

Department of Cooperative Governance

2013 Pro-active Fire Services Indaba M&E and Pro-active fire services policy

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25 October 2013

Introduction

M&E

Fire Problem

Progression to vulnerability

Fire Safety Strategy

Conclusion

Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring:

“...involve collecting, analysing, and reporting data on inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts as well as external factors, in a way that supports effective management. Monitoring aims to provide managers, decision makers and other stakeholders with regular feedback on progress in implementation and results and early indicators of problems that need to be corrected. It usually reports on actual performance against what was planned or expected...”

Monitoring & Evaluation

Evaluation:

“... the systematic collection and objective analysis of evidence on public policies, programmes, projects, functions, and organisations to assess issues such as relevance, performance (effectiveness and efficiency), value for money, impact and sustainability, and to recommend ways forward”.

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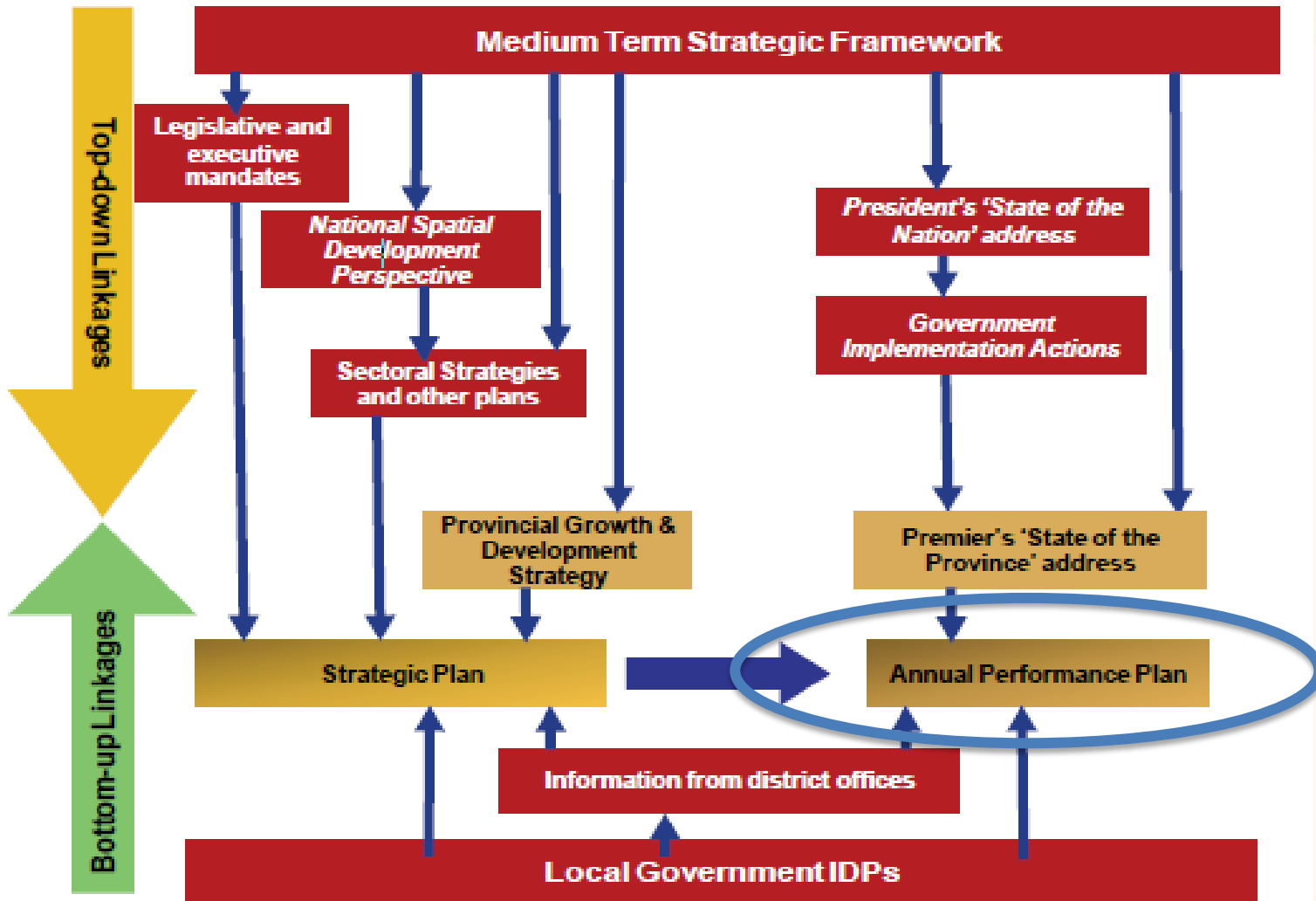
Monitoring & Evaluation

What is a policy?

“... A series of related decisions, taken after liaison with public managers and political office-bearers, that convert certain needs of the community into objectives to be pursued by public institutions...” (Van Der Waldt and Du Toit, 1999: 20)

