Cape Town, South Africa

Local progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (First Cycle)

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Priority for Action 1

Ensure that disaster reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

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Core Indicator 1.1
National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

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: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Local organisations are in most cases sufficiently equipped with capacities for disaster risk reduction. Climate risk reduction experience is low as the effects of climate change are only now starting to be felt, however capacity andmandate is growing in this area. South Africa has the fortune of having relatively new Disaster Risk Management legislation which includes proactive risk reduction as one of the central pillars. It also provides structures and mechanisms for the integration of multiple stakeholders in all disaster management efforts. At the City, all role players provide inputs in drafting integrated risk?specific DRM plans which contain pro?active and re?active elements

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Numerous partnerships aimed at reducing risk and building resilience exist between communities, private sector and local government. These include various forums inter

alia Climate Smart Cape Town (partnership between City, private sector and leading NGOs), City of Cape Town's Climate Change Think Tank (partnership between City, academics and specialists in the field of climate), Ward Forums, Koeberg Public Safety Forum, Central Improvement Districts (CIDs), etc

Core Indicator 1.2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

No details available for this question

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:

Local authority financial contingency provision for post disaster activities is constrained by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) which stipulates that no contingency funds are allowed. The Disaster Risk Management Act (57 of 2002), however, has a framework that provides post disaster funding in the event of a disaster being declared. In addition, under similar circumstances, the Social Assistance Act provides indigent victims of disaster some assistance. Although this situation has the potential to constrain post disaster relief and recovery in the event of a disaster not being declared, the City has to date always managed. However this is an area of concern. Discussions are being held under the auspices of the City's Joint Disaster Risk Reduction Committee to see if there is a way to address this. Some financial support, as an element of development or environmental projects, is available within the City budget for risk reduction projects.

Core Indicator 1.3

Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

specific projects have been identified to reduce risk amongst the more vulnerable sectors within society such as the aged, the infirm or health compromised, and children. Many of these projects are embedded in the core risk reduction function of CCT DRMC and aren't therefore named as separate programmes, however some of the bigger sector?specific programmes are separately identified, such as the Safer Schools Programme and the Youth Environment Programme (YES).

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:

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 targets the different sectors of society, such as residents, businesses, etc.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

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

Description of Progress & 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 targets the different sectors of society, 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. In addition to these, Disaster Risk Management Centre has various community?based educational theatre programmes for communities vulnerable to the dangers of fires and floods. These scheduled interactive theatre intervention sessions deal with the hazards and/or dangers of fires and floods. The theatre intervention was based on key messages from the "Protect Yourself from Fire/Protect Yourself from Floods" publication/pamphlet as developed by the City of Cape Town.

Core Indicator 1.4
A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

This legislation mandates risk reduction to all tiers of government, including the local authority in this case, Cape Town. In so doing it provides a structure for the integration of disaster risk management from the local to the national level.

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

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Core Indicator 2.1
National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk.

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: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

In conjunction with the DRA, the City is in the process of developing a Climate Adaptation Plan of Action (CAPA) which consists of sector?based adaptation plans aimed at identifying adaptation measures that mitigate the impacts of the projected climate hazards. These will be embedded in City sector functions where possible, thus building the overall resilience of the City to climate change.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The CAPA forms the implementation phase associated with the climate change hazard as identified under the DRA, and both will be reviewed on a five year basis

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 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. The result of the study will also be integrated in the City's strategic planning process and the associated enterprise risk management programme

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

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Health Services in the City are rendered by two authorities, namely the Provincial Government of the Western Cape (all Hospitals and Community Health Centres) and the City (Clinic Services and Environmental Health Services). City Health facilities have undergone audits by the Council for Health Service Accreditation of South Africa, which provides a quality assurance accreditation programme containing safety and security components which are required to be met in order for accreditation to be achieved. To date, all seventeen City Health Environmental Health Offices and eighteen of the eighty Clinics have been accredited, with a role out programme in place to accredit the remaining facilities. The City Health Directorate also has a functional Health and Safety Committee structure with appointed safety representatives in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Representatives are required to conduct regular safety inspections and report on matters at the Health and Safety Committee. Although the management and governance of Schools is a Provincial competency, the City of Cape Town's Disaster Risk Management Training Centre has trained "high risk" school clusters as part of the "Safer Schools Project". This training concentrated on the compilation of a school Emergency Plan and the up?skilling of manpower to fulfill relevant roles in an

