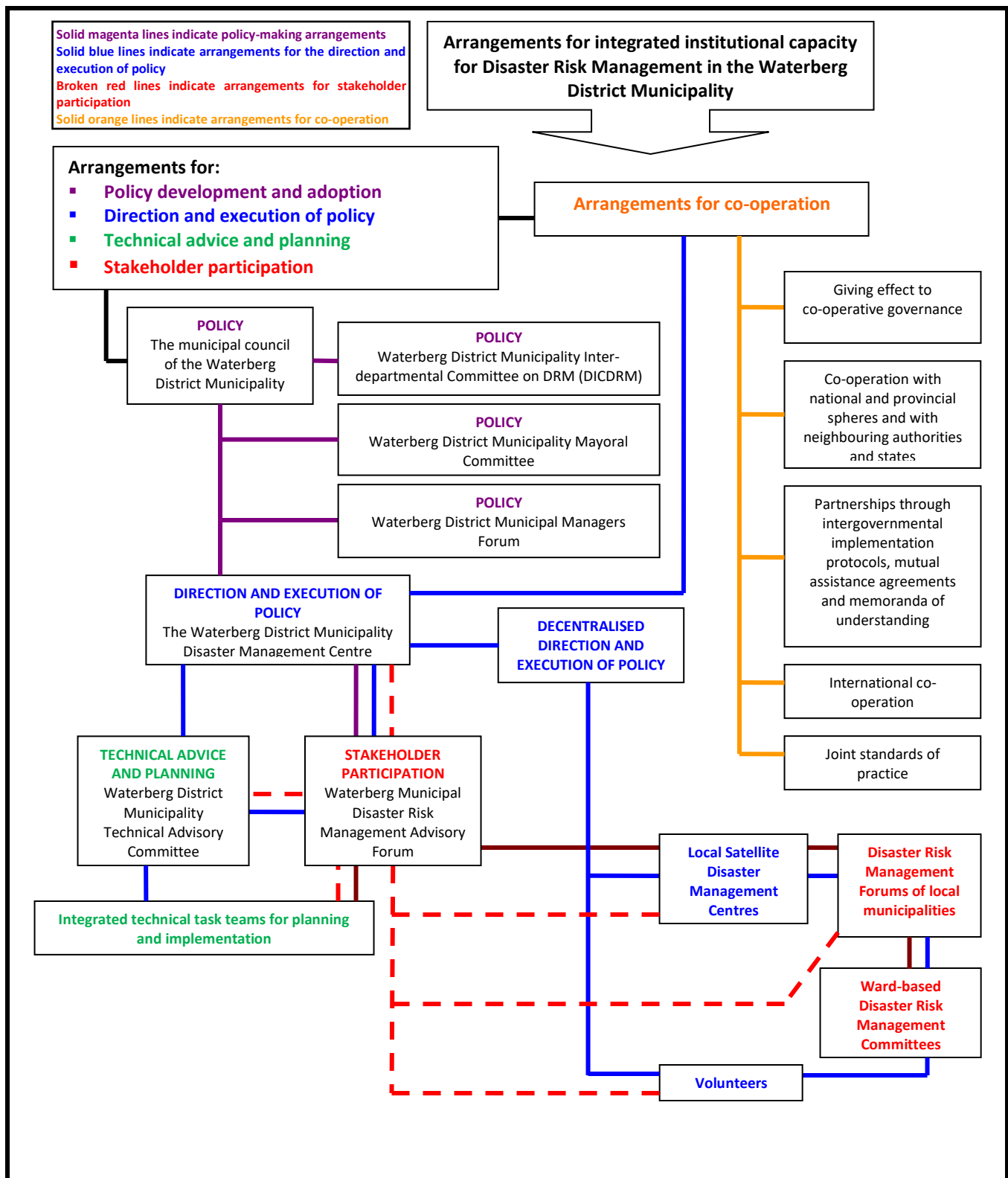


Figure 8: An overview of the arrangements for integrated institutional capacity for disaster risk management in the district municipality

4.8 Disaster Risk Management Reports to the Municipal Council

In order for the municipal council to continuously monitor the implementation of the requirements of the DMA and the execution of the Municipal DRMPF, all municipal departments in the district municipality and other municipal entities operating in the municipal area must include in their reports to the council detailed performance reports on their DRM activities.

4.8.1 Annual Reports

In compliance with section 50 of the DMA, the WDM DMC must, within 30 days of the end of the financial year, submit an annual report to the municipal council on its activities during the year. The report must be prepared in consultation with the local municipalities in the district.

