

PC Water 160314



cooperative governance
& traditional affairs

Department:
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Update on Drought Conditions and Response Measures in The Country

16 March 2016

B4B

BACK TO BASICS

SERVING OUR COMMUNITIES BETTER

Back to Basics
Serving Our Communities Better!

Putting people
first and
engaging with
communities

Delivering
basic services

Good
governance

Sound
financial
management

Building
capabilities

Documents on the Back to Basics can be found here: <http://www.cogta.gov.za/summit2014/>





The presentation will be done in two parts.

Part 1 NDMC

Part 2 SAWS



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Part 1



Key Departmental Strategies and interventions

Disaster Management Plans by sector departments and stakeholders

- Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) requires all spheres of government and stakeholders to prepare Disaster Management Plans setting out –

- (i) The way in which the concept and principles of DM are to be applied in *its functional areas*
- (ii) Its roles and responsibilities,
- (iii) Roles and responsibilities regarding emergency response and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation





Key Departmental Strategies and interventions

Disaster Management Plans by sector departments and stakeholders (Cont....)

- (iv) Its capacity to fulfil its roles and responsibility
- (v) Particulars of its disaster management strategies
- (vi) Contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, including measures to finance these strategies





Key Departmental Strategies and interventions

- The NDMC has developed a national indicative risk profile on drought, looking at the level of exposure, vulnerabilities and the capacity to deal with drought.
- Through the National Disaster Management Advisory Forum, the NDMC had been in consultation with sectors to ensure disaster risk reduction planning.
- Drought being one of the slow-on –set hazards, early warning alerts were issued out by the SAWS to ensure readiness and emergency preparedness by all relevant sectors.





Key Departmental Strategies and interventions

- The alerts are regularly communicated to the sectors and PDMCs.
- An emergency conditional grant for both municipalities and provinces have been developed to provide immediate relief to the affected communities.
- The grants are only released once the affected sectors do not have sufficient funding to provide immediate relief to the affected communities.





Progress on the disbursement of drought relief funding

- The current arrangement regarding disaster funding is for the affected sectors, municipalities and provincial governments to source available funding from own internal funding.
- The arrangement was decided by the National Joint Drought Coordinating Committee (NJDCC) and it is supported by National Treasury. Furthermore the arrangement is allowed by the following prescripts:
 - **Disaster Management Act (57 of 2002)** - Amongst others, Section 41 (2) and Section 55 (2) enables the Provincial and Local Governments to release any available resources to address disasters in affected areas.





Progress on the disbursement of drought relief funding

- **The Public Finance Management Act** (Act No. 1 of 1999) and **Municipal Finance Management Act** (Act No 56 of 2003) enable the use of funds in emergency situations as well as for unforeseen and unavoidable situations.
- Reprioritisation has been done by most of the national departments and implementation of response measures is currently underway in provinces.
- Some of the provinces have also reprioritised resources from own funding, mainly equitable share





Progress on the disbursement of drought relief funding

- Currently, the National Joint Drought Coordination Committee is monitoring the progress on the implementation of drought response measures as well as the conditions on the ground.
- The NDMC through the Disaster Grants will augment relief funding in case funding made available by the departments and municipalities is exhausted and there is still a need on the ground.
- This process assists in ensuring the pooling of available resources within government to maximise on the impact on the ground as well as mitigating against **duplication of resources and double dipping**





Progress on the disbursement of drought relief funding

The following drought allocations were made from the Disaster Grant;

No.	Province	Year	Affected Sector	Amount
1.	North West	2013	Agriculture	R43 360 000.00 (R43.3 million)
2.	Northern Cape	2013	Agriculture	R50 million
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	2014	Water Sector	R24 million