emergency. Training has also been provided to schools with special needs viz. cerebral palsied children and those students who are mentally challenged. Evacuation drills at schools are monitored by Disaster Risk Management staff on request. Information sessions are regularly provided to Early Childhood Development Centres particularly with regard to Fire Safety and Prevention. An Event Safety Course was facilitated at the Provincial Government Education Department, emphasizing the need for crowd safety at school events. The course has now been extended to Tertiary Institutions.

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

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Health Services in the City are rendered by two authorities, namely the Provincial Government of the Western Cape (all Hospitals and Community Health Centres) and the City (Clinic Services and Environmental Health Services). City Health facilities have undergone audits by the Council for Health Service Accreditation of South Africa, which provides a quality assurance accreditation programme containing safety and security components which are required to be met in order for accreditation to be achieved. To date, all seventeen City Health Environmental Health Offices and eighteen of the eighty Clinics have been accredited, with a role out programme in place to accredit the remaining facilities. The City Health Directorate also has a functional Health and Safety Committee structure with appointed safety representatives in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Representatives are required to conduct regular safety inspections and report on matters at the Health and Safety Committee. Although the management and governance of Schools is a Provincial competency, the City of Cape Town's Disaster Risk Management Training Centre has trained "high risk" school clusters as part of the "Safer Schools Project". This training concentrated on the compilation of a school Emergency Plan and the up?skilling of manpower to fulfill relevant roles in an emergency. Training has also been provided to schools with special needs viz. cerebral palsied children and those students who are mentally challenged. Evacuation drills at schools are monitored by Disaster Risk Management staff on request. Information sessions are regularly provided to Early Childhood Development Centres

particularly with regard to Fire Safety and Prevention. An Event Safety Course was facilitated at the Provincial Government Education Department, emphasizing the need for crowd safety at school events. The course has now been extended to Tertiary Institutions.

Core Indicator 2.2
Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 2.3
Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

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: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

no details available

How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

No details available

Core Indicator 2.4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA), linked to all relevant levels of planning in accordance with statutory legislation, was recently completed.This project comprised two components, viz. a hazard?specific analysis as well as a community based risk assessment in order 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

Priority for Action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

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Core Indicator 3.1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).

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: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

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. Communities have access to information on all the City's risk reduction efforts through various media, for example media briefings, the Youth Environmental Schools programme, pamphlets and posters.-

Core Indicator 3.2

School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

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. In addition to these, Disaster Risk Management Centre has various community?based educational theatre programmes for communities vulnerable to the dangers of fires and floods. These scheduled interactive theatre intervention sessions deal with the hazards and/or dangers of fires and floods. The theatre intervention was based on key messages from the "Protect Yourself from Fire/Protect Yourself from Floods" publication/pamphlet as developed by the City of Cape Town

Core Indicator 3.3
Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 3.4
Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

-- No questions related to local context --

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core Indicator 4.1
Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Ecosystem?based risk reduction is evidenced in City projects, strategies and policies in numerous ways. Primary amongst these is the current development of the Draft Coastal Protection Zone (CPZ), which, on the strength of a sea level risk assessment, has identified the need to protect existing dune systems as barriers against storm surges. In addition to this, the City has conducted a study to quantify (in financial terms) its ecosystem services and mapped ecosystem services. The 15% rainfall adjustment mentioned under Essential 6, together with sea level rise predictions were used to assess the impact of these factors for catchment masterplanning in the Salt River Catchment

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

Housing	No

Communication	No
Transportation	No
Energy	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

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 assessing 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. 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. In addition, the City commissioned consultants to analyse local rainfall and climate change projection models for the Cape Town metropolitan area.