The WDM DMC must, at the same time that its annual report is submitted to the municipal council, submit a copy of the report to the NDMC, the Limpopo PDMC and the local municipalities in the district municipality's area.

4.8.2 Performance Reports

The WDM DMC must submit a report on its performance to every meeting of the DICDRM, the District Municipal Managers Forum as well as to meetings of the Mayoral Committee or the relevant portfolio or standing committee/s of the municipal council. Performance reports must be prepared according to a predetermined format based on the KPIs of the centre.

4.8.3 Reports on Priority Risk Reduction Planning

The WDM DMC must submit a report to the municipal council before the end of July each year. The report must include –

- the disaster risks that were identified in the disaster risk assessment report as priorities;
- risk reduction initiatives, strategies, plans and actions developed and implemented by municipal departments and other municipal entities to avert or limit priority disaster risks during the year under review;

- priority risk reduction initiatives, strategies, plans and actions, for identified priority disaster risks, for inclusion by municipal departments and other municipal entities in the municipal council's IDP for the ensuing year (section 3.2.4 of the NDMF); and
- report on monitoring and evaluation of priority disaster risks, which addresses –
 - new and emerging disaster risks; and
 - impact of risk reduction measures on priority disaster risks (i.e. successes or failures in the prevention, mitigation and preparedness of priority disaster risks).

5 Key Performance Area 2: Disaster Risk Assessment

5.1 Disaster Risk Assessment Overview

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 possibility of loss. This should take in consideration the issue of climate change and its potential impacts and effects on the district disaster risk profile. Thus, the district disaster risk profile must be comprehensive in nature, scientifically based and dynamic in order to take into account changing environmental, social, economic, political and technological conditions within the province.

The WDM DMC must conduct a comprehensive disaster risk assessment for the district municipality's area in accordance with national and provincial requirements. The DMC must also implement mechanisms for the on-going monitoring of disaster risk in the municipal area and risks prevailing in neighbouring jurisdictions that may pose a risk to the district municipality's area.

The disaster risk assessment must inform DRM planning and the development and application of disaster risk reduction policies in the district municipality's area. It must also be used to guide priority setting for risk reduction programmes undertaken by national and provincial organs of state, municipal departments, municipal entities and other role players in the municipal council's jurisdiction.

The WDM DMC must ensure that the methodology used in all disaster risk assessments undertaken in the municipal area is consistent with predetermined specifications based on national (and, if applicable, provincial) requirements⁹.

⁹ SP 11: Template for the development of specifications for the commissioning of a disaster risk assessment for a district municipality, issued by the NDMC.

The specifications for conducting the disaster risk assessment must include the criteria for, but need not be confined to, the following components:

- assessing disaster risk;
- generating a Municipal Dynamic Disaster Risk Profile for the district municipality;
- risk and hazard mapping; and
- the implementation of mechanisms by the WDM DMC to ensure:
 - the interfacing of disaster risk assessment findings with disaster risk management planning;
 - the assignment of responsibilities for the monitoring, evaluating, updating and disseminating of disaster risk information; and
 - the development and implementation of mechanisms to ensure quality control in the conduct of disaster risk assessments and the application of assessment findings.

5.2 Disaster Risk Assessment Process

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

- Stage 1: This initial stage involves identifying the specific disaster risks to be assessed;
- Stage 2: The second stage involves analysing the disaster risks concerned;
- Stage 3: This stage requires an evaluation of the disaster risk being assessed – usually in relation to other risks;
- Stage 4: The fourth stage is required to inform ongoing disaster risk assessment and planning. It must involve monitoring disaster risks and the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction initiatives and updating disaster assessment information.

5.3 Roles and Responsibilities in Disaster Risk Assessment

The WDM DMC must ensure that all departments and other municipal entities with responsibilities for disaster risk management in both the district municipality and the local municipalities in the district conduct systematic disaster risk assessments prior to the implementation of any risk reduction programmes, according to the requirements of Sections 52 and 53 of the DMA as amended.

The WDM DMC must ensure that disaster risk assessments are at least undertaken or reviewed, as the case may be –

- as an integral component of the planning phase of all developments of municipal significance;
- as an integral component of any significant initiatives that affect the natural environment in the municipal area;
- prior to the implementation of any disaster risk reduction, preparedness or recovery programme;
- when social, economic, infrastructural, environmental, climatic and other indicators suggest changing patterns of disaster risk that could increase the risk of significant disaster impacts in the municipal area;
- prior to change of seasons; and
- following a disaster or major incident that may have occurred in the municipal area.