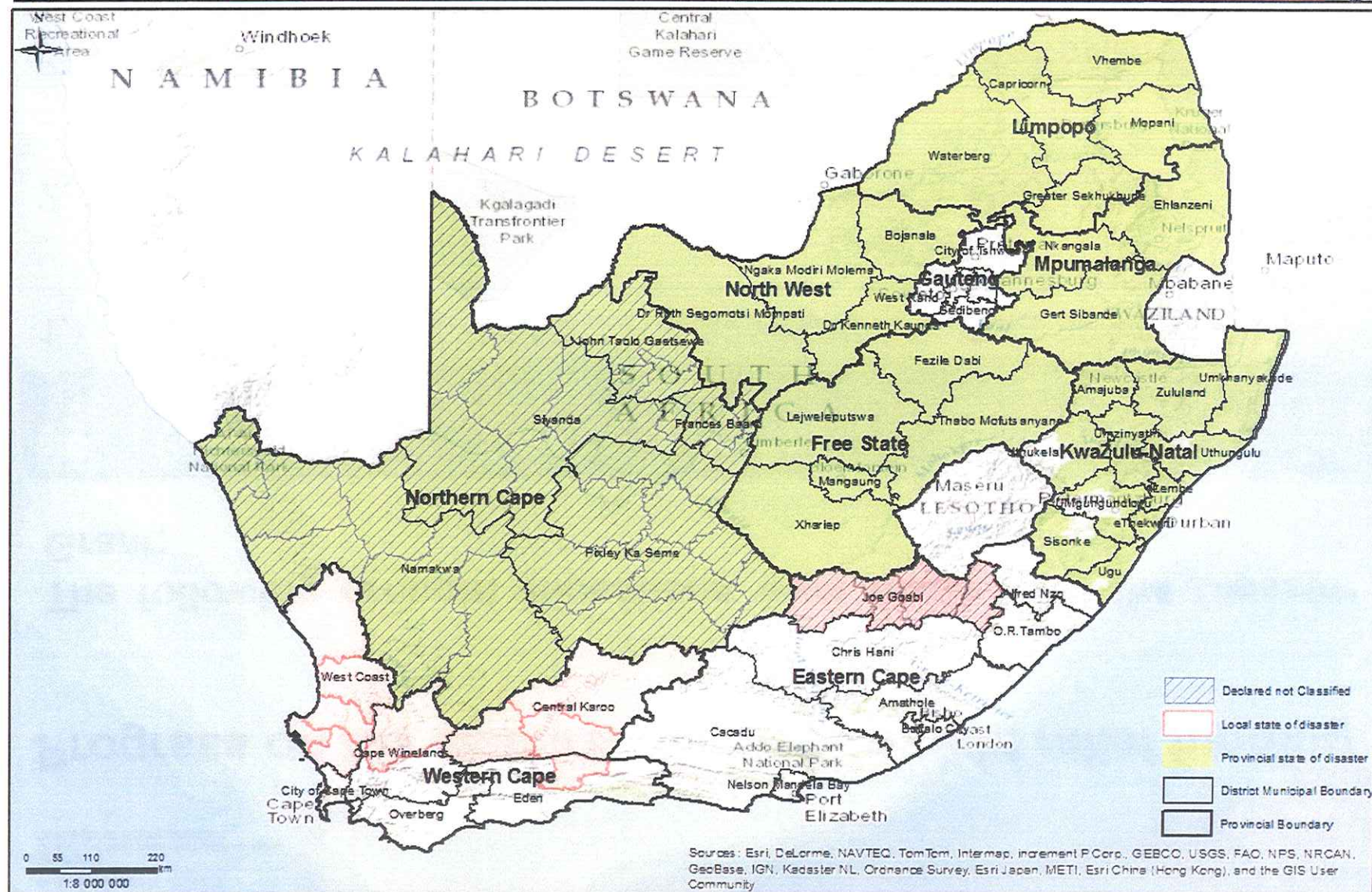




Classified & Declared Areas

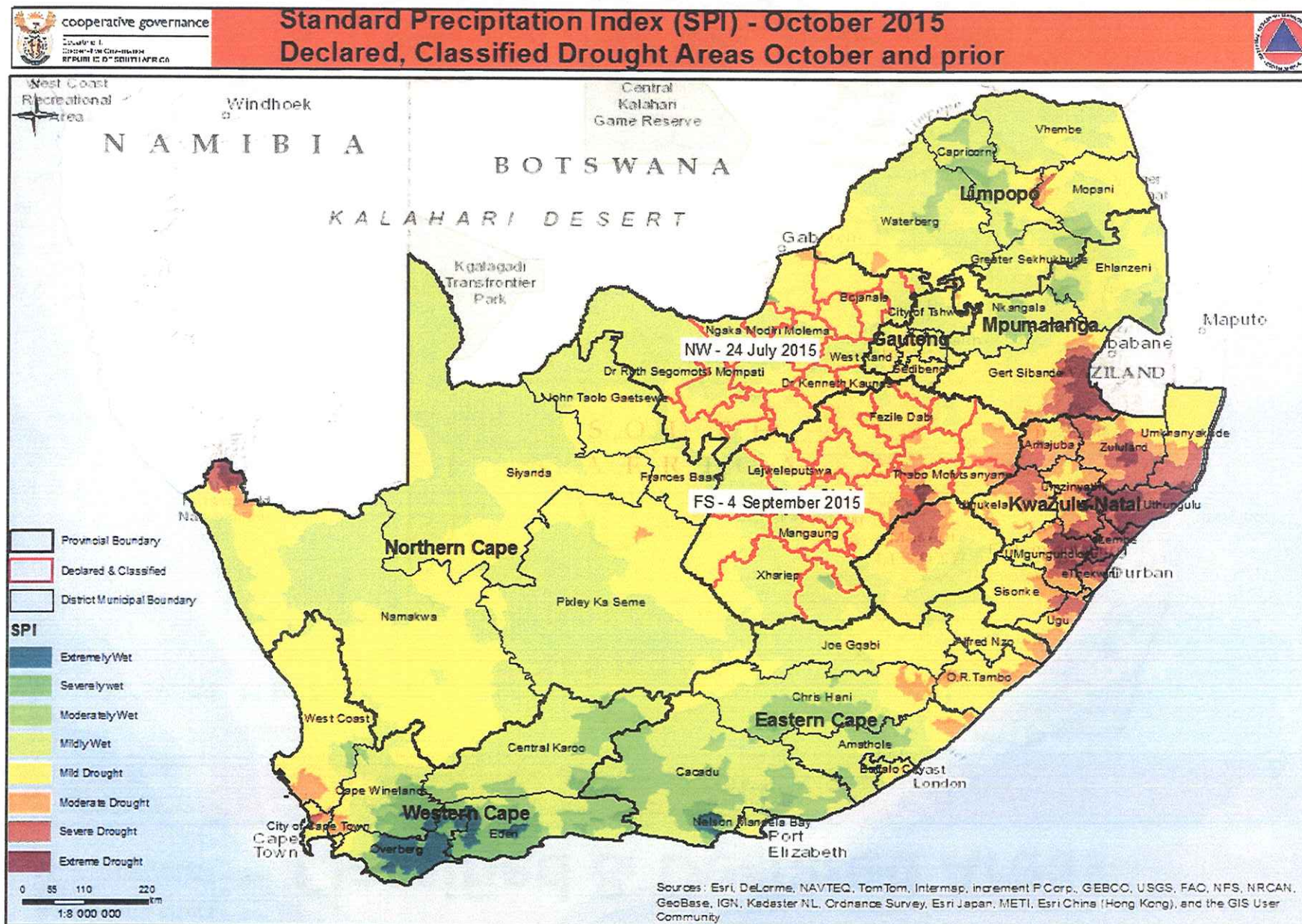


Classified and Declared States of Disaster - Drought 2015/16



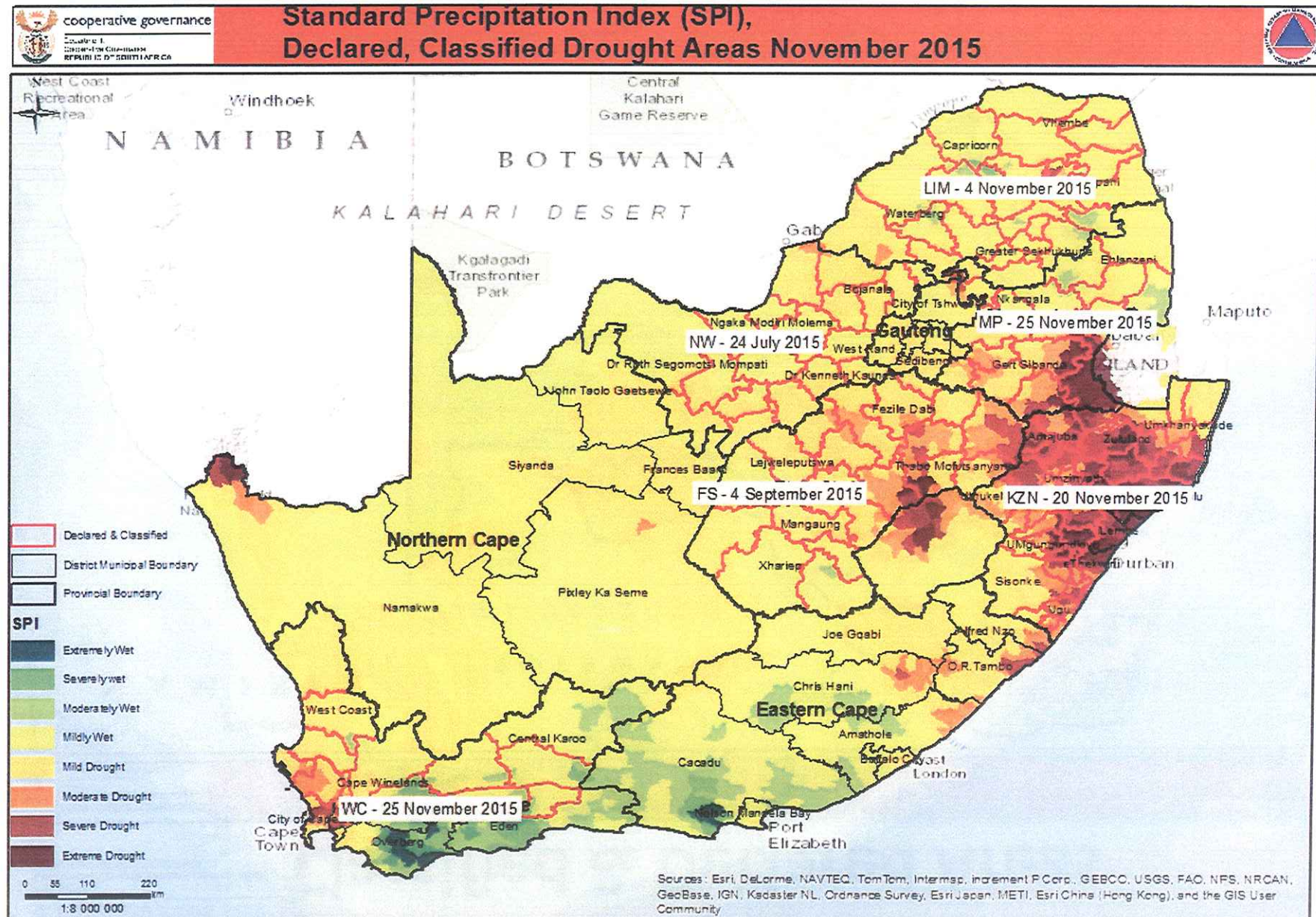


