



NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

ANNUAL REPORT

2022/2023



cooperative
governance

Department:
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

APP	Annual Performance Plan
D: DETAR	Directorate: Education, Training, Awareness and Research
CFP	Country Focal Point
COCT MM	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CoGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CP	Contingency Plan
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DCoG	Department of Cooperative Governance
DDM	District Development Model
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Dir: DRC	Directorate: Disaster Response Coordination
Dir: DRRS	Directorate: Disaster Risk Reduction and Strategies
CD: DPRRC	Disaster Preparedness, Responses and Recovery Coordination
Dir: PDISCM	Directorate: Policy Development, Institutional Structures and Compliance Management
CD: PIDCM	Directorate: Policy, Institutional Development and Compliance Management
Dir: EWCMS	Directorate: Early Warnings and Capability Management Systems
Dir: FS	Directorate: Fire Services
Dir: IIM	Directorate: Intelligence and Information Management
Dir: ITKMS	Directorate: Information Technology and Knowledge Management Services
DMA	Disaster Management Act
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DOC	Disaster Operation Centre
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DUT	Durban University of Technology
EWS	Early Warning Systems
EWTT	Early Warnings Task Team
FBSA	Fire Brigade Services Act
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HoCeF	Heads of Centres Forum
HoCs	Heads of Centres
IBEWS	Impact-Based Early Warning Systems



ICDM	Intergovernmental Committee on Disaster Management
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDDR	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGCCC	Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Group
IPAS	Integrated Public Awareness Strategy
IT	Information Technology
KPAs	Key Performance Areas
MDRG	Municipal Disaster Relief Grant
MINMEC	Minister and Members of the Executive
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAAP	National Advocacy and Awareness Plan
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operations Intelligence Structure
NBC	National Bursary Committee
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NCCC	National Coronavirus Command Council
NDC	National Determined Contribution
NDMAF	National Disaster Management Advisory Forum
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NDMF	National Disaster Management Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIDROP	National Integrated Drought Response Operational Plan
NJDCC	National Joint Drought Coordinating Committee
NJFCC	National Joint Flood Coordinating Committee
NWU	North-West University
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PDMAF	Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forums
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Centre
PDMF	Provincial Disaster Management Framework
PDRG	Provincial Disaster Relief Grant
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RMHCP	Regional Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency



SAWS	South African Weather Services
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SPI	Standardised Precipitation Index
SUN	Stellenbosch University
TOR	Terms of Reference
TTT	Technical Task Team
UFS	University of the Free State
UN	United Nations
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute





Ms Thembi Nkadimeng, MP
Minister of Cooperative Governance and
Traditional Affairs

FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

In my capacity as the minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA), it is my pleasure to present the 2022/23 Annual Report of the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), in compliance with Section 24(1) of the Disaster Management Act (DMA), 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002). The report presents a high-level overview of the activities undertaken by the NDMC for the period under review. In addition, it provides a reflection on the progress made by the NDMC in promoting an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management, with an emphasis on prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation through collaborations and coordination of national, provincial, and municipal organs of state, statutory functionaries and other role-players involved in disaster management and communities.

The mandate of the NDMC is primarily centred on coordination of various functionaries towards mitigating the risks of disasters, building resilient communities, promptly responding and availing required resources through an enabling legal framework. It therefore thrives on establishing and maintaining sound institutional arrangements as prescribed in the National Disaster Management Framework. An opportunity to learn and share best practices is also provided through this enabling provision. To that end, the NDMC is a signatory to a range of international conventions, intended to strengthen its own disaster management and coordination systems and stay abreast of international developments in DRM.

The 2022 Global Platform for disaster risk reduction took stock of the implementation of the Sendai Framework, under the theme "From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World". The platform recommended adoption of a "Think Resilience" approach to all investments and decision making, integrating disaster risk reduction with the whole of government and whole of society. Indeed the lessons learnt in the aftermath of COVID-19, particularly the loss of lives and economic opportunities despite the relatively agile legislative framework that enabled us to respond effectively, this is a very important posture for South Africa to assume towards reduction in loss of life, economic losses and damage to critical infrastructure.



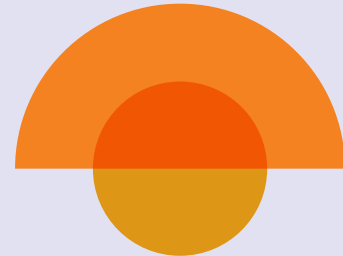
These three categories of loss also perpetually manifest in the context of havoc wreaked by other hazards that South Africa grapples with such as droughts, floods and fires. Emerging phenomena such as extreme weather events as a result of climate change and the consequences of accelerated urbanization exacerbate the losses and undermine strides made towards building resilience and mitigating the risks of disaster. The complexities of effectively addressing the old and new warranted a realistic reflection of whether we are making an impact. The NDMF therefore underwent review to assess if it was incorporating global trends and responding to emerging issues as globally advocated for. We anticipate that members of the public will also contribute meaningfully along these lines as we publish the revised framework for public comments.

We continue to make lasting footprints in the region as well and to that effect delegated one of our officials to support the Ethiopian Government in its implementation of the National DRM Policy by serving on the monitoring, verification and compliance mechanism in Ethiopia, through the African Union Commission. The mission was initially planned for a period of 6 months but was extended to one year. This move not only serves to strengthen bilateral cooperation but places South Africa at an advantage for future support in the region.

While we pursued strengthening efforts in disaster risk reduction and post COVID-19 recovery efforts, we found ourselves inundated with floods that affected a number of municipalities which warranted declaration of a national state of a disaster in terms Section 27 of DMA. The magnitude of those floods warranted coordination efforts for response to be pitched at an unprecedented standard. Areas of improvement emerged and Cabinet tasked the NDMC with the role of reviewing and overhauling the system of disaster management. The purpose is unfolding and the vision is to realise a system that ensures that uMama Dlamini with a disabled granddaughter in Mphophomeni knows what to do when confronted with an extreme thunderstorm and is confident in the stability of the bridge that she uses to take her granddaughter to the clinic.

Ms Thembi Nkadimeng, MP

Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs



Mr Parks Tau, MP
Deputy Minister of
Cooperative Governance

FOREWORD BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER

The year under review presented a myriad of challenges for the disaster management fraternity as the reality of the adverse effects of climate change, unfolded in South Africa, as they did. the world at large. The natural climate variability, human-induced climate change, including more frequent and intense extreme events, caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people. In our context, these phenomena manifested in devastating floods that affected several provinces, which warranted a declaration of a national state of disaster in April 2022. The magnitude of this occurrence revealed some deficiencies in our coordination capabilities and plans are unfolding to review our disaster management system for better response and coordination.

The emergence of these new set of challenges coincided with our ongoing efforts to deal with the after effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which without a doubt set us back on progress made towards attainment of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. These developmental loses are further compounded by accelerated urbanisation as our most vulnerable and hardest hit, migrate to urban centres in pursuit of economic opportunities. These trends contribute to the acceleration of human induced climate change and we ought to re-evaluate our understanding of disaster risk management and how we improve our systems to respond effectively. This process cannot viewed in isolation but also warrants integration of disaster management planning into spatial, economic and other planning processes.

We therefore commit to strengthening efforts in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) at all levels and to establish the necessary coherence across disaster risk reduction efforts to prevent the creation of new risks and achieve sustainable development. We also remain committed to the priorities of the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction by employing all efforts to understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response.



While we may be making significant progress in our DRR efforts, we recognise the need to strengthen building capacity locally as we equally enjoy the ample opportunities presented to draw from global and regional platforms. The NDMC therefore went the extra mile building capacity through awareness campaigns and workshops on fire safety.

The NDMC also developed the 'Support Plan' to guide organs of state to develop, update and review their Disaster Management Plans, Guidelines on the integration of DRR into IDPs and DDM-One Plans of each district and metropolitan municipality to address identified gaps and challenges with respect to ensuring that BMPs are informed by comprehensive disaster risk assessments and integrating DRR into respective IDPs. Going forward, building capacity particularly at municipal level will be prioritised and carried out in a structured manner through existing IGR structures.

Mr Parks Tau, MP

Deputy Minister of Cooperative Governance



Mr Mbulelo Tshangana
Director-General: Department of
Cooperative Governance

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

I reflect and account on the 2022/23 Financial Year with pride. The recent disasters have been challenging, however the Department and the NDMC rose to overcome the challenges. It was a pleasure to lead a collective executive leadership which enabled the achievement of cooperative disaster management goals, especially in the transition from the recent pandemic and the implementation of disaster floods interventions in the affected areas. It was humbling to have led the successful application of insight, capacity, and resources to restore relative normalcy to the disaster victims and infrastructure repair. The experience gained from all the events of the year under review has strengthened our resolve in anticipation, assessment, prevention, preparation, response and recovery measures.

During the year under review, we observed the intensity, frequency and impact of conflicts, climate extremes, and economic shocks point to the urgent need for intentional financing of disaster and climate risk resilient infrastructure, including unlocking the potential of nature-based solutions. It is well put by the World Food Programme's Executive Director, Cindy McCain, when she stated that *"not only are more people in more places around the world going hungry, but the severity of the hunger they face is worse than ever"*. All of this clearly, disasters exposes communities to major crisis, i.e. acute food shortage, massive population displacement, etc. This summarises the context in which the NDMC operates, where exported and unavoidable effects of disasters requires more strengthened and collective adaptation of response and recovery capacity.

Given that disasters manifest in a variety of ways, the NDMC has used the World Drowning Prevention Day celebration, which is aligned to Sendai Framework objectives and SDGs, to implement the Integrated Public Awareness Strategy (IPAS). Drowning incidents in the country are nearing disaster proportion, hence efforts are being made to ensure a consistent reduction of the drowning related mortality. This is a crucial step because through IPAS, the NDMC seeks to promote a culture of risk avoidance behaviour among all stakeholders and communities at risks.

