

Annex II

Nomination form for cities and local governments to participate in the campaign

Please send the nomination form and the mayor's letter to isdr-campaign@un.org. Nominations will be accepted on an ongoing basis throughout 2010-11.

City / Local Government (Please indicate the year the numbers were provided.)	
City name	City of Cape Town
Location (short description)	Cape Town, Western Cape, Republic of South Africa
Size (year)	2,454.72 km ² / 307 km coastline (2010)
Population (year)	3,497,097. Community Survey, 2007: Basic Results Municipalities. Statistics South Africa.
GDP	<p>\$103 BN (2008) 76%</p> <p>Cape Town generates approximately 82% of the Gross Geographic Product of the Western Cape. From 1994 to 2004 Cape Town contributed 15.9% of South Africa's GDP. In 2005 Cape Town's contribution declined to 11.1%. Cape Town has a relatively diverse economy with approximately 93% of Cape Town businesses being small, contributing 50% of total output and 40% of total formal employment. However, in line with international trends, the City is shifting towards the services sector, with the largest areas of growth identified in finance, business services, trade, catering, accommodation, tourism, transport and communication. Manufacturing, which accounts for 19.4% of employment, is in decline. The relatively strong rand has had negative impacts on the global competitiveness of the City's traditional major economic sectors, such as clothing and textiles.</p> <p>A healthy and growing economy that benefits all the people of the City is a prerequisite for attaining and achieving the objectives of a more sustainable Cape Town. Despite growth, the challenges of jobless growth, high unemployment (13% in 1997, almost 23% in 2004, and 20.7% in 2005) and a mismatch between available skills and those that are needed by the economy pose an on-going challenge.</p> <p>The City is engaged with National Government on the development of the Green Economy in the region.</p>
Hazard type(s)	Sea-Level Rise; Structural Fires (informal/formal areas); Wild Fires; Severe Storms; Change in Rainfall Patterns; Wind; Animal Disease; Localised Flooding; Fault Rupture; Soil Liquefaction
Name of Mayor / Commissioner / Governor / Community leader	
Aldeman Daniel (Dan) Plato	
Which part of the city administration will be the focal point for the Campaign?	
Disaster Risk Management Centre; Environmental Resource Management Housing	
Contact details Focal Point	

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Which local institutions will be engaged in the Campaign?
(In addition to the local government.)

Major Disaster Risks

(Please indicate major disasters that have occurred, prevailing hazards and vulnerable conditions.)

Structural Fires (informal/formal areas): Communities living in impoverished conditions and within unserved areas; high density informal settlement areas where people settled for which development planning was not approved; some communities not provided with access to basic municipal services (i.e. water, electricity, sanitation, refuse, etc.). The use of candles and These fires, although not always affecting large areas / numbers of households, jointly add up to a significant ongoing chronic disaster affecting the most vulnerable communities in Cape Town. A database of these has been kept by Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DiMP), UCT since 1990.

Wild fires also constitute a major disaster risk to the City, and although these occur most summers (dry season) the last major event occurred in 2000. A significant portion of the City is located on a peninsula comprised of a narrow strip of development located between the sea and a 'spine' of mountains. The local fynbos vegetation is fire dependent for regeneration, but fire regimes have changed due to the infiltration of invasive alien vegetation which create hotter more fuel intensive fires, exacerbating the fire risk. Invasive alien vegetation clearing programmes run by both then City and the Table Mountain National Park have been underway for many years now, aimed at reducing this risk.

Flooding: Informal settlement communities settle in wetlands, floodplains, flood detention areas and typically unserved high flood risk areas located close to business and/or commercial areas. Driven by the need for shelter whilst in search of job opportunities, livelihood opportunities, and access to essential municipal services, etc., they land up being at high risk to flooding, both from normal and extreme rainfall events. Formal housing settlements, commercial and industrial areas are also prone to flooding, mostly due to inappropriate development located too close to flood lines or coastal areas, or the removal of natural barriers to flooding, such as sand dunes, being approved in the past.

Coastal inundation due to storm surge is a major risk to the City as it has a large dynamic coastline prone to storms and high winds. This same coastline with its pristine beaches is also a major tourism drawcard to the city. Vulnerability in this area poses large concerns regarding the building of sea defenses etc, which will compromise the tourism potential of this resource. The City has therefore opted for the ecosystem-based risk reduction approach to reducing this risk, as this will not only provide the best protection against storm surges, but will also preserve biodiversity.

Mass Events: Preparation and emergency planning for the the hosting of world class events, such as the 2010 FIFA World Cup Event consumed a huge amount of time and capacity of the Disaster Risk Management Centre in the run up to this prestigious event. This project, to a large extent, dominated the work program of the Disaster Risk Management Centre. Involvement in public safety planning and management for mass events has become a major element within the City as its profile as a world class destination for major events increases. During 2009/2010 the Disaster Risk Management Centre was involved in the public safety planning and management of 364 other major events.