5.4 Technical Advisory Committees

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) must be appointed by the Municipal DMC prior to commissioning any disaster risk assessments for the district municipality. The purpose of the TAC is to provide scientific and technical advice, to monitor the progress of disaster risk assessment projects and to assist with the validation and/or interpretation of the findings.

In addition, any municipal department and/or municipal entity in the district municipality or a department and/or municipal entity in any of the district's local municipalities intending to commission a disaster risk assessment for its functional area may appoint a TAC to provide scientific and technical advice, to monitor the progress of the disaster risk assessment project and to assist with the validation and/or interpretation of the findings.

A TAC must function in accordance with predetermined terms of reference, which must be documented and submitted¹⁰ to the WDM DMC for approval before being formally adopted by the TAC.

The relevant departments and municipal entities in the district municipality as well as those in the local municipalities in the district must, in consultation with the Municipal DMC, determine the intervals at which disaster risk assessments for their functional areas should be reviewed.

All proposed disaster risk assessments planned by departments and municipal entities in the district municipality and in local municipalities in the district must be submitted to the WDM DMC. These proposed assessments must also be sent to the Limpopo PDMC and the NDMC for technical review and approval before being commissioned.

The district council must resolve that a guideline be developed and adopted for the process of undertaking and reviewing of the disaster risk assessment for the municipal area.

5.5 Disaster Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction Planning

Disaster risk assessment is the first step in planning an effective disaster risk reduction programme. Disaster risk assessment planning requires identification of key stakeholders, as well as consultation with them about the design and/or implementation of the assessment and the interpretation of the findings.

The Municipal DMC and all municipal organs of state must execute comprehensive disaster risk assessments, supported with good monitoring systems. The outcomes of the disaster risk assessments are essential for –

- effective DRM and risk reduction planning;
- sustainable development planning;

¹⁰ SP 12: Terms of Reference for the Establishment and Functioning of Technical Advisory Committees for the Waterberg District Municipality

- identifying potential threats that can undermine a development's success and sustainability, making it possible for appropriate disaster risk reduction measures to be incorporated into the project design prior to implementation;
- shaping focused disaster risk reduction programmes for specific threats;
- identifying high-risk periods and conditions;
- measuring the success of disaster risk reduction planning in preventing, mitigating and preparing for priority disaster risks; and
- activating preparedness and response actions.

5.6 Disaster Risk Assessment Reports

Reports of all disaster risk assessments conducted by municipal departments and other entities in the district municipality and those in local municipalities in the district must be submitted to the WDM DMC. The centre must send copies of these to the Limpopo PDMC and the NDMC for technical validation of findings by the national and provincial TACs before any plans, projects, programmes, initiatives and risk and hazard maps based on the assessment findings are initiated.

6 Key Performance Area 3: Disaster Risk Reduction

The core principles of disaster risk reduction are intrinsic to the DRM policy of the WDM.

Building a resilient people, environment and infrastructure in the district municipality is the combined responsibility of all stakeholders with DRM responsibilities in the district municipality. The development and implementation of DRMPs and programmes that focus on integrating disaster risk reduction into ongoing developmental programmes and initiatives is a strategic priority for all municipal departments and other entities in both the WDM and the local municipalities in its area.

The DRMPF and DRMPs are the strategic mechanisms through which the core principles of disaster risk reduction are integrated and coordinated across the departments within the district municipality, across the departments within local municipalities and between the district municipality, the local municipalities and any other entities operating in the area of the district municipality.

This DRMPF is also the guiding and coordinating policy instrument for ensuring a uniform approach to DRM by all role players and stakeholders, including parastatals, NGOs, the private sector, institutions of higher learning and communities.

The WDM DMC is responsible for facilitating the development, adoption and implementation of the DRMPF and plans in its area in consultation with relevant role players and stakeholders and for their regular review and updating.

The DRMPs of the WDM and of the local municipalities are core components of municipal IDPs.

Figure 9 reflects the relationship between DRMPFs and DRMPs *across* departments within district and local municipalities and *between* district and local municipalities. It also provides an illustration of the various components of DRMPs for a district municipality, namely:

- response and recovery planning components;

- strategic developmental planning component for vulnerability reduction (common vulnerabilities);
and
- specific risk reduction planning components.