Women's participation in DRR activities is a critical basis for long-term community resilience. As such, the NDMC executed interventions to promote the culture of innovation and accountability in achieving disaster risk governance. This is critical because the elderly, women, girls and children are the most vulnerable. The IPAS projects have been tailored and executed to enhance knowledge for DRR amongst women in order to strengthen resilience of vulnerable groups since women are often at the forefront in securing lives and sustaining livelihoods. This approach goes against the 'typical' marginalisation of disadvantaged women, particularly from policy creation, and puts them at the forefront of mitigating and reducing risks.

Conducting comprehensive disaster risks assessment enabled stakeholders to improve their understanding of risks vulnerabilities. Using various instruments such as digital tools, simplifying scientific information, and embrace of local



knowledge and expert opinion, the NDMC has achieved comprehensive spatial societal risks and resilience messaging coverage (risk understanding). The NDMC strives to enable seamless disaster national-local linked budgeting by building on the improving Contingency Planning and Risks Assessments approaches, in collaboration with sector partners and humanitarian agencies.

The NDMC participated in the United Nations Global Platform for DRR (GPDRR2022) and will ensure the integration of lessons that are emerging. Given that the GPDRR2022 theme was “From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World”, as we adapt and move forward, there is lot of lessons that we can take from the reflections on disaster impacts, trends and developments. Mainly, there is recognition that social unrest, conflicts and wars around the world are exposing more people to food insecurity, forced migration, and its deepening vulnerabilities especially more so for disaster-prone regions. This insight was already central to our engagements, especially in sector planning where we advocated for climate-sensitive budgeting for strengthened mitigation and response systems.

Our partners have been essential in the institutionalisation of a societal culture of risk avoidance and resilience. Using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) software, we have been effective in rolling out the Impact-based Early Warning Systems (IBEWS) and this has enhanced our standards of preparedness and response measures. Importantly, disaster structures are increasing national-local coordination links, where real-time early warning alerts stimulate seamless and timeous collective responses. Furthermore, our collaboration with the South African Weather Services (SAWS) continues to add value especially in the implementation of Impact-Based Forecasting, which improves the speed of generation and dissemination of comprehensive risk profiles.

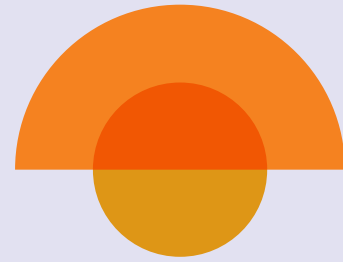
In all its approaches to DRR initiatives, the NDMC continue to be inclusive in order to break the intergenerational effects of disaster impact. It is for this reason that every new framework and plan ensures gender equality and prioritisation of youth (mainly girls) participation. Overall, resilience-building initiatives are intentionally inclusive of women since they are often the most affected, hence the anchors of mitigation at community level. Although there are still deficiencies in management of decentralised disaster risk reduction financing, I am optimistic that we will overcome these and realise the maximum outcomes. On an incremental basis, I will continue to lead the stakeholders’ orientation on principles and standards for resilient infrastructure investments to achieve maximum and sustainable more resilient-outcomes for DRR.

The lesson from recent disasters is that they increase the risk of vulnerability to hunger for many. Going forward, disaster preparedness will include prevention of starvation and sustaining livelihoods to contain the severity of impact. Again, the department will continue to work hard to lay the foundation for long-term resilience against disaster risks. Amongst these include the scaling up of anticipatory action (use of vulnerability data and early warning systems) and humanitarian action to prevent disasters. By prioritising vulnerability hotspots and seamless humanitarian access (effective and efficient disaster response), information and awareness will ensure continual and improved prevention of famine, starvation and death. The department continues to embrace and apply anticipatory governance and adaptive management techniques to improve opportunities for achievement of strategic outcomes.

In conclusion, I am privileged to be at the forefront of leading the country’s effort towards the transformation of disaster risk governance mechanisms for improved resilience, response and recovery, in addition to championing adequate high-level disaster institutional, financial, risks-vulnerability data sets and human capacity. Using a variety of instruments, I will work with local disaster structures to achieve sufficient community-level participation and protection of human rights in the implementation of interventions (i.e. people-centred early warning value chain).

Mr Mbulelo Tshangana

Director-General: Department of Cooperative Governance



Dr Bongani Elias Sithole
Head: National Disaster
Management Centre

Department of Cooperative Governance

OVERVIEW BY THE HEAD OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

This annual report give an honest administrative leadership reflection of the NDMC's progressive strides as the department reviews the achievements and challenges of the 2022/23 Financial Year. On an gradual, yet incremental basis, annually, the country experiences increasing severe, frequent, destructive disasters and emergencies. Due to proactive leadership provided by the NDMC, all the stakeholders are benefiting from the measures that are implemented, which include the institutionalisation of disaster risk reduction through the annual assessment of disaster management plans.

In the year under review, the NDMC has ensured that legislated compliance targets such as the compilation of the annual Winter Contingency Plan and review of DMPs, are met. It is through these strategic programmes that the NDMC ensures that the country's agencies and sector partners have well-outlined and budgeted disaster and emergency plans to execute effective response and recovery. What has also been an essential complementary annual exercise is the compliance assessments which give insight into key areas such as general compliance to areas such as institutional capacity, risk assessment, education, and training and research. I am pleased to have been central in providing strategic leadership in securing the emergency preparedness and mitigation to ensure that dangers to the wellbeing of people, property, infrastructure and the environment are reduced.



The consistent adaptive leadership style and hands-on support of implementation approach has ensured the attainment of the set targets. The goal of balancing disaster mitigation (prevention) and response has shifted focus into intensive public education and awareness. This inclusive youth leadership approach is key to creating 'climate-smart citizens' and DRR-aware advocates at community-level. The DRR has invested in the implementation of the annual Bursary Program and Research Agenda. These are also central to our efforts to building capacity (skills) and generating knowledge, innovative solutions through published findings by the funded researchers (postgraduate students and academics). Furthermore, investment in relevant technology and software has proven to be essential in the achievement of our awareness.

In commemorating the annual IDDR, the NDMC used the opportunity to mobilise for the South Africa's contribution (disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness) towards the achievement of SFDRR targets (2030 Agenda). Against the noted non-climatic triggers such as unplanned rapid urbanisation, ecosystems degradation, inequalities, etc, the NDMC's programmes already ahead of the people-centred Multi-Hazard EWS which was the theme for the IDDR2022. I can confirm that South Africa's programme to realise 'smart-climate informed communities' is gathering momentum and is fully supported by all disaster actors. Even stakeholder-sector climate and disaster programmes are encouraging as we are making progress in understanding risk governance and putting mechanisms in place to contain these hazards.

The NDMC organised the Annual National Fire Safety and Prevention Seminar which was held on 23 and 24 March 2023, in Nelson Mandela Bay Metro, in the Eastern Cape. In collaboration with the Eastern Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centre (ECDMC) and Nelson Mandela Bay Metro, the NDMC hosted the 8th annual National Fire Safety and Prevention Seminar on 23 and 24 March 2023. The primary aim of the seminar is to provide a platform for interactive dialogue amongst Fire Safety and Prevention Practitioners and Professionals on strategies that are required to reduce fire risk across the country.

The Seminar provided a platform for key role players in the fire services sector to discuss progress, challenges, proposed solutions and recommendations towards reducing fire risks and losses in the country. Annually, the seminar continues to be a high level strategic platform for interactive dialogue amongst fire safety and prevention practitioners and professionals as they contribute to the national fire risk reduction agenda in a well-coordinated fashion. Overall, the Seminar enables all stakeholders to address issues that are pertinent to their sector.

The NDMC continues to seek to achieve progressive and transformative outcomes through the embrace of the emerging contemporary strategies in the disaster management discourse. In an attempt to reduce vulnerability, build resilience and improve mitigation, the NDMC advocates the integration of Nature-Based Solutions into the range of climate resilient development framework and other plans. Given the need for disaster sensitive and forecast financing, the NDMC used the review of the legislative framework to explore ways to provide for incentivising risk reduction and prevention behaviour amongst disaster stakeholders. As part of the institutionalisation and mainstreaming of DRR, these ideas are now a common feature in the develop and execution of DMPs and CPs.

As the IPCC2022 report puts it, "the range of published evidence indicates that the net damage costs of climate change are likely to be significant and to increase over time". With this caution, and using experience gathered from the recent pandemic and disasters, the NDMC had adopted an approach that will ensure that long-term deficiencies are avoided in response and recovery. As part of rolling out DRR, the NDMC adaptively continues to champion inclusive participation in Pre-disaster planning (preparedness) and Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNAs) which goes beyond disaster loss accounting to addressing the socio-economic impact (as part of reconstruction and rehabilitation). This is about ensuring that every disaster event is used to build disaster resilient infrastructure which is central in the DRR approach. Investments into Building Back Better will ensure that no protracted inequality and poverty, and recurrence emerges after the interventions.

The NDMC realised that disaster management intelligence is essential, hence investment has been made in supporting enhancing knowledge management services for stakeholders to access, extract and utilise data. Furthermore, to strengthen its leadership and operational capacity, the NDMC continues to guide inclusive national policy alignment, development



of contingency plans, and influence innovative changes in disaster risk reduction and management in order to make informed decisions. The NDMC further set out to progressively build institutional resilience to ensure agility and adaptation against shocks that are often brought on by emergency events. Overall, strong organisational systems are essential for institutionalising and deepening DRR culture. Once again, the NDMC is appreciative of the collaborations that contributes and sustains all the national efforts to disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

In facilitating response, recovery and rehabilitation, DCOG transferred disaster grant funding to relevant affected provincial sector departments and municipalities. For example, to address the effects of the 2022 floods, between June 2022 and September 2022, DCOG transferred R516. 7 million to 17 municipalities in Eastern Cape (EC) and KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) provinces from the Municipal Disaster Response Grant (MDRG). Again, an amount was of R3. 3 billion was transferred to municipalities in EC, KZN, and the Western Cape provinces between March and April 2023 for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of affected municipal infrastructures. These grants were critical were essential in fast-tracking support interventions to affected communities across the country. Implementation of these interventions by the grant recipients is underway, and it overlaps to the 2023/2024 financial year.

