

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Official Journal: Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa



Volume 4 No 1



**IT IS TIME
TO GO PRO** 

www.disaster.co.za

2021

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

#OnlyTogether
#DRRday



INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION FOR
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
TO REDUCE THEIR
DISASTER RISK AND
DISASTER LOSSES



DISASTER MANAGEMENT



Official Journal: Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa

Volume 4 No 1

Contents

- 2** **DMISA President's message**
Dr Mduduzi Lancelot Nxumalo
- 4** **National Disaster Management Centre**
The District Development Model (DDM):
Opportunities to enhance provision of Fire
Services - by Dr Musiwalo Moses Khangale
and Ms Matie Losper
- 6** **DMISA webinar**
DMISA webinar held on 17 and 18 March 2021
- 8** **Post-graduate programmes**
Two post-graduate programmes offered by
Research Alliance for Disaster and Risk
Reduction (RADAR), Stellenbosch University
- 10** **People on the move**
City of Cape Town appoints new head of
Disaster Risk Management Centre
- 11** **SALGA appoints new acting president**
- 12** **Disaster risk reduction**
Pandemic, climate change raise stakes
for South Africa - by Martin Stols
- 14** **Women in Disaster Management**
The Gauteng PDMC hosts a dialogue for
Women in Disaster Management - by Futhi Msibi
- 16** **Seminar**
DMISA Limpopo and SALGA: Limpopo
Provincial Disaster Management holds
seminar on fire season awareness and
the impact of Tropical Cyclone Eloise
- 18** **International Day of Disaster Risk
Reduction (IDDR)**
Capricorn District Municipality Disaster
Management commemorates IDDR 2021
- by Lebogang L Mosotho
- 20** **Hazard Definition and Classification Review
Technical Report**
Hazard Information Profiles: Supplement to
UNDRR-ISC Hazard Definition and
Classification Review: Technical Report
- 21** **UN Office for DRR Hazard Definition and
Classification Review: Technical Report**
- 22** **Consequence management**
A consequence management approach to
disaster management: Joint response
management: part 9 - by Dr Johan Minnie
and Schalk Carstens
- 25** **Climate-resilient buildings and communities**
A Practical Guide to Climate-Resilient Buildings
and Communities
- 27** **COVID-19 response**
Three ways Lesotho's past experience with
disasters strengthen COVID-19 response
- by Maleshoane Lekomola-Danziger,
Barry Maher and Alejandra Campero
- 29** **UNDRR GAR Special Report on Drought 2021**
Global Assessment Report (GAR) Special
Report on Drought 2021
- 32** **Upcoming events**
Disaster and risk reduction events across
the globe
- 33** **DMISA contact details**
Contact details for the DMISA office



**DMISA
President**
Dr Mduduzi Nxumalo

Deputy President
Owen Bekker

Board member: Portfolio - Journal
Shadi Tsebe

Disaster Management Journal Editor
Lee Raath-Brownie
lee@fireandrescue.co
Cell 082 371 0190

Journalist
edit@fireandrescue.co

Advertising
advertising@fireandrescue.co

Design and layout
Marc Raath
marc@fireandrescue.co

Finance
accounts@fireandrescue.co

Circulation
subs@fireandrescue.co

Administration
Kelebogile Moroane

Contributions
Dr Musiwalo Moses Khangale
Matie Losper
Dr Johan Minnie
Schalk Carstens
Martin Stols
Futhi Msibi
Lebogang Mosotho
Lerato Monyela

Publisher
Lee Raath-Brownie
FIRE AND RESCUE INTERNATIONAL
Tel 011 452 3135/6
Fax 086 671 6920
Box 8299 Greenstone 1616
www.fireandrescue.co

Subscriptions
3 editions per annum
South Africa

Copyright
All rights reserved

DMISA PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Dr Mduduzi Lancelot Nxumalo

Dear DMISA members, colleagues and friends in disaster management

When the COVID-19 pandemic eventually recedes, scientists and health officials worry that it will leave in its wake a wave of patients suffering from lingering health problems, even after recovering from the acute phase of their infection.

If you have lost someone dear to you as a result of the pandemic, we would like to express our sincere condolences and pray that you will find peace in this difficult time. I pray that we all are learning from this experience and will be able to improve our implementation of disaster risk reduction and response based on what we have learned.

Every crisis brings opportunity. I take heart from the fact that, for the first time, the full utility of the Disaster Management Act was brought into play in South Africa with the issuing of regulations and directions under a national state of disaster.

The pandemic response has provided impetus to considerable progress in the use of technology in dealing with disaster.

The Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa (DMISA) has also been impacted by COVID-19. First we had to make the decision to postpone the face-to-face October 2021 DMISA Conference and convert to an online conference to be held on 9 and 10 November 2021 due to COVID-19. We have held our first webinar in March 2021.

The theme for the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR) for 2021 focuses on international cooperation to reduce disaster risk in developing countries. International cooperation is vital for good global risk governance in the face of planetary emergencies. The #OnlyTogether slogan linked to the campaign reminds us that cooperation is fundamental to success in Disaster

Risk Reduction and therefore our theme for DMISA's online DRR Conference 2021 is "Stronger Together". During our response to the COVID-19 pandemic we have again learnt how much we need each other, how important teamwork is and that we are Stronger Together.

The country is now on Level 1 but as the Institute, we are encouraging our members to vaccinate in order to reduce the impact of this pandemic. One has to highlight that the World Health Organisation (WHO) has brought the world's scientist and health professionals together to accelerate the research and development process and develop new norms and standards to contain the spread of the coronavirus pandemic and help care for those affected. From the research we are now on the vaccination stage, which we fully support as the DMISA.

Despite all the changes that has been part of our lives the last few months, DMISA remains as committed as always to support the profession and to provide a space for building relationships within the community of practice we serve.

We wish you well and hope that you enjoy this publication of Disaster Management, the official DMISA journal.

Dr ML Nxumalo
President, Disaster Management
Institute of Southern Africa 



DMISA, the voice of the Disaster Management Profession and the SAQA approved professional body for Disaster Management in South Africa proudly presents:

STRONGER TOGETHER

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2021

ONLINE WEBINAR

9-10 NOVEMBER

DAY 1: INTERACTIVE PRACTICAL WORKSHOPS
DAY 2: PAPERS BY SELECTED SPEAKERS

www.disaster.co.za



#OnlyTogether

THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL (DDM): OPPORTUNITIES TO ENHANCE PROVISION OF FIRE SERVICES

By Dr Musiwalo Moses Khangale, Director: Fire Services and Ms Matie Losper, Deputy Director, Office of the Head, National Disaster Management Centre

The need for a new district-based coordination model was announced during the President's Budget Speech in 2019. The District Development Model was conceptualised and presented to the Joint Cabinet Committee on 13 August 2019 receiving overwhelming support. The DDM was endorsed by the Presidential Coordinating Council (PCC) on 20 August 2019. The PCC supported the 'One Plan' instrument proposed by the District Development Model and emphasised that the One Plan must express the National Development Plan and overlay the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities, Provincial Priorities and Municipal Integrated Development Plans/Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIPs). The District Development Model was subsequently approved by Cabinet on 21 August 2019.

Linkage between DDM and other plans

The District Development Model is an operational model for improving Cooperative Governance aimed at building a capable, ethical Developmental State, including improving and enhancing the state of Local Government. The DDM enables synergy between national, provincial and local priorities and implementation of immediate priority projects and actions as well as a long-term strategic framework for predictable, coherent and effective service delivery and development. It enables implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) by localising and synergising objectives, targets and directives in relation to the 52 district and metropolitan spaces (IGR Impact Zones), thereby addressing the

challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment in a spatially targeted and responsive manner.

DDM objectives

The aim is to improve integrated planning and delivery across the three spheres of Government with district and metropolitan spaces as focal points of Government and private sector investment. The envisaged integrated planning and delivery in relation to the district and metropolitan spaces will be enabled by a joint planning, budgeting and implementation process. The District Development Model approach has been utilised successfully to coordinate intergovernmental management and response to COVID-19 pandemic focusing on institutional arrangements, district/metro level coordination and monitoring. The DDM focusses on implementation of immediate priority projects, stabilisation of local government and long-term institutionalisation of integrated planning, budgeting and delivery anchored on the development and implementation of the 'One Plan'.

DDM One Plans

The One Plan is an intergovernmental plan setting out a long-term strategic framework, consisting of short, medium and long-term actions, to guide investment and delivery in relation to the 52 district and metropolitan spaces. This plan is meant to be jointly developed and agreed to by all spheres of Government. The District Development Model actions and the One Plan therefore is not formulated by the district or metropolitan municipality but rather as an intergovernmental plan that has to be collaboratively produced jointly by all three spheres of Government. Thus, One Plans as contemplated in the DDM do not deal with the non-strategic aspects that each of the existing plans may

cover, neither does it cover the full range of responsibilities that existing plans cover in relation to core powers and functions. They are intergovernmental strategic frameworks that make strategic sense of the available plans and synthesise or localise these plans in the context of the spatial and place making logic of the district and metropolitan spaces.

DDM synergy opportunities for Fire Services

Fire fighting is listed as a local government function in Schedule 4 Part B of the Constitution. Currently, the fire service delivery model involves all three categories of municipalities ie metros, local and district municipalities. This system has in some areas, in the context of district and local municipalities been beset with challenges such as (a) Fragmentation in the delivery of services and (b) Duplication of efforts and resources. Thus, the DDM provides an excellent opportunity for integration of strategies and plans to enhance provision of Fire Services into the broader one plan for each district.

The principle of spatialisation, which refers to the process of translating development priorities and objectives into spatial locations ie district and metropolitan areas, will enable each district, irrespective of whether it has authority to render fire services or not, to have a district wide perspective of fire risks and capabilities required to manage such risks. This will facilitate district-wide implementation of measures to build required capacities and systems in a manner that will enable prioritisation of areas most at risk. Moreover, the District Development Model will enable and enhance joint planning for the provision of fire services by all municipalities within a particular

IT IS TIME TO GO PRO



If you have the required qualifications and / or experience, you can register as a Disaster Management Technician, Associate, Practitioner or Professional.

Visit the DMISA Professionalisation Portal at www.disaster.co.za for more details about joining the growing cohort of professionally registered Disaster Management practitioners.

DMISA WEBINAR

HELD ON 17 AND 18 MARCH 2021



The Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa (DMISA) held its 2021 conference online on 17 and 18 March 2021. The webinar, themed ‘Impact and influence: Enhancing strategy and execution in disaster, risk and resilience management’ was well attended, featuring local and international speakers with Royal Haskoning DHV as the major sponsor. DMISA’s deputy president, Owen Becker, welcomed DMISA EXCO and board members, DMISA members, presenters and attendees and held the traditional minute of silence for all the lives lost and those who served during those times of need.

Session 1 was a consultative workshop, ‘Review of the National

Disaster Management Framework’ with an introduction, overview, orientation and panel discussion by panel members Dr Claire Davis-Reddy of the South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON), Dr Yvonne Walz of the United Nations University-Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), Dr Alice Ncube of the Disaster Management Training and Education Centre (DiMTEC) at the University of the Free State (UFS), Prof Joerg Szarzynski of Centre for Global Mountain Safeguard Research (GLOMOS), UNU-EHS and Prof Dewald van Niekerk of the African Centre for Disaster Studies (ACDS) North West University (NWU) and was chaired by Ané Bruwer of the National Disaster

Management Centre (NDMC) and facilitated by Prof Andries Jordaan of Résilience Globale. Prof Jordaan has been contracted to manage the gap analysis process for the review of the National Disaster Management Framework. Session 1 was indeed a very interesting and informative discussion around the challenges faced within the disaster management fraternity in South Africa with panel members citing that although the current Framework is very clear, it is lacking in monitoring, evaluating and accountability systems. The location of disaster management within local and district municipality structures are also of major concern. It was said that the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted shortcomings in the current Framework and disaster management and risk reduction structures.