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: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The legacy of apartheid is still evident in the spatial form of South African cities and towns, and Cape Town is no exception. The City has been focussed on addressing the historical lack of critical risk reducing infrastructure in previously non?white areas, informal settlements in particular, over the years since the democratisation of South Africa in 1994. In line with national policy, the City has made every effort to provide formal housing in order to eradicate informal settlements. However the rate of urbanisation, the resultant burgeoning informal settlements and the lack of available land have made this task all but impossible. Despite successes resulting in new formal housing developments with access to basic services located in low risk areas, new informal settlements emerge regularly and boundaries of existing settlement areas expand. These are often located in high risk marginal areas as well as having densities that preclude risk reduction efforts such as fire fighting and adequate drainage.

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Land use in the City is governed by the comprehensive well informed Spatial Development Framework, which reflects the City's spatial development strategies and plans. Along with informal settlements, the city's extensive and often inappropriately developed coastline is an area of significant vulnerability. The risk posed by climate change to this already vulnerable area a major concern to the City. A Sea Level Rise study has been completed and a Coastal Protection Zone identified as a result. A by?law is in development in order to enforce no further development in these high risk areas. Climate vulnerability assessments, including projected impacts, have been conducted for housing and spatial planning and the need to incorporate climate change considerations into future plans within these sectors has been identified as a result.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Forests	No
Coastal zones	Yes
Wetlands	No
Water resources	Yes
River basins	Yes
Fisheries	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The study has produced new floodlines and delineations of floodprone areas, as well

as a programme of infrastructure upgrading (which include for these anticipated impacts). A similar study is currently underway for the City's Eastern catchments and it is anticipated that masterplans which include for climate change and sea level rise will have been completed for all the City's catchments within 3 to 4 years. The numerical runoff models developed for the catchment masterplanning will be used on an ongoing basis to update climate change and sea level rise scenarios for prioritisation of the City's investment in provision and upgrading of infrastructure. The masterplanning runoff models will also be used to analyse potential climate change?induced water quality impacts and evaluate appropriate mitigation measures. The City's Flooding and Storms Disaster Management Plan is reviewed annually and will incorporate changes to maintenance and pro?active flood risk management necessitated by climate change impacts as required.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

no details available

Core Indicator 4.2
Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

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 is no specific provision for macro and micro?insurance in the South African context, however, provision is made in terms of the Social Assistance Act for social relief pro?actively (social grants) and re?actively (social relief in distress) from the National and Provincial Departments of Social Developments Although there is a lot of charity and social responsibility work done by the private sector, particularly in response to high need situations created by disasters, there is no formal arrangement for any financial support / mechanisms from this sector. This may change with the relatively new Climate Smart Cape Town partnership, mentioned under Essential 1.

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There is no specific provision for macro and micro?insurance in the South African context, however, provision is made in terms of the Social Assistance Act for social relief pro?actively (social grants) and re?actively (social relief in distress) from the National and Provincial Departments of Social Developments Although there is a lot of charity and social responsibility work done by the private sector, particularly in response to high need situations created by disasters, there is no formal arrangement for any financial support / mechanisms from this sector. This may change with the relatively new Climate Smart Cape Town partnership, mentioned under Essential 1.

Core Indicator 4.3
Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.

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:

No details available

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: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Local authority financial contingency provision for post disaster activities is constrained by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) which stipulates that no contingency funds are allowed. The Disaster Risk Management Act (57 of 2002), however, has a framework that provides post disaster funding in the event of a disaster being declared. In addition, under similar circumstances, the Social Assistance Act provides indigent victims of disaster some assistance.

Core Indicator 4.4
Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

a 15% increase is being applied to all rainfall intensities for planning and design of stormwater systems and flood management purposes. In 2009, a programme to

upgrade four informal settlements commenced. 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 transport network and other public infrastructure. The Community Action Plan outlines short, medium and longterm interventions in the areas of social/cultural, institutional, safety and security, and economic development to complement the required infrastructural development.

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:

On the reactive front, a fully functional Disaster Operations Centre is in place as well as Service Control Centres, Fire Control, Transport Management Centre, Technical Operations Centre, Public Emergency Communications Centre 107, all utilising the City owned radio trunking, fibre?optic and ICT network systems.

Core Indicator 4.5
Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.

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: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

However, the rapid rate of densification of informal settlements due to urbanisation trends threatens the sustainability of risk reduction measures in these areas. The City has a basic post disaster relief and recovery strategy in place which includes disaster assessment and social support for indigent persons.