Lastly, it is a pleasure to see the expansion of disaster risk reduction value-based partnerships. The NDMC has partnered with a range of government partners, international and regional organisations and strategic agencies operating within the disaster management space. Some of the key strategic partners include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), OXFAM South Africa, SA Weather Service (SAWS), Agricultural Research Organisation (ARC), Council for Geoscience, South African National Space Agency (SANSA), the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), Santam Insurance, Fire Protection Association of Southern Africa (FPASA), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Hollard Insure, Audi and Volkswagen.

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL INFORMATION





1.1 INTRODUCTION

This section covers general information about the purpose of the NDMC, its strategic intent, organisational structure and expenditure.

1.2 OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVE OF THE BRANCH

The NDMC was established in terms of Section 8 of the DMA and delivers on its legislative mandate as a branch in the DCoG. The objective of the NDMC, derived from Section 9 of the DMA, is to promote an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management, with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation by national, provincial and municipal organs of state, statutory functionaries and other role-players involved in disaster management and communities. The NDMC is also responsible for the administration of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act No 99 of 1987), to the extent that it administers the Fire Brigade Board (FBB) and the development of regulations. The general powers and duties of the NDMC are stipulated in Section 15 of the DMA which mandates the NDMC to, among others:

- (i) Specialise on issues concerning disasters and disaster management;
- (ii) May act as an advisory and consultative body on issues concerning disasters and disaster management;
- (iii) Promote the recruitment, training, and participation of volunteers in disaster management; and
- (iv) Promote disaster management capacity building, training, and education throughout the Republic of South Africa – including in schools – and, as appropriate, in other southern African states.
- (v) Section 6 of the DMA further stipulates that the Minister must prescribe an NDMF, which is a legal instrument specified by the DMA to address needs for consistency across multiple interest groups by providing a coherent, transparent and inclusive policy on disaster management appropriate for the Republic as a whole. The NDMF comprises four key performance areas (KPA) and three enablers to promote the achievement of the objectives set out in the KPAs. **Figure 1** depicts the interface between the four KPAs and the three enablers:

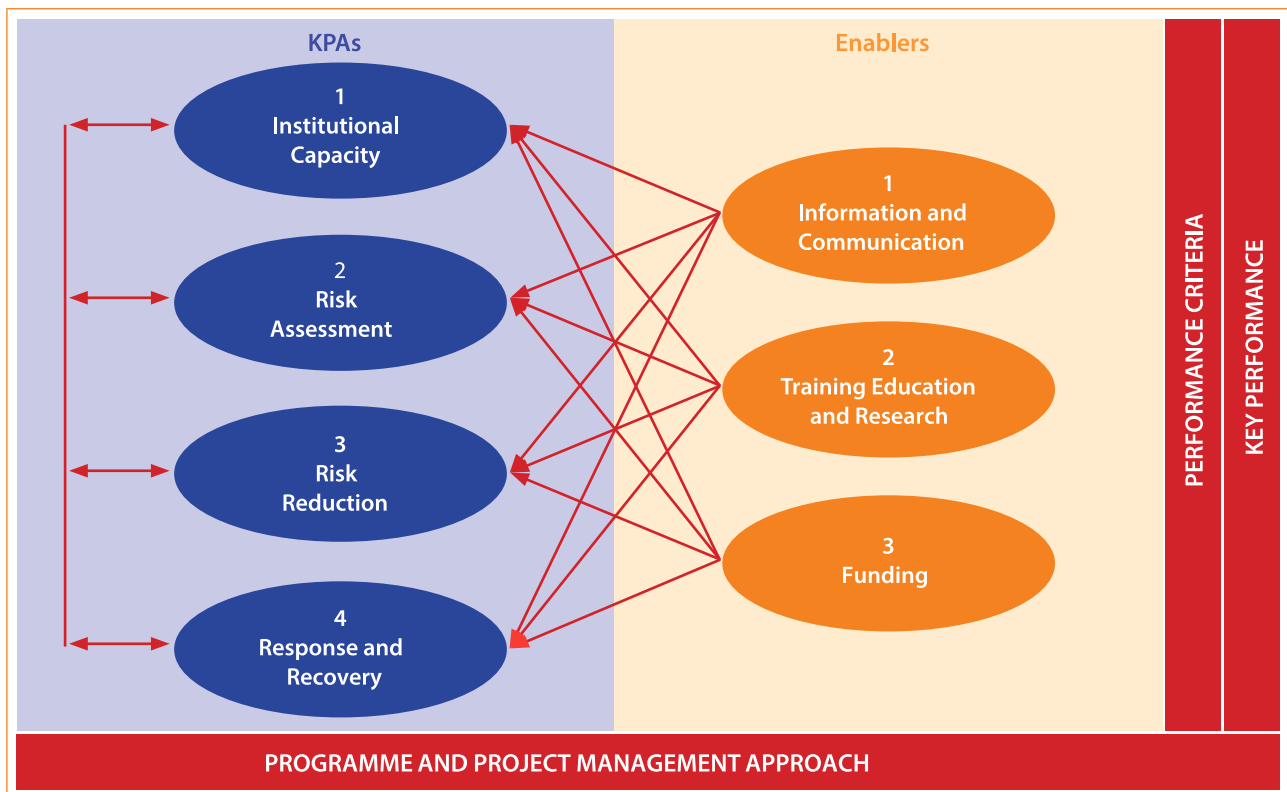


Figure 1: NDMF KPAs and Enablers



1.3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

1.3.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The NDMC derives its mandate primarily from chapters 2, 3, 7 and 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, which are summarised in **Figure 2**.

CHAPTER 2

This chapter deals with the Bill of Rights as the cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It enshrines the rights of all people and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. The rights are subject to the limitations contained or referred to in section 36, or elsewhere in the bill. The state and by extension the NDMC must respect, protect, promote and fulfill the rights enshrined in the Bill of Rights.

CHAPTER 3

This chapter deals with cooperative governance and intergovernmental relations. In executing its mandate, the NDMC must ensure that it adheres to the principles of this chapter.

CHAPTER 7

This chapter deals with municipalities and their right to govern, on their own initiative, the local government affairs of their communities, subject to national and provincial legislation as provided for in the Constitution. The NDMC should ensure that it supports and strengthens the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, exercise their powers and functions when dealing with disasterous incidents.

CHAPTER 9

This chapter deals with institutions whose role involves strengthening the constitutional democracy of South Africa. The NDMC needs to ensure that the disaster management deliverables/activities comply with applicable pieces of legislation, pursuant to this chapter.

Figure 2: Constitutional Mandate of the DCoG

1.3.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND FIRE SERVICES MANDATE

The NDMC draws its legislative mandate from the DMA, the NDMF and the Fire Brigade Services Act, No. 99 of 1987 (FBSA), as set out in **Figure 3**.

Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002)

To provide for:

- An integrated and coordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation;
- The establishment and functioning of national, provincial and municipal disaster management centres;
- Disaster management volunteers; and
- Matters incidental thereto.

National Disaster Management Framework, 2005

- Is a legal instrument prescribed by the Minister in terms of the DMA to address needs for consistency across multiple interest groups, by providing a coherent, transparent and inclusive policy on disaster management appropriate for the Republic as a whole.



Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act No 99 of 1987)

- To provide for the establishment, maintenance, employment, coordination, and standardisation of Fire Brigade Services, and for connected matters.

Figure 3: Legislative mandate of the NDMC

1.3.3 ENABLING LEGISLATION

By virtue of its coordination characteristic and other responsibilities as mandated by the DMA, DMF and inherent administration of the FBSA, the functions of the NDMC are regulated by other pieces of legislation playing a key role in the governance of disaster management and Fire Services (see **Figure 4**). These include but are not limited to:



Figure 4: Other pieces of legislation playing a key role in the governance of disaster management and fire services

1.4 2022/23 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Improve the system of disaster management and Fire Services.

1.5 2022/23 BRANCH OBJECTIVES

During the year under review, the NDMC aimed to:

- (i) Develop, publish, and distribute the 2021/22 NDMC Annual Report by 31 March 2023.
- (ii) Submit a consolidated report on the functioning of disaster management institutional structures by 31 March 2023.
- (iii) Submit a consolidated report on the implementation support provided by 31 March 2023.
- (iv) Assess or review 14 DRM plans by 31 March 2023.
- (v) Commemorate the IDDR on 31 March 2023.
- (vi) Submit a report on implemented advocacy and awareness campaigns in municipalities by 31 March 2023.
- (vii) Submit a report on performance of the bursary programme by 31 March 2023.
- (viii) Improve implementation of the NDMC e-Convenor system with focus on the system owners, including workshopping of stakeholders and training of Secretariat on e-Convenor using SharePoint software for the coordination of advisory meetings.



- (ix) Activation of the International Charter for Space and Major Disasters, a collaboration with international satellite owners and service providers facilitated by the European Space Agency (ESA), which makes satellite data and mapped products and services available to disaster management organisations on a global scale with no costs attached.
- (x) Continued improvement the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) capabilities by updating the web portal platforms to ensure improved disaster management data for the benefit of the users.
- (xi) Development of the Tropical Cycle Tracker Development, an online web application to convey global tropical cyclone risk information, provide historical data, and monitor and track near real-time observations of tropical cyclones.
- (xii) Assess 12 municipalities, by 31 March 2023, on their capacity to implement the National Fire Safety and Prevention Strategy.

1.6 NDMC OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE

Figure 5 sets out the operational structure of the NDMC.