Classified & Declared Areas



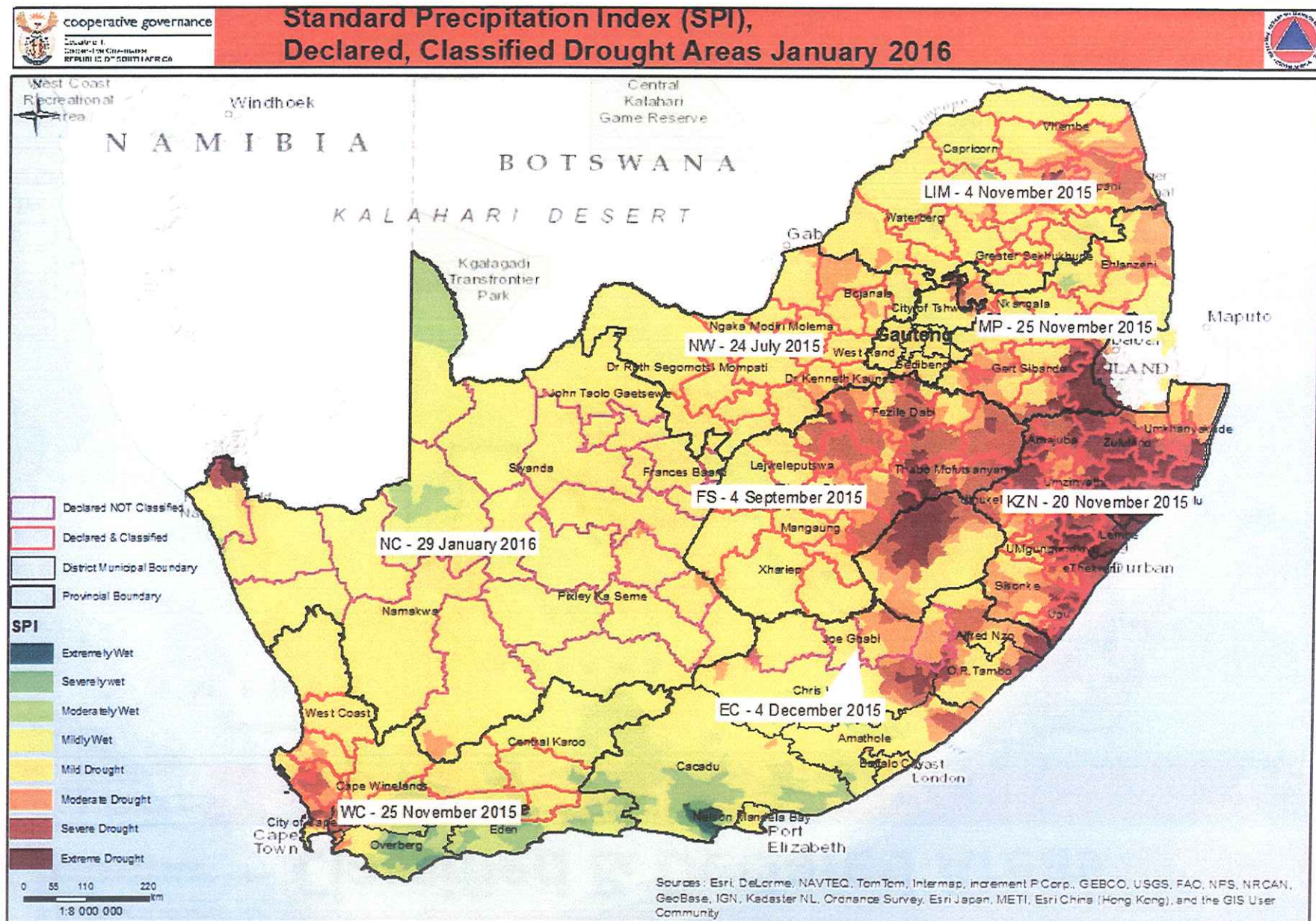


Classified & Declared Areas





Classified & Declared Areas

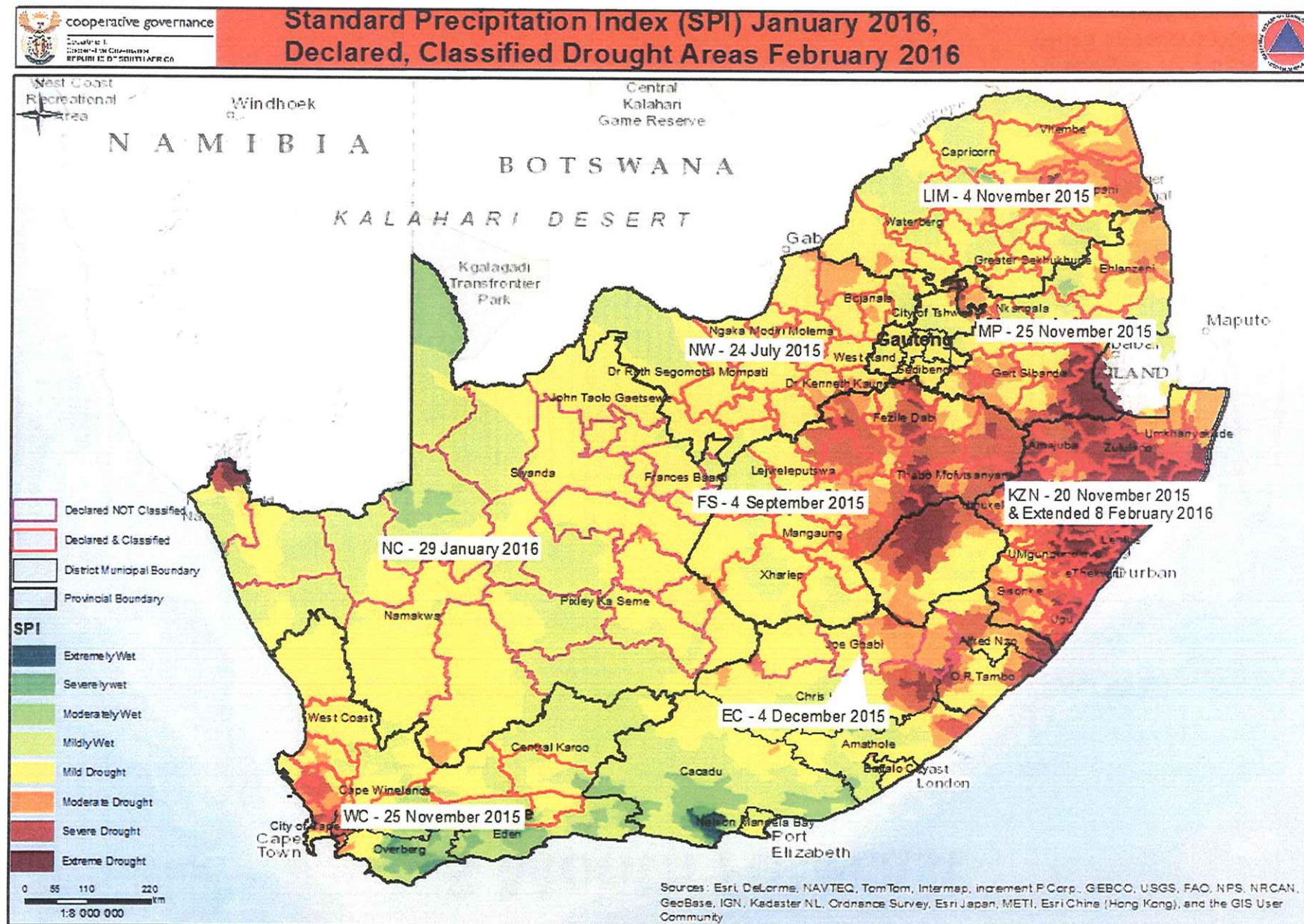