Achievements and plans in relation to the ten essentials areas

A - Make an estimation of the **status** per essential as follows:

1 - poor/nothing in place, 2 - some progress in place, 3 - in place, well functioning, or N/A

B - Please describe main areas of **progress** and **achievements**.

C - Please identify **activities** and **plans** your city will pay special attention **to improve the current situation** during the campaign and beyond. Additionally, feel free to propose special events or activities your city would like undertake to raise awareness on disaster resilience. Please select the respective Essential(s).

Essential 1 – Risk reducing organization and coordination in place	Status - 3
<p>Progress and achievements - The Municipal Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan serves to confirm the organisational and institutional arrangements within the City of Cape Town to effectively prevent disasters from occurring and to lessen the impact of those hazards that cannot be avoided. Essentially, this Plan serves as the strategic co-ordination and co-operation mechanism between all the relevant Entities and is therefore the DRM Master Plan at the highest hierarchical level. The special hazard/ risk-specific DRM Plans and the Directorate/Entity DRM Plans and related emergency procedures are to be designed for the tactical and operational levels and must be considered as being subsidiary to the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan. Disaster Risk Management is defined as “a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, - mitigation, - preparedness, -response, -recovery, and -rehabilitation” - as per Section 1 of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002. The slogan to best describe this initiative is: “Disaster Risk Management is Everybody’s Business”. The preventative and risk-reduction elements of the Municipal DRM Plan must be implemented and maintained on a continuous basis. The emergency or re-active elements of the Municipal DRM Plan are implemented in the City of Cape Town whenever a major incident or disaster occurs or is threatening to occur in its area of jurisdiction.</p>	
Plans – Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan	
Essential 2 – Budget assigned	Status - Please select
Progress and achievements -	
Plans -	
Essential 3 – Risk assessment prepared	Status - 3
<p>Progress and achievements - The assessed disaster risk and vulnerabilities that a particular hazard poses determines the priorities for disaster risk management programmes and projects. The amount of possible benefit to be derived from a project in terms of lives protected, livelihoods secured and property or natural resources defended, will be the criteria that determines priorities.</p> <p>The Comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment was undertaken by a private service provider/consultant over 16 months and was completed during the period under review. This project comprised two components, viz. a hazard-specific analysis as well as a community based risk assessment. The information that was derived from this report will assist in the appropriate risk profiling of the City and a process has been set in motion to prioritise the identified disaster hazards and ensure the implementation of disaster risk reduction initiatives.</p> <p>A comprehensive disaster risk assessment for the City of Cape Town has been undertaken linked to all relevant levels of planning in accordance with statutory legislation. The result of the study will be integrated in the City's strategic planning process and the associated enterprise risk management programme; in order to facilitate the application of risk reduction measures; emergency preparedness and response plans to be implemented; ensuring business continuity as a regulatory reform.</p> <p>Specific focus was also given to community -based disaster risk assessment also address the process of risk identification and assessment. The outcomes of the this assessment was to ensure that all developmental initiatives as well as contingency planning and practice of the municipality are informed by accurate knowledge of disaster risk, enabling various stakeholders to contribute to the reduction of disaster risk within the City.</p>	

In conjunction with the Disaster Risk Assessment, the City is in the process of developing a Climate Adaptation Plan of Action (CAPA) which consists of sector-based adaptation plans aimed at coming up with adaptation plans for the predicted hazards and risks associated with climate change. This forms the implementation phase associated with the climate change hazard as identified under the Disaster Risk Assessment.

Under the Climate Change Think Tank, the City has done an in depth risk assessment and modelling exercise on one of its major catchments with a view to understanding the vulnerability to combined flooding from marine inundation and freshwater flooding under various climate change scenarios and time periods. These results have been incorporated into the revised catchment management plan for this catchment.

Plans - To finalise the CAPA and have these climate adaptation / risk reduction plans adopted and implemented by the City. The City is in the process of initiating the same freshwater / marine interface risk modelling on all its other significant catchments. These will ultimately also be incorporated into the revised catchment management plans, which will in turn inform building plan approval / non-approval.

Essential 4 – Investment in risk reducing infrastructure

Status - 3

Progress and achievements - The City of Cape Town implemented critical infrastructure (i.e. stormwater systems; water; electricity; etc.) to reduce the risks within informal settlement areas; with adaptation plans and strategies to cope with the current and legacy environmental conditions and environment.

Four informal settlement areas are undergoing varying stages of the upgrade process.

The programme commenced in 2009 with engagement between the City of Cape Town and the community leadership groups. A 'kick-about' has already been built and a reading room and administration block is under construction.

The upgrading of an informal settlement is an ongoing process which can only be successful if there is continual engagement and dialogue with the community; given the fact of the huge backlog for social housing needs.

The City established steering committees, which is made up of community stakeholders and representatives from the various community structures. This committee is tasked with identifying community assets and issues that hold back the development of the area, through facilitated processes.

A Community Action Plan was drafted for each settlement. This plan defines short-term interventions (mainly ad hoc, urgent items such as clearing of stormwater drainage or social interventions), medium-term interventions (such as installation of simple infrastructure) and long-term visions on how to transform and integrate the informal settlement. This process was an unprecedented move in the history of South Africa.