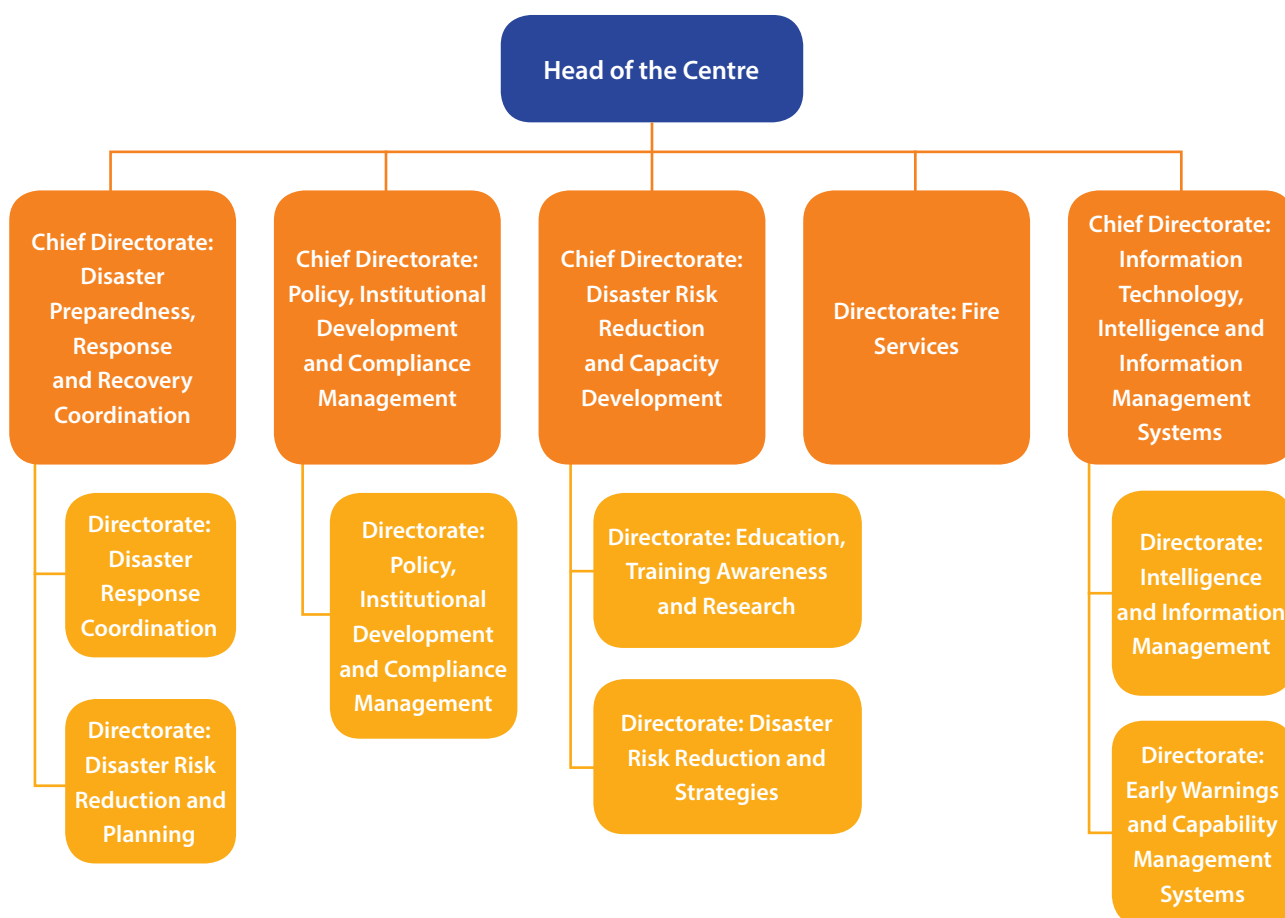


Figure 5: NDMC Operational Structure

1.7 EXPENDITURE TRENDS

The actual expenditure by sub-programme or Chief Directorate is outlined in **Table 1**. Important to also note in Table 1 is the expenditure on disaster relief which is disbursed by the National Treasury as a schedule 7 (a & b) grant.

Table 1: Expenditure by sub-programme

Programme 4: National Disaster Management Centre									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
Management: Head of the National Disaster Management Centre	4 100	20 503	-	24 603	24 566	37	99,8%	5 864	5 850
Disaster Risk Reduction, Capacity Building and intervention	58 611	(20 543)	(20 000)	18 068	9 952	8 116	55,1%	147 067	112 544
Legislation and Policy Management	6 962	1 049	-	8 011	7 094	917	88,6%	7 160	6 339
Integrated Provincial Disaster Management Support, Monitoring and Evaluation	4 927	70	-	4 997	4 095	902	81,9%	2 536	1 368
Fire Services	5 450	(1 079)	-	4 371	977	3 394	22,4%	4 881	2 351
Information Technology, Intelligence and Information Management System	30 647	-	-	30 647	17 957	12 690	58,6%	31 960	30 092
Disaster Response Grant	861 248	-	-	861 248	516 661	344 587	60,0%	498 788	378 371
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant	3 318 742	-	-	3 318 742	3 318 741	1	100,0%	-	-
Total for sub programmes	4 290 687	-	(20 000)	4 270 687	3 900 043	370 644	91,3%	698 256	536 915
Economic classification									
Current payments	105 386	(19)	(20 000)	85 367	62 809	22 558	73,6%	192 123	151 294
Compensation of employees	29 773	-	-	29 773	23 154	6 619	77,8%	26 649	24 854
Goods and services	75 613	(19)	(20 000)	55 594	39 655	15 939	71,3%	165 474	126 440
Interest and rent on land									
Transfers and subsidies	4 182 196	-	-	4 182 196	3 837 215	344 981	91,8%	499 110	378 598
Provinces and municipalities	4 179 990	-	-	4 179 990	3 835 402	344 588	91,8%	498 794	378 377

Programme 4: National Disaster Management Centre									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Departmental agencies and accounts									
Higher education institutions									
Foreign governments and international organisations									
Public corporations and private enterprises									
Non-profit institutions	94	-	-	94	-	94	-	95	-
Households	2 112	-	-	2 112	1 813	299	85,8%	221	221
Payments for capital assets	3 105	-	-	3 105	-	3 105	-	7 006	7 006
Buildings and other fixed structures									
Machinery and equipment	3 105	-	-	3 105	-	3 105	-	7 006	7 006
Heritage assets									
Specialised military assets									
Biological assets									
Land and subsoil assets									
Intangible assets									
Payments for financial assets	-	19	-	19	19	-	100,0%	17	17
Total	4 290 687	-	(20 000)	4 270 687	3 900 043	370 644	91,3%	698 256	536 915





1.8 INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

The NDMC is a signatory to a range of international conventions, with the aim of engaging and learning to strengthen its own disaster management and coordination systems. It is important for the NDMC to stay abreast of international developments in DRM because South Africa is at risk from a wide range of natural, technological, environmental hazards that can lead to disasters such as floods, major fires, tornadoes, major oil spills and even earthquakes. Furthermore, it is important to establish and maintain sound international relations for mutual cooperation because measures taken in South Africa can increase or reduce risks in neighbouring countries, just as potential dangers across our borders can directly affect South Africa.

In line with the DMA and NDMF, regional cooperation in disaster management is essential and the appropriate mechanisms must be initiated to establish and participate in forums where such cooperation can be achieved. The international engagements undertaken by the NDMC during the reporting period are summarised in **Table 2**. Due to lockdown restrictions, the meetings were held through virtual platforms (i.e. MS Teams, Zoom, Cisco, etc.).

Table 2: International engagements undertaken by the NDMC during the 2022/23 Financial Year.

International Relations Activity	7th Session United Nations Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (7thGPDRR2022)	Date	23-28 May 2022
		Venue	Bali Province, Indonesia
Purpose	Annually, the United Nations organise the GPDRR session. The 7thGPDRR2022 was themed "From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World". The Global Platform for DRR is the main global forum to assess and discuss progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR. This session was organized in a hybrid format, the Global Platform had over 4000 participants from a total of 185 countries. Half of the panellists and 40 percent of participants were women, and over 200 persons with disability actively engaged in panels and in discussion, doubling the number since the 2019 Global Platform.		
High-level recommendation(s)	It was noted that progress towards gender parity and accessibility was evident throughout the platform. The 2022 Global Platform took stock of the implementation of the Sendai Framework, based on the experience of practitioners and policy makers at local, national, and regional levels, progress reported by Member States through the Sendai Framework Monitor, the United Nations 2022 Global Assessment Report on DRR, and other recent reports such as the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).		
International Relations Activity	International Learning visit by the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Experts to South Africa	Date	11-22 July 2022
		Venue	NDMC
Purpose	The aim of the Ethiopian government visit was to engage and learn from South Africa's accumulated Disaster Risk Management (DRM) experiences and the operationalised provisions of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Ethiopian delegation consisted of DRM experts from federal regions of Ethiopia, the European Union and Technical Assistance teams of disaster management.		
High-level recommendation(s)	In addition to the progressive exchange of DRM best practices between the two countries, as part of the outcome of the engagement through the African Union Commission, South Africa was requested to delegate an official to serve on the monitoring, verification and compliance mechanism in Ethiopia, for a period of six (6) months. The NDMC secured the approval of secondment of an official to this mission. This deployment is part of the country's support to assisting the Ethiopian Government in its implementation of the National DRM Policy.		
International Relations Activity	Capacity Strengthening for Emergency Situations Sub-Saharan Africa region by the Romania Agency on International Development Cooperation (RoAid) support for Operational	Date	16 - 22 October 2022
		Venue	Bucharest, Romania
Purpose	The aim of the course was to the transfer of expertise (capacity building) in the field of the management of emergency situations for the Sub-Saharan Africa region. Two officials from NDMC (from Disaster Response and Fire Services) participated in the course on Strengthening the operational capacity of the beneficiaries.		
High-level recommendation(s)	The overall focus of the project was to enhance and strengthen the operational capacity of beneficiary Sub-Saharan Africa regions. This support is appreciated as a serious contribution to the improving of the ongoing capacity development engagements and exchanges within the field of the management of emergency situations in the Sub-Saharan Africa region.		



CHAPTER 2

ACTIVITIES OF THE NDMC





2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides information about the sub-programmes of the NDMC.