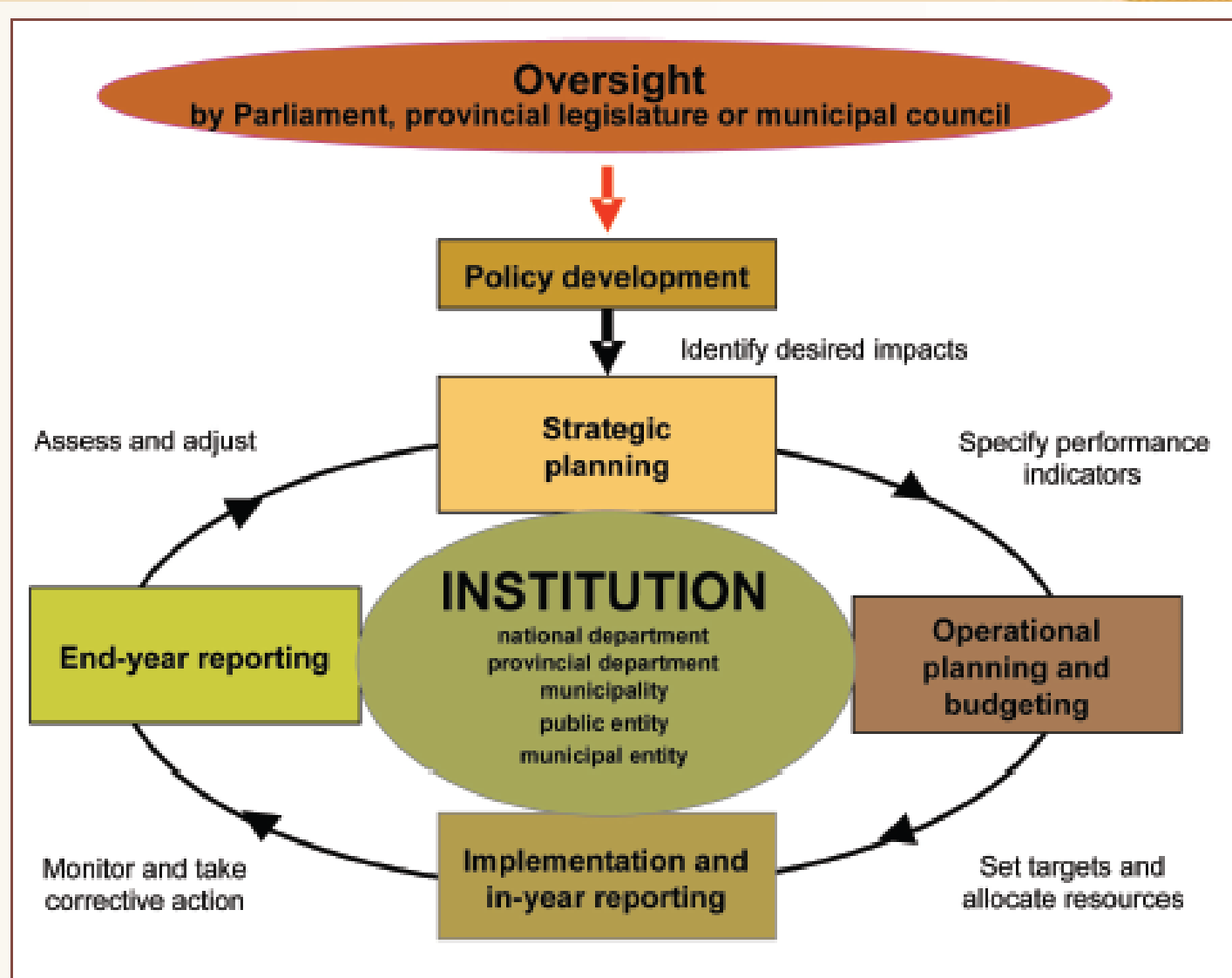
Monitoring & Evaluation

Outcomes-based Governance



* SA (2008)

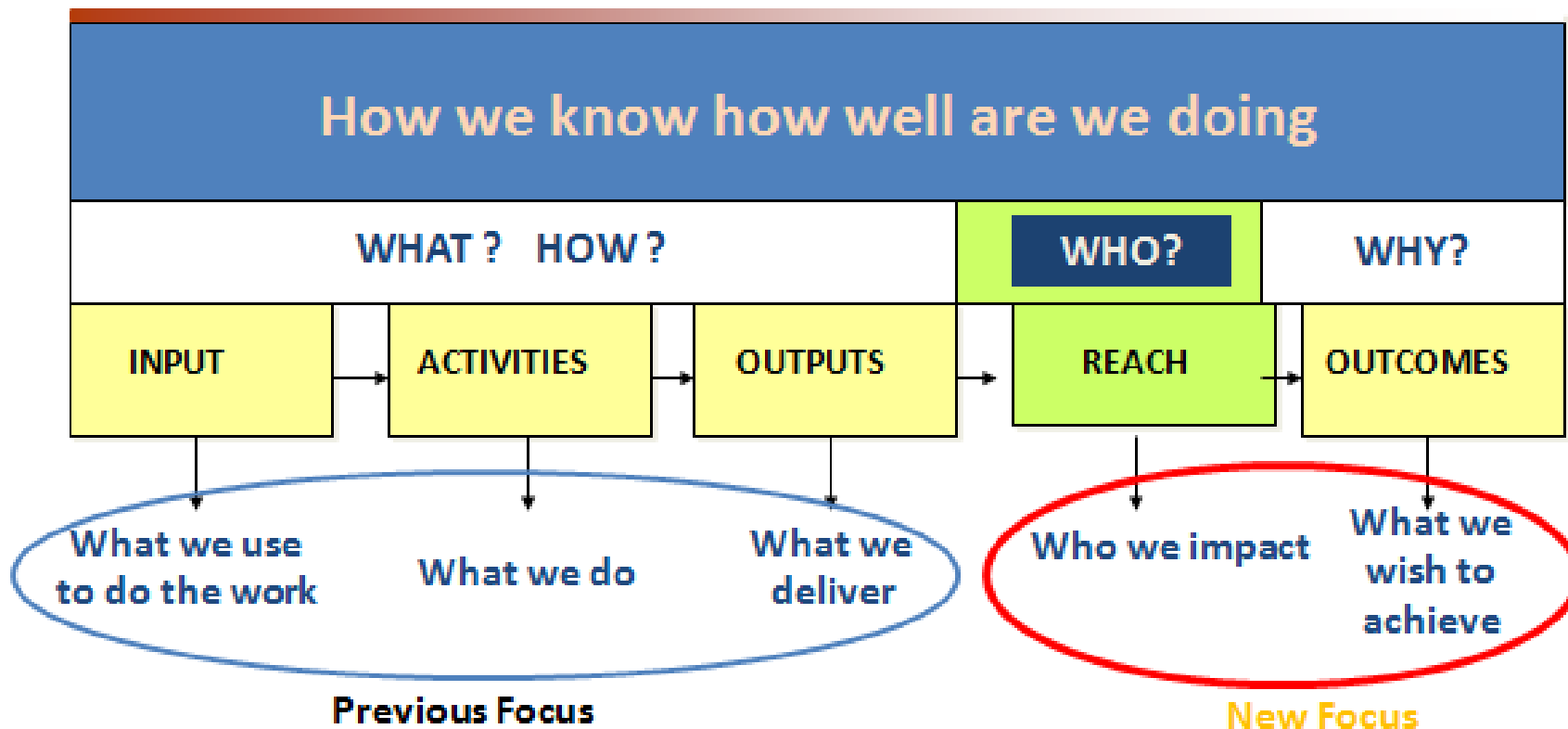
Monitoring & Evaluation



* SA (2010:i)

