Durban, South Africa

Local progress report on the implementation of the 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient (First Cycle)

Mayor:  His Worship the Mayor, Cllr James Nxumalo
Name of focal point:  Steve Hendrikse
Organization:  City of Durban
Title/Position:  Disaster Manager / Regional Commander
E-mail address:  hendrikses@durban.gov.za
Telephone:  -

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Essential 1

Put in place organization and coordination to understand and reduce disaster risk, based on participation of citizen groups and civil society. Build local alliances. Ensure that all departments understand their role to disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

How well are local organizations (including local government) equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

mandate exits by way of the Disaster Management Act (57 of 2002) and the National, Provincial and Local Disaster Management Frameworks. We are aiming to achieve this through the Municipal Adaptation Plans, which to date, have been developed with the Water, Disaster Management and Health sectors.

To what extent do partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Some fragmented partnerships exits. We are in the process of establishing a Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum (MDMFA) which will also aid in establishing Technical Task Teams (TTT) drawing in a wide range of specialist stakeholders. The Durban Climate Change Partnership project is underway. This was a mandate from the Durban Climate Change Summit, which was held in 2009. This is a partnership between local government, parastatals, civil society, business, youth, disabled and academics. The steering committee has now been formed. The partnership has not been officially launched though

How much does the local government support vulnerable local
communities (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Institutional arrangements are being rolled out in terms of establishing ward committees primarily in vulnerable areas to facilitate community involvement in Disaster Management matters. The process is confined to hazard and risk identification, Disaster prevention/mitigation measures but lacks firm policy, financial and capacity commitments. We are attempting to do this through the Durban Climate Change Partnership, as well as our Community Adaptation Plans.

To what extent does the local government participate in the national DRR planning?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Yes ? the three tiers of Government (Local, Provincial and National) have an integrated approach to DRR but there is room for greater cohesion and broader spectrum involvement.
Assign a budget for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face.

How far does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Risk reduction efforts are funded through normal tax and income avenues generally available to local government; these are not necessarily always adequate.

To what degree does the local government allocate sufficient financial resources to carry out DRR activities, including effective disaster response and recovery?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Risk reduction efforts are funded through normal tax and income avenues generally available to local government; these are not necessarily always adequate.

What is the scope of financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre-disaster times?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:
There are no insurance saving and credit schemes that cover vulnerable and marginalised households.

To what extent are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, lone guarantees etc available to affected households after disasters to restart livelihoods?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

?Some individuals / households may qualify for financial support to restart livelyhoods provided they meet terms and conditions ie are gainfully employed.

How well established are economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and businesses (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Any relief given to households and / or businesses is insurance policy / risk specific.

To what extent do local business associations, such as chambers of commerce and similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity during and after disasters?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Chamber of Business provides limited support to its affiliates.
Essential 3

Maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, prepare risk assessments and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions. Ensure that this information and the plans for your city’s resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them.

To what degree does the local government conducted thorough disaster risk assessments for key vulnerable development sectors in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

This is one of several items to be addressed in the risk assessment

To what extent are these risk assessments regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi-annual basis?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

no details available

How regularly does the local government communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

First cycle of Local HFA (2011-2013)
The risk assessment will include inputs from a wide range of entities including communities the completed process will include ongoing channels of communications regarding hazard / risk updates and early warning systems. Communities will have access to the information once the study is done.

How well are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighbouring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Neighbouring local authorities and provincial government are still to conduct risk assessment for their own areas of jurisdiction

How well are disaster risk assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Terms of Reference (TOR) to contract the services of a suitably qualified consultancy to undertake the study has been written and submitted to Bid Specification Committee. The contract will be advertised shortly
Essential 4

Invest in and maintain critical infrastructure that reduces risk, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change.