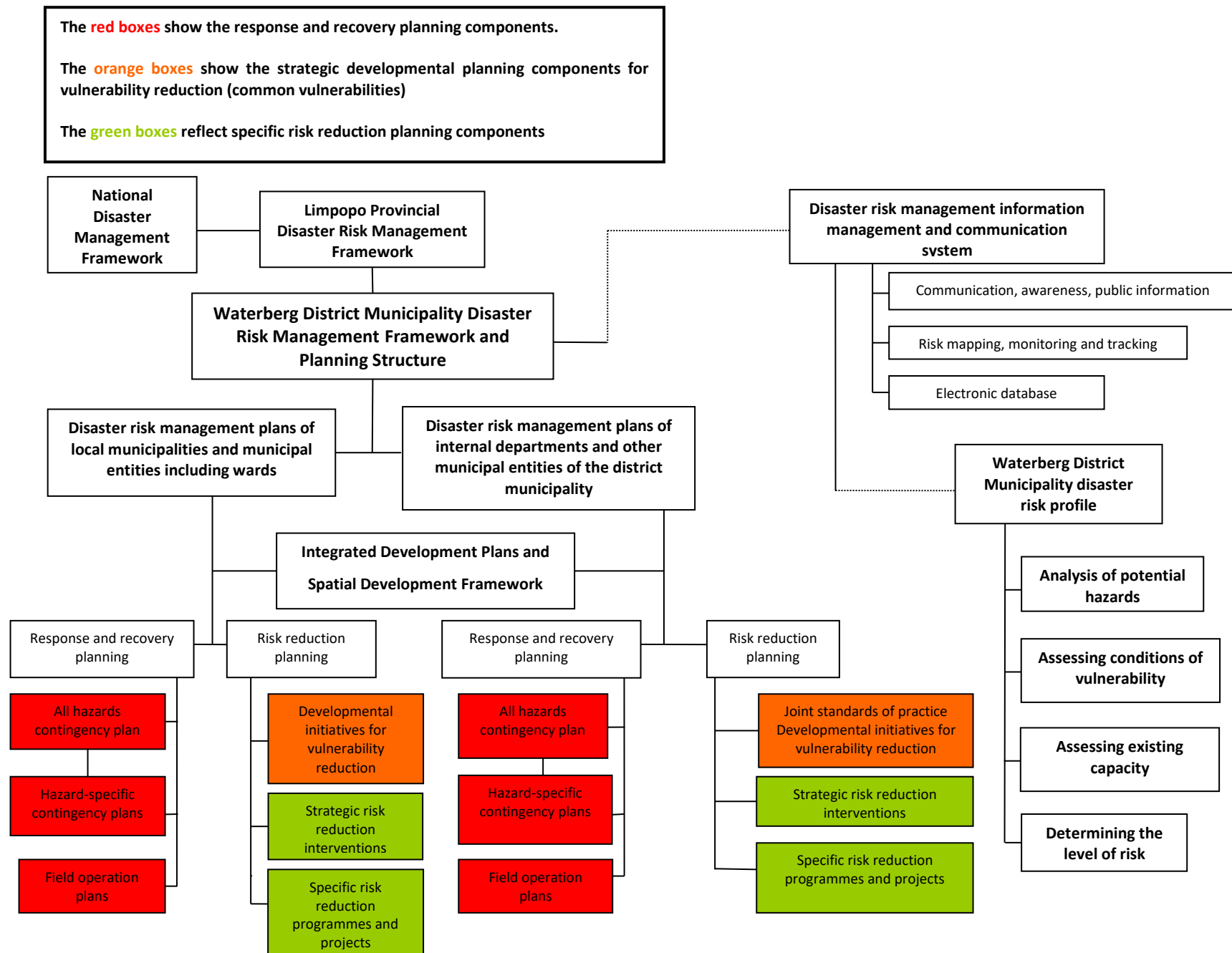


Figure 9: The municipal disaster risk management policy framework and disaster risk management plans across departments and between the district and local spheres

6.1 Disaster Risk Management Plans

The WDM DMC must develop and implement a framework for DRM planning in the WDM. This framework must be consistent with the national DRM planning framework to ensure the adoption of a uniform methodology to achieve integrated, holistic and coordinated planning. The planning framework must set out the minimum requirements for the composition and scope of the municipality's DRMPs¹¹.

