

OUTCOME

- Improved public preparedness
- Improved decision making
- Better use of land
- Better response planning
- Better disaster planning and prevention



agriculture
& rural development

Department:
Agriculture and Rural Development
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL



WHY EARLY WARNING?

Early warning is defined as the issuing of accurate and timely information from an identified and trusted source that is aimed at alerting the individuals at risk, thereby to avoid or to minimise the impact of a given natural hazard. An effective early warning system requires the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, particularly at community level so as to be able to systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

EARLY WARNING

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

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DISASTER CAUSING HAZARDS ABOUT WHICH THE COMMUNITIES HAVE TO BE WARNED

- Fires
- Floods
- Drought
- Tornados
- Epidemics
- Hazardous Materials
- Environmental Degradation

RISKS POSED BY THE HAZARDS THAT HAVE TO BE MITIGATED OR AVOIDED BY MEANS OF EARLY WARNINGS

- Economic Losses / Businesses Close Down
- Damaged Roads and Bridges
- Disruption of Basic Services
- Environmental Damage
- Loss of Employment
- Power Breakdowns
- Disease / Cholera
- Property Damage
- Social Disruption
- Death / Injuries

OBJECTIVES OF THE EARLY WARNING PROGRAMME

- Establishing an alarm or warning system
- Risk monitoring system / disaster tracking
- Prediction/forecast
- Maintain a database on information collected
- Risk profiles & event/incident mapping
- Advice
- Hazard analysis

OUTPUT OF THE EARLY WARNING PROGRAMME

- Hazard typing
- Identification of vulnerable areas and communities
- Mapping of the above

METHODOLOGY USED

- Assessments by field observations (surveying)
- Consultation
- Remote sensing
- Collation and analysis of reports
- Hazard mapping
- Collection of historical data
- Monitoring systems