This was followed by a presentation on the Incident Command System (ICS) by Chief Timothy Murphy, Africa disaster management technical specialist for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service International Programmes. Chief Murphy discussed the history, development and implementation of ICS, which was followed by a presentation by Mebrat Senusi, Ethiopia programme operations specialist for the US Forest Service International Programmes, who

The District Development Model provides an opportunity to enhance district-wide integrated planning for the provision of Fire Services by all role players within a particular district. It is envisaged that the DDM will resolve ‘silo’ planning, budgeting and implementation of Fire Services in a manner that would ensure cohesive service delivery, maximum developmental impact on people’s lives, and socio-economic and spatial transformation.

institutional arrangements for the implementation of the DDM to provide technical expertise and facilitation provides a platform to effectively coordinate and manage fire services related issues. A District Development Model Hub is defined in relation to this as a central place where the implementation of the DDM in relation to the respective district/ metro space is coordinated at a technical and working level.

► district in cases where the authority to render the function are at local municipality level.

The establishment of District Development Model structures including at political level, provides an opportunity for all key stakeholders to reflect on the fire risks and required capabilities as part of one plans. The establishment of district/ metro hubs as part of the overall

discussed Ethiopia’s National Incident Management System (NIMS) adaptation and utilisation.

DMISA president, Dr M Nxumalo and day two’s programme director, Lebogang Mosotho, DMISA EXCO, welcomed all on the second day of the webinar, announcing the loss of the Tanzanian president, John Magufuli, due to heart complications.

Dr Johan Minnie provided a presentation on ‘Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) today: In-flight adjustments’ citing five main points ie the importance of solid information, situational awareness, teamwork, qualifications the maintenance of equipment.

Dr Mmaphaka Tau, Head of Centre at the NDMC discussed the DRR strategy and execution: Perspectives from the South African National Disaster Management Centre saying, “We have to account to those we represent.” Dr Tau provided an overview of the strategic goal and outcome of the function and the strategic pillars underscoring the function. He also discussed the national operating model and the national and provincial operating model interface. He furthermore provided the delivery on the KPAs and Enablers, delivery on fire services and the key strategic actions going forward.

Dr Jonas Mphepya, executive: Weather and Climate Service at the South African Weather Service (SAWS) shared DRR strategy and execution: Perspectives from the South African Weather Service followed by several presentations, including Feroza Albertus of Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) on the South African Interim Incident Management Organisation (IMOrg), National Oil Spill Contingency Plan update and the Incident Management System (IMS) Toolkit; Geoff Laskey of Geoff Laskey Risk Reduction cc on ‘Assessing and addressing the social impact of pandemics: a disaster risk management perspective; Charissa da Costa van der Berg of Aivia and Corle Jansen of Conservation South Africa on ‘Implementing ecosystem-based adaptation’; Dr Johan Amate Belle



of UFS DiMTEC who discussed turning hazards into opportunities through ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a case study of the Moolmanshoek wetland in the Free State Province in South Africa; Francis Hoets of DMS NPO on ‘Reflecting on the mainstreaming of DRR within Local Government: Current realities, opportunities and challenges and Emilie Canova, the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF) project manager for the International Maritime Organisation/International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) who discussed the GI WACAF Mission and measuring progress in oil spill preparedness.

Proposed resolutions

1. The conference supports the National Disaster Management Centre in the revision of the National Disaster Management Policy Framework.
2. The conference urges that the content of the papers

3. The conference proposes that the National Disaster Management Centre coordinates the development of an all-hazard Incident Management System for South Africa.
4. The conference supports the placement of disaster management centres in the highest office in all three spheres of Government.
5. The conference supports the National Disaster Management Centre regarding the strengthening of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Disaster Risk Management in South Africa
6. That DMISA and the South African Weather Service strengthen their relationship, especially regarding awareness and capacitation in the fields of early warning systems, marine warnings and the emission monitoring.

TWO POST-GRADUATE PROGRAMMES OFFERED BY RESEARCH ALLIANCE FOR DISASTER AND RISK REDUCTION (RADAR), STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY



Globally, disaster losses are increasing, especially as we feel the effects of climate change. In South Africa and Africa in general, rapid

population growth, widespread socio-economic vulnerability and environmental pressures have significantly increased the risk of disasters and their economic,

environmental and human impacts. Droughts and flash floods are common, along with numerous 'small disasters' in urban areas and informal settlements, which

result in devastating losses for poor households.

Reducing the frequency and toll of disasters requires improving early warning, preparedness and response but it is critically important that we also reduce risk through risk-sensitive development and pro-active risk management.

The first step is to understand the risk environment.

The Research Alliance for Disaster and Risk Reduction (RADAR) at Stellenbosch University offers two post-graduate programmes.

The one-year Postgraduate Diploma in Disaster Risk Studies and Development provides students with an integrated understanding of disaster risk and its implications for sustainable development and builds students' capacity to plan and implement comprehensive risk reduction measures.

RADAR's 18-month MPhil programme is distinguished from the postgraduate diploma by its stronger emphasis on developing students' research and analytical skills and equips students with the skills to investigate, analyse and understand disaster risk.

Both programmes combine online and in-person teaching. Students need to be on campus in Stellenbosch for between four to five weeks over the course of the academic year, depending on the modules taken. The MPhil programme combines coursework with a thesis component, where students have the opportunity to undertake their own research on a topic of their choosing.

RADAR also offers three to five-day short courses for busy practitioners seeking to add to their skill portfolio. They currently offer four full accredited short courses:

- Disaster Risk and Development
- Introduction to Data and Research

"DMISA has endorsed RADAR's programmes and short courses and students can now earn CPD points"

- Community-based Risk Assessment
- Disaster Risk Financing

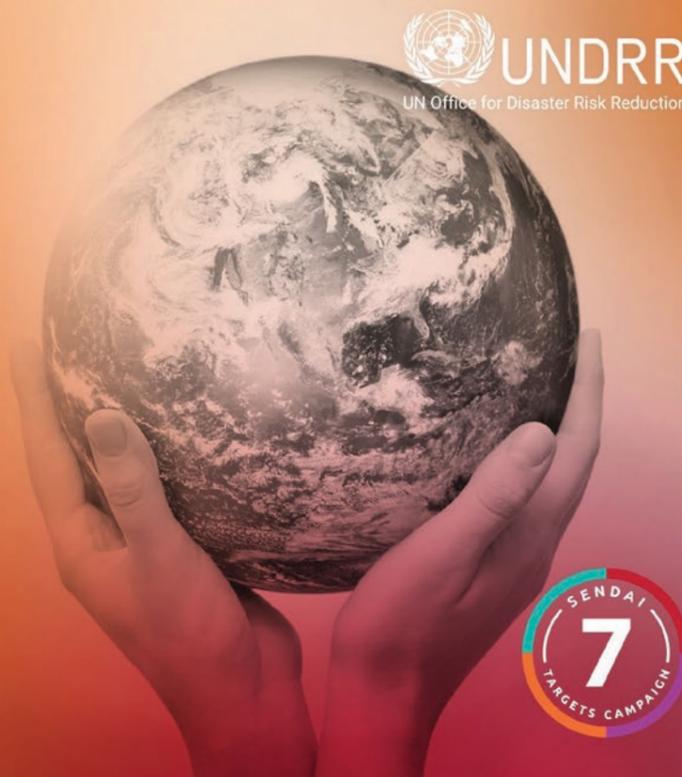
The Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa (DMISA) has endorsed RADAR's programmes and short courses and students can now earn CPD points. For more information, please contact Dr Robyn Pharoah for degree programmes robynpharoah@sun.ac.za and Patricia Zweig for short courses patriciazweig@sun.ac.za.

More information about RADAR can be obtained from their website www.radar.org.za.

13 OCTOBER
INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

International cooperation for developing countries to reduce their disaster risk and disaster losses

#DRRDay #OnlyTogether



Looking for a postgraduate qualification in disaster risk studies?



The Research Alliance for Disaster and Risk Reduction (RADAR), based at Stellenbosch University, offers two cross-disciplinary one-year programmes:

Postgraduate Diploma in Disaster Risk Studies and Development

Our Postgraduate Diploma focuses on understanding the interactions between social and physical risk producing processes and builds students' capacity to plan and implement comprehensive risk reduction measures.

The programme also serves as a bridging qualification that equips students to progress to RADAR's MPhil in Disaster Risk Science and Development.

Applicants need an appropriate Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree or equivalent or extensive professional experience to be considered.

MPhil in Disaster Risk Science and Development

The MPhil programme seeks to enable students to understand the interactions between social and physical risk producing processes and equip you with the skills to investigate, analyse and understand disaster risk. It has a strong research component, with an emphasis on interdisciplinary risk research approaches, methods and tools.

Applicants require a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science Honours degree or equivalent, or extensive professional experience to be considered.

Both programmes are delivered through a combination of online 'blended' learning and face-to-face teaching.

CITY OF CAPE TOWN APPOINTS NEW HEAD OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CENTRE



Dr Johan Minnie, head of centre, City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management Centre

The City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management Centre has appointed Dr Johan Minnie as its new Head of Centre. This follows the recent retirement of Greg Pillay. Dr Minnie, a longstanding DMISA member, EXCO member and a past president, shared his career journey with us.

Dr Minnie matriculated in Worcester in 1990 and served in the South African National Defence Force as an officer from 1991 to 1998. From 1998 until 2006, he was the coordinator for Disaster Management Liaison and Marketing at the Cape Metropolitan Council and in 2006 to 2007 the manager: Public Awareness and Preparedness, City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management Centre, serving as acting head on several occasions. Dr Minnie joined Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd, previously Africon, in 2008 as disaster risk and resilience advisor, a consultant in 2008, an associate in 2013, a principal in 2017 and director in 2018. He left in 2019 and joined the City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management Centre once again as head of Disaster Operations Centre and Systems Integration from 1 May 2019 to 30 June 2021, periodically serving as acting manager (head) of the Disaster Risk Management Centre. On 1 July 2021, he was appointed to his current position as manager (head of centre) at the

City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management Centre.

What made you choose disaster management as a career?

I have always wanted to be in a position to help people and to fix things/make things better and have a natural attraction to working behind the scenes and the physical adventure of emergency response, the cognitive adventure of risk assessment and the practical adventure of risk reduction.

How many years' experience do you have in disaster management?

I started in Disaster Management at the Cape Metropolitan Council on 1 July 1998. Before that, I joined the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) from 1991 to 1998, completing a B.Mil degree at the Military Academy in 1994.

What has had the biggest influence or impact on your career thus far?

The people I have had the pleasure to work with over the years, the part-time studies I was blessed to be able to complete, the very real experience of several major incidents and disasters and 11 years of international private sector consulting experience.

Are you first generation or has public service been in your family?

I am the youngest of five brothers and followed all of my brothers through the compulsory national military service grinder, an experience that instilled a service ethic and a commitment to keep on doing your best and keep on improving. As a family, our roots are in agriculture and construction but my father was a panel beater with a fine eye for detail and my mother was in the administrative stream in the social and financial services industries. This background, along with a religious upbringing and a shared love for reading, seems to have resulted in my professional inheritance from my

family being service to others, hard work, fixing stuff, getting the details right and life-long learning.

Who were your mentors and what role did they play in your profession?

During my career I am lucky to have crossed paths with many great people in every context where I have worked who have taught me much about Disaster Management and life. They are far too many to name here; I made a list of more than 40. The major influences in Disaster Management (thus far) must be first and foremost my first boss in Disaster Management the true gentleman, Mr Geoff Laskey and then also Ferdie Mostert, Pat Adams, Greg Pillay, Schalk Carstens, Thinus Rabe and Elretha Louw. I am looking forward to learn much more from current and future colleagues and friends.

What factors has kept you in the industry through the years ie what has been your motivation?

The knowledge that you are making things better, making a contribution to improving the human condition and protecting the environment and the opportunity to learn and develop every day while having fun.

How many years have you been a DMISA member and which portfolios were/are you involved in?

I joined DMISA in 1998 and have been regional chairperson for the Western Cape, Council and EXCO member, Deputy President and President. I am currently the EXCO member for professionalisation and website management and am helping out with finance and administration.