2.2 CHIEF DIRECTORATE: POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPLAINEE MANAGEMENT

The Chief Directorate: Policy, Institutional Development and Compliance Management (CD: PIDCM) develops disaster management policies, legislative frameworks and guidelines derived from the DMA and the NDMF. The directorate also supports stakeholders towards implementation of policies and frameworks across sectors and spheres of government. The CD: PIDCM has a staff complement of eight, of whom five are permanent and two are on contract.

2.2.1 DIRECTORATE: POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

The Directorate: Policy, Institutional Development and Compliance Management (Dir: PIDCM) comprises one Director, three Deputy Directors (one through the DBSA), and one Assistant Director who are responsible for overseeing the development, amendment, implementation of and compliance with disaster management legislation, frameworks, policies and guidelines. It also provides direction and input on the development of national and international disaster management-related standards and performs research on the regulatory environment, including other legislation impacting disaster management. In 2022/23, the Dir: PIDCM executed this mandate by:

2.2.2.1 SUPPORTING OTHER NDMC PROJECTS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT STAKEHOLDERS

The Dir: PIDCM provided support to other NDMC projects and disaster management stakeholders. It supported:

- i. Sector departments with policy-related inputs on disaster management planning, climate change, decertification, disaster classification and the declaring of states of disaster, etc.
- ii. Stakeholders with updates on legislative developments by monitoring various legislative databases for legislation and policies impacting disaster management and provided input where required.
- iii. The functionality of disaster management centres (DMCs) across the spheres of government by advising on improvements that can be made on legislative compliance with disaster management legislation.
- iv. The assessment of DMPs submitted to the NDMC.
- v. Response efforts by providing the National Joint Drought Coordinating Committee (NJDCC) and the National Joint Flood Coordinating Committee (NJFCC), the NDMC, other stakeholders and the special Intergovernmental Committee on Disaster Management (ICDM) with technical advice and administrative support on issues which include support to declare a national state of disaster for drought.
- vi. The assessment of disaster damage and response efforts during the drought response.
- vii. The examination and identification of gaps in national legislation in terms of the application of Section 2(1)(b) of the DMA.
- viii. The understanding of the efficiency and gaps in the NDMF.
- ix. The preparation and distribution of the 2021/22 NDMC Annual Report to the requisite stakeholders in line with Section 24 of the DMA.

2.2.1.2 ANALYSIS OF LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE BY THE NDMC

During the year under review, the NDMC conducted various compliance and monitoring initiatives in the provincial sphere of government, using different criteria. The findings and analysis of these initiatives are provided in Chapter 6 of this report.



2.2.1.3 PROVIDING SECRETARIAT SERVICES TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

The Dir: PIDCM provided secretariat services to the:

- a) National Disaster Management Advisory Forum (NDMAF)¹, which met quarterly, as required, to discuss cross-cutting disaster management issues. The NDMAF is a technical forum in which national, provincial, local government and other disaster management role-players consult one another and coordinate their actions on matters relating to disaster management.
- b) Heads of Centres Forum (HoCeF)², which met quarterly, as required, to discuss cross-cutting administrative issues on disaster management. The HoCeF creates a platform for Heads of Centres (HoCs) to engage one another on operational matters about disaster management coordination towards advancing cooperative governance across the spheres of government.

2.2.1.4 POLICY AND REGULATORY REVIEW: EXAMINATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF GAPS IN THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION IN TERMS OF THE APPLICATION OF SECTION 2(1)(B) OF THE DMA 2002

In order to improve policy outcomes and positive impact, the NDMC continues to analyse and review the application of the DMA in different contexts. The ongoing process of examining and identifying gaps in national legislation in terms of the application of section 2(1)(b) of the Act has commenced. The focus is on identifying all relevant legislation that would be applicable in the event of a disaster and understanding how these will assist political and administrative leadership in correctly interpreting and applying the DMA. The preliminary analysis does point to some areas of inadequacy of national legislation, such as where the current scope and definition of a disaster does not fully provide for the comprehensive and lawful action to be taken in terms of the DMA. The policy insights that will emerge from this exercise is essential in adapting application of the legislation, which will eventually inspire innovation in the disaster rules, regulations and codes.

2.2.1.5 POLICY AND REGULATORY REVIEW: ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICIENCY AND GAPS OF THE NDMF, 2005

The nature of policy development and implementation provides space for the periodical review of policy performance. The NDMF was first promulgated in 2005 and amended in 2015 to address emerging challenges that have been experienced since its promulgation and to support the effective implementation of the DMA in line with national and global commitments. Against this background, the NDMC has embarked on an exercise that focuses on determining the efficiency of the NDMF at promoting implementation, and that identifies and reports on the implementation gaps that may exist following the amendments of the DMA. The three-year project ends in March 2023 and was implemented in three phases: 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2022/23, which are now completed. The process will take place in the 2023/24 financial year.

2.3 CHIEF DIRECTORATE: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY COORDINATION

The Chief Directorate: Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery Coordination (CD: DPRRC) amongst other functions, coordinates and develops national disaster response and recovery strategies and plans, coordinates seasonal contingency planning to ensure seasonal hazards preparedness, response and recovery, coordinates and activates joint operation committees to respond to various hazards and disasters, establish and implement mechanisms for funding disaster risk management, as well as coordinates the implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation projects that incorporates the “Build Back Better” principle.

2.3.1 DIRECTORATE: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND PLANNING

The main objective of the Dir: DRRP within the NDMC is to facilitate and provide support and guidance in the preparation of DMPs by organs of state and relevant entities, as well as to facilitate the implementation of DRR measures within the

¹ See chapter 6 for more details on the activities of the NDMAF.

² See chapter 6 for more details on the activities of the HoCeF.



organs of state across the spheres of government. These measures include risk prevention, mitigation and emergency preparedness. The activities of the Directorate for the year under review focused on the:

- a) Submission of plans to the NDMC in terms of Sections 25, 38, 52 and 53 of the DMA. The Directorate developed a database of DMPs. To date, the NDMC has a total of one hundred and fifty-one disaster management plans, out of which fourteen is from national sector departments, nine from provincial government, eight from provincial sector departments, seven from Metropolitan municipalities, forty from district municipalities, sixty-eight from local municipalities and five from public entities.
- b) Assessment of fourteen DMPs and supported four National Sector Departments in the development of their DMPs.
- c) Evaluating the implementation of plans in the technical task team.
- d) Facilitation of integration of DRR and Climate Change adaptation into planning.
- e) Preparation of seasonal contingency plans for summer and winter Response Plans.

Details of these activities are set out in Chapter 5.

2.3.2 DIRECTORATE: DISASTER RESPONSE COORDINATION

The Directorate: Disaster Response Coordination (Dir: DRC) comprises a Director, a Deputy Director and a Senior Administrative Officer that are permanent staff. The Directorate was further supported through the NDMC Disaster Operation Centre (DOC) by 2 Deputy Directors and 2 Assistant Directors. The primary responsibilities of the directorate are as follows:

- i. Disaster assessments, verification of occurrences, coordination of disaster classification processes and reporting.
- ii. Coordination of disaster response, recovery and rehabilitation measures.
- iii. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of disaster intervention measures.
- iv. Strategic support and guidance to stakeholders on disaster response measures in the country.

2.3.2.1 COORDINATION OF EFFORTS ON DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRY

The NDMC performed monthly monitoring of drought conditions in the country using specific indicators that measure average rainfall over various temporal scales. The drought reports from stakeholders were coordinated and analysed for informed decision-making. The critical reports and information were also shared with the NJDCC and other relevant stakeholders.

In the year under review, South Africa experienced an overall decrease in spatial extent of drought in South Africa, with the central and north eastern parts of the country experiencing wet conditions. The coastal areas benefited from the various climate systems that bring excessive rainfall which also leads to flooding and damage of infrastructure and other amenities. In the year under review, the drought analysis has shown pockets of mild and moderate drought in the Western Cape (WC), Northern Cape (NC), and specifically in the Eastern Cape (EC). The EC region has been significantly impacted by drought in the severe category irrespective of condition of surface water in the region. Certain parts of the northern KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) and Mpumalanga have also experience moderate to severe drought conditions but these have remained isolated to small spatial extents.

2.3.2.2 DISASTER RESPONSE, RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Various perilous disaster related events persist in the country, often leading to severe human suffering, loss of life, widespread damage to property, infrastructure and the environment. It is evident that these conditions require investment in climate-resilient infrastructure, reduction of Greenhouse gas emissions and empowerment of communities to build a more resilient and sustainable future. The NDMC continued to promote an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management, with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation by all relevant organs of state. The common disaster incidents experienced during the year was flooding in most parts of the country.



The country experienced torrential rains that persisted in parts of the country in April 2022, with most damage experienced as a result of flooding and mudslides particularly in the KZN province. The severity and magnitude of the floods in KZN prompted the classification of a provincial disaster by the NDMC in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (57 of 2002) (DMA). The contingency arrangements were immediately activated by organs of state across spheres of government activated as early as the early warnings and advisories were issued by the South African Weather Service (SAWS). The NDMC activated the NJFCC to coordinate efforts by all relevant stakeholders for provision of relief and response measures to address immediate needs from existing arrangements and programmes.

The flood situation gravitated to other provinces, affecting EC, FS and NW. The rains brought along devastating effects which resulted in loss of lives, injuries, missing persons, and damage to houses, roads, and many other critical infrastructure. These conditions necessitated a reclassification of the disaster by the NDMC to a national disaster as per section 23(3) of DMA, followed by the declaration of a national disaster by the COGTA National Minister, subsequent to consulting responsible Cabinet Members. A notice to this effect was published in Government Gazette No. 46247 – R. 2029 of 18 April 2022. The primary purpose of the declaration was to augment existing legislation and contingency arrangements of the affected organs of state as well as activate other extraordinary measures as and when required to address the effects of the disaster.