Monitoring & Evaluation

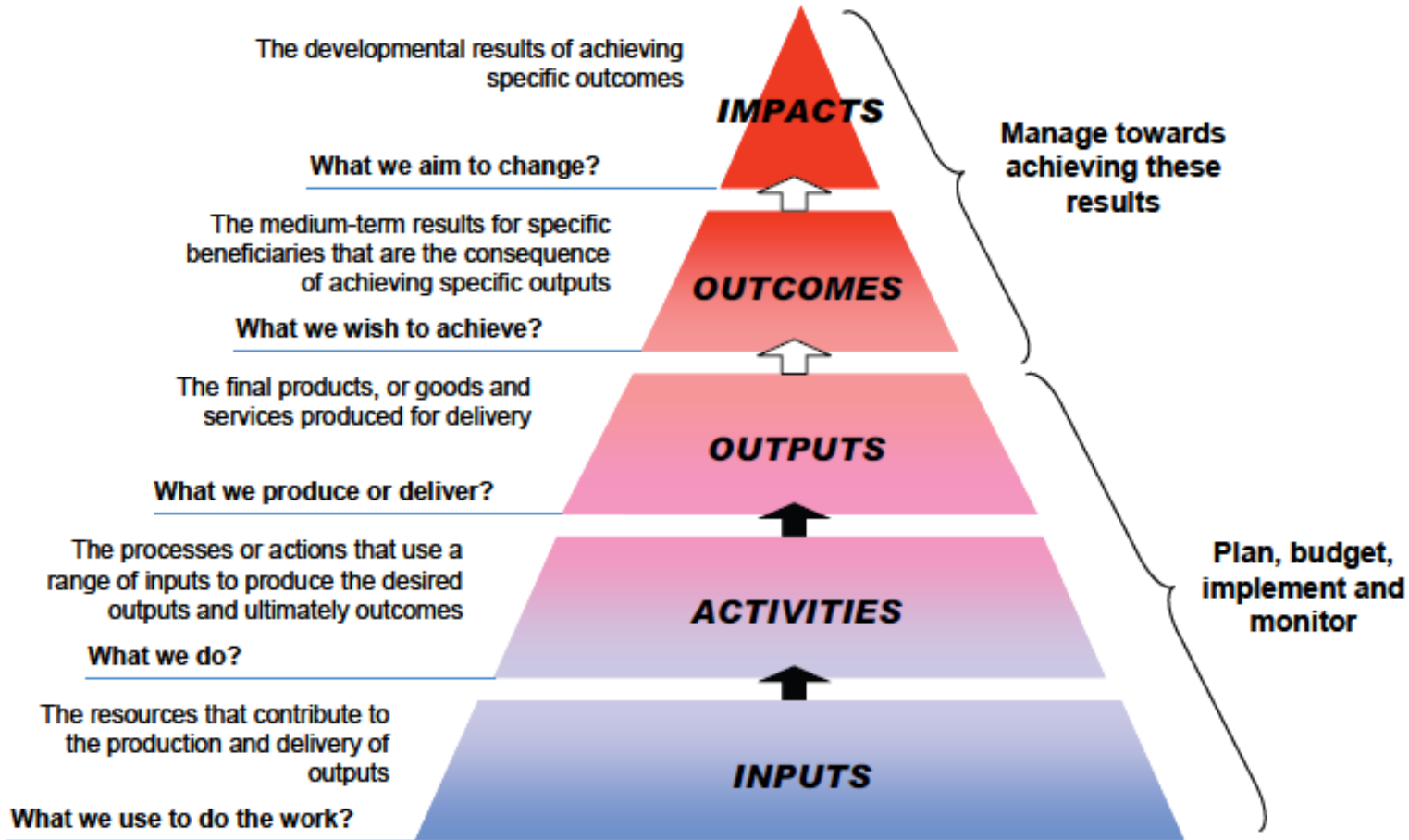
Outcomes-based Governance



* Van Der Waldt (2012:10)