Each department and each municipal entity in the district municipality, as well as municipal departments and municipal entities in the local municipalities in the district with DRM responsibilities, must develop and submit DRMPs to the WDM DMC, NDMC and the Limpopo PDMC. As such, the WDM DMC must ensure that coherent and relevant disaster risk management planning is undertaken by municipal organs of state and other institutional role-players. The NDMF provides for the three progressive steps from a Level 1 DRMP to a Level 3 DRMP:

- Level 1 DRMP: This plan applies to municipal organs of state that have not previously developed a coherent DRMP. It focuses primarily on establishing foundation institutional arrangements for DRM putting in place contingency plans for responding to known priority threats as identified in the initial stages of disaster risk assessment, identifying key governmental and other stakeholders and developing the capability to generate a Level 2 DRMP.
- Level 2 DRMP: This plan applies to municipal organs of state that have established the foundation institutional arrangements and are building the essential supportive capabilities needed to carry out comprehensive DRM 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 management and communication system and emergency communication capabilities.
- Level 3 DRMP: This plan applies to municipal organs of state that have established both the foundation institutional arrangements for DRM and essential supportive capabilities. The plan must

¹¹ SP 13: Standards and Scoping of Disaster Risk Management Plans for the Waterberg District Municipality

specify clear institutional arrangement 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 vulnerability of disaster prone areas, communities and households.

The Municipal DMC must identify primary and support agencies and must assign responsibilities to the identified agencies for the development and implementation of each priority DRM plan, programme and project in the area of the WDM.

The Municipal DMC must prescribe deadlines for the submission of DRMPs by departments and municipal entities in the district municipality and in the local municipalities in the district.

6.2 Review of the Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework and Disaster Risk Management Plans

The DRMPF and the DRMPs of the district municipality must be reviewed at least every two years as evidenced in annual reports to the NDMC and the Limpopo PDMC.

In addition, the district municipality's DRMPF and the relevant DRMPs must be reviewed following any significant event and/or disaster.

6.3 Setting Priorities for Disaster Risk Management Planning

Municipal DRM priorities must focus on averting or limiting the impact of the following disaster risks:

- wide-area events that are likely to affect more than one local municipality;
- recurrent high- and medium-magnitude events that occur in most local municipalities and may require district support/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 district; and

- disaster risks that affect neighbouring districts and have consequences for the district.

In undertaking DRM planning purposes, 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 resulting impacts.

For DRM planning purposes, municipal organs of state must, according to their functional area of jurisdiction, give priority to protecting:

- strategic infrastructure or lifeline services;
- critical economic, commercial, agricultural and industrial zones;
- fragile natural ecosystems and environmental assets that offer protective environmental services;
- communities in areas exposed to extreme weather and/or other natural and technological hazards;
- poor and under-served rural and urban communities including informal settlements, especially those located in fragile ecological areas that sustain repeated losses from 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 women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

6.4 Monitoring the Effectiveness of Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives

The WDM DMC must facilitate the development and implementation of mechanisms and methodologies to monitor the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction initiatives. Documented evidence of risk reduction programmes and projects must be consolidated by the Municipal DMC and must be included in annual reports to the NDMC and the Limpopo PDMC, as specified by the DMA. This information must be disseminated through the municipality's DRM website.

6.5 Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction Plans into other Developmental Plans

The WDM DMC must ensure that response and recovery plans and disaster risk reduction plans, programmes and projects are incorporated into IDPs, spatial development frameworks, environmental

management plans and other strategic developmental plans and initiatives in the WDM and in the local municipalities in the district.

7 Key Performance Area 4: Disaster Response and Recovery

7.1 Dissemination of Early Warnings

The WDM DMC must ensure the technical identification and monitoring of prevailing hazards, vulnerabilities and capacity, and must prepare and issue impact-based warnings of significance in the district municipality's area. The Municipal DMC must develop and implement communication mechanisms and strategies to ensure that such warnings are disseminated immediately in order to reach at-risk communities, areas and developments as speedily as possible.

The Municipal DMC must identify and establish strategic inter-sectoral, multidisciplinary and multi-agency communication mechanisms and must ensure that such communication mechanisms are accessible to at-risk communities and areas in the district municipality's area.

The Municipal DMC must facilitate the development of a DRM communication plan for the district municipality, which must be documented, adopted and implemented by the municipality.

7.2 Disaster Impact Assessments

The WDM DMC must establish mechanisms for the application of disaster impact assessments using uniform methodologies. This must be done in accordance with the national guideline¹². The purposes of such an assessment are to:

- ensure the provision of immediate and appropriate response and relief measures;
- facilitate the classification of events as disasters and the declaration of states of disaster;
- facilitate the prioritisation and implementation of appropriate rehabilitation and reconstruction measures by municipal departments and other municipal entities in the district municipality and in the local municipalities; and

¹² SP 14: Standards for Conducting Disaster Impact Assessments

- cost disasters and significant events.

The mechanisms for conducting disaster impact assessments in the district municipality must be documented and included in DRMPs.