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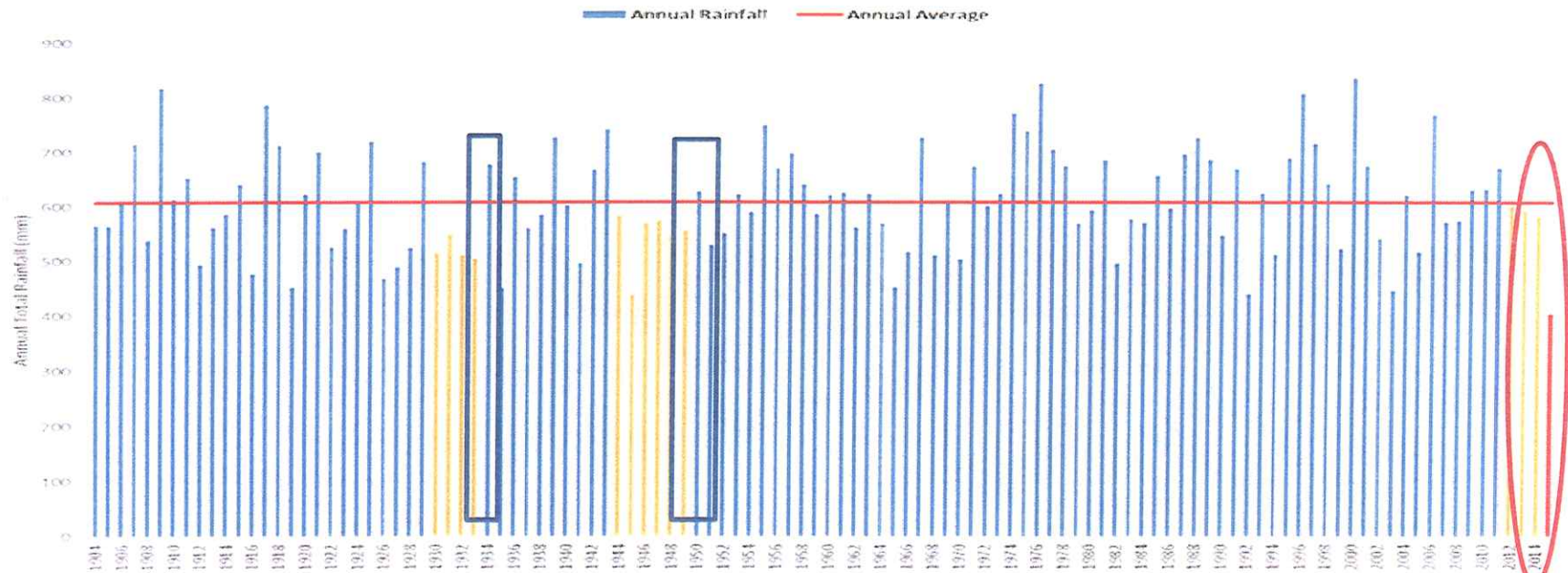
Classified & Declared Areas





3 Month Forecast

South Africa - Annual Total Rainfall (mm)
(Based on provincial rainfall data)
1904 - 2015