Monitoring & Evaluation

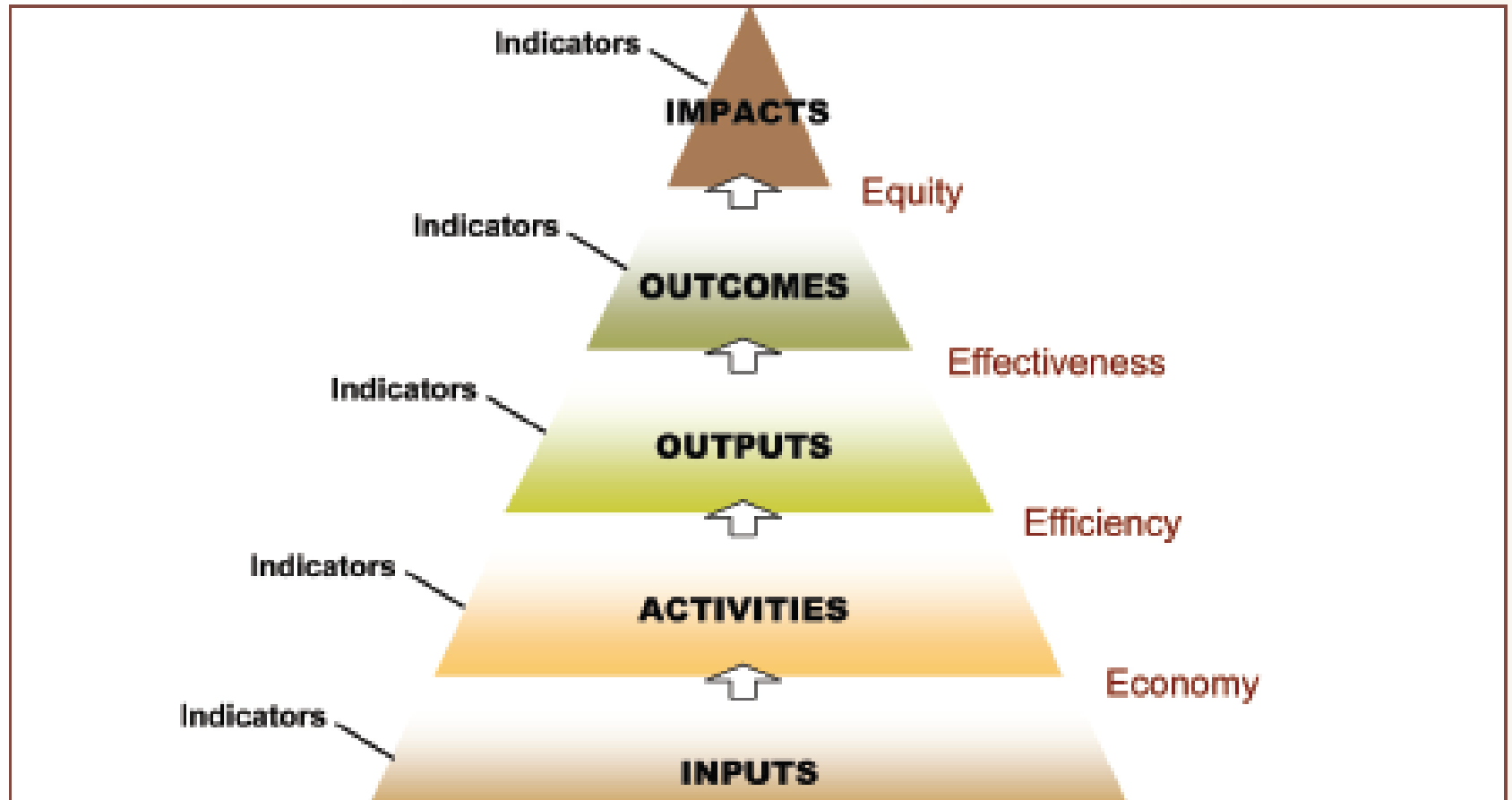
Outcomes-based Governance



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Monitoring & Evaluation

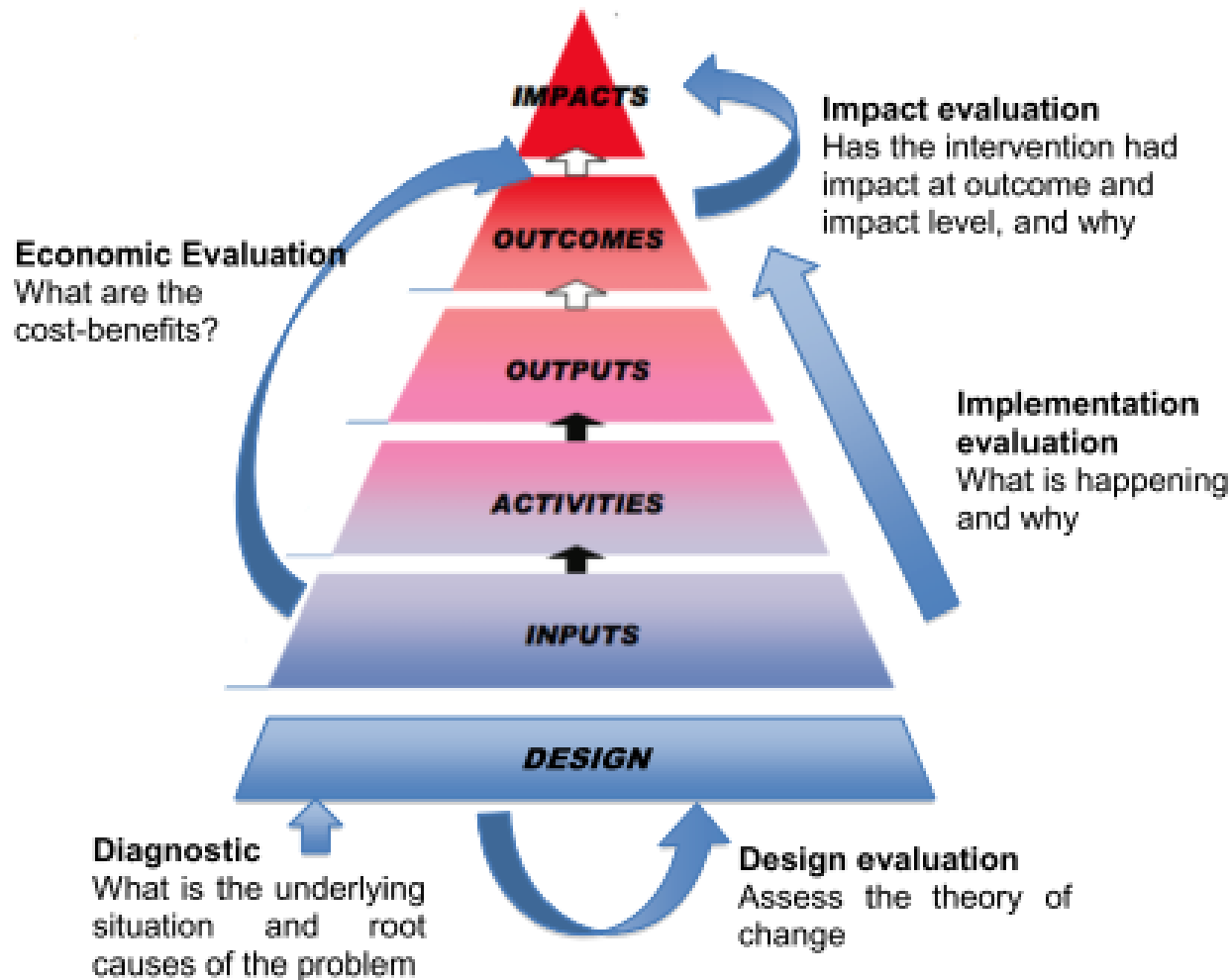
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Monitoring & Evaluation