7.3 Classification of Disasters and Declaration of States of Disaster

The WDM HOC is responsible for the strategic coordination and management of responses to non-security related disasters and states of disaster classified as local disasters which occur or are threatening to occur. The HOC must make recommendations to the council on whether a local state of disaster should be declared in terms of sections 23 and 55 of the DMA as amended.

The Municipal DMC must establish the mechanisms for the rapid and effective classification and declaration of disasters in accordance with national and provincial guidelines.¹³

7.4 Disaster Reviews and Reporting

The WDM DMC must develop and monitor the implementation of mechanisms for conducting routine disaster reviews and for reporting on disaster reviews undertaken.

Reviews and research reports of significant events, trends and disasters occurring in the district municipality must be routinely submitted to the Municipal DMC, the Limpopo PDMC and the NDMC. They must also be disseminated to stakeholders.

Reviews must be conducted in accordance with the review programme developed by the NDMC in terms of section 4.2.3 of the NDMF.

¹³ SP 15: Mechanisms for the Classification and Declaration of Disasters

7.5 Integrated Response and Recovery Operations

Through the mechanism of the WDM DRMAF, the WDM DMC must identify and assign primary responsibility to relevant organs of state for contingency planning for each known priority hazard. Supporting agencies must be identified and assigned responsibilities.

Primary and support agencies assigned for each priority hazard must be clustered into a technical task team and the organs of state assigned with primary responsibility must facilitate the development by the technical task team of a contingency plan for the relevant known priority hazards. The primary agency must ensure that such plans are reviewed and updated annually as well as following significant events and disasters that have occurred.

The Municipal DMC must identify agencies with responsibilities for the various operational activities associated with disaster response and recovery. It must also identify lead agencies and assign primary responsibility to lead agencies to facilitate the development of Field Operations Plans (FOPs) for each operational activity. In addition, it must identify and allocate responsibilities to support agencies.

Primary and support agencies assigned for each operational activity must be clustered into a technical task team and the agency assigned with primary responsibility must facilitate the development by the technical task team of the relevant FOP. The Municipal DMC must ensure that such FOPs are reviewed and updated at the same time as contingency plans are reviewed and updated.

All response and recovery stakeholders must develop standard operating protocols for their functional areas and must ensure that all operational personnel understand and are well versed in the procedures.

The Municipal DMC must ensure the development and implementation of plans which are consistent with national regulations developed by the NDMC in terms of section 4.3.2 of the NDMF so as to standardise and regulate the practice and management of multi-agency response and recovery operations in the district municipality's area.

The Municipal DMC must monitor the implementation of and compliance with, such regulations and directives by conducting multi-agency response debriefings after each significant event or disaster.

7.6 Relief Measures

The WDM DMC must ensure the development and implementation of policy for the management of relief operations in the district municipality's area. This policy must be consistent with national regulations and directives.

The Municipal DMC must monitor the implementation of and compliance with, such policy, regulations and directives through debriefings and reviews after each significant event or disaster.

7.7 Integrated Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Measures

The WDM DMC must establish multi-disciplinary technical task teams for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. It must also identify a lead agency and assign primary responsibility to the lead agency for the management of each project using nationally adopted project management methodologies. Such methodologies must include mechanisms for the monitoring and submission of regular progress reports to the Municipal DMC.

Lead agencies assigned with responsibilities for the development and implementation of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction projects must ensure that all projects and programmes undertaken maintain a developmental focus, underpinned by the principle of 'building back better', as per the requirements of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030). The WDM DMC is responsible for establishing mechanisms to monitor progress with such projects and programmes.

8 Performance Enabler 1: Information Management and Communication

8.1 Introduction

The WDM DMC must design, develop and implement a comprehensive integrated information management and communication system (IMCS) and an integrated emergency communication network (ECN), which enables communication links with all DRM role players and complies with national requirements. Importantly, the IMCS established by the WDM DMC must support the effective implementation of the WDM DRMPF and Municipal DRMPs.

8.2 Data Requirements

The WDM DMC must define the district municipality's data requirements and must identify data sources.

The Municipal DMC must develop and implement methodologies for the collection and capturing of data, which are consistent with national requirements.

The Municipal DMC must define and assign responsibilities to departments and/or municipal entities for the custody of data relevant to their functional areas. The centre must also identify and enter into agreements with other relevant custodians of data to ensure availability, quality, reliability and currency of data.