2.3.2.3 GOVERNMENT COORDINATION OF EFFORTS

Government adopted a three-tier transitional approach to better coordinate response, recovery and reconstruction measures within all affected provinces. These include 3 phases which are immediate humanitarian relief, stabilisation and recovery, and rehabilitation and reconstruction. The transition of phases does not only involve the construction and repair of major infrastructure but also involves the construction of houses and damaged infrastructure within suitably-located areas, including measures to protect the residents of these areas from such adverse weather events in the future. The following are details on the three-tier transitional approach:

2.3.2.3.1 PHASE 1: IMMEDIATE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF.

Coordination efforts under this phase ensure that all affected persons are safe and that their basic needs are met. The following institutional arrangements were activated under this phase:

- (i) Intergovernmental Committee on Disaster Management (ICDM) led by the Minister of COGTA consisting of relevant cabinet members to provide executive leadership regarding the coordination of relief efforts.
- (ii) DCOG coordinated and the NJFCC that constituted Accounting Officers of all relevant organs of state for preparedness measures, contingency arrangements and intervention measures. Respective Technical Task Teams were activated to provide technical support to The NJFCC regarding line-function sectoral matters as well as enhance coordination and alignment of efforts amongst organs of state.
- (iii) Relevant structures were activated in all affected provinces and municipalities through coordination of Provincial Disaster Management Centres (PDMCs) as well as the Municipal Disaster Management Centres (MDMCs) for the coordination of relief efforts by organs of state and relevant stakeholders.



Table 3: Overview of Phase 1 on Provision of immediate humanitarian relief

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government funding sources. Capacity support (personnel and material) from national departments, other provinces and public institutions Development Finance Institutions Non-government sector funding and in-kind contribution International sector funding and in-kind contribution 	<p>Phase 1: Provision of immediate humanitarian relief:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public communication and information dissemination Delivery of the humanitarian relief (Search and rescue/recovery, burial assistance, death certificates, post-mortems, health services, psychosocial support, temporary shelter, food, personal essentials and emergency water supply, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoveries of the diseased and unaccounted/missing persons. Uptake of humanitarian support (burial assistance, death certificates, post-mortems, health service, psychosocial support, temporary shelter, food, personal essentials and emergency water supply, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater human security Enhanced citizen trust/confidence in authorities Mitigation of water borne diseases (cholera, diarrhoea, malaria, etc.)

Humanitarian relief was provided by government through relevant organs of state and role-players through their existing programmes.

2.3.2.3.2 PHASE 2: STABILISATION AND RECOVERY FOR REHOUSING PEOPLE WHO HAVE LOST HOMES AND RESTORING PROVISION OF SERVICES

Table 4: Overview of Phase 2 on stabilisation and recovery interventions

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government funding sources. Capacity support (personnel and material) from national departments, other provinces & public institutions Development Finance Institutions Non-government sector funding & in-kind contribution International sector funding & in-kind contribution 	<p>Phase 2: Stabilisation and recovery interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short term measures to repair, scrapping, buying/building anew of public infrastructure & facilities on the following: water & sanitation, stormwater & drainage infrastructure, electricity, roads and bridges, rail networks, telecommunication networks, health facilities, solid waste infrastructure, school infrastructure, human settlement & housing. Provision of housing support Provision of social relief of distress (SRD) grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of essential/basic services & public infrastructure (water, electricity, schools, etc.) Restoration of telecommunication networks Uptake/ utilisation of vouchers for repair of houses and other housing support Uptake of social relief of distress (SRD) grants Uptake/ utilisation of assistance for repair of businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public access to essential/basic services (i.e. water, electricity, key routes, schooling or learning infrastructure, telecoms networks, etc.) Business impact/recovery status Social protests/social sentiment status

Phase 2 efforts on stabilisation and recovery interventions was implemented particularly through the provision of yellow fleet, identification of land packages by the municipalities and relevant organs of state as well as the provision of Temporary Residential Units (TRUs) by the Department of Human Settlements (DHS) amongst others.



2.3.2.3.3 PHASE 3: REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION FOCUSING ON “BUILDING BACK BETTER”

Table 5: Overview of Phase 2 on stabilisation and recovery interventions

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government funding sources. Capacity support (personnel and material) from national departments, other provinces and public institutions Development Finance Institutions Non-government sector funding and in-kind contribution International sector funding and in-kind contribution 	<p>Phase 3: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to long term interventions for economic recovery Repair & restoration of economic infrastructure (SANRAL, PRASA, BAYHEAD, etc.) Support to businesses (farms, warehouses, retail, etc.) Provision of land for human re-settlement Land use planning, urban & regional planning. Support to businesses (farms, warehouses, retail, etc.) Provision of land for human re-settlement Land use planning, urban & regional planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebuilding and repair of major public infrastructure; Establishment of new public infrastructure Community resettlement and relocation processes Flood risk resilience strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored economic and industrial activities, Sustainable environmental and natural resource management

The effective disaster risk management planning including spatial planning by all organs of state as well as other role-players required careful identification of priority disaster risks and the areas, communities and households most vulnerable to the risks. Disaster risk assessment and risk reduction efforts and the continuous monitoring of the conditions on the ground were undertaken in line with early warnings and advisories issued by SAWS in mitigating against further deterioration of conditions and enhancing the “Building Back Better” principle of disaster risk management. All organs of state were urged to develop and implement disaster risk management plans in line with their legislative mandates. The plans had to give explicit priority to the core principles of disaster prevention and mitigation including effective land-use planning. The effects of the flooding incidents were without a doubt devastating, however; these efforts presented excellent opportunities to incorporate disaster risk reduction actions which include the Building Back Better principle.

The coordination of efforts was reinforced through the technical task teams (TTT), workstreams that supported the operations of the NJFCC and ensure a well-coordinated and integrated planning to deal with any disaster. The NJFCC was supported by the following Technical Task Teams led by respective organs of state:

- Health and Medical Services (Lead: Department of Health);
- Humanitarian Relief and Donor funding coordination (Lead: Department of Social Development);
- Integrated Flood Risk and Early Warnings (Lead: DCOG-NDMC);
- Food and Nutrition Security (Lead: DALRRD);
- Communication and Community mobilisation (Lead: GCIS);
- Security and Emergency Search and Rescue (Lead: South African Police Service (SAPS);
- Infrastructure Interventions (Lead: Department of Public Works and Infrastructure and DCOG through MISA);
- Economic Recovery and Reconstruction (Lead: Department of Trade Industry and Competition (DTIC); and
- Finance and International Contributions Coordination (lead: National Treasury and International Relations and Cooperation).



2.3.2.4 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ICDM)

The ICDM, led by the Minister of COGTA, met regularly for the relevant Ministers to receive updates, deliberate and provide direction on critical strategic matters, particularly focusing on the distribution of relief and implementation of intervention measures within the affected communities. The ICDM further reported and advised Cabinet on the decisions to be taken regarding the disaster and other disaster risk management related matters.

2.4 CHIEF DIRECTORATE: DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT, EDUCATION, TRAINING, AWARENESS AND RESEARCH

The Chief Directorate: Disaster Risk Management, Education, Training, Awareness and Research (CD: DRMETAR) comprises six permanent staff members and two DBSA contract staff. The CD: DRMETAR is responsible for the promotion of a culture of risk avoidance among stakeholders by capacitating role players through integrated processes of education, training and public awareness supported by scientific research. The CD: DRMETAR's responsibilities emanate from Sections 15 and 20 of the DMA as well as Enabler 2 of the NDMF.

2.4.1 DISASTER MANAGEMENT BURSARY PROGRAMME

The NDMC annually allocates R2 million towards the Disaster Management Bursary programme. The NDMC received a total of 322 bursary applications. A total of 49 applicants who registered for Disaster Management qualifications at various public Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL) were recommended by the National Bursary Committee (NBC) for the 2022 academic year bursary allocation. However, after 5 bursary recipients declined the bursary offer and cancelled studies due to different personal reasons, this led to a total of 44 bursary recipients. The composition of the bursary recipients was as follows:

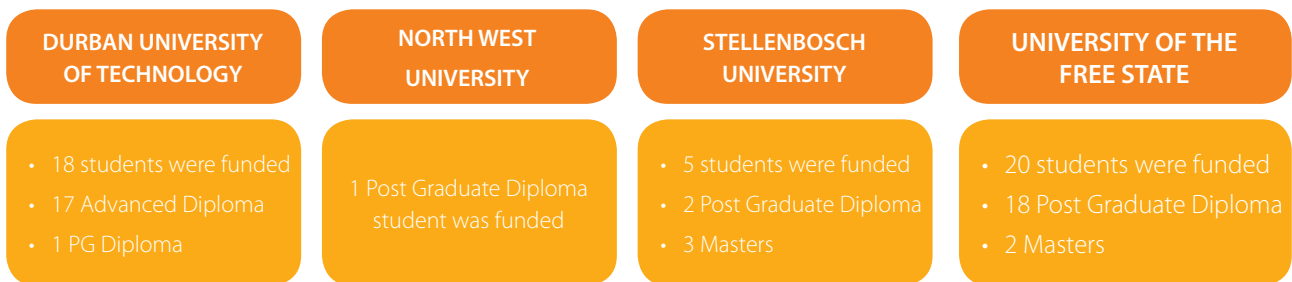


Figure 6: Composition of Bursary Recipients

The bursaries assessment and allocation prioritised the qualifying unemployed undergraduate, the unemployed postgraduate students with an average of 62% final year academic results and unemployed Masters students with an average of 62% final year academic results. At a costs of R1 580 198.00, 44 bursaries were approved and allocated in accordance with the provisions of the National Disaster Management Bursary Policy. The bursaries enable the students to complete their academic programme in the 2022 academic year. The NDMC monitors and evaluates the performance of the bursary recipients and effect relevant consequences where the bursary contract has been violated.