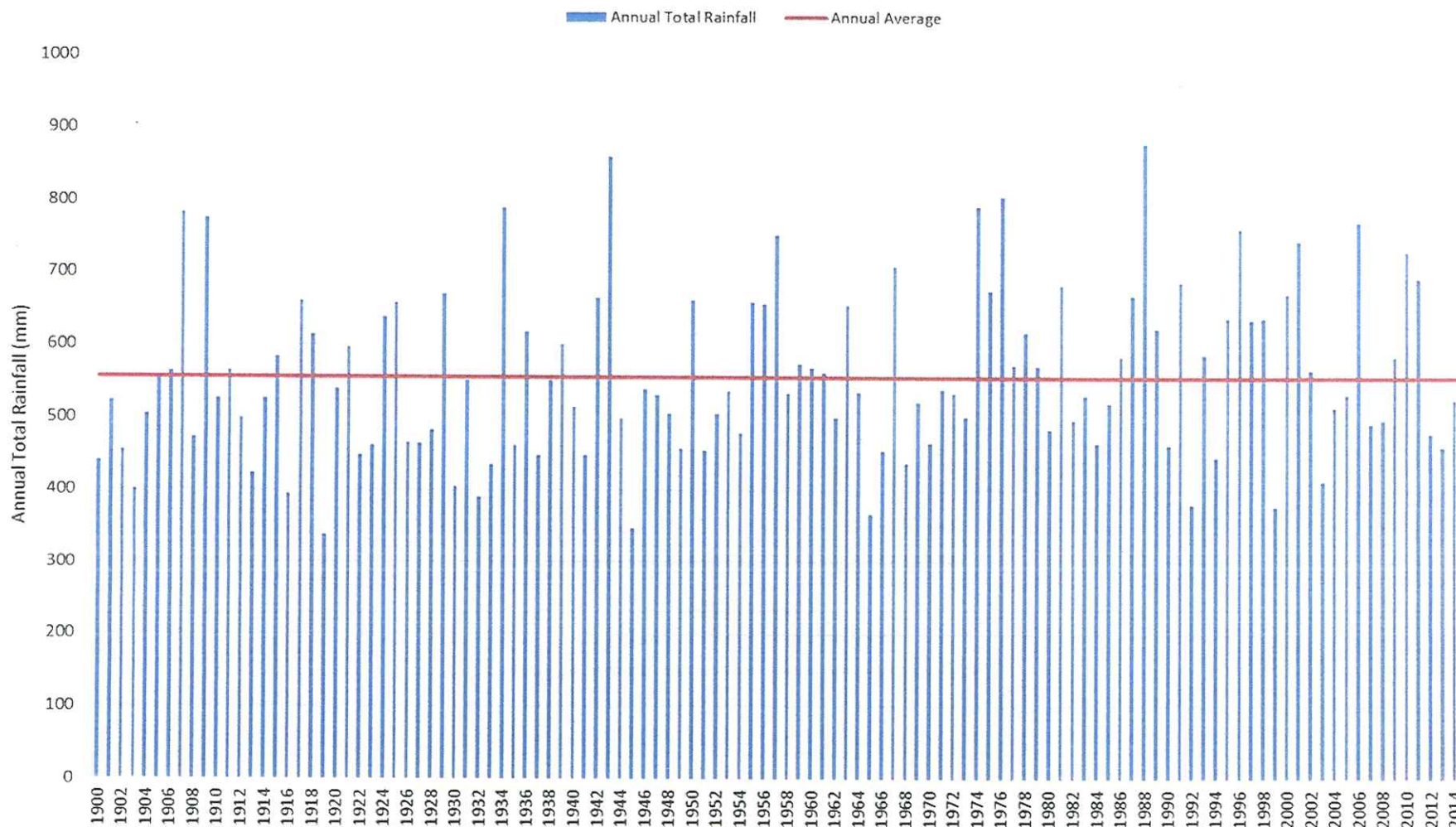


2015 confirmed as the
driest year for South
Africa on record since
1921



Provincial History (Free State)

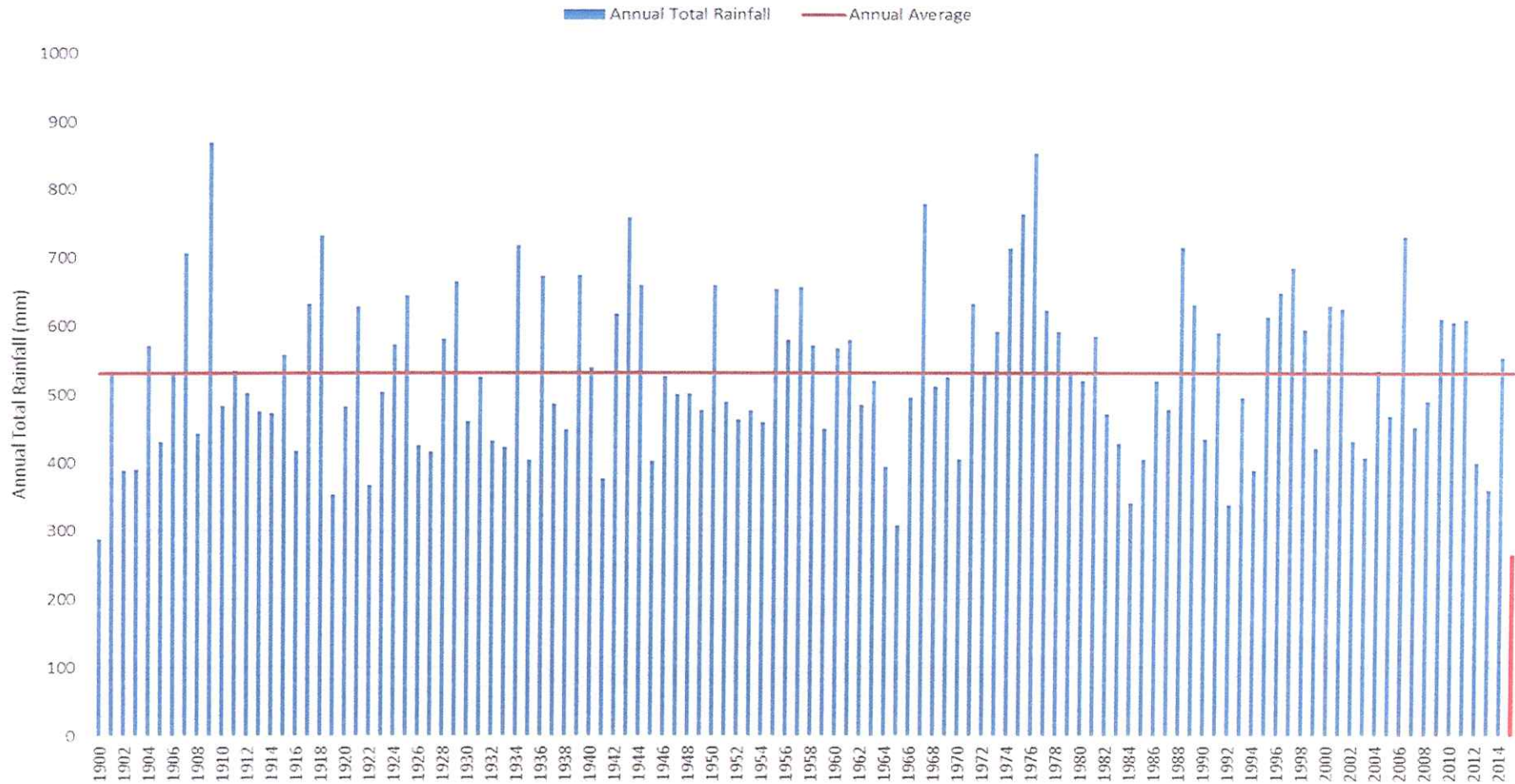
Free State - Annual Total Rainfall (mm)
(Based on provincial rainfall)
1900 - 2015





Provincial History (North West)