8.3 Requirements of the Integrated Information Management and Communication System and Emergency Communication Network

The district municipality's IMCS and ECN must be designed to support:

- integrated institutional capacity;
- disaster risk assessments;
- disaster risk reduction plans, programmes and projects;
- response and recovery operations;
- knowledge management (education, training, public awareness and research); and

- funding mechanisms and financial controls.

Figure 10 provides an overview of an integrated IMCS and ECN.

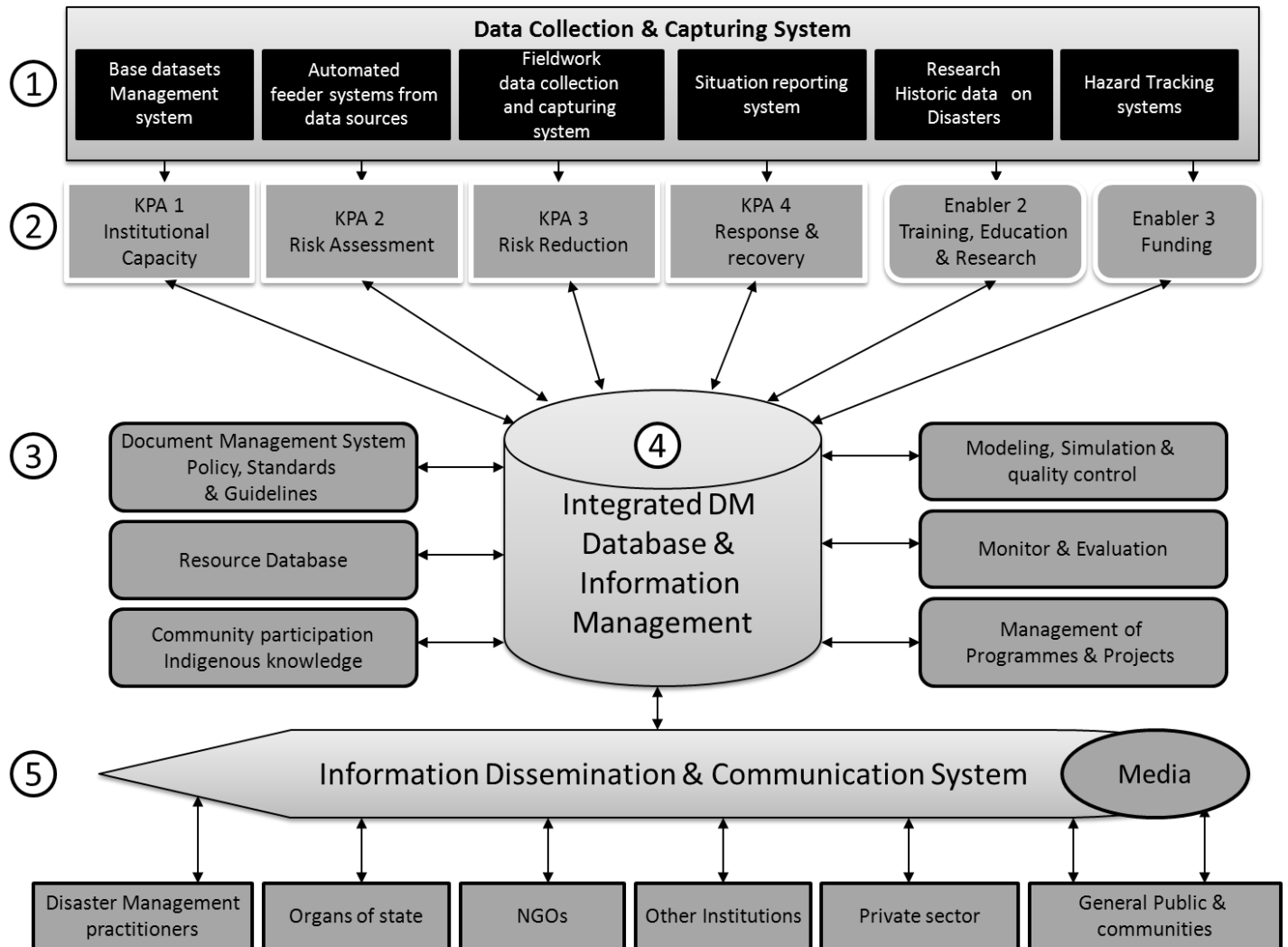


Figure 10: Model of an Integrated Information Management and Communication and Emergency Communication Network for Disaster Risk Management

9 Performance Enabler 2: Education, Training, Public Awareness and Research (Knowledge Management)

9.1 Introduction

Comprehensive mechanisms for education, training, public awareness and research (knowledge management), supported by scientific research, must be developed and implemented to promote a culture of risk avoidance among stakeholders and role players.