What role has DMISA played for you (ie in your career/in the industry)?

DMISA has been my professional home and a place where I could develop, thrive and be creative. DMISA has taught me much about professional communication and given me opportunities for learning and growth and has provided me

SALGA APPOINTS NEW ACTING PRESIDENT

The South African Local Government Association (SALGA) has appointed its two deputy presidents to share the responsibility of leading the organisation towards the upcoming local government elections and the elective SALGA National Conference. This follows a vacancy created by the departure of former Executive Mayor Thembu Nkandimeng, who was recently appointed as the Deputy Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA).

Executive Mayor Sebenzile Ngangelizwe has been appointed as its acting president until the Local Government Elections, with Mayor Deon De Vos to take over the reign until the SALGA elective National Conference.

Cllr Sebenzile Ngangelizwe, served as one of two Deputy Presidents of the SALGA National Executive Committee

since 2016. He brings along a wealth of local government experience and has a full grasp of the complex challenges facing local government, including what needs to be done to make local government work for the people and communities to achieve its developmental agenda.

Cllr Ngangelizwe is no stranger to SALGA's leadership echelons; from 2008 to 2016, he successfully led SALGA Free State as the Provincial Chairperson. During those years, he served as executive mayor of Lejweleputswa District Municipality until April 2010. Later in that year, he was redeployed to serve as the executive mayor of Matjhabeng Local Municipality until July 2016.

During his tenure as the executive political head at Lejweleputswa, he is attributed for bringing stability and turning the municipality around from attaining qualified audit reports to



Cllr Sebenzile Ngangelizwe

an unqualified audit report for the 2008/2009 financial year.

Following the 2016 municipal elections, Cllr Ngangelizwe returned to Lejweleputswa District Municipality where he is still serving as the executive mayor.

SALGA wishes Cllr Ngangelizwe well as he leads the organisation and the sector to prepare for the transition towards the fifth term of local government.

with some of the most important professional friendships in my career thus far.

How do you envisage your role as head of centre?

I want to build on the great groundbreaking work already done by my predecessors and the current staff and actively seek ways of optimising performance and the impact that we have as a Centre, focusing on continual learning and improvement. There is much that can still be done to improve how we work and what we achieve.

What are the challenges faced by the disaster management professionals in South Africa?

Disaster Management, as described in the Act, is a very broad concept that includes a wide array of activities requiring a wide variety of skills. To be fully effective in Disaster Management as envisaged in the Act, the disaster management professional needs

to be comfortable in operational response as well as strategic policy, in a corporate boardroom as well as on the scene of an incident. We need to be able to plan and implement, research and teach, convince and advocate, control and coordinate. This boundary-spanning role, encompassing risk reduction as well as response and recovery, is difficult but rewarding and very, very interesting and stimulating. Our biggest challenge though is to make others understand and contribute to what we are doing and to achieve our goals through the actions of others.

How do you envisage the future of the disaster management?

We will need to focus more and more on effective information management in an environment where everything is talking to everything and information overload is a reality. There are many technological advances to be made. An expected more harsher climate will bring more hazards and vulnerability

and demand better response management and adaptation and resilience. We will need to become more adept at inclusive and coordinated cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary actions, both in risk reduction and in response.

If you could mentor fellow disaster management professionals, what advice would you give?

Remember you are here to serve others first and foremost, not yourself. Read and research, learn, listen and experience as much as you can. Be respectful of others and open to learn from them, do not become too impressed with your own achievements or importance or grow long toes easily stepped upon. Avoid having strong opinions based on limited information. Take a deep breath and think before you act. Good collegial mutually beneficial relationships across all borders and boundaries are vital. Always cultivate a good sense of humour and remember to have fun doing good well.

PANDEMIC, CLIMATE CHANGE RAISE STAKES FOR SOUTH AFRICA

By Martins Stols, principal consultant, SRK Consulting



SRK's Martin Stols

In the face of COVID-19, climate change and growing economic hardship in South Africa, disaster risk reduction (DRR) should be a priority for Government at all levels; the signs are, though, that there is still insufficient capacity and commitment to carry through on this mandate.

According to Martin Stols, principal consultant in GIS and disaster management at SRK Consulting, the COVID-19 pandemic has been a stark reminder of the importance of being prepared for unexpected events. It also demonstrated that certain risks are often underestimated and that there is no room for complacency. "The top priority hazards that we identified in disaster management plans in 2019 were fire, floods and drought, while human disease was ranked 14th," said Stols.

"The COVID-19 pandemic certainly would have changed this perception but importantly, it taught us how different sectors are impacted during a disaster and how interdependent many sectors are during a disaster."

In this sense, DRR is everybody's business, so it is vital to avoid

taking a 'silo' approach when planning for and responding to disaster risk.

Integrated approach

"No single entity can 'own' or take sole responsibility for a hazard or disaster," he emphasised. "There is sometimes a misconception that certain departments are responsible for a certain category of hazard but there are always knock-on effects that extend well beyond the core impacts."

For example, he noted that the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) may have a programme like Working on Fire but the effects of a fire may require intervention by other departments such as Human Settlements and or Agriculture. Similarly, floods are not only the problem of the Department of Water and Sanitation.

"Disasters frequently demand more from Government agencies than their direct mandate suggests," he said. "The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment has a clear mandate to protect the environment, for instance but when the COVID-19 hard lockdown led to the closure of the country's national parks, many households around these parks needed emergency assistance. They were stripped of their primary source of income through tourism-related activities and this led to the DFFE having to support these communities by providing food parcels and monetary support."

He highlighted that disaster risk involves various factors and can often be most effectively addressed by reducing vulnerability and improving capacity or resilience, a role which includes the responsibilities of a number of departments and

sectors other than the department dealing directly with the hazard.

"This also means that better communication is needed among the different stakeholders, through participation in disaster management forums already established," he said.

Institutional basis

Progress can only be made when DRR is mainstreamed into the operations of government, he urged. This requires, first and foremost, that DRR is well grounded or institutionalised, within each department or agency. In practical terms, this means having the required policies and interventions in place, as well as organisational structures and cultures in support of DRR within each development intervention.

Stols noted that disaster management planning was already required by law but that there were high levels of non-compliance. South Africa's Disaster Management Act of 2015 demands that each national organ of state must conduct a disaster risk assessment for its functional area, map these threats and prepare a Disaster Management Plan (DMP). Most national departments, however, have not submitted Disaster Management Plans to the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), as the law requires.

This presents a significant challenge to the national DRR effort, as the NDMC is mandated to make these plans available to provincial and municipal disaster management centres. The law also mandates the departments to coordinate and align their Disaster Management Plans with other stakeholders and to invest in DRR. Without full compliance at the national level, the roll-out

of disaster management to other levels of government inevitably becomes compromised.

An important element of what the Disaster Management Act requires from departments is that DRR must also consider climate change adaptation, including ecosystem and community-based adaptation approaches. In the country's currently depressed economic situation, this has a special relevance.

Community vulnerability

"Our high rates of unemployment, further exacerbated by Covid-19 restrictions, mean that communities are increasingly vulnerable," he said. "This makes disasters far more devastating, both in their immediate impact and their long-term effects on livelihoods and quality of life."

Mainstreaming DRR into the development planning process is very important for sustainability and essentially means looking critically at each programme, activity and project being planned, not only to reduce the existing disaster risks but also to minimise the creation of new risks. This makes it vital to apply the law's requirement for Government departments to develop early warning mechanisms and procedures for risks identified in their functional areas and to regularly review and update these plans.

"This would allow a positive shift of focus towards removing root causes of communities' vulnerability to hazards," said

No single government entity can take sole responsibility for a hazard or disaster; the effects of a fire or flood may require intervention by more than one governmental department (Picture: Roger de la Harpe/Shutterstock)



Stols. "Increased resilience, which would include better housing, infrastructure, basic services and access to resources, would reduce the dependency on Government intervention and other external assistance."

Such a mainstreaming process would be in line with the United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction's Sendai Framework for 2015-2030, the Africa Strategy of Disaster Risk Reduction Programme of Action and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Resilience Framework 2020-2030.

The Sendai Framework, emphasises four basic priorities for action: understanding risk;

strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; investing in DRR and enhanced resilience for disaster preparedness and effective response, to 'build back better' during recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Implementing these four priorities will ensure institutionalisation of DRR in any organisation.

"COVID-19 has been a wake-up call, demonstrating the wide-ranging and devastating effects of a disaster that we were not well prepared for," he said. "By complying more fully with our own law and implementing the existing global and regional guidelines, we could take important steps in the right direction." 🌍



DISASTER
MANAGEMENT

WATER | ESG | MINING | INFRASTRUCTURE | ENERGY

SOLVED

Tel: +27 12 361 9821 | www.srk.co.za
AFourie@srk.co.za

We specialize in assisting government and industry in the SADC region with disaster management planning, frameworks, risk assessments and contingency planning in line with the legislation and guidelines.

THE GAUTENG PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE (PDMC) HOSTS A DIALOGUE FOR WOMEN IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

By Futhi Msibi, communications: Gauteng Provincial Disaster Management Centre and Provincial Fire and Rescue Services



In commemorating Women's month, the Gauteng Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC), in partnership with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), hosted a 'Dialogue for Women in Disaster Management', to bring together issues affecting or relating to women in disaster management;



Jamila Ndovela, agenda for Women in Disaster Management, Gauteng PDMC

Jamila Ndovela is the director for Disaster Management at the Gauteng Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC). She has vast experience on disaster management and has served on various levels of governance including district and municipal level. She is a member of the Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forum and coordinates various disaster management stakeholder and response forums in the Province. Prior to joining the PDMC, Ndovela was the deputy director at the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Disaster Management and she is very passionate about the participation of women in disaster risk reduction at community level.

exploration of women's perspectives and experiences in disaster risk reduction; challenges and opportunities for active participation in various areas of the disaster management and scenarios that will design the women agenda for disaster management in Gauteng.

The event, which was held virtually on 30 August 2021, was attended by over 80 women and practitioners in the disaster management industry. According to the host, Ms Jamila Ndovela, director for Disaster Management at the Gauteng PDMC, the event also served to show appreciation for the strength, resilience and contribution of women in our province and the country. It is a way of paying tribute to the generations of women, whose struggles laid the foundations for the progress made in disaster risk reduction at the household, community and institutional levels.

Indeed, women have shown positive actions pre, during and post disasters and when disasters happen, women are usually first

responders and also provide care and support, even at risk of their own health and well-being. The dialogue, which was led by the Gauteng PDMC, also reflected on the participatory role of in disaster risk planning, response, humanitarian, recovery and other critical areas. Speakers from the sector, academia, communities and international agencies made presentations resulting to a framework for establishing a Chapter for Gauteng Women in Disaster Management.

Recommendations

The dialogue resolved to take forward the needs, contribution and active participation of women in disaster management by ensuring representation of women in disaster management coordinating structures at provincial and local level, integrating gender responsive disaster risk management plans and strategies, promoting policies that protect the rights of woman and girls during disasters, promoting woman leadership in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience building, among others.

Lindokuhle Ngubane, Gauteng PDMC

Topic: Women in Fire Services

Lindokuhle Ngubane is the director for Fire Services at the Gauteng Provincial Disaster Management Centre. She possess huge experience in disaster management having served as a senior manager at the National Disaster Management Centre responsible for disaster planning, coordination, intervention and support and has worked for various municipalities in the field of disaster management. She is passionate with capacity building and capabilities for fire services within local government. She is a member of the National Disaster Management Advisory Forum and other related forums in the province.



Benedetta Gualandi, OXFAM, South Africa

Topic: Gendering disaster risk reduction and women resilience

Benedetta Gualandi serves as the 'Saving Life and Building Resilience Manager' at Oxfam International Organisation, based in South Africa. She is responsible for this humanitarian/resilience building programme as implemented by Oxfam in South Africa. Benetta has worked in the humanitarian sector (emergencies/crisis responses, preparedness and relief) since 2002. She has served in many countries like Angola, Bangladesh, Sudan, Sri Lanka, South Africa and many other similar missions in different countries in southern Africa, including in Lebanon and Bosnia Herzegovina.