2.4.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAFT NATIONAL RESEARCH AGENDA

The developments in the DRM and DRR, discourse and other related concepts has triggered an interest and need for improved data collection, analysis and application. As a learning organisation, it has become critical for the NDMC to collect, analyse and share experiences with a range of stakeholders. The National Research Agenda (NRA) is thus an instrument through which the NDMC seeks to coordinate its research activities. Generally, research serves as a valuable tool in the generation and sharing of experiences in various forms of developmental planning and implementation. As such, the research agenda is a tool that the NDMC will use to guide its engagement with shareholders such as researchers, academics, postgraduate students, individual research organisations, non-government organisations, etc. Mainly, the NDMC will encouraged disaster management related research and provide a platform for the findings to be disseminated widely (also included in the NDMC database).



Central to the implementation of the research agenda activities is the ongoing engagement with Higher Education Institutions (HEI) involved in relevant academic and research activities. Accordingly, the NDMC has consulted these institutions in the development of the research agenda and this has been essential in building collaborations with novice and expert researchers.

During the year under review, a draft NRA was developed in consultation with other stakeholders such as the UFS, NWU, UniVEN, SUN, UJ, DUT, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Human Science Research Council (HSRC), South African Red Cross Society (SARCS), the Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa (DMISA), PDMC's, Municipalities and different sector departments. The draft NRA will focus on 55 areas for research and 16 thematic areas that will be worked on. The 16 thematic areas were as follows:



Figure 7: 16 Priority Thematic Areas

The research agenda sets out the main research questions which are a priority within the disaster management sector as a whole in the next seven years (2023-2030) and will be updated bi-annually. Going forward, the draft NRA will be reviewed and updated bi-annually and this will consist of the research that was conducted by the following institutions: a) Western Cape (WC) PDMC; b), research conducted through the JAMBA Journal; c) UFS; and d) SUN.

2.4.3 SCHOOL SAFETY PROGRAMME

In promoting the integration of DRR education in the school system, the NDMC signed an agreement titled "Implementation Protocol (IP)" with the Department of Education (DBE) in terms of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (IGRF Act No. 13 of 2005) on 29 March 2021. The IP enables 'DBE and the NDMC to collaborate in the implementation of the National DRR School Tool Kit'. Guided by the National Disaster Management School Tool Kit Framework of 2015, with special focus on:

- Promotion of disaster risk planning and implementation in the school system: *Coordinating development of Disaster Management Plans by DBE;*
- Strengthening integration of DRM education in the South African school system: *DBE reviewed the Life Orientation textbooks for grades 4 to 12 to integrate DRM;*
- Promotion of implementation of norms and standards for school infrastructure: *Collaborating with DBE and SANTAM in the joint Disaster Risk Assessment Project;*
- Promotion of Teacher development in the DRM field: *Ongoing Project;* and
- Promotion of DRM Advocacy and Awareness in the S.A. school system: *Coordination of implementation of the Integrated Public Awareness Strategy.*

In the same breadth, the NDMC, Santam Insurance and DBE collaborated on a monitoring project of special schools on the implementation of Disaster Risk Mitigation Measures (DRMM) following the risk assessment trainings that were conducted in schools. This project provided opportunities to enhance the existing interventions for efficient and effective DRR and resilience building within the school environment. The NDMC conducted site visits at 4 special schools to monitor progress



on the implementation of DRMM recommended during the risk assessment trainings to address the identified potential risks. A summary on the schools that were monitored include:

- Yingisani Special School, in Limpopo Province on 09-10 May 2022,
- Thiboloha Special School, in Free State Province on 09 September 2022,
- ST Vincent School for the Deaf, in Gauteng Province on 06 February 2023,
- Ikalafeng Special School, in North-West Province on 06 March 2023.

Despite a few key issues that need to be addressed which are outside of the School Safety Committee mandate, it was pleasing to observe that schools are doing the best they can in implementing DRMM on the identified potential risks. Therefore, the NDMC continues to monitor schools in ensuring that the identified priority matters which put schools at risk are escalated to the responsible stakeholders to further ensure that urgent intervention measures are implemented for the safety of school members.

2.4.4 INTEGRATED ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

Annually, as an integral part of DRR, the Directorate implements Advocacy and Awareness activities. These activities are executed in alignment with the Advocacy and Awareness Plan, and they were conducted are outlined in the sections below.

2.4.4.1 COMMEMORATION OF THE WORLD DROWNING PREVENTION DAY

The rapid increase of drowning related deaths hinders the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aims at “Building Resilience around floods due to climate change”, and the SFDRR 2015-2030 that aims to substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030. The World Health Organization (WHO) report 2022, indicates that nearly 360 000 people lose their lives due to drowning annually and more than half of these deaths are among people aged 25 years and younger. And in South Africa there are approximately 1 500 fatal drownings each year, which about a third are children under the age of 14. These fatalities affect families and communities. **Figure 8** depicts a diagrammatic overview of the effects of drowning.

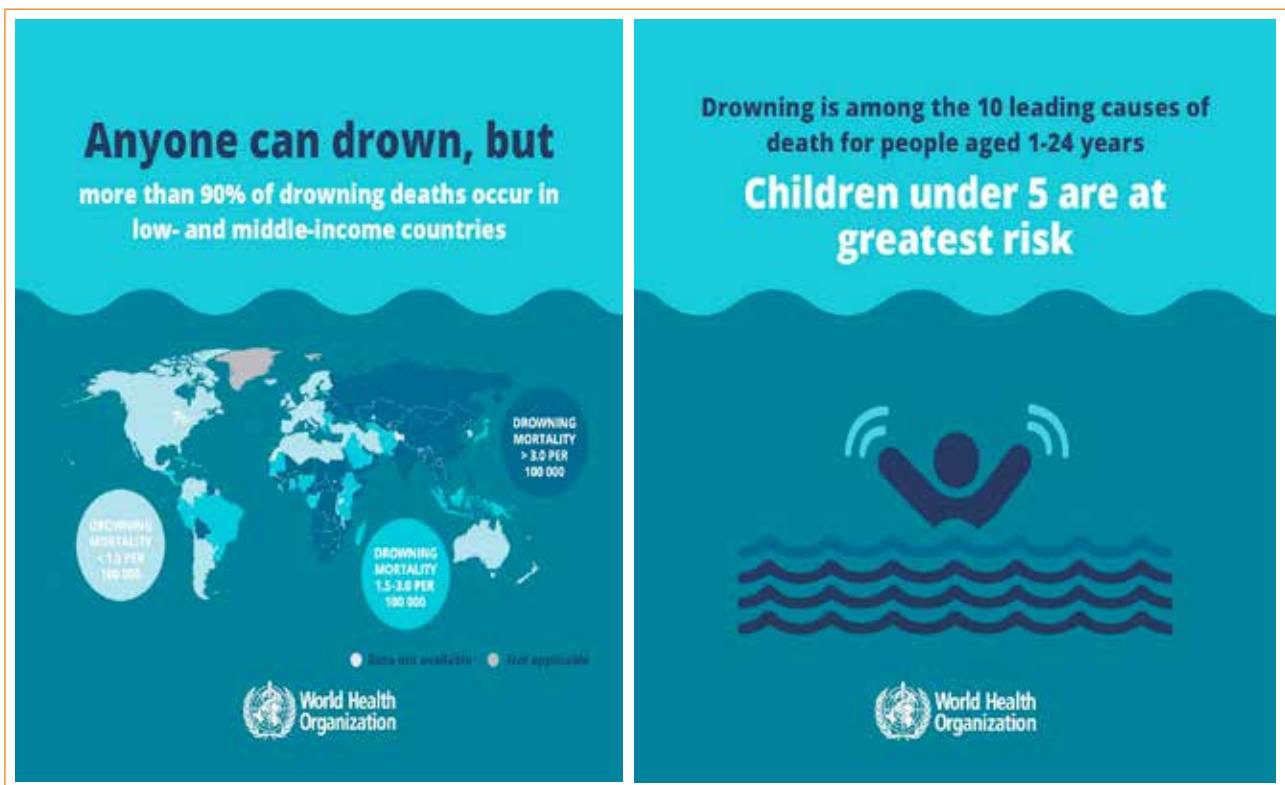


Figure 8: Drowning Effects



The City of Cape Town (CCT) has recorded most disaster related drowning incidences especially during summer season and flooding. As such, the commemoration of the World Drowning Prevention Day (WDPD) for DRR by the CCT Disaster Risk Management Centre (CCT DRMC) on 25 July 2023 was used to engage all relevant stakeholders in preventing drowning fatalities within the CCT. The CCT in collaborates with Lifesaving Organisations to increase awareness, techniques and strategies to prevent and reduce the number of drownings. Drowning incidents range from issues such as Personal Factors, Equipment, Social Environment, etc. For example, the Personal factors include lack of adult and expert supervision, lack of knowledge about water risks, and medical conditions, e.g. epilepsy. These are diagrammatically represented at **Figure 9** below.