The Executive Mayor and local leadership signed a Community Action Plan which serves as a roadmap for development in these informal settlement areas.

In terms of the long-term plan, the pilot sites will receive considerable infrastructural upgrades as part of the in-situ upgrade process, including improvements to the existing water and sanitation services, the movement network and other public infrastructure. However, this is not the crux of the development – the upgrade is governed by a holistic development strategy. This means that all possible factors are considered. The Community Action Plan outlines short, medium and long-term interventions in the areas of social/cultural, institutional, safety and security and economic development to complement the required infrastructural development. The process is monitored by both the community and the City and is reviewed on an annual basis.

Plans – In-situ Upgrade of Informal Settlements

Essential 5 – Safe schools and health facilities

Status - 2

Progress and achievements – City of Cape Town clinics have been retrofitted with solar water heaters to

increase energy efficiency on Council buildings, but will also serve to provide hot water in the event of power outages.	
Plans -	
Essential 6 – Risk-compliant building regulation and land use applied	Status - 2
<p>Progress and achievements – The City has completed a Sea Level Rise study which identified high risk areas to sea level rise and storm surges under various climate change scenarios. In conjunction with this, the City has developed a draft Coastal Protection Zone Bylaw that has completed the Public Participation Process and is now being prepared for Council approval. This bylaw is an ecosystem-based risk reduction measure aimed at protecting the City's natural buffers, i.e. dune fields, to storm surges and sea level rise. It targets inappropriate development and outlines a means to provide access to the coast in a such a way as to not compromise our natural defences. This is a leading piece of work.</p> <p>The City has developed Green Building Guidelines aimed at encouraging resource efficient buildings.</p>	
<p>Plans – To adopt and promulgate the Coastal Protection Bylaw. To potentially include some of these into the formal building regulations</p>	
Essential 7 – Education programmes and training in place	Status - 3
<p>Progress and achievements – The City of Cape Town has numerous education and training programmes in place aimed at developing a resilient city. These include the Smart Living Campaign, which has variations targetting the different sectors, such as residents, businesses, etc. There is a Green Schools Campaign which includes energy and water audits and retrofits, Smart Eating: Food and Climate Change Campaign, Food Tent Gardens, the annual Youth Environmental (YES) Drama Festival, etc. A comprehensive list is attached at Appendix A</p> <p>In addition to these, Disaster Risk Management Centre has contracted a theatre company to convey key environmental messages around climate change. The theme “Hands on Climate Change” teaches learners how they can make a fundamental change in their environment. Various schools were chosen across the metropolitan area where the City interacted with the learners. A fun-filled programme was held with drama, music, play and tree planting, poster competitions and visits to key sites.</p>	
<p>Plans – These programmes are ongoing. All City energy and climate change education and communication programmes will be co-ordinated under the newly-formed Energy & Climate Change Education and Communication Forum which is developing a framework to take this work forward in a strategic way.</p> <p>Public Awareness & Preparedness Programme under Disaster Risk Management Centre</p>	
Essential 8 – Ecosystems and natural buffers protected	Status - 3
<p>Progress and achievements - The City of Cape Town is in the process of implementing a Coastal Protection Zone bylaw which will legislate sustainable coastal development. This is an ecosystems-based approach to risk reduction, aiming to preserve biodiversity and natural coastal buffers to storm surges whilst not restricting access to the coast. This is based on the City's comprehensive Sea Level Rise Study which identified coastal areas most at risk to inundation due to storm surges and sea level rise. The City also has an extensive alien vegetation removal programme which is aimed at reducing the fire risk as well as preserving biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Plans - The Coastal Protection Zone will be adopted and implemented by the City as a bylaw. The City's invasive alien vegetation removal programme will continue to grow and gain support as a risk reduction measure.</p>	
Essential 9 – Early warning systems installed	Status - 3
<p>Progress and achievements – Communications Plan</p>	
<p>Plans - In order to be in a state of disaster preparedness the Disaster Risk Management Centre has institutional arrangements and mechanisms in place to issue advisories, alerts and warnings to communities at risk for impending and/or threatening emergency/disaster situations.</p>	

The following arrangements are in place:

- Access to the South African Weather Service Early Warning System (Fire Danger Index System/Severe Weather Conditions)
- Access to the South African Weather Service Flash Flood Guidance System
- SMS, fax; e-mail; and internet notification regarding the issue of advisories, alerts and warnings to disaster response agencies and communities at risk for impending and/or threatening emergency/disaster situations.
- Public notification system is utilized to cover all areas within 0 - 16km Emergency Planning Zone of Koeberg Nuclear Power Station
- Media is regularly used to broadcast early warnings of hazards to the public.
- Media Communications Plan in place with designated media spokesperson with wide disaster risk management knowledge of disaster risk specific issues to respond in times of crisis and maintain a quick turnaround time on media enquiries regarding factual situation reporting.

Essential 10 – Needs-based (survivors) reconstruction

Status - Please select

Progress and achievements -

Plans -

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