Mamosweu Tsoabi, advocate for women in rural development

Topic: Women in Disaster Risk Reduction: issues of climate change and ecosystems in Gauteng

Mamosweu Tsoabi is a founding member of the 'Waterdal serapeng sa basadi le dithare' project. This is a women project based at the Vaal in the Gauteng Province. This women-led farming project practices organic herbal farming and trains women on how to design fabric cooking bags and in using alternative ways to cook. The project conducts various empowerment workshops on climate change issues, renewable energy and environmental issues. She has a lot of experience on the impact of climate change on women and women and ecosystem.



Dorah Marema, SALGA

Topic: Role of Women in Disaster Risk Reduction: the local government agenda

Dorah Marema is the head of Municipal Sustainability at the South African Local Government (SALGA). She has also served as a director for GenderCC, an international organization of women for climate justice. Marema is also a co-founder of the Green Business College, a member of the C19 Food Working Group and an advocate for the green economy and women in disaster risk reduction.

DMISA LIMPOPO AND SALGA: LIMPOPO PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT HOLDS SEMINAR ON FIRE SEASON AWARENESS AND THE IMPACT OF TROPICAL CYCLONE ELOISE



This Provincial Disaster Management Seminar was organised by the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) Limpopo in collaboration with the Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa: Limpopo Region (DMISA). The seminar focused on the fire season awareness and the impact of Tropical Cyclone Eloise in Limpopo Province and provided an ideal opportunity to acknowledge the progress being made toward reducing disaster risks in the province.

This seminar was used as a platform to share best practices and experiences from peers,

"This was an opportunity to acknowledge the progress being made toward reducing disaster risks in the province"

experts and any other stakeholder in the field, looking at how municipalities are unfolding their Fire Season Awareness and how they dealt with the Tropical Cyclone Eloise in their respective jurisdictions and consequently mapping a way forward through identification of strategies that will be adopted to deal with future disasters. Speakers, practitioners and researchers were invited to present on topics relevant to the theme and also provide an interactive environment of learning.

The stakeholders who presented included the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) who discussed 'Fire awareness and the impact of Tropical Cyclone Eloise in Limpopo Province. DMISA Limpopo Regional office shared 'The role of disaster management practitioners in municipalities and The Limpopo Provincial Disaster Management Centre's (PDMC) presentation featured, 'The impact of Tropical Cyclone Eloise in Limpopo Province'.

Sekhukhune District Municipality provided insight on the 'Fire season awareness in Sekhukhune District Municipality while the South African Weather Services (SAWS) discussed the "fire season awareness and the impact of Tropical Cyclone Eloise in Limpopo Province.

The South African National Space Agency (SANSa) also shared information on the 'Fire Season Awareness and the impact of Tropical Cyclone Eloise in Limpopo Province and Chris Lekgetho of Fire Resq Zone demonstrated to the members fire fighting equipment that can be conveniently and efficiently used in order to accomplish effective fire fighting.



► Professor Coleen Vogel, Wits University

Topic: Bridging the gap: disaster risk reduction for women in Gauteng
Professor Coleen Vogel serves at the Global Change Institute, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa. A climatologist by training, she has undertaken research in climate change, vulnerability and adaptation, with a particular focus on disaster risk reduction. She was one of the key contributors to the writing of the Green and White Papers on South African Disaster Management and was a major contributing author for the Disaster Management Act. Professor Vogel has served in many national and international committees and received an international award, the Burtoni Award, for her work on climate change advocacy and science of climate change adaptation. She is very passionate about youth and women development to advance both theory and praxis in various practical research projects with value-add impacts.



Dr Alice Ncube, DiMTEC, UFS

Topic: Capacity building for women resilience
Dr Ncube is a senior lecturer and a program director for the Disaster Management Training and Education Centre (DiMTEC) at the University of the Free State (UFS). She has done various work on her interest of international migration, specifically on women from developing countries to other developing countries such as South Africa. Her research also covers social vulnerability and resilience, international forced migration, gender issues, climate change and adaptation and sustainable livelihoods of disadvantaged communities. Professionally she has worked with Government departments at local, district, provincial and national levels in an effort to change the conditions faced by poor, marginalised and disadvantaged communities. Dr Ncube was also involved in community capacity-building activities in disaster management, through short courses and short learning programmes.



CAPRICORN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMEMORATES IDDR 2021

By Lebogang L Mosotho, disaster management officer, Capricorn District Municipality



The Capricorn District Municipality Disaster Management used October 2021 to commemorate the International Day of Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR) under the 2021 Target 6: Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030.

The district's IDDR event theme is 'Substantially enhance District Development Model through adequate and sustainable support to complement District Disaster Management Programmes'. Tagline: #OnlyTogether #DRRday

The Capricorn District Municipality aligned its celebrations to the extension made by South Africa in the commemoration of the "Making cities resilient, My city is getting ready" as part of encouraging District and its local municipalities to do more in order to lessen the risk of anthropogenic disasters such as Corona Virus (COVID-19) impacting to its ever growing populations.

This year's IDDR is all about governance. You can measure good disaster risk governance in lives saved, reduced numbers of disaster-affected people and reduced economic losses. COVID-19 and the climate emergency are telling us that we need clear vision, plans and competent, empowered institutions acting on scientific evidence for the public good.

As thus the 2021 IDDR commemoration will be executed in a different manner in order to create awareness of COVID-19 and possible preventative strategies to combat the spread of the virus across the district. This will be done in line with the 2020 IDDR theme as guided by the 2021 Target 6 of the Sendai Framework.

International Day of Disaster Risk Reduction is held every October to celebrate how people and communities around the world are reducing their exposure to disasters and raising awareness. Annually Capricorn District Municipality: Community Services (Disaster Risk Management Unit) commemorate the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR) to promote disaster risk reduction behaviour within its communities in the Capricorn District municipal area.

This was an ideal opportunity for the municipality to raise awareness within the Capricorn District municipal area in order to promote a global culture of disaster risk reduction especially in remote and rural areas. This strategy is implemented to empower local government and other agencies to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Disaster risk reduction is the spectrum of activities ranging from disaster preparedness to disaster resilient, building practices that aims to limit the impact of natural and anthropogenic (man-made) hazards on communities.

Reducing mortality, reducing the numbers of people injured, displaced and left without a livelihood has never been more challenging given the scale of the COVID-19 pandemic and the growing climate emergency. After a year which, has so far seen almost four million deaths from the worst pandemic of the last hundred years, the world must realise the value of working together in multi-lateral institutions to ensure vaccine equity, now and in the future and a green, risk-informed recovery from COVID-19.

The goals and objectives of the event

- The Goal of International Day for Disaster Reduction 2021 provided:
- An advocacy platform to highlight best practices and examples of district cooperation that have a positive



impact on the lives of people who live in disaster-prone parts of the district ie reducing the numbers of people affected by man-made and natural hazards.

- Promote and encourage events at local community level to mark the implementation of the Sendai Framework with a focus on district cooperation and Target F, highlighting challenges faced with the COVID-19 pandemic
- Highlight achievements of district cooperation in delivering clear benefits for risk management in developing local communities
- Produce a short report on Target (F) implementation based on progress reports by District through the Sendai Framework Monitor
- Organise a rolling series of webinars, 'Only together...can we save the planet', hosted by district and local offices, showcasing successful partnerships in national, provincial cooperation, including local communities
- Launch International Day website and social media campaign

Expected outcomes

- Greater awareness of the importance of governance, multilateralism and political commitment (District Development Model) to managing and reducing disaster risk
- Greater awareness of the importance of including considerations for disease outbreaks including pandemic risk management in district strategies for disaster risk reduction
- Greater awareness of the Sendai Framework and a key target with a 2020 deadline
- Greater focus on integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
- Greater understanding of how extreme weather events and biological hazards and risks are raising the bar for disaster risk reduction and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
- Public discourse to promote attitudinal and behavioural change towards disaster risk management

Build-up activities

Capricorn District Municipality held the 2021 Commemoration of International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) through a career exhibition guidance at Cooperspark Community Hall in Cooperspark Village in Blouberg Local Municipality on 5 October 2021.

The event was attended mostly by learners from Mosonya High School and outlined various career opportunities and bursaries available in line with the different subject streams in high school.

Phumeza Tyali from National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) in her message of support indicated that the NDMC offered bursaries to learners to study disaster management and appealed to learners to take advantage of the opportunity.

The same sentiment was shared by Dan Matsapola from South African National Space Agency who added that learners need to marry their books and pass both Maths and Science with high marks in order to follow



a career in aeronautics and aerospace space research and there were bursaries available.

"It is very rare for people in the rural area to get an opportunity like this. Our children, based on the presentations made here today, will now see the importance of taking education serious", said Principal Makgamatha from Mosonya High School thanking Capricorn District Municipality for organising the IDDR in the form of career exhibition in their village.

All presenters emphasised the importance of education, especially Maths and Science. Institutions that contributed to the success of the exhibition were Capricorn District Municipality Municipal Health and Fire Services, Department of Social Development, South African Police Service, Department of Health - Helen Franz Hospital, Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), national, provincial and district disaster management, University of Venda, Blouberg Municipality, Rosebank College, Capricorn Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) College and Public Relations Institute of Southern Africa (PRISA). The Department of Health Capricorn District took the opportunity to vaccinate people at the event.

Main district event held at Ga-Maribane, Polokwane

On 12 October 2021, Capricorn District Municipality held its main district event at Ga-Maribane in Polokwane. Speaking at the event, Cllr Betty Kgare, Member of Mayoral Committee (MMC) for Community Services, said, "I call on all members of the public to ensure that they fully participate in programmes that work towards ensuring that communities are protected from disasters and that the risk of disasters are mitigated".

Other stakeholders such as the Department of Health, Department of Local Economic Development Environment and Tourism, Molemole Traffic, Molemole Environmental Management, the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) gave messages of support.

Another IDDR event will be held virtually on 26 October 2021 with the schools that participated in CDM's disaster competition. Build up events were held at Ga-Molepo, Cooperspark and Mamaolo in October 2021.

HAZARD INFORMATION PROFILES: SUPPLEMENT TO UNDRR-ISC HAZARD DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION REVIEW: TECHNICAL REPORT

Improving hazard definitions needs to be built on scientific evidence and collaboration across institutions and sectors

This report is a Supplement to the UNDRR-ISC Hazard Definition and Classification Review: Technical Report released in July 2020.

Aligned with the list of hazards published in the Technical Report, this Supplement comprises of a description of each of the 302 hazard information profiles (HIPs), developed using a consultative process by scientists and experts across the globe.

Responding to increasing calls for ‘a data revolution, rigorous accountability mechanisms and renewed global partnerships’, the UNDRR-ISC Hazard Definition and Classification Review: Technical Report and its Supplement provide an important resource to support the implementation of disaster risk reduction and risk-informed

investment, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 but also the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Sustainable Financing.

It provides a common set of hazard definitions to Governments and stakeholders to inform their strategies and actions on risk reduction and management. Specifically, the report and this supplement could support the development and updating of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and loss databases, as well as integrating disaster risk reduction into national statistics, legal, accounting and regulatory frameworks and public and private policy, financing and investment decisions.

With disasters increasing in intensity, severity and impacts across the globe, improving risk information across all types of hazards is critical to enhance our capacity to anticipate, prevent and respond to disaster risks from the local to the global scales. One barrier to sharing and using risk information effectively has been the lack of standardized definitions of hazards and a lack of guidance on the full range of hazards from hydrometeorological, extraterrestrial, geological, environmental, chemical, biological, technological and societal that need to be addressed in risk management.