How far do land use policies and planning regulations for housing and development infrastructure take current and projected disaster risk (including climate related risks) into account?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Risk reduction measures take account of current threats and standards but do not necessarily include climate change projections. This was one of the goals of EPCPD’s Integrated Assessment Tool as well as the work within the sectors with regards to the Municipal Adaptation Plans. This achieved by the science of climate change being interpreted into local level impacts and then utilized by the sectors to adjust their planning. The sea level rise tool that has also been developed for the entire Durban coastline also can flag key infrastructural issues in relation to climate change. The Green Roof Pilot Project, pioneered by the Environmental Planning and Climate Protection Department (EPCPD), is another project which attempts to protect infrastructure from flooding, by attenuating stormwater runoff.

How adequately are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas assessed for all hazard risks and safety?

Level of Progress achieved: 3
Description of Progress & Achievements:

Yes ? planning is done in the light of presently known hazards and risks

How adequate are the measures that are being undertaken to protect critical public facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The adequacy of protection measures is based on a balance between the impact of loss and the cost of protection
To what extent have local schools, hospitals and health facilities received special attention for "all hazard" risk assessments in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>No</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals/ health facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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Description of Progress & Achievements:

All provincial and private hospitals have an in-house Disaster Management Plan; these were recently revamped and reviewed. They have been tested to a greater or lesser degree during the past year.

How safe are all main schools, hospitals and health facilities from disasters so that they have the ability to remain operational during emergencies?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals/ health facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Description of Progress & Achievements:

All larger provincial health facilities and the private hospitals have back-up generators, bottled gases and other backup power sources for use in times of crises. The health department endorsed the Major Incident Medical Management Support plan (MIMMS) and hospital equivalent (HMIMMS) concept and thus
all?hazards approach was used for these plans. The limiting factor in implementation of most of the plans is resource and staffing constraints. Utilising the WHO trauma system maturity index South Africa and Durban is currently at level 3 status.

To what degree do local government or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes, general safety, weather-related risks etc.?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals/ health facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The hospital revitalisation project of the department of health will oversee the monitoring function.

How far are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools, hospitals and health facilities?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals/ health facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Most schools are not regularly assessed other than the regular 'fire safety' checks and school nursing ? immunization programmes.
Essential 6

Apply and enforce realistic, risk compliant building regulations and land use planning principles. Identify safe land for low-income citizens and develop upgrading of informal settlements, wherever feasible.

How well are risk-sensitive land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes enforced across all development zones and building types?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The empowering legislation exists but because of realities, processes and capacities to enforce have shortcomings.

How strong are existing regulations (e.g. land use plans, building codes etc) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Strengthening existing control measures is not necessarily going to deliver desired results. The City has scores of areas that feature vulnerable communities residing in informal settlements located in unsafe locations. Many residents are unemployed so their negative economic situation precludes them from complying with building, health and safety codes. In some instances, residents have moved into derelict buildings which are unsuitable for residential purposes. Thus, difficult to enforce regulations direct certain standards and actions but circumstantial limitations dictate otherwise.

Essential
Essential 7

Ensure education programmes & training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and communities.

How regularly does the local government conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

| Programs include cultural diversity issues | No |
| Programs are sensitive to gender perspectives | No |

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Numerous entities within and outside the local authority conduct awareness building and education programmes that have some relationship with DRR but few are DRR specific. Those DRR specific initiatives conducted by Disaster Management are limited by severe financial and organizational constraints.

To what extent does the local government provide training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Limited training is provided to the electorate, community leaders and selected volunteers

To what degree do local schools and colleges include courses, education or training in disaster risk reduction (including climate...
related risks) as part of the education curriculum?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Formal training in Disaster Management is offered as a tertiary qualification and as continuing education short courses. Disaster Management and climate change issues are not part of the formal curriculum of primary and secondary school education but are covered as part of the life sciences subject.