9.2 Analysis of Disaster Risk Management Education, Training and Research Needs and Resources in the District Municipality

The WDM DMC must conduct a scientific analysis of knowledge management needs and resources in the district municipality to serve as the basis for the development of a DRM education and training framework for the municipality and to inform the development and implementation of appropriate knowledge management programmes.

9.3 An Education and Training Framework for Disaster Risk Management in the District Municipality

The WDM DMC must develop and implement an education and training framework for DRM for the WDM. The framework must be based on an analysis of the resources and needs of the district municipality.

9.4 Disaster Risk Management Education and Training Programmes

The WDM DMC must promote, support and monitor the implementation of education and training programmes for DRM in the district municipality, in accordance with the national education and training framework.

9.5 An Integrated Public Awareness Strategy

The WDM DMC must develop and implement an integrated public awareness strategy for the municipality which is aligned with the national strategy and which –

- focuses on disaster risk reduction;
- promotes awareness of DRM in schools and in communities;
- establishes good media relationships and ensures balanced media reporting on hazards, disasters and DRM issues;
- promotes the inclusion of disaster risk reduction on strategic agendas of all role players and stakeholders;
- is developed and implemented through a process of consultation and the involvement of communities, NGOs and the private sector; and
- promotes the participation of volunteers in the implementation of the programme.

9.6 Research Programmes and Information and Advisory Services

The WDM DMC must establish a strategic research agenda for the district municipality and must promote the participation of research institutions in municipal DRM research programmes.

The Municipal DMC must ensure the correlation between scientific research and municipal DRM policy and that research contributes to the development of technology.

The centre must establish mechanisms to enable on-going national, regional and international information exchange and networking.

The centre must ensure that all stakeholders have access to the research database and to a comprehensive DRM advisory service.

10 Performance Enabler 3: Funding Arrangements for Disaster Risk Management

DMA requires that the DRMPF makes provision for ‘a framework within which organs of state may fund DRM with specific emphasis on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, including grants to contribute to post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation and payment to victims of disaster and their dependants’. Given the provisions of the DMA, funding arrangements must be designed in a manner that ensures that DRM activities are funded adequately and in a sustainable way.

As such, the WDM DMC must determine funding arrangements for the following DRM activities in the district municipality’s area –

- Start-up activities;
- Disaster risk management ongoing operations, including disaster risk assessments;
- Disaster risk reduction;
- Response, recovery and rehabilitation activities; and
- Education, training, public awareness and research.

Table 5 below provides an overview of the recommended funding mechanisms for each of the DRM activities listed above.

Table 5: Overview of the Recommended Funding Mechanisms

Activity	Funding Source	Funding Mechanism
Start-up activities (KPA 1, Enabler 1)	National government	Conditional grant for local government where necessary
Disaster risk management ongoing activities (KPA 2 and 3)	New assignment to local government	Increase in the I (Institutional) component of the equitable share of local government
Disaster risk reduction (KPA 2 and 3)	District Municipalities	Own budgets but can be augmented by application for

Activity	Funding Source	Funding Mechanism
		funding to the NDMC for special national priority risk reduction projects
	Low-capacity resource-poor municipalities	Additional funding released from the NDMC targeted at these categories of municipalities
Response, recovery and rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts (KPA 4)	Local government	Access to central contingency fund once threshold is exceeded
		Conditional infrastructure grant
Education, training and capacity building programmes (Enabler 2)	All spheres of government	Own budgets and re-imbursements through SETAs
		Public awareness programmes and research activities funded through the private sector, research foundations, NGOs and donor funding

In addition to the funding mechanisms above, the municipal council must resolve to –

- develop and implement a policy for the use and management of private funds for public sector projects and initiatives; and
- determine a percentage of municipal organs of state and sector departments' budget to be set aside for DRM based on their existing operating revenue;

The funding arrangements for DRM in the district municipality must be approved and adopted by the municipal council and must be reviewed annually.

The following principles underpinning responsible and effective DRM-related funding practices must be resolved to be upheld –

- disaster risk reduction projects must be directly linked to priority disaster risks identified in the municipal area;
- DRM must be mainstreamed in municipal departmental projects and programmes;
- good and responsible governance must be adhered to at all times in the management of DRM funds;
- transparent communication, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the management of DRM funds must be ensured;
- adequate and appropriate recognition must be provided to relevant parties in public-private partnerships, as well as private funded public sector projects; and
- application of robust project management principles must be ensured.