The UNDRR/ISC Hazard Information Profiles Supplement to UNDRR-ISC Hazard Definition and

Classification Review: Technical Report (2020) is the first ever compilation of definitions of over 300 hazards that are relevant to the 2015 United Nations landmark agreements of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement on climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The last two years have shone a light on the need for a more holistic approach to understanding risk with countries facing multiple and compounding disasters such as heatwaves, cold waves, wildfires, floods, locust invasion, pandemic and others. Many of these hazards are defined in multiple ways that can hinder the sharing and integration of information. Improving hazard definitions needs to be built on scientific evidence and collaboration across institutions and sectors.

With 100 authors and 130 reviewers involved in the development of the hazard information profiles, this work has stimulated a process of multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral collaboration on using science-based information to better define hazards and the data requirements to measure them effectively.

This compilation of existing information provides a starting point for bringing together information on hazards that will need to be regularly reviewed and updated by the relevant international institutions in partnership with the scientific community in order to build an information ecosystem better suited to the risks of today and tomorrow.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION HAZARD DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION REVIEW: TECHNICAL REPORT

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (‘the Sendai Framework’) was one of three landmark agreements adopted by the United Nations in 2015. The other two being the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

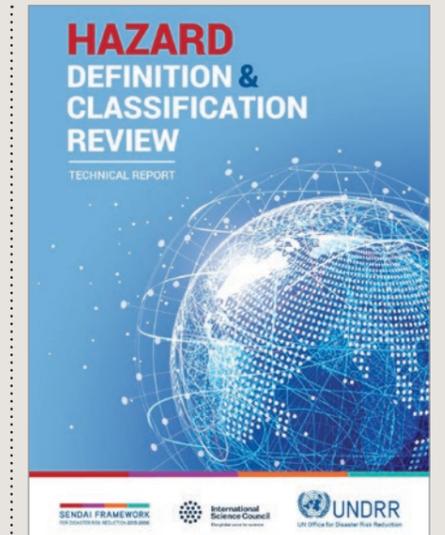
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction/International Science Council (UNDRR/ISC) Sendai Hazard Definition and Classification Review Technical Report supports all three by providing a common set of hazard definitions for monitoring and reviewing implementation which calls for “a data revolution, rigorous accountability mechanisms and renewed global partnerships”.

The broad range of hazards and the incrementally interconnected, cascading and complex nature of natural and human-induced hazards, including their potential impact on

health, social, economic, financial, political and other systems, calls for a standardised fully-fledged characterisation of hazards that serves as a basis for countries to assess and accordingly enhance their risk reduction policies and operational risk management practices.

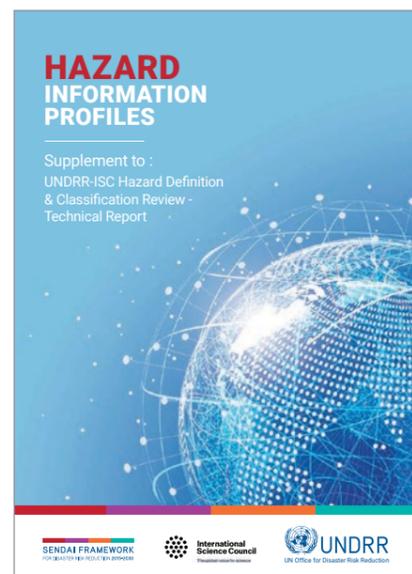
Recognising this challenge, in 2019, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the International Science Council (ISC) launched an ambitious science project to identify the full scope of all hazards relevant to the Sendai Framework and the scientific definitions of these hazards.

Supported by the Integrated Research for Disaster Risk (IRDR) programme of the ISC, a dedicated technical working group which brought together scientists, technical UN agencies and other experts from the private sector and



civil society developed a detailed report including six targeted recommendations.

Download the report here www.undrr.org/publication/hazard-definition-and-classification-review



“In a world with increasingly interconnected world where over 300 hazards threaten our development gains, political and financial stability and the lives and wellbeing of millions of people, it is critical to accelerate our common knowledge and understanding of how to prepare, reduce and prevent multi-hazard risk. Developed through extensive collaboration across sectors, fields and agendas, we hope that this report will be a useful complement to our joint efforts towards standardized approaches to resilient, sustainable development”, said Mami Mizutori, special representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

“With this supplement, we want to celebrate a collective

achievement and encourage a stronger engagement process between the science and policy communities at all scales, to bring our knowledge on risks and its multiple dimensions to bear in monitoring, assessment, planning and decision-making. Robust information and processes to share data and expertise are essential capabilities to help achieve risk-informed development”, said Dr Heide Hackmann, CEO, International Science Council.

“As chair of the Technical Working Group for the UNDRR/ISC Hazard Definition and Classification Report I want to thank all members of the group, all the authors and reviewers of the UNDRR/ISC Hazard Information Profiles for their commitment and engagement

to deliver this work. To develop standardised understanding of hazards is such an important step forward that will facilitate, we believe, engagement with a range of users working in disaster risk reduction, emergency management, climate change, and sustainable development. The Hazard Information Profiles will ensure synchronisation among global and national mechanisms and processes. We hope these will be useful, usable and used by many and we look forward to hearing how they will support people”, said Professor Virginia Murray, head of Global Disaster Risk Reduction, UK Health Security Agency.

Download the supplement here <https://www.undrr.org/media/73913/download>.

A CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT: JOINT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

By Dr Johan Minnie PrDM and Schalk Carstens PrDM

PART 9

This article is the ninth article within this series of articles on consequence management. In the previous article we continued with the focus of the seventh instalment in this series on the all-hazard preparedness and response approach, a view on preparedness and response that argues for meaningful and reasonable standardisation of preparedness and response to the non-standardised impacts and consequences of hazards. The previous eighth article discussed further aspects of all-hazard preparedness and response, namely coordinated emergency organisation and incident and disaster classifications.

In this article we will be moving on to mechanics of joint response management and look at the key elements of a joint response management procedure. Please refer back to the discussion of coordinated emergency organisation in the previous article for more background information on joint response management.

Procedural steps in response management

In this section we discuss the practical procedural matters of the who, what, where, when, why and how of response management. The goal of this discussion is to establish a good understanding of the minimum activities required during major incident and disaster response management.

Who is responsible? In keeping with joint response management, the collective known as the Incident Management Team (IMT) is responsible, with each discipline represented at the incident working within its own mandate and area of responsibility and supporting and coordinating with other disciplines through the IMT. We dealt with responsibility in part 6 of this series.

What activities? When dealing with the consequences of the impact of any hazard, at least the following 10 activities should be undertaken during the response process:

1. Detection, notification/ activation and mobilisation
2. Rapid initial assessment
3. Establishing a (on-site) response structure
4. Re-assessment
5. Establishing objectives
6. Deciding on an action plan
7. Implement plan of action
8. Establishing a strategic response structure
9. Monitoring, evaluation and review
10. Closure

Where do these activities take place?

The majority of activities will take place on the scene of an incident, where the hazard has impacted. The incident scene layout will be determined by the situation and the agencies involved but can contain a few critical elements that will be covered in a later article. Strategic elements of the activities will take place at off-site facilities forming part of the strategic response structure, while responding agencies will always also keep in contact with their communications, control or dispatching centres.

When are these activities undertaken? The obvious answer is that all of the above happens as soon as possible.

The not-so-obvious but important point to remember is that these activities do not necessarily follow neatly in sequence and that there may be considerable overlap between them. For example, re-assessing the situation is a repetitive activity that needs to happen continuously throughout response management, while establishing an off-site strategic response structure may happen very early in the response to an incident or only after considerable time if a situation is slow to develop to a magnitude and severity that requires such a structure.

Why are these activities undertaken?

The objectives for each response will be determined in an incident action plan but the general goal is always to protect life, property, the environment and the socio-economic activities of a community. Further elaboration on the why could include reducing impact, preventing further impact and restoring normality while ensuring the safety of the affected as well as the responding services' personnel.

How are these activities undertaken? We hope to provide some insight on the how in the rest of this article, with additional explanations to follow in subsequent articles in this series

Step 1: detection, notification/ activation and mobilisation

During the notification phase, it must be ensured that management and operational staff are informed and mobilised as speedily and effectively as possible. To facilitate the foregoing it is imperative that 24 hour duty and standby rosters are kept current and available at the 24 hour communication facilities for disaster management and all service communications centres that have an emergency and/or disaster response role. Such call-out lists must indicate the first response mobilisation and second line responders clearly.

It is therefore necessary to design standardised response procedures and protocols for specific incidents and also consider variables such as season and time of day.

Step 2: Rapid initial assessment

The basis for any effective response is the initial rapid but accurate on-scene assessment of the situation ie nature of the hazard, resource requirements, immediate threats to people, property and the environment, magnitude and boundaries of current and possible future impacts and to be able to

communicate this information in a predetermined standardised format.

Rapid and effective response can also be facilitated if a standardised initial report-back includes response suggestions and needs. The rapid initial assessment must be as accurate as possible with accurate predictions of what may still occur.

Step 3: Response management structure

Once the initial response has been effected and services arrive on the scene, the process for the implementing of the secondary response must be initiated as soon as possible. This response must be based on the needs received from the scene as a result of the rapid assessment. This response must build on existing response levels and strengthen the deployments and actions on scene.

We will deal in more detail with the establishment of a structure to manage, coordinate and integrate response actions at the scene of an incident in the next article.

Step 4: Re-assess

The first very important step after the Joint Incident Management Team has been established is for them to re-assess the situation. During this process, there are three aspects which must be addressed, namely re-assessing resources, re-assessing the hazard and re-assessing the situation.

Re-assess resources

The team need to establish:

1. Present deployment and how effective it is and

2. Possible further immediate, medium and long-term resource needs.
3. An analysis of special equipment and services and needs must be done at this stage.

When evaluating the mobilising of additional resources the following needs must be taken into account:

1. The type of human resources required ie skills and type of tasks to be performed
2. What equipment and supplies are required and which must come first (Priorities)
3. Who will be responsible for the control of essential supplies
4. Which essential services are required and/or should be restored first (Priorities)
5. Observe and ensure that supply chain management/ logistics are complied with (Accountability) and
6. Possible invoking of mutual aid arrangements and/or other formalised agreements.

Re-assess hazard

A thorough analysis of the potential impact of the hazard must be made. In this regard the following should be assessed:

1. Present impact
2. Potential hazard impact (worst case scenario)
3. Also think beyond present situation
4. Obtain specialist input and
5. Consider implementation of risk specific plans.

Re-assess situation

In this regard the following aspects must be carefully analysed and assessed:

Do a complete evaluation to establish the severity and implications of the problem (direct and indirect implications).

Step 5: Establish incident management objectives

Once the re-assessment has been completed, the team should decide on the incident management objectives and the following should receive attention:

1. Broad statement of intent
2. Think strategically
3. Determine priorities and
4. Ensure public protection and secure affected area.

It is important that emergency worker and public protection be observed throughout the process of setting objectives.

Step 6: Deciding on an action plan

Once the incident management objectives are complete a well framed and well prepared plan of action is essential for the effective execution of the operation.

To plan effectively the following should be considered:

- Situational analysis (clearly mapped)
- Resource status and response levels (accurate recording)
- Think of worst case scenario (think ahead)
- Plan for all phases (response, relief, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction)
- Decide on key objectives and responsibilities
- Consult with external organisations
- Protective actions (response activities)
- Protective action strategies

Look up: Establish present weather and get prediction for next 24 hours. It is important to look at the impact of the weather may have on the situation and what short and long term; changes may are predicted.	
Look around: Look at the topography and natural environment and establish what effect it would have on the hazard behaviour and impact	
Look down: Look at the built environment, the natural environment and the economic activities and establish how the hazard can possibly affect these activities. It is also important to consider/establish land owner and type of facility eg key points being affected.	

- ▶ (response management strategies)
- Incident Communication planning (radios, IT, public and media)
- Develop alternatives (think beyond the normal)
- Review alternatives and
- Decide on plan of action.

Step 7: Implementation

Once a decision has been made on the plan of action, the plan must be communicated clearly to all role-players. In this regard, the following should receive particular attention:

- Communicate objectives, responsibilities, timeframes clearly
- Action tasks clearly and to specific services and/or sections and
- Motivate staff and support implementation throughout.