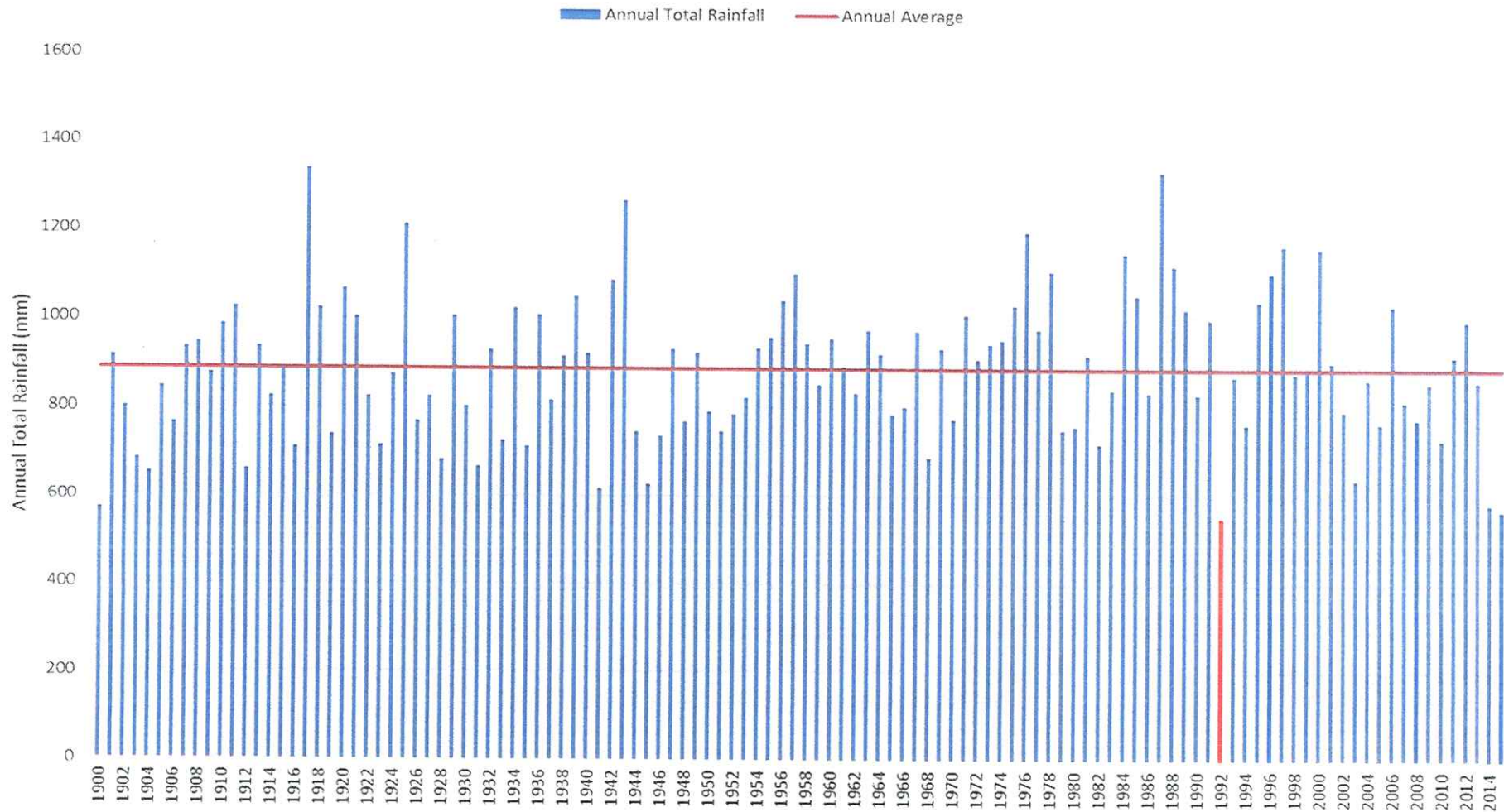
North-West - Annual Total Rainfall (mm)
(Based on provincial rainfall)
1900 - 2015





Provincial History (KZN)

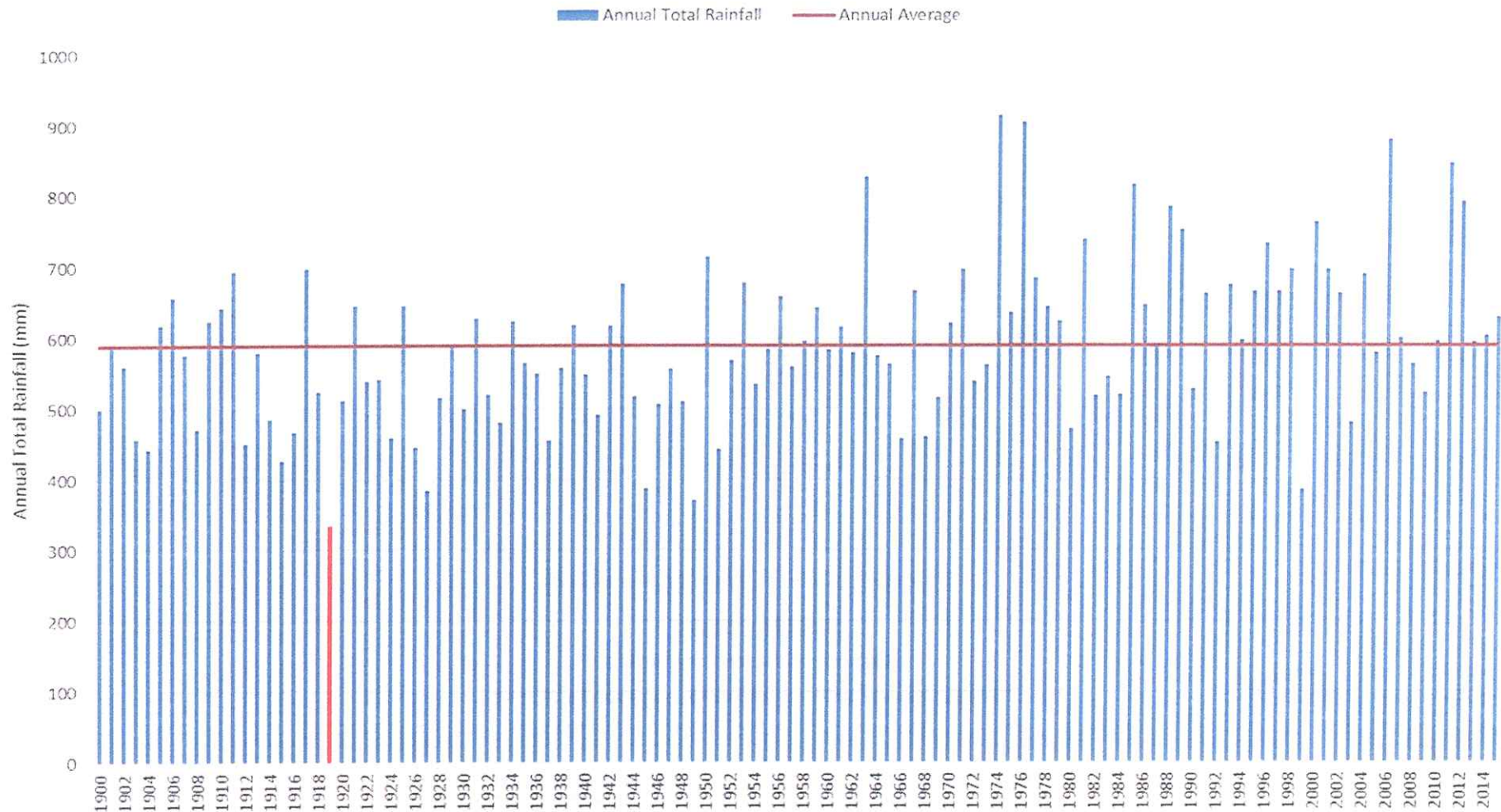
KwaZulu-Natal - Annual Total Rainfall (mm) (Based on provincial rainfall) 1900 - 2015





Provincial History (Eastern Cape)

Eastern Cape - Annual Total Rainfall (mm)
(Based on provincial rainfall)
1900 - 2015





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Coordination of the current Drought

All stakeholders to continue monitoring the conditions and to focus on Disaster Risk Reduction Measures as per the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002).