Core Indicator 4.6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

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

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Health Services in the City are rendered by two authorities, namely the Provincial Government of the Western Cape (all Hospitals and Community Health Centres) and the City (Clinic Services and Environmental Health Services). City Health facilities have undergone audits by the Council for Health Service Accreditation of South Africa, which provides a quality assurance accreditation programme containing safety and security components which are required to be met in order for accreditation to be achieved. To date, all seventeen City Health Environmental Health Offices and eighteen of the eighty Clinics have been accredited, with a role out programme in place to accredit the remaining facilities. The City Health Directorate also has a functional Health and Safety Committee structure with appointed safety representatives in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Representatives are required to conduct regular safety inspections and report on matters at the Health and Safety Committee. Although the management and governance of Schools is a Provincial competency, the City of Cape Town's Disaster Risk Management Training Centre has trained "high risk" school clusters as part of the "Safer Schools Project". This training concentrated on the compilation of a school Emergency Plan and the up?skilling of manpower to fulfill relevant roles in an emergency. Training has also been provided to schools with special needs viz. cerebral palsied children and those students who are mentally challenged. Evacuation drills at schools are monitored by Disaster Risk Management staff on request. Information sessions are regularly provided to Early Childhood Development Centres particularly with regard to Fire Safety and Prevention. An Event Safety Course was facilitated at the Provincial Government Education Department, emphasizing the need for crowd safety at school events. The course has now been extended to Tertiary Institutions.

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

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Core Indicator 5.1
Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 5.2
Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

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 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

How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes and contingency plans at all times?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Emergency shelters	Yes
Safe evacuation routes identified	Yes
Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Disaster Risk Management is defined as "a continuous and integrated multi?sectorial and multidisciplinary 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

To what extent does the local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

No details available

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

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. In addition to these, Disaster Risk Management Centre has various community?based educational theatre programmes for communities vulnerable to the dangers of fires and floods. These scheduled interactive theatre intervention sessions deal with the hazards and/or dangers of fires and floods. The theatre intervention was based on key messages from the "Protect Yourself from Fire/Protect Yourself from Floods" publication/pamphlet as developed by the City of Cape Town

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: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

However, the rapid rate of densification of informal settlements due to urbanisation trends threatens the sustainability of risk reduction measures in these areas. The City has a basic post disaster relief and recovery strategy in place which includes disaster assessment and social support for indigent persons.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Health Services in the City are rendered by two authorities, namely the Provincial Government of the Western Cape (all Hospitals and Community Health Centres) and the City (Clinic Services and Environmental Health Services). City Health facilities have undergone audits by the Council for Health Service Accreditation of South Africa,

which provides a quality assurance accreditation programme containing safety and security components which are required to be met in order for accreditation to be achieved. To date, all seventeen City Health Environmental Health Offices and eighteen of the eighty Clinics have been accredited, with a role out programme in place to accredit the remaining facilities. The City Health Directorate also has a functional Health and Safety Committee structure with appointed safety representatives in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Representatives are required to conduct regular safety inspections and report on matters at the Health and Safety Committee. Although the management and governance of Schools is a Provincial competency, the City of Cape Town's Disaster Risk Management Training Centre has trained "high risk" school clusters as part of the "Safer Schools Project". This training concentrated on the compilation of a school Emergency Plan and the up?skilling of manpower to fulfill relevant roles in an emergency. Training has also been provided to schools with special needs viz. cerebral palsied children and those students who are mentally challenged. Evacuation drills at schools are monitored by Disaster Risk Management staff on request. Information sessions are regularly provided to Early Childhood Development Centres particularly with regard to Fire Safety and Prevention. An Event Safety Course was facilitated at the Provincial Government Education Department, emphasizing the need for crowd safety at school events. The course has now been extended to Tertiary Institutions.

Core Indicator 5.3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

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:

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

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: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There has been extensive investment in the development of resources and expertise to assist victims of the psychosocial impacts of disasters over the years, e.g. the Trauma Centre. However, there is a need for greater financial support and institutional arrangements to sustain this type of service

Core Indicator 5.4
Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

-- No questions related to local context --