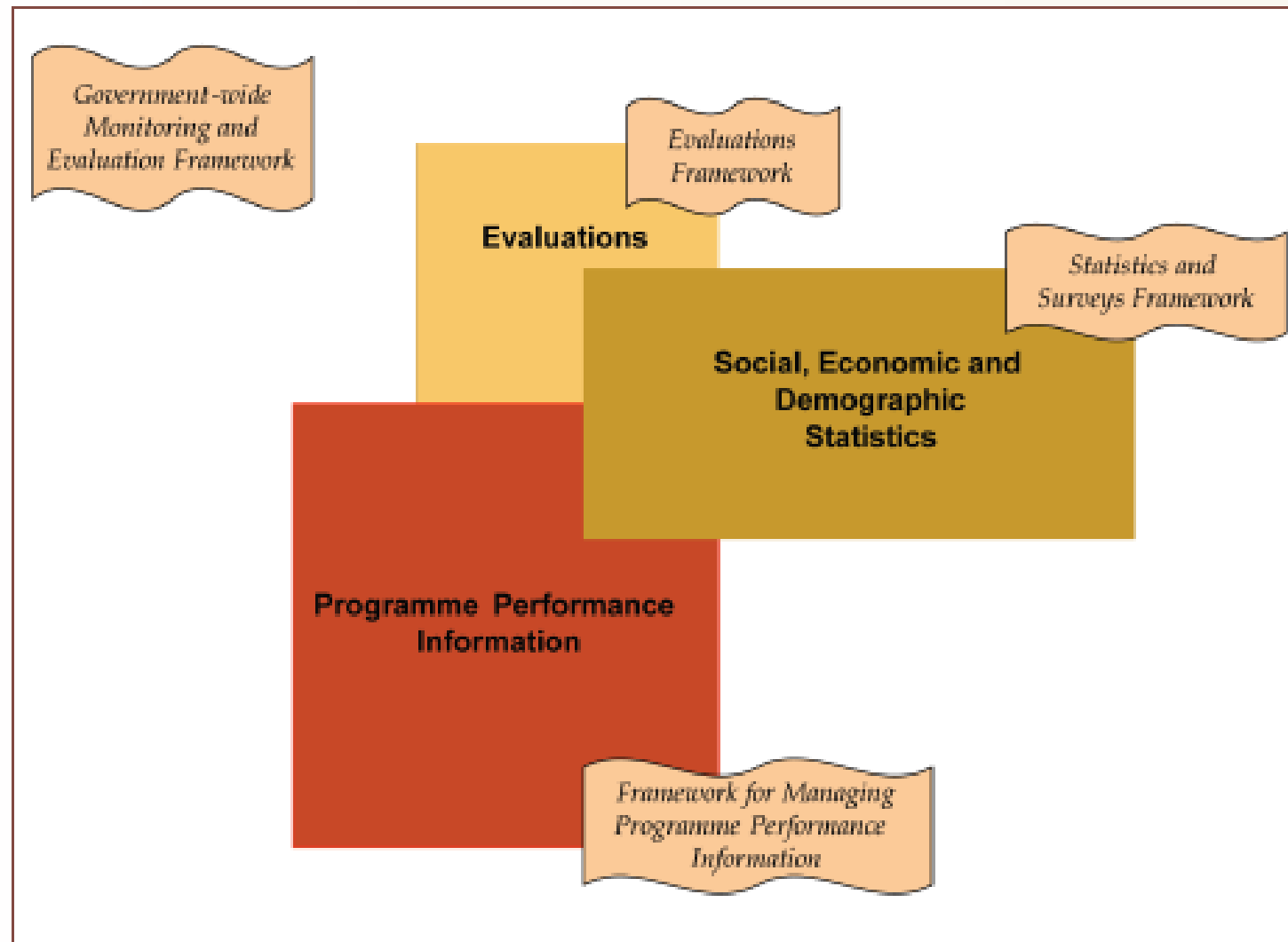
Outcomes-based Governance



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Monitoring & Evaluation

Outcomes-based Governance



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Fire Problem

Do we know the fire problem?

Worldwide average:

2.2 Lives lost per 100 000 of population (2009)

South Africa

Between 5 – 9 lives loss per 100 000 of population
(estimated 2009)

Fire Problem

The fire problem goes wider than lives lost. Lets talk about injuries...

Worldwide :

For each life lost 9 people are permanently disabled and 17 are temporarily disabled (2009)

Stats applied to South Africa,

Between 45 people permanently disabled and 85 are temporarily disabled (per 100 000 of population estimated)

The impact on the economy, budget, health, society and politically is unknown

Impact

Emotional:

- Loss of loved ones
- Uncertainty and fear
- Loss of belongings and shelter
- Survivors of burn injuries are subject to stigmatization, discrimination, and social exclusion.

- Loss of one's home & possessions
- Impact on one's ability to generate income (absenteeism, loss of employment)
- Catastrophic costs of seeking medical treatment
- State resources required to care for patients and put out fires are high: health, human settlements, labour,

Physical impacts of energy-related injuries

- Externalities costs of Paraffin fuel to the economy estimated to be R104 billion (treasury report)
- Reduced mobility and capacity to engage in employment

- Reduced functionality in basic day-to-day activity
- Long-term physical therapy and treatment



Fire Problem

The fire problem goes wider than lives lost or injuries. Lets talk about cost...

Stats in South Africa,
Between R2.1 and R4.8 billion lost annually

That is R 4 800 000 000,00

The impact on the economy, health and society is unknown

Underlying Causes

Poverty & Unemployment

Limited access

to safe resources and ability to invest

Unsafe, cramped living conditions

Unsupervised children

Overcrowding

Violence & alcohol abuse

Lack of education

Systemic Issues

Dangerous, illegal appliances

No capacity to regulate or monitor

Lack of safe packaging and labeling

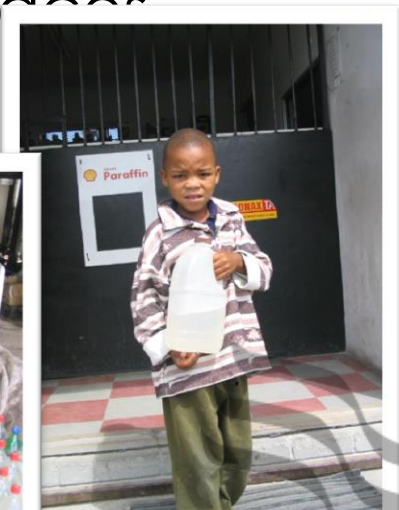
Lack of safe, affordable appliances

Point of Consumption

housing is made from combustible materials

Poor Ventilation

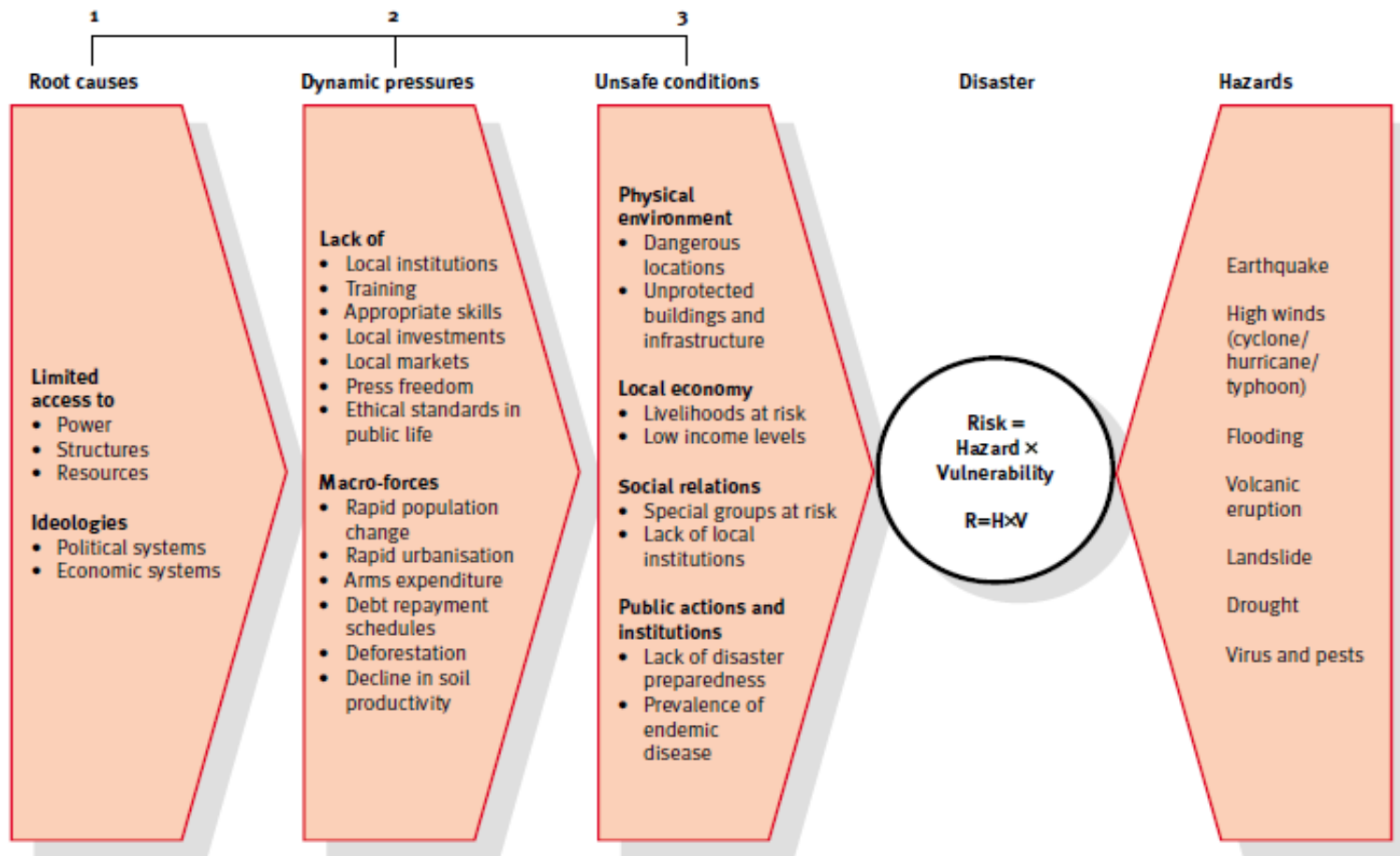
Multiple energy sources in confined spaces