Consultations with relevant stakeholders particularly the South African Weather Service, Research and Academic Institutions are important for informed planning and decision making.



water & sanitation

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Coordination of the current Drought

- The NDMC established a National Joint Drought Coordination Committee (NJDCC). The Committee is constituted by key sector departments and it is responsible for the coordination of response and relief measures within government departments and non governmental organisations in the country. The committee meets weekly to deliberate on the progress of response measures and areas of collaboration to maximise on available resources.
- The Disaster Operations Centre (DOC) has also been activated for the collation of drought reports from sector departments and dissemination thereof to ensure aligned and integrated messages within government.
- The South African Weather Service (SAWS) participates in the weekly NJDCC meetings and presents on the weather reports and forecast for the purposes of early warning, preparedness and informed planning.
- All heads of the PDMC's attend the last meeting of each month to ensure effective coordination.



Coordination of the current Drought

- A response and support team has been established per province comprising, all key sector departments, DCOG Team i.e. National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) Back to Basics (B2B), Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency (MISA) and Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). The team analyses the submitted reports as well as assess what intervention and support is required to address drought in the affected areas.
- Various Task teams are also in place for focused planning. **The following Task Teams are in place:**
 - **The Food Security Task Team** coordinated by Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) for focused planning regarding food security related matters.
 - **Communication Task Team**, coordinated by the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS), has been established to focus on the messaging regarding Food Security and drought related matters.
 - A guideline for coordinating civil society involvement in areas at risk has been developed and implemented.



Coordination of the current Drought

- Donations are being made available by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Coordination by government is therefore critical to ensure alignment of activities between government and external stakeholders. The National Joint Drought Coordinating Committee (NJDCC) has developed a document to provide guidelines on the partnership between government and external stakeholders in addressing the current drought conditions. Most donations are for water as well as livestock feed. The PDMC's play a critical role is assisting with the distribution of the donated resources.



Areas of improvement on the current drought conditions

Improvement in the Institutional arrangements for Disaster Management Centers in provinces

There are capacity constraints in the Disaster Management Centers in some provinces. This has a negative impact in stakeholder coordination, monitoring of disaster impacts and intervention measures within the provinces, as well as the submission of reports and required information to NDMC.

Inclusion of non-disaster related information in funding requests

One of the major challenges encountered from municipalities and provinces is the inclusion of non-disaster related information in funding requests for drought. The practice delays the process as most of the time and resources are spent on the verification process where most of the infrastructure is not functional due to poor/lack of maintenance and vandalism on water related infrastructure. Non drought related infrastructure are not considered within disaster grants.



Areas of improvement on the current drought conditions

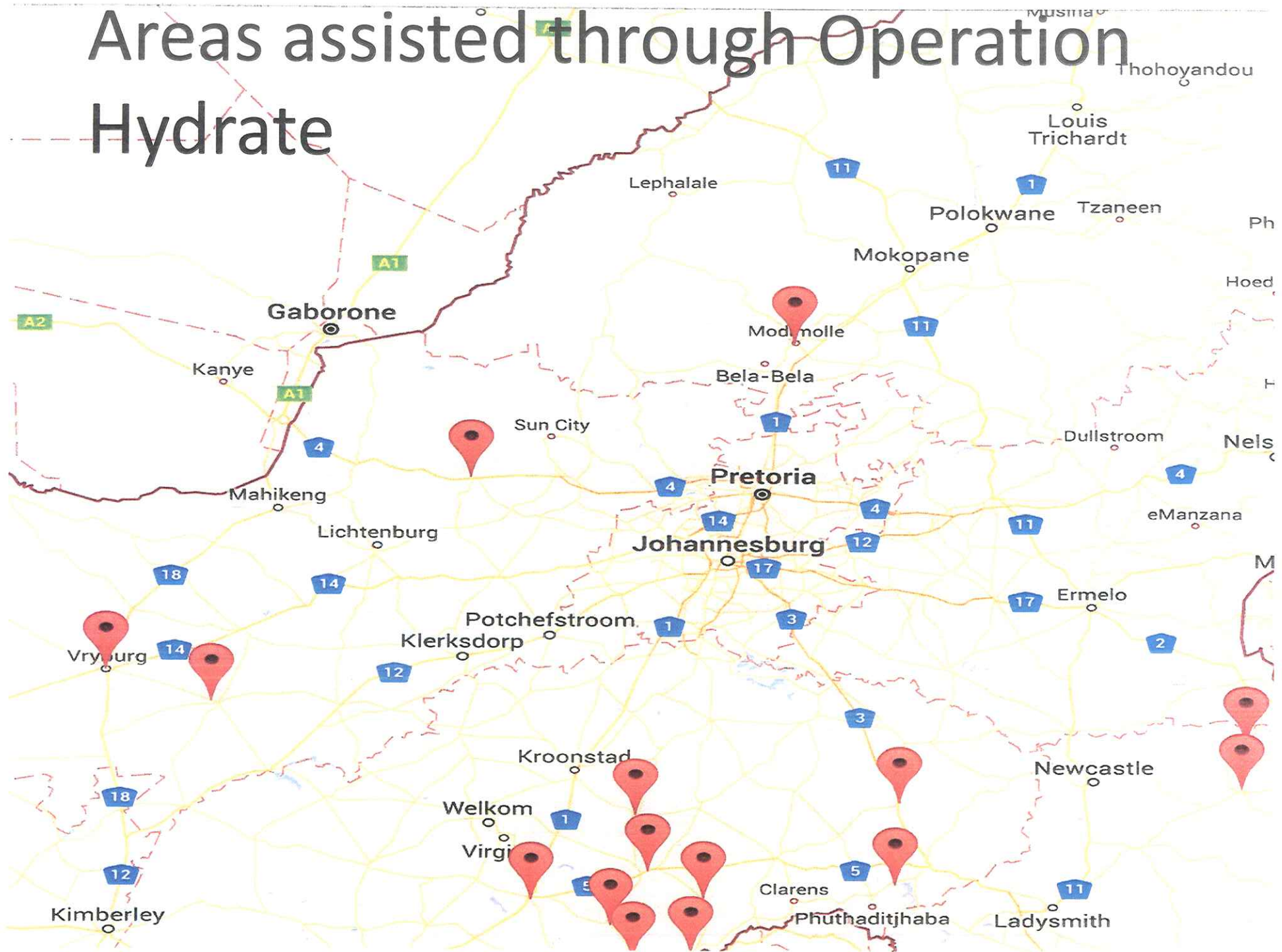
Generalized approach on drought declarations

Provinces are urged to focus on areas where challenges are only related to drought. The impact of drought is not similar in all areas and provinces, yet the tendency currently is to have a blanket approach for declaration in provinces. The Disaster Management Act (Act No. 57 of 2002) requires for consideration of the magnitude of the disaster as well as the capacity of the affected to cope with the effects of the disaster using their own resources.