How aware are citizens of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Preparedness and plans testing are frequently undertaken in commercial and industrial establishments. This includes evacuation drills. Evacuation drills for the general populace is not seen as a primary public protection action. An alternate and preferred strategy is sheltering in place in the event of a widespread technological incident.
**Essential 8**

*Protect ecosystems and natural buffers to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable. Adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices.*

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**How well integrated are local government DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans with existing environmental development and natural resource management plans?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Prior to the implementation of formal regulatory measures, development did not necessarily take account of potential incremental risk effects. With the implementation of stringent controls, all developmental initiatives are now subject to Environmental Risk Assessments (EIA). Consequently, risk reduction has become a primary consideration.

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**To what degree does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecosystem Services</th>
<th>Support Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal zones</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water resources</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River basins</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description of Progress & Achievements:

Yes, here there are a number of projects that Environmental Planning and Climate Protection Department is involved in. To name a few, the Buffelsdraai and Inanda community reforestation projects, the Working for Ecosystems and Working for Fire projects, removal of alien invasive species, the establishment of conservation areas.

How much do civil society organizations and citizens participate in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

no details available

How much does the private sector participate in the implementation of environmental and ecosystems management plans in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

no details available
**Essential 9**

*Install early warning systems and emergency management capacities in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills.*

To what degree do local institutions have access to financial reserves to support effective disaster response and early recovery?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

In the event of disasters or major incidents, entities within the Council use own finances and resources to respond. The declaration of such events as disasters opens channels for resource and financial support from Provincial and National Government. This support also applies to other organs of state but does not extend to private enterprise.

To what extent are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc) at all times?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The City’s Emergency Mobilizing and Communications Centre (EMACC) is a well equipped communications facility that runs on a 24/7 basis. It deals with a range of emergency response matters and early warning such as weather advisories.

How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?

Level of Progress achieved: 1
To what extent does the local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Municipal Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) was re built in preparation for the FIFA World Cup 2010. The centre comprises the Disaster Operations Centre (DOC), 24 hour Communications and CCTV Centres and Technical Support. The DOC is replicated elsewhere in the city. The centre is used to coordinate safety and security deployments to all major exercises / simulations, and mass public gatherings of a cultural, political, sporting and religious nature.

How regularly are training drills and rehearsal carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-governmental, local leaders and volunteers?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Disaster Management Centre is the coordinating hub for planning and emergency response for a wide range of political, cultural, religious and sporting events that attract mass gatherings. The institutional arrangements put in place for such events automatically draw in a wide range of role players from inside and outside the council. Consequently those agencies have become well schooled in command, control, communications and co-ordination protocols.

How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes, etc.? 

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

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First cycle of Local HFA (2011-2013)
routes and contingency plans at all times?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stockpiles of relief supplies</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelters</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe evacuation routes identified</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Progress & Achievements:

the Disaster Management Centre operates an emergency store containing short term relief supplies that are used several times per week. Additional resources are accessed through the Provincial Disaster Management Centre and where necessary, from local private enterprise, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs Community halls, sporting facilities and when available / necessary, education facilities are used in this role. Sheltering in place is the preferred public protective strategy. However a technical task team is investigating / planning evacuation tactics 14 hazards have been identified (subject to formal risk assessment ? including climate change). Plans exits for 13 of those hazards. All require review / update.
Essential 10

After any disaster, ensure that the needs of the survivors are placed at the centre of reconstruction with support for them and their community organizations to design and help implement responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods.

How much access does the local government have to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological, emotional) impacts of disasters?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Yes ? The Disaster Management Centre can access this service from within its own Heath Unit and through specialist agencies such as SAMS (Military), Crises Care, Life Line, Care line and other similar NGOs. Additionally there is clinical psychology services available at most public and private hospitals and University of KwaZulu?Natal

How well are disaster risk reduction measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Yes ? There is an inseparable relationship between disasters and development. Development brings "bigger and better" disasters. Conversely disasters present opportunities for "smarter" development. the City acknowledges this principle.

To what degree does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction, including needs assessments and livelihoods rehabilitation?
Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Contingency plans don't specifically highlight post disaster recovery matters. Line?function agencies make extensive use of assessment tools in the post disaster phase.