Progression to vulnerability

Figure 2.2

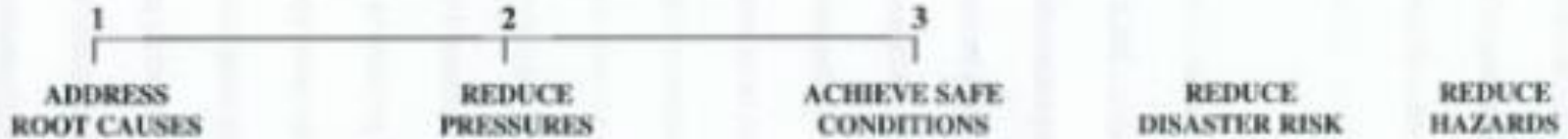
The progression of vulnerability



B. Wisner et al., *At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability and Disasters* (London: Routledge, 2004), p. 51.

Progression to safety

THE PROGRESSION OF SAFETY



Increase the access of vulnerable groups to

- Power structures
- Resources

Challenge any

- Ideology, political system, or economic system where it causes or increases vulnerability

Development of

- Local institutions
- Education
- Training
- Appropriate skills
- Local investment
- Local markets
- Press freedom
- Ethical standards in public life

Macro-forces

- Population and health programmes
- Manage urbanisation
- Re-afforestation

Protected Environment

- Safe locations
- Hazard-resistant building and infrastructure
- Diversification of rural income opportunities

Resilient local economy

- Strengthen livelihoods
- Increase low incomes

Public actions

- Disaster preparedness-
- Drought/ cyclone/ volcanic eruption/ landslide/ tsunami/ warning systems

Aim for a controlled situation

- No loss of life
- Few casualties
- Restricted damage
- Food security

A range of measures to reduce certain hazards

- Flood controls
- Shelter plantings to reduce windforces

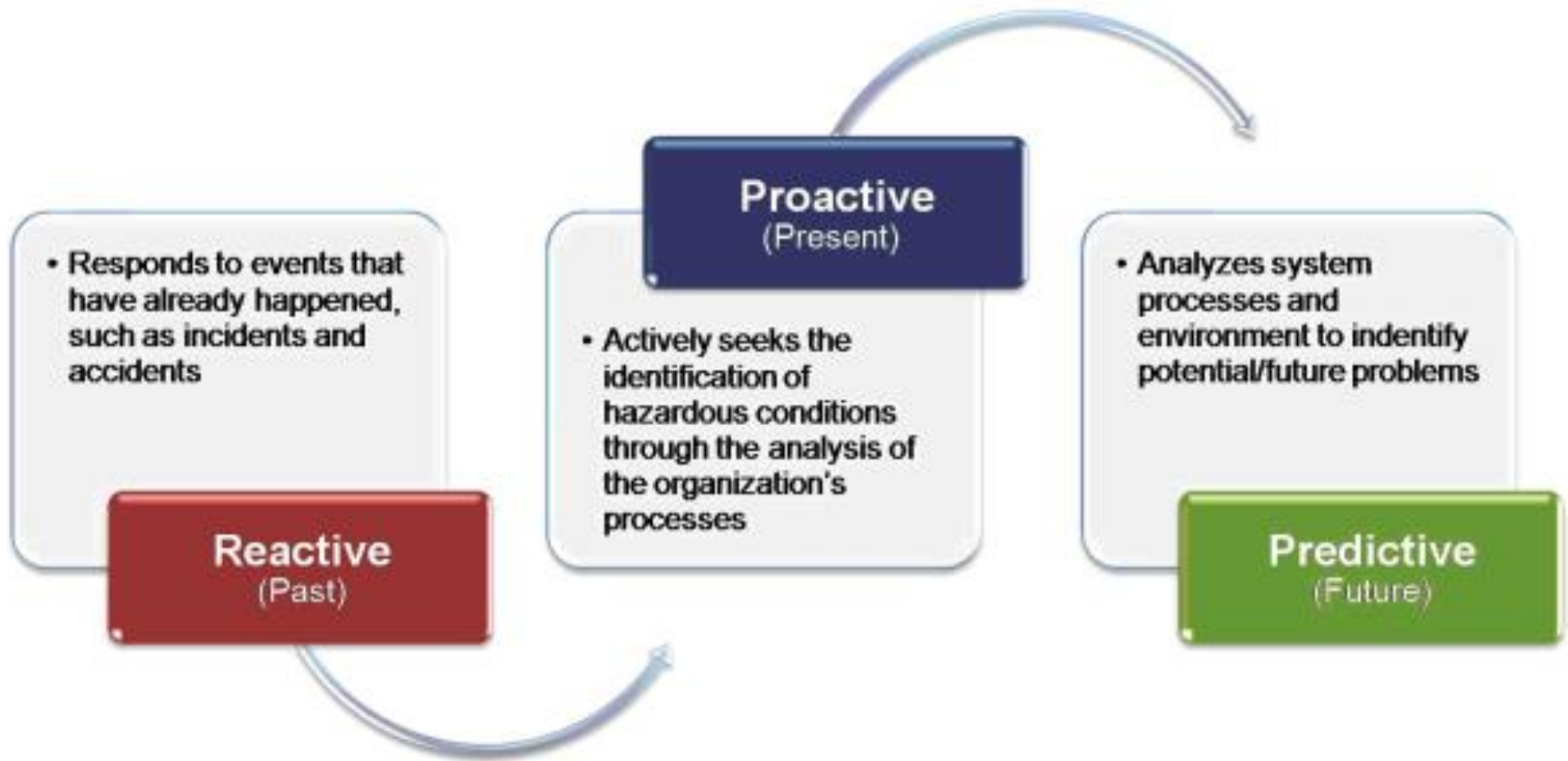
Fire Safety policy

Designed to arrest and reverse the progression to vulnerability through a focussed but flexible approach