Step 8: Strategic response management structure

A strategic response management structure can be established if the magnitude and severity of the incident requires higher-level decision-making powers or wider coordination. This relates to the concept of multi-agency coordination and normally includes off-site joint operations and coordination structures where a strategic situation analysis will be performed. Structures to provide relief may be established as part of the strategic response management structure. The strategic response structure would need to consider the same functions and components as at the incident level but with a more strategic coordination and integration perspective. Being part of the response management procedure, it would follow its own iterations of the same process steps already indicated for the procedure,

excluding the step dealing with the establishment of the strategic response structure.

We will further describe strategic response structures in a later article.

Step 9: Monitor/evaluate

The successful implementation and execution of any plan is dependent on sustained and effective monitoring and evaluation of its effectiveness.

This must be ensured by observing the following principles:

- To constantly receive and evaluate feedback reports from line departments
- To regularly direct requests and ask questions
- To take note of and observe status changes on an on-going basis
- To analyse actions and anticipate problems/changes (be flexible) and
- To regularly re-assess the situation and the effectiveness of actions and adapt strategies as circumstances dictate.

Repeat steps 1 to 9 Repeat process until incident can be closed. Schedule meetings at specific agreed regular times.

Additional post-incident actions

Close incident and document. Once an incident has been effectively managed and services can return to normal operations, the following actions must be taken:
De-mobilise: Once the response to an incident is completed and there is consensus amongst all role-players that the point has been reached for services to stand-down from the incident and to return to their normal activities, the demobilisation phase is reached.

Ensure that all services have received de-mobilising orders and are reporting to their work stations Complete review/debrief: After each incident, copies of all messages, reports and incident logs of all services must be submitted to disaster management for joint analysis and review.

There must be a formal and structured critical review of all actions and all findings and/or areas of concern must be recorded and included in a report with the necessary recommendations and/or corrective actions to improve response in future.

Ask:

- What worked well?
- What went wrong?
- What can be done better in the future?

Corrective actions

Corrective action plans must be drawn up and are designed to implement changes that are based on lessons learned and recommendations made from reports and reviews after actual incidents or from training and exercises.

Such actions and recommendations must include time frames and deadlines for implementation.

Conclusion

This concludes this ninth article in this series of articles about the wider consequence management practice. This article described the basics of a joint response management procedure and introduced the topics of response management structures and incident site layout that will be discussed in the next two articles.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO CLIMATE-RESILIENT BUILDINGS AND COMMUNITIES

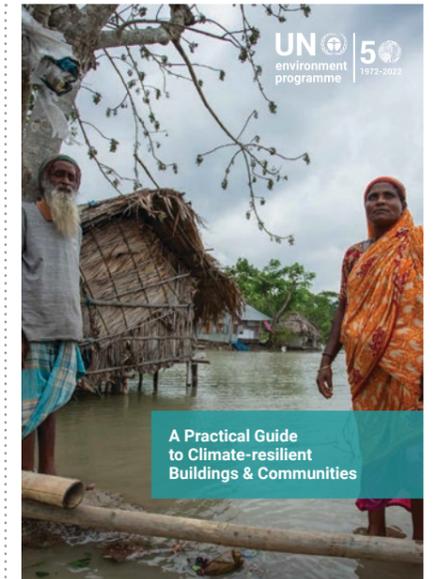
The 2019 Tropical Cyclone Idai, one of the strongest cyclones to strike Africa, and Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, the strongest storm in modern memory to lash Mozambique, devastated infrastructure and destroyed homes, workplaces and schools through high winds, flooding and heavy rainfall. The severity and extent of the damage from these two events have raised awareness and desire for improved approaches to ensure homes and other buildings are resilient and adapted for the warming climate and the associated increased risk of natural hazards.

These two recent cyclones are only an example of the global challenges projected by a changing climate over the coming century. During the past two decades, almost 90 per cent of deaths from weather-related disasters took place in lower-income countries, though they endured only a quarter of total weather events. There is consensus in the scientific community that climate change is increasing the frequency, intensity, spatial extent, duration and timing of extreme weather and climate

events, leading to increased climate-related hazards.

Climate hazards can cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, as well as damage to, and loss of, property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision and environmental resources. Between 2000-2019, there has been a worldwide average of 361 disasters per year. In 2019, approximately 91 million people were affected by natural disasters across the globe. It has been estimated that global economic losses due to weather and climate-related events amounted to 0,4 percent of global GDP in 2017. While not all events can be directly attributed to climate change, the uncertainty, frequency and intensity of extreme weather events is growing, increasing the impact on our built environment and creating a call for attention.

For the twenty-first century, climate scenarios predict more extreme weather-related events, such as heat waves and excessive precipitation. The most severe effects are predicted to occur in tropical areas, where many developing countries are located. According to the Notre Dame

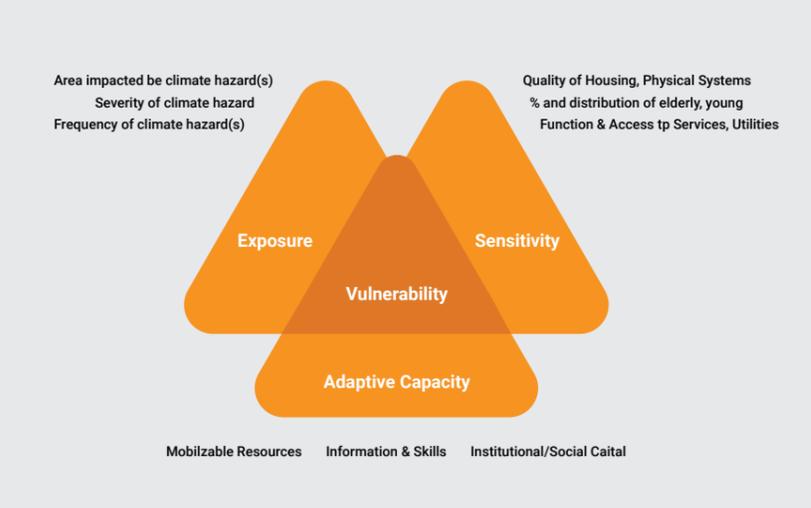


Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN), countries at the highest risk of climate change are concentrated in Africa and South/Southeast Asia, where the capacity to prevent or cope with climate impacts is poor. It is further expected that these regions will host nearly all of the anticipated 2,5 million additional urban residents by 2050.

The increase of storm events with the increase in urbanization and population growth is placing additional pressure on decision-makers, cities and local governments to adequately address these risks and ensure the safety and well-being of their residents. Furthermore, climate hazards tend to be particularly detrimental to the most disadvantaged groups of society, such as the elderly and women, who are disproportionately exposed and vulnerable to climate hazards.

The huge impacts, loss of life and societal risks of these natural disasters do not come ashore with the storms or down the rivers with the floods. In fact, these impacts are a result of society's interaction with the hazard and the natural environment. Disasters are

FIGURE 1. Components of vulnerability (Adapted from UN-Habitat, 2016)¹⁶





DYNAMIC INCIDENT MANAGEMENT (Pty) Ltd
 All Hazard Integrated Incident/Event Management Training
 LG SETA accredited Training Service Provider

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
 Michelle Kleinhans
 Cell: 060 345 5362
 Email: michelle@dynamicincident.co.za

ONLINE COURSES
NOW AVAILABLE

"The practical guide sets out to provide an overview of the fundamental types of interventions at the building scale"

additional resources addressing good practice for buildings in communities and towns that face risk from disasters but may suffer from a deficit of professionally trained architects, engineers, contractors, manufacturers and other practitioners. Therefore, this note is written for a broad audience, including those with little experience in the building and construction industries.

The term "built environment" encompasses all areas of development, including infrastructure ie roads, utilities and major transportation hubs, as well as buildings, parks and other urban features. While this note will provide an overview of important infrastructure and community-scale considerations, it is principally focused on building structures and their immediate surroundings.

The practical guide sets out to provide an overview of the fundamental types of interventions at the building scale. It specifically offers concepts and approaches for the building envelope, roof, structure, orientation and materials. The approaches and technologies presented in this document are tailored toward a developing country context and

a built environment that is largely self-constructed. However, the majority of the techniques identified in this practical guide can be upscaled and applied to buildings of any type, including apartment complexes, hospitals and schools.

Furthermore, given the broad geographic scope, this note will identify and explore scalable interventions that are applicable to key climatic types, with special focus on technical approaches in those regions that are expected to see the highest rates of population growth and urbanization in the coming years. For example, this includes design approaches to minimize heat gain, which could be applied to single family homes in hot and arid and hot and humid regions but also upscaled for larger commercial or governmental buildings. Many of these countries can also have regions that experience cold or temperate weather; therefore, the report also includes some design ideas for cold and temperate climates.

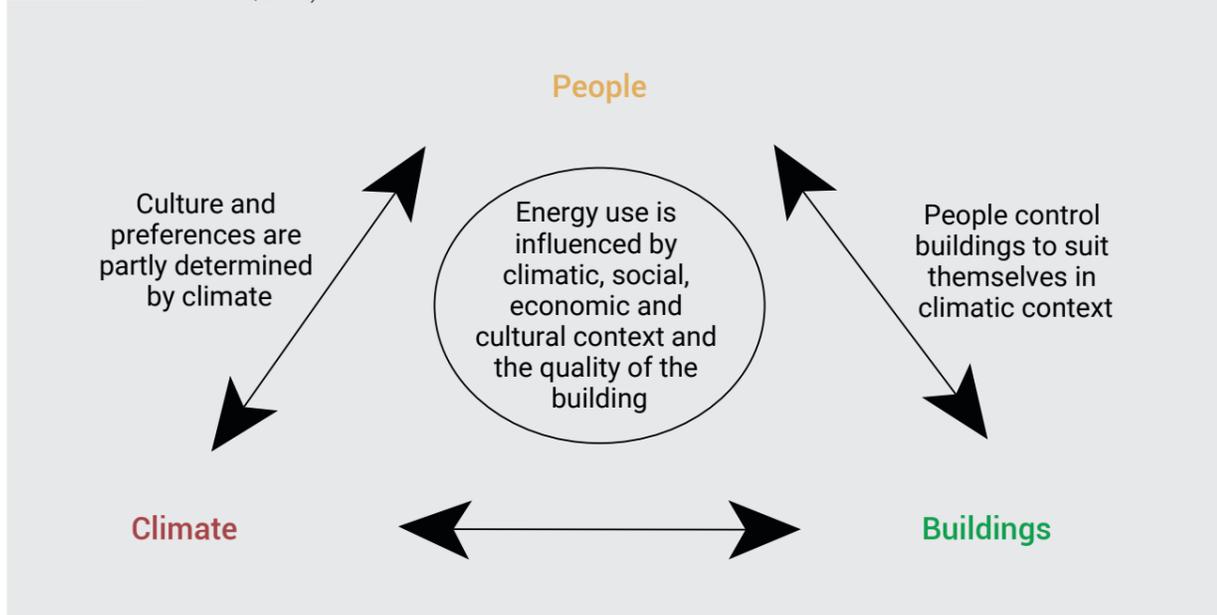
Download the guide here: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/A%20practical%20guide%20to%20climate-resilient%20buildings%20and%20communities.pdf>

► produced when people and their settlements are either exposed and vulnerable or ill-suited to their local environment and conditions. Disasters are not only natural and are not neutral actions. Instead, they are a result of insufficient planning and preparation. With thoughtful attention to the design and construction of our built environment, we can reduce vulnerabilities and thereby lower the disaster risk to human life and well-being.