Focus on implementation of sustainable measures to address drought

Provinces are urged to focus on sustainable measures to address drought such as drilling and equipping of boreholes instead of water tankering. Water tankering should be considered in cases of extreme circumstances as it is very costly and is not sustainable.

Areas assisted through Operation Hydrate





Intervention

- More than **10 million litres** of drinking water, have been distributed to five provinces.
- Aim is to get water to water stressed communities and areas that are most affected by the drought.
- Operation Hydrate has commissioned the drilling of an initial 15 boreholes in drought-stricken areas of South Africa. (R1,2million allocated)
- Working alongside aid relief organisation Al-Imdaad Foundation, the NGO will drill an initial five boreholes in KwaZulu-Natal.
- Partnerships with other NGOs are being finalised for the operation to continue in other provinces.



Modus Operandi

- OH works with the public and volunteers for support, primarily driven through social media
- Fly Mango, ShopRite, and several other companies joined in to support the campaign
- OH works closely with the National Disaster Management Centre in COGTA and the Department of Water and Sanitation.
- Dependent on support and information from MDMC's through the PDMC's to NDMC, especially to identify communities most in need
- Submits weekly schedule of planned interventions and relief provided to NDMC.
- Supporting more sustainable solutions in phase 2 (boreholes)
- Asking donations from private sector to support boreholes (R85 000 per borehole)
- Also start with the selling of wrist bands



Boreholes

- OH is working closely with the DWS and DCoG (NDMC) to identify borehole priority areas.
- Boreholes are commissioned in partnership with other NGO's and contractors at a cost of no more than R85 000 per borehole.
- **KZN-** The first five boreholes in the Zululand District, will be completed next week - as the country marks Water Week. (Nongoma, Ulundi, Vryheid and Edumbe) A borehole has also been commissioned near Danhauser in Hattingspruit KZN. It is already pumping 18 000 litres of water per hour.
- **Mpumalanga-** Work on three boreholes will start soon in the Barberton area.
- **Limpopo & North West-** Plans are also underway to drill boreholes in Modimolle and Swartruggens.
- **Free State and Northern Cape-** Plans are also being finalised to start drilling in other drought affected areas.

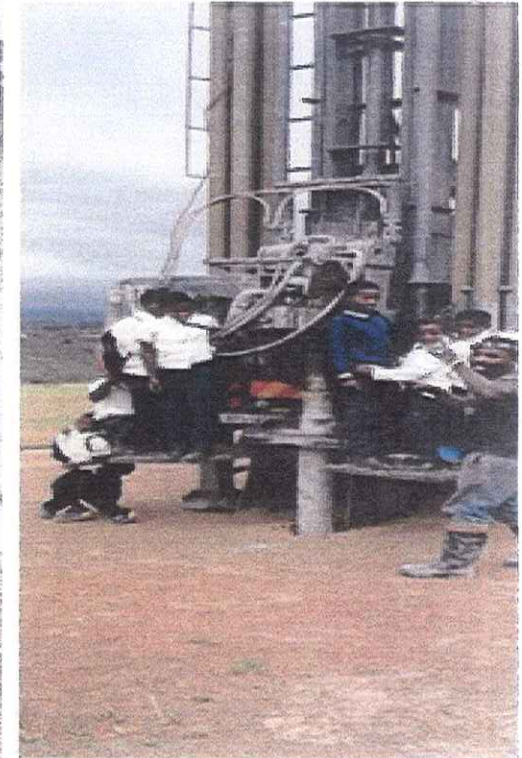
Mthungana High school-Drilling



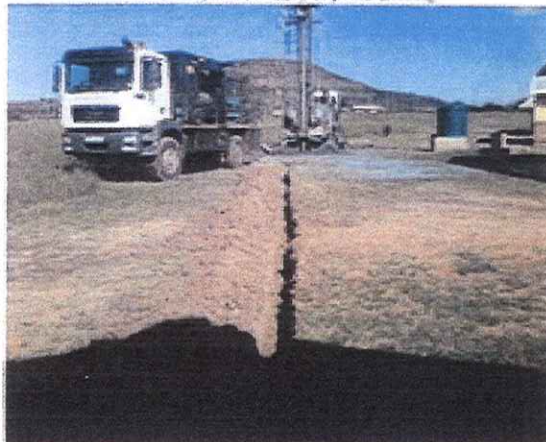
Mthungana High school-Plumbing



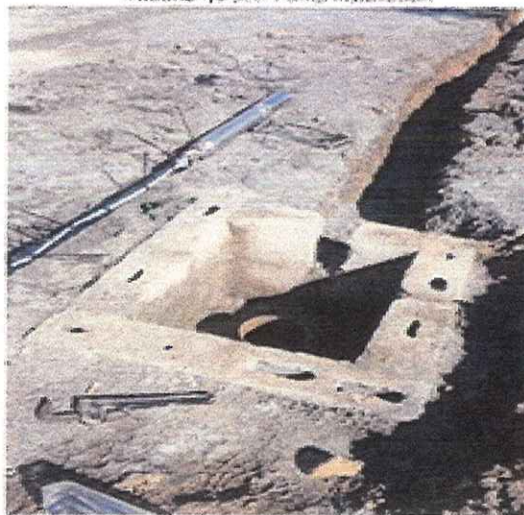
Mankulumane Primary:Drilling



Kwabhanya Secondary Vryheid-Drilling



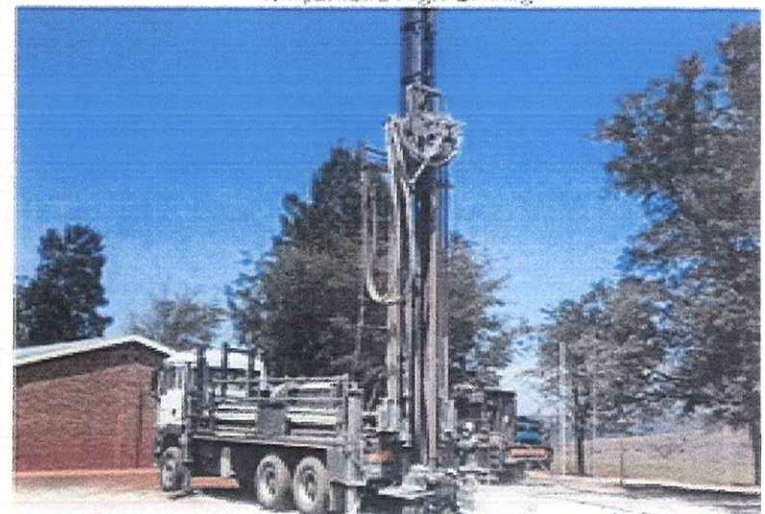
Kwabhanya Sec- Pump installation



Mnyamama High-Drilling



Mnyamama High-Drilling





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Part 2



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Thank You