FURTHER EMERGING PRIORITIES FOR THE “PARADIGM SHIFT”

- Strengthen national/local data collection and dissemination system
- Multiple, tested or promising intervention combinations: enforcement, education and engineering
- Community engagement and ownership: community partners for response or prevention
- Beyond OHS: Proactive alignment of services

Reactive - Proactive - Predictive



Strategic Principles of FSP

- Progressive
- Risk Based
- Goal driven (KPI)
- Proactive (**planning**)
- Systematic(**step by step process**)
- Partnerships (**multi stakeholder engagement**)
- Institutionalized,
- Prevention-oriented (**primary & secondary, 5 E's**)
- Community-based (**Traditional, CDW etc cradle to grave**)
- Data-driven (**prioritisation**)
- Performance based (**evidence based and evaluated**)
- Responsive to resource constraints (**multi skilling & use of all on duty staff**)
- Improve advocacy (**raise the profile**)

Environment

Make the environment safer

ENVIRONMENT

Barriers
Fire breaks
Safer Materials
Egress
Preparedness

REDUCTION IN
FIRE DEATHS,
INJURIES &
PROPERTY LOSS

Engineering

Using engineering and technology

ENGINEERING

Safer design
Smoke detection

REDUCTION IN
FIRE DEATHS,
INJURIES &
PROPERTY LOSS

Education

Educate people with disabilities through dedicated programmes

EDUCATION

Safety promotion
Learn Not To Burn
Advocacy

REDUCTION IN
FIRE DEATHS,
INJURIES &
PROPERTY LOSS

Enforcement

Make specific laws and enforce them rigorously