Aim of this practical guide

This practical guide has been prepared because the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) recognises the key role buildings can play in enhancing climate change adaptation, improving resilience and addressing and mitigating risk. Furthermore, there is a recognised need for

FIGURE 8. Dynamic three-way interaction between climate, people and buildings dictates energy needs in buildings (from: Nicol et al, 2012)⁹⁶



THREE WAYS LESOTHO'S PAST EXPERIENCE WITH DISASTERS STRENGTHEN COVID-19 RESPONSE

By Maleshoane Lekomola-Danziger, budget controller, Ministry of Finance, Lesotho; Barry Maher, World Bank and Alejandra Campero, World Bank

The mountain Kingdom of Lesotho like many countries is no stranger to disasters. The landlocked small state of 2,2 million people is continually buffeted by multiple shocks, primarily drought but also flooding, frost, hail and storms. The country was in the throes of responding to a catastrophic drought as the COVID-19 coronavirus insidiously yet inevitably advanced into Sub-Saharan Africa in February 2020. This drought was so severe that the UN said it was 'one step away from famine' - highlighting the acute risk of compound shocks in Lesotho which jeopardize efforts to improve the lives of Basotho. In early 2021, still battling against the incessant COVID-19 pandemic, Lesotho was hit by heavy rains that caused infrastructure damage, worsening the already critical situation.

Indeed, disasters and their consequences to people and the economy consistently pressure the budget and progress on the development agenda. The Disaster Risk Finance Diagnostic for Lesotho found that Lesotho spends on average 1,6 percent of its budget on disaster response, increasing to 2,6 percent of the budget for 1-in-10 year shocks. The cost of responding to the recent heavy rains is estimated at \$28 million, 2,3 percent of the budget. Yet more distressing than the erosion of the budget, disasters intensify the acute challenge of hunger in Lesotho. On average a quarter of the population were food-insecure between 2003 and 2018 each year.

As with every country globally, COVID-19 has dealt the economy of Lesotho a severe blow adding to the tragedy of the lost and impacted lives. A recession is expected in 2021 with the GDP projected to decline by 5,8 percent after years of a sluggish economy with annual



Photo: Mark Potterton

growth of c.1 percent between 2015 and 2019. In addition, financing the response to the COVID-19 pandemic is a double blow to the budget, both reducing revenue and increasing expenditure, ballooning the financing gap from three percent to 13 percent of GDP in FY2021/22. A level which the Minister of Finance deemed challenging in his February budget speech.

The Disaster Risk Finance Diagnostic for Lesotho, published in December 2019, included several recommendations to strengthen financial resilience. The response to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, motivated the Ministry of Finance to prioritise the following three recommendations: develop a national disaster risk finance strategy; increase the amount and improve the timeliness of resources mobilised for disasters and strengthen budget execution systems for targeted support to affected households.

Firstly, having a national disaster risk finance strategy would help speed up response saving lives and livelihoods as it aids in formalising policy priorities to address both budget mobilization and budget execution for disaster response. While COVID-19 cases were rapidly

increasing in other Sub-Sahara African countries, the Government of Lesotho (GoL) swiftly declared a state of emergency in March 2020 before having even a single confirmed case. Lockdown measures were introduced, including limiting public gatherings and the closure of borders with South Africa, the regions' epicentre with over a thousand confirmed cases at the time. This contained the spread of the virus and reduced its impact in Lesotho. Building on the Government of Lesotho's decisive leadership, early declaration of future emergencies could be coupled with the automatic mobilisation of disaster funding and pre-agreed response plans that are directed by a national disaster risk finance strategy. This would remove the scenario where the Government of Lesotho would need to develop response plans after a disaster has hit as was the case for COVID-19, resulting in a less coordinated and delayed response.

Secondly, increasing the amount and improving the timeliness of resource mobilisation is critical to an effective response to disasters. Lesotho's COVID-19 response relied on ex-post financing, including budget reallocation and development partners funding.

Photo: Herbert Bieser



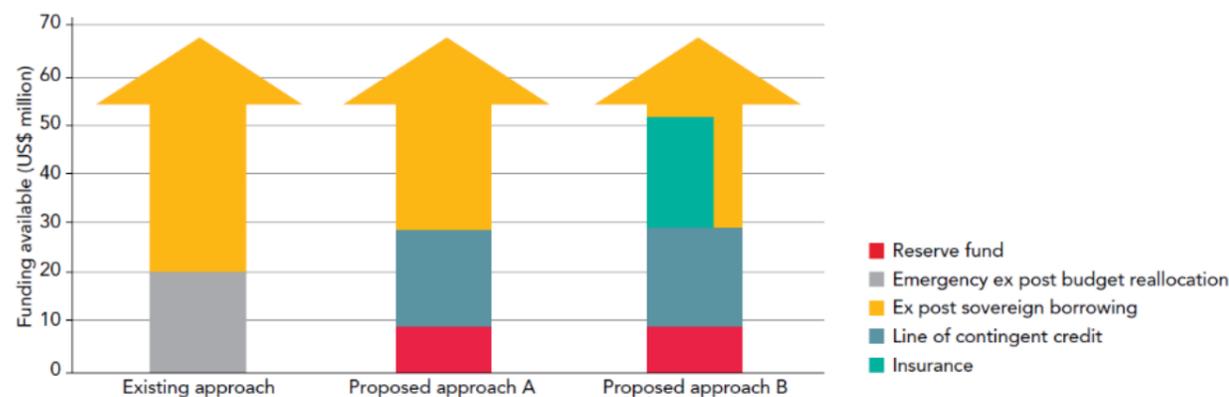
Resources were mobilised largely from partners such as the EU (\$5 million), WFP (~\$5 million), IMF (\$49,1 million), and World Bank (\$7,5 million approved and an additional \$50 million operation that is still under preparation). But while development partners' support is critical after a shock, both the size and activities to be funded can be uncertain and slow to materialize. In order to increase the country's ownership and improve the timeliness of disaster response, the Ministry of Finance is exploring setting up ex-ante financial instruments. Options include amend the existing contingency fund managed by the Ministry of Finance with the inclusion of clear rules for replenishment and disbursement; explore contingent credit arrangements and consider sovereign catastrophe risk insurance to cover severe disasters. The disaster risk finance diagnostic estimated that setting up financial instruments

following a risk layering approach as illustrated in approach B in the table below would save the Government of Lesotho \$4 million on average and \$42 million for a 1-in-100 year disaster.

Lastly, mobilising funding is not enough, it needs to reach those most in need by leveraging on existing systems or setting up new ones to identify and deliver assistance to affected households and firms. This makes strengthening budget execution systems for targeted support to affected households another critical element of an effective response to disasters. Building on past successes, the Government of Lesotho decided to scale up their flagship cash transfer programme (CGP) to provide financial relief to the poor in response to COVID-19. Given their high reliance on cash flow, lockdown restrictions due to COVID-19 are particularly harmful to micro, small and medium enterprises

(MSMEs), who are critical for job creation and economic growth. In Lesotho, they provide jobs for 118 130 people of which 48 percent are women. The Government of Lesotho targeted matching grant assistance to MSME by establishing the 'COVID-19 Private Sector Relief Fund'. However, due to challenges identifying and registering vulnerable MSMEs, the implementation of this much-needed grant suffered delays. The Government of Lesotho now plans to establish a national registry of MSMEs for this data to be available in the future. In addition, the Government of Lesotho is also considering establishing countercyclical funding instruments which automatically deploy financial assistance to vulnerable MSMEs in the event of future economic shocks. This would significantly reduce the time between the shock occurring and disbursement. Automatically scaling up the Partial Credit Guarantee Fund (PCGF) to facilitate greater access to credit for MSMEs impacted by future shocks could be considered.

Lesotho, a small landlocked state, remains highly vulnerable to compound risks. The Ministry of Finance is committed to strengthening their capacity to fund future shocks, with a view to alleviating their financial burden on the budget. Building on the lessons from the disaster risk finance diagnostic as well as the COVID-19 response, the Ministry of Finance seeks to invest in the plans, financing instruments and delivery channels to strengthen the financial resilience of all Basotho to shocks. 🌍



Disaster risk financing approaches for Government of Lesotho: Existing vs Proposed

GLOBAL ASSESSMENT REPORT (GAR)

SPECIAL REPORT ON DROUGHT 2021

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Global Assessment Report (GAR) Special Report on Drought 2021 explores the systemic nature of drought and its impacts on achievement of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the SDGs and human and ecosystems health and wellbeing.

Droughts have deep, widespread and underestimated impacts on societies, ecosystems and economies. They incur costs that are borne disproportionately by the most vulnerable people. The extensive impacts of drought are consistently underreported, even though they span large areas, cascade through systems and scales and linger through time. They affect millions of people and many sectors and domains such as agricultural production, public water supply, energy production, waterborne transportation, tourism, human health and biodiversity, contributing to food insecurity, poverty and inequality.

Climate change is increasing temperatures and disrupting rainfall patterns, thus increasing the frequency, severity and duration of droughts in many regions. As the world moves towards being 2°C warmer, urgent action is required to better understand and more effectively manage drought risk to reduce the devastating toll on human lives and livelihoods.

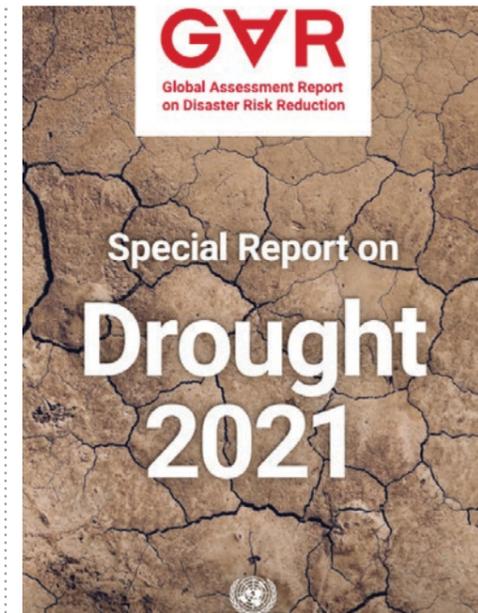
The GAR Special Report on Drought 2021 emphasises that while drought poses a significant threat to achieving the goals of the Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 (Sendai Framework), this threat can be substantially reduced by applying prospective, proactive and

innovative approaches to drought risk management. Drawing on lessons learned from case studies around the world, the report argues that with what we now know about drought and its risk to societies, economies and ecosystems, we can and must do better at managing it.

It calls for a sharper focus on prevention: shifting from reactive approaches to getting ahead of the curve by addressing the root drivers of drought and socioecological vulnerability, avoiding and minimising risks. It shows that increasing greenhouse gas emissions, together with the vulnerability of populations and ecosystems exposed to drought, are important drivers of drought risk. Addressing these facets are central to reducing drought risk. At the same time, the report stresses that it is crucial to address the human activities that intensify and propagate the impacts of drought.

Prevention and mitigation of drought risk have a far lower cost than reaction and response. The report offers recommendations on how to achieve drought resilience by promoting holistic systemic approaches based on the lived experience. It calls for a transformation in drought risk governance and the actions, processes, traditions and institutions (formal and informal) by which collective decisions are reached and implemented. This would help society to be more able

"It focuses on addressing the systemic aspects of drought risk creation while enhancing a better understanding of drought impacts"



to cope with uncertainty, surprises and changes in systems over time.