ENFORCEMENT

Legislation

Fire safety Inspections

REDUCTION IN
FIRE DEATHS,
INJURIES &
PROPERTY LOSS

Evaluation

Ensure that programmes are valued by the user

EVALUATION

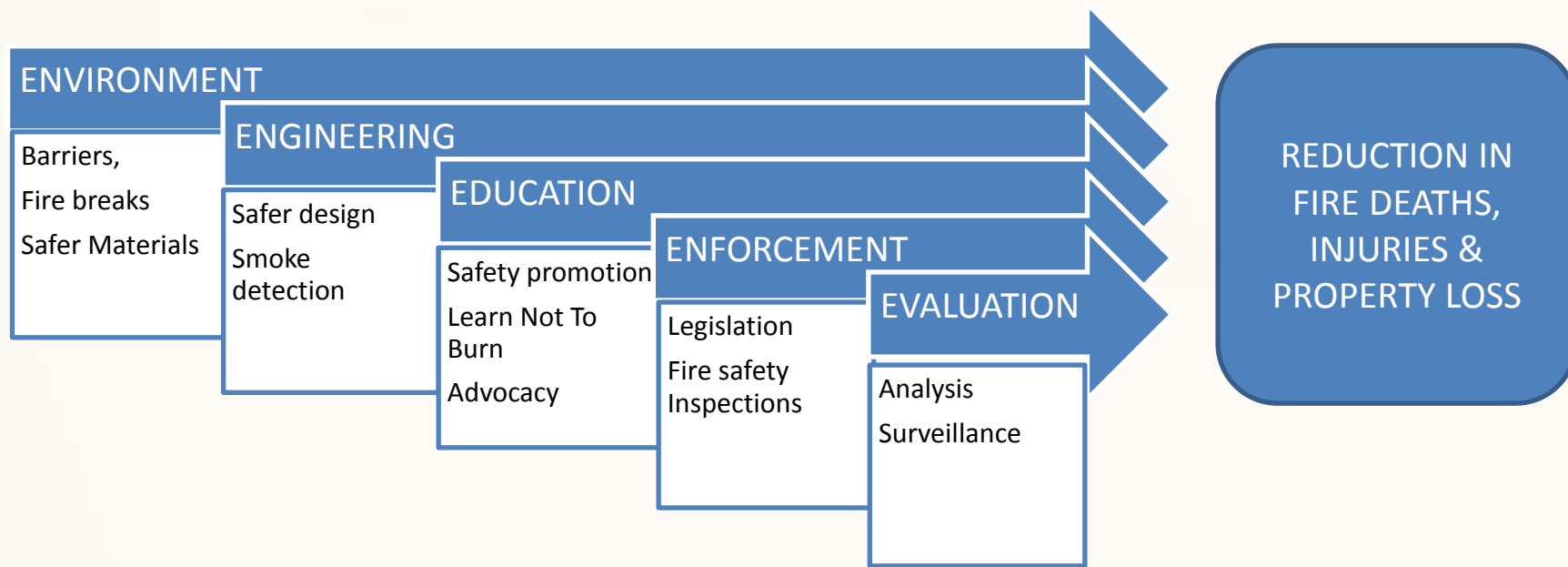
Analysis

Surveillance

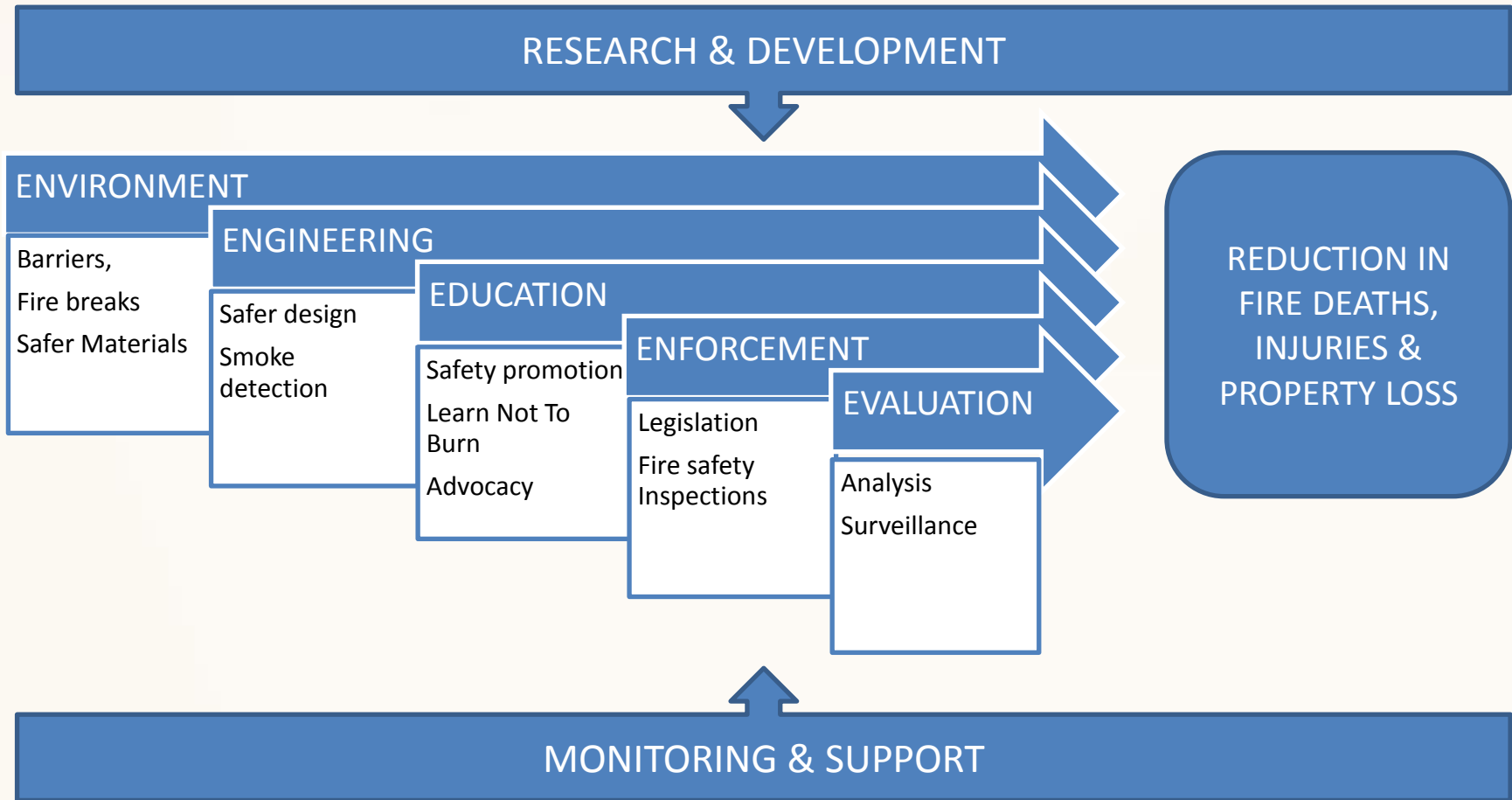
REDUCTION IN
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Fire safety strategy

Strategy is adaptable to the various fire risks



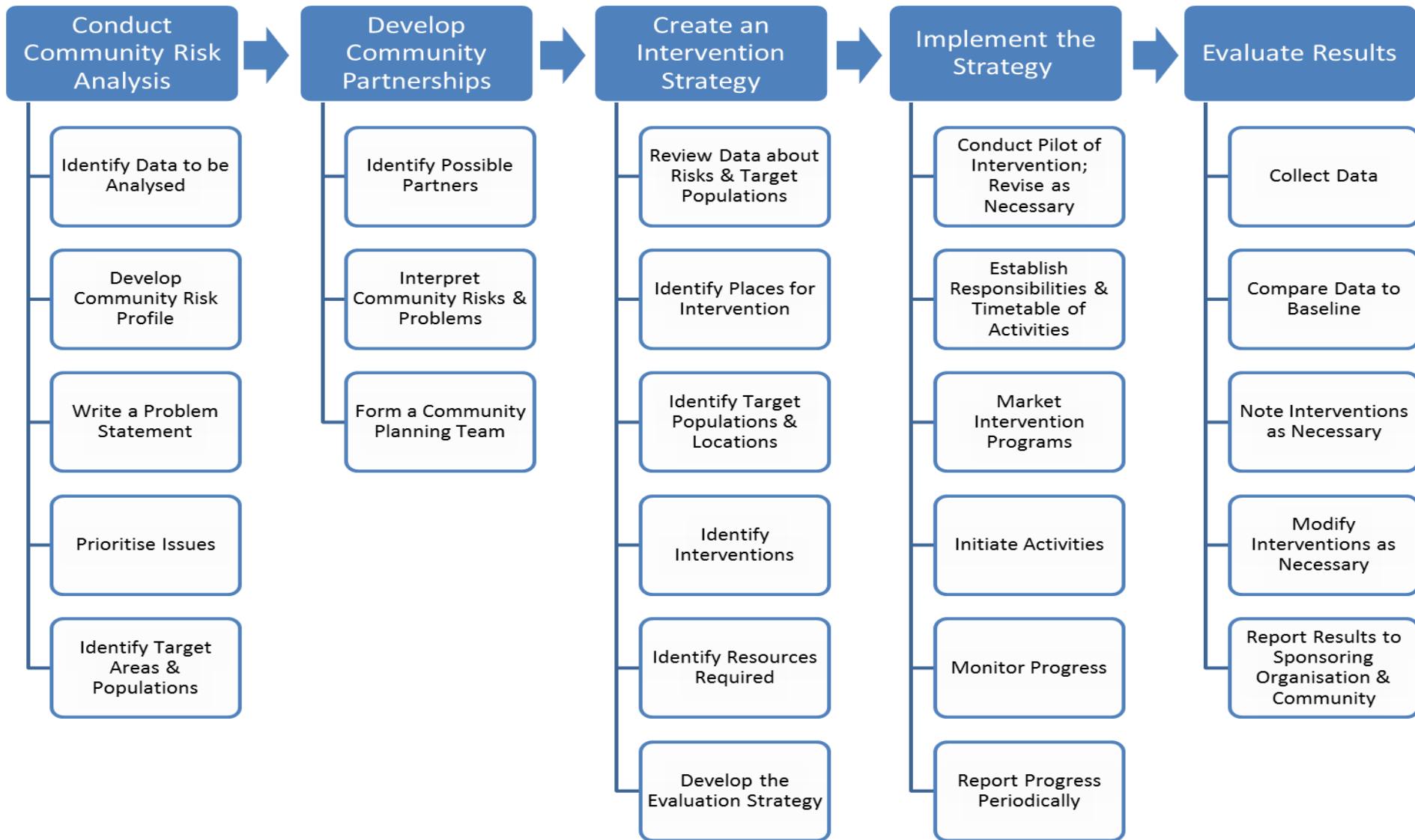
Integrated fire safety model



6 Steps

1. Identify Fire & Life Safety Risks
2. Prioritize the identified Risks
3. Develop Strategies & Tactics to Mitigate Risks
(Choose How to **Prevent** the Risks or **Reduce** the Effects of the Risks)
4. Prepare the CRR Plan
5. Implement the CRR Plan
6. Monitor, Evaluate, & Modify the Plan as Needed
(Involve Community Partners to **Plan** and **Implement** with You)

Fire Prevention Intervention Planning



Integrated fire safety model

The approach to be incorporated in the White Paper on Fire Services following successful consultation with stakeholders and societies

Conclusions

The Fire Problem in South Africa is significant and is amplified for the vulnerable (differential)

Integrated fire safety policy is designed to address the multitude of factors that contribute to the progression to vulnerability of communities

There is a requirement to intensify the efforts to bring about a paradigm shift to the provision of effective and efficient fire safety

THANK YOU