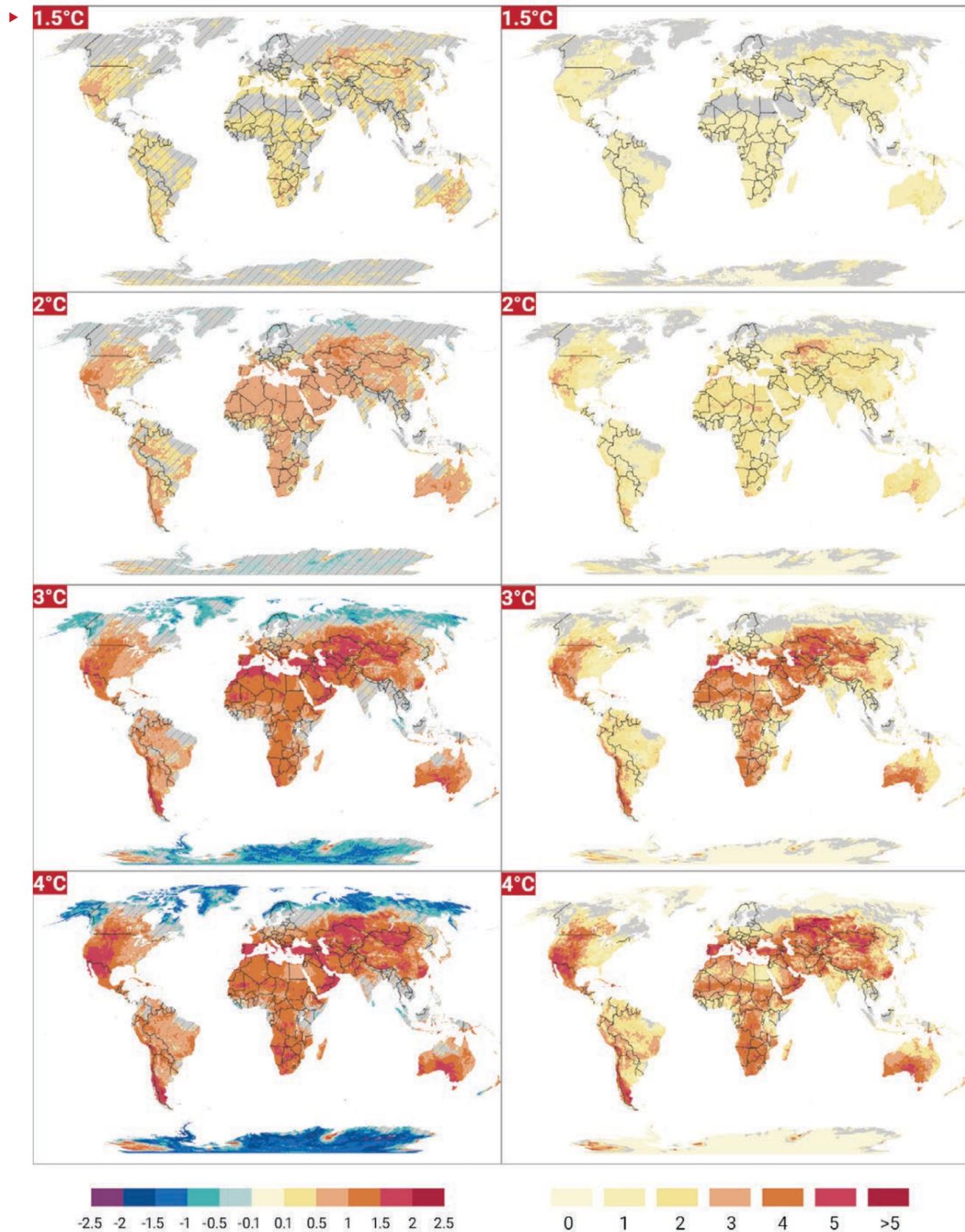
The report recommends the establishment of new coordination and collaboration mechanisms to rapidly advance the understanding and management of drought risk. It calls for a new global mechanism that could support countries to address the cascading and transboundary nature of drought risk; broaden collaborative partnerships; promote innovation, iterative learning and adaptive governance; share capacities and learning and connect through communities, across scales and boundaries and among existing regional entities and initiatives.

It focuses on addressing the systemic aspects of drought risk creation while enhancing a better understanding of drought impacts.

The report also promotes the establishment of national drought resilience partnerships that would mobilise public, private and civil society partners and work to ensure a seamless link between national and local levels. These

Drought frequency

Unprecedented droughts



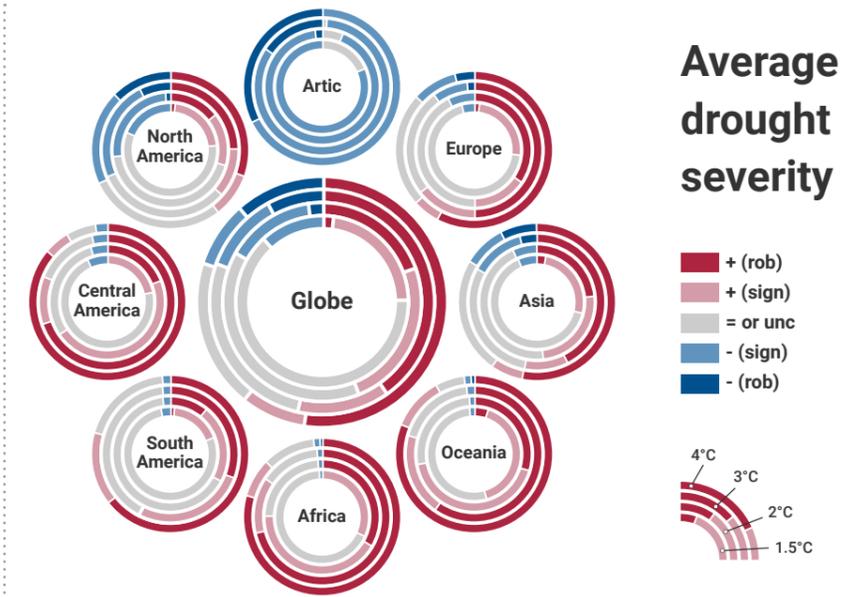
partnerships would serve to help eliminate the institutional silos that prevent a holistic approach to drought risk management, thus engaging a wide range of sectors and stakeholders to accelerate collective preventative action.

Key recommendations

Drought has extensive and pervasive costs to communities, economies and ecosystems. In many parts of the world and where vulnerability persists or grows, these costs continue to rise. Prevention has far lower human, financial and environmental costs than reaction and response.

Complex risks like drought are daunting in their inherent uncertainty and unpredictability. In the past, this has limited the ability to reduce risk and prepare for impacts. But now the increased understanding of complex systemic risks and of forms of adaptive governance allows for effective action. With what we know, we must do better and with what we learn, we must improve.

Enabling conditions must be built for the transition to drought-related systemic risk governance. Drought resilience partnerships at the national and local levels can help create an enabling environment for more systemic risk governance that prioritises iterative learning and innovation, bringing forth plans designed to be flexible and adapting to a changing context.



A mechanism for drought management at the international and national levels could help address the complex and cascading nature of drought risk, and its impacts when realised. This can be based on shared values and responsibilities of stakeholders to mobilise and coordinate the needed financial resources and direct them to build systemic drought resilience.

An effective global drought mechanism will develop international collaboration and dialogue on drivers of globally networked risks, promote shared learning and deployment of capabilities, develop thematic

working groups including industry and civil society actors, focused on feasibility, capacity and accountability and develop processes for reducing systemic drought risk through adaptive governance that puts people first.

Financial systems and services need to evolve to encourage cooperative approaches, to promote social protection mechanisms and to encourage risk transfer and contingent financing, so as to provide diversified adaptive support to drought risk management.

New pathways are needed to encourage inclusion of indigenous and local knowledge, sharing of values and opportunities for realising the benefits of effective adaptive governance and effective sharing of drought risk management experiences across boundaries in their multiple forms.

As no two droughts are the same, no simple formula to manage them is sufficient. Continuous learning and adaptation to the variety of drought events and drivers, impacts, warnings and ongoing responses is essential.

Download the GAR Drought report: www.undrr.org/publication/gar-special-report-drought-2021



UPCOMING EVENTS

OCTOBER 2021 - MAY 2022

2021

13 October 2021

International Day for Disaster Reduction

The UN General Assembly sees International Day for Disaster Reduction as a way to promote a global culture of risk-awareness and disaster reduction. That includes disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness

Visit: www.un.org/en/events/disasterreductionday/index.shtml

9 and 10 November 2021

Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa (DMISA) Online Webinar

DMISA, the voice of the Disaster Management Profession and the SAQA-approved professional body for Disaster Management in South Africa proudly presents 'Stronger Together' Disaster Risk Reduction webinar. Day 1: Interactive practical workshops; Day 2: Papers by selected speakers.

Venue: Virtual/online event

Contact: Pat Adams

Cell: 084 800 0733

Email: office@disaster.co.za

Visit: www.disaster.co.za

10 to 12 November 2021

International Conference on Disaster Management and Human Health: Reducing Risk, Improving Outcomes, Southampton, UK

The conference provides a forum for the exchange of information between academics and practitioners, and a venue for the presentation of the latest developments. The corresponding volume of WIT Transactions containing the papers presented at the meetings are published in paper and digital format and widely distributed around the world. The papers are also archived in the WIT eLibrary (<http://www.witpress.com/elibrary>) where they are available to the international community.

Venue: online

Email: imoreno@wessex.ac.uk

Visit: www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2021/disaster-management-2021

24 to 27 November 2021

World Congress on Disaster Management (WCDM)

The World Congress on Disaster Management (WCDM)

is a unique initiative of Disaster Management Initiatives and Convergence Society (DMICS) Hyderabad to bring researchers, policy makers and practitioners from around the world in the same platform to discuss various challenging issues of disaster risk management. The mission of WCDM is to promote interaction of science, policy and practices to enhance understanding of risks and advance actions for reducing risks and building resilience to disasters.

Venue: India

Visit: www.wcdm.co.in

2022

3 to 4 May 2022

International Conference on Urban Disaster Mitigation and Management ICUDMM, Rome, Italy

The conference aims to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results on all aspects of Urban Disaster Mitigation and Management. It also provides a premier interdisciplinary platform for researchers, practitioners and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns as well as practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted in the fields of Urban Disaster Mitigation and Management.

Venue: Online Conference Code: 22IT05ICUDMM001

Visit: <https://waset.org/urban-disaster-mitigation-and-management-conference-in-may-2022-in-rome>

23 to 28 May 2022

Seventh Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022)

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is the main global forum to assess and discuss progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The seventh session of the Global Platform (GP2022) is organised by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and will be held in Bali and hosted by the Government of Indonesia. The event will be co-chaired by the Government of Indonesia and UNDRR.

Email: globalplatform@un.org

Venue: Bali Nusa Dua Convention Centre (BNDCC), Indonesia

Visit: www.undrr.org/event/seventh-session-global-platform-disaster-risk-reduction-gp2022

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA (DMISA)



IN SUPPORT OF THE PROFESSION

Professional association and community of practice for Disaster Management in Southern Africa.

SAQA Approved professional body for Disaster Management in South Africa.

The Disaster Management practitioners premier source for learning, networking and alignment opportunities since 1985.

CONTACT DETAILS

Email

office@disaster.co.za

Website

www.disaster.co.za





BEYOND FIRST RESPONSE

Dynamic Incident Management is a LG SETA accredited Training Service Provider and specialise in Integrated Incident/Event Management.

The importance of having trained, competent and prepared response capability from First Response to complex incident/event management personnel is vital in all agencies for effective and efficient incident and resource management.

OUR TRAINING AND SERVICES INCLUDES:

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

- Basic to Advanced ICS (I-100 to I-400)
- Position Specific (All levels)
- Incident Management Teams (IMT)
- Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)
- Control Room Operators/Aviation Dispatch (Expanded Dispatch)
- On Line Incident Command System (per registration – from Mid April 2018)

ICS 100 AND 200
NOW AVAILABLE
ONLINE

FIRE SUPPRESSION AND MANAGEMENT

- Wildland Fire Fighting Training (Basic and Advanced)
- Fire Safety (Awareness, Fire Safety in Buildings and Lodges)
- Prescribe Fire Operations
- Fire Weather
- Wildland Fire Investigation
- Leadership for the Wildland Fire Officer
- Tactical Radio Procedures and Base Radio Operators License

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

- Basic Communications and Office Etiquette
- NLP Life/Work Coaching
- Leadership Programme

INTEGRATED ALL HAZARDS SUPPORT SERVICES

- Training and Fire and Rescue Equipment packages (Wildland Fire and Structural Fire)
- Establishment/upgrade of Fire Emergency Service (Including Wildland Fire Services)
- Established and trained Incident Management Teams

DYNAMIC INCIDENT MANAGEMENT (Pty) Ltd
All Hazard Integrated Incident/Event Management Training

Michelle Kleinhans

060 345 5362
michelle@dynamicincident.co.za
www.dynamicincident.co.za

LG SETA accredited
training service provider