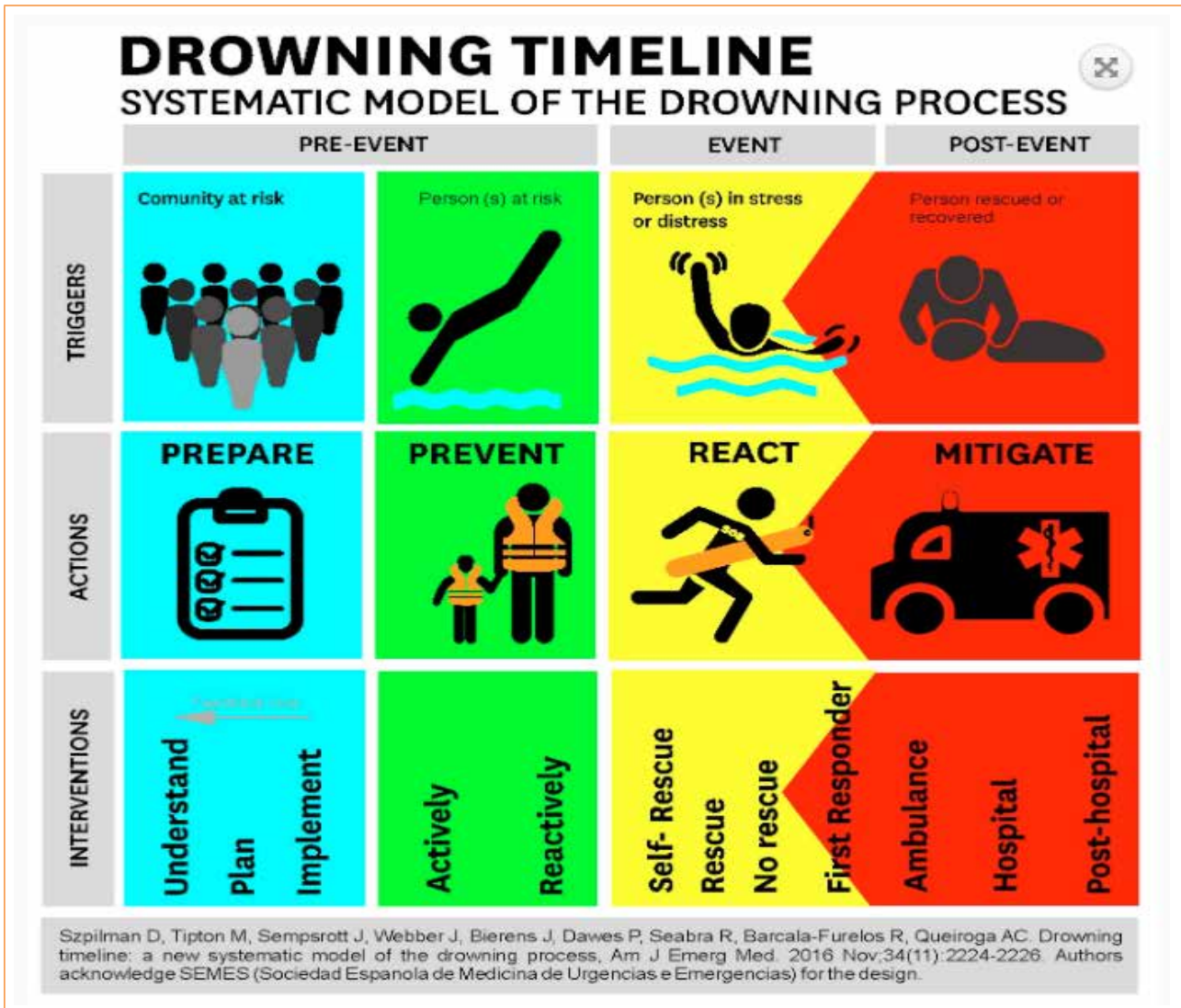


Figure 9: Drowning Timeline

The commemoration of the WDPD was in line with objectives of the Sendai Framework, and SDGs which all advocate for substantially in the reduction of global disaster mortality by 2030. The IPAS has always been a strategic tool for the promotion of a culture of risk avoidance behaviour among all stakeholders and communities at risks. Gradually, along with the implementation of most DRR measures which include public awareness a culture of risk avoidance behaviour in the communities will be achieved.



2.4.4.2 WOMEN IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The endorsement of innovative DRR measures by researchers and policymakers have also underscored the critical role of women. Given that women, (including the elderly and young girls) are amongst the primary vulnerable groups and the most affected by disasters. Thus their active participation in DRR becomes the key determinant for effective disaster risk governance and resilience. This is against the ‘typical’ marginalisation of women in shaping DRR. This change in approach requires serious investment in capacitation of women to place them at the forefront of mitigating and reducing risks in the household and the community at large. One such initiative was a Roundtable Dialogue to commemorate the Women’s Month that was hosted by the Gauteng PDMC on 06 August 2022. The Roundtable revolved around the following objectives:



Figure 10: Objectives of the Roundtable Dialogue

The diagram below presents an overview of aspects affecting women and some mitigating measures around Fire Services and Disaster Management: They are summarised as:

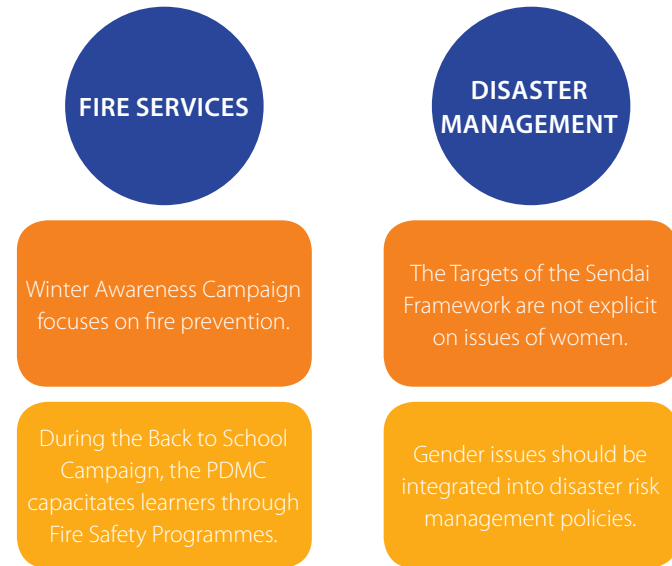


Figure 11: Some Key issues affecting Women



The event concluded with the following recommendations:



Figure 12: Recommendations at the Women in DRR RoundTable

2.4.4.3 INTEGRATED ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS SESSION WITH WARD COMMITTEES

In partnership with the FS Provincial Disaster Management Centre (FS PDMC), the NDMC conducted an Integrated Advocacy and Awareness Workshop with Ward Committees at Tswelopele Local Municipality on 30 August 2022. The purpose of the workshop was to capacitate of Ward Committees and community members on issues of structural and veld fires, social relief and distress for fire victims and overall socioeconomic impact of climate change. The workshop further provided an opportunity for practical learning and this exercise also assisted in promoting a culture of risk avoidance behaviour and to create sustainable disaster resilient communities within Tswelopele Local Municipality.



Figure 13: Workshop on Ward Committee Members in Tswelopele Local Municipality



2.4.4.4 THE COMMEMORATION OF INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION

As a signatory to the UN General Assembly Resolution 64/200 of 21 December 2009, annually, South Africa participated in the commemoration of IDDR. The IDDR serves as a platform to promote a global culture of disaster reduction, including disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness. It is informed by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). The commemoration of the 2022 IDDR was based on Target G of the SFDRR 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) indicating, "Substantially Increase the Availability and Access to Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems by 2030".

Among others key issues, the commemoration of the 2022 IDDR was aimed at echoing the importance of community empowerment towards promoting DRR. It seeks to emphasize enhancement of risks and hazards informed communities for avoidance of disastrous occurrences. To this, **Figure 14** provides a diagram on complete and effective people-centred Early Warning Systems (EWS) which comprises four inter-related elements spanning knowledge of hazards and vulnerabilities through preparedness and capacity to respond.



Figure 14: Four Inter-related Elements of EWS

The NDMC, in collaboration with the CCT DRMC as well as the Ehlanzeni District DMC, commemorated the 2022 IDDR on 13 October and 23 November 2022 respectively. The commemoration was in line with the provisions of Section 6.5.1 of the Framework with regards to the development of IPAS. The IPAS is essential in the promotion of risk-avoidance behaviour by all role players, especially in communities where risks and hazards are located to ensure comprehensive reduction of disaster risk and vulnerability. Accordingly, the outcomes of the 2022 commemoration are linked to the sub-targets / deliverables of Target G, as articulated by the UNISDR, in that Target G, provides a platform to assess the:

- Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems;
- Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems;
- Number of people per 100.000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms;
- Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings;
- Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels; and
- Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.



2.4.4.5 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT TRAINING

The fact that school environments are densely populated with children means they become more vulnerable groups. Some schools have adequate safety and security measures while others do not, and this pose physical threats to learners, teachers, and non-teaching staff. This was evident during the recent pandemic where even school classrooms were affected by floods and fire incidents that have necessitated the need for Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) in schools. The DRA enables School Safety Committees to identify hazards in and around the school. The DRA training was aimed to advocate risk-avoidance measures within the school environment which is in line with the implementation of IPAS. Some of the notable impacts of disasters in the South African Schools were noted as follows.

Table 6: Impact of disasters in the South African Schools.

YEAR	TOWN / PROVINCE	DISASTER	PEOPLE INJURED / KILLED OR PROPERTY DAMAGED
1969	Tulbagh	Earthquake	The worst earthquake to hit South Africa, which left schools destroyed. It measured 6,5 on the Richter Scale.
1981	Laingsburg	Floods	Severe floods left schools closed.
1998/1999	All Provinces	Accidents	More than 800 children aged between 5 and 18 years of age were killed during normal school transportation hours.
2017	Western Cape	Storm	135 schools were damaged by a storm in Western Cape.
2018	Knysna	Fire	The fire displaced approximately 10 000 people, some of which were school kids.
2019	Hammanskraal	Strong Wind	Learners at Ntswane S/S were forced to take lessons beneath a carport after a strong wind ripped off the roof of 4 classrooms. Others were taught under a tree. Another class was overcrowded with 94 learners.
2019	Eastern Cape	Strong Wind	Buildings, windows, and roofs were blown away in 26 schools around the Province.
2019	KwaZulu-Natal	Floods	Several schools were closed due to heavy rains and flooding.

Under the theme ‘DRR begins at school’, South Africa joined the global community in adopting the 2006/2007 bi-annual Campaign Theme of the UNISDR. From then, within the legislative imperatives, DRR has been promoted in schools. From 23-24 January 2023, DRM Training was hosted by the FS Provincial Department of Education (DoE) in collaboration with the PDMC and the NDMC at the Louw Wepener Combined School in Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality. The Training was targeted at School Safety Officers, Educators and Principals of the schools within this Municipality.



Figure 15: DRM Training Attendees



2.4.4.6 DISASTER RISK AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

The NDMC contributes in the process of reviving the productive integrity of the land and promoting the culture of proper natural resource management in rural communities which is executed by Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). Therefore, the NDMC participates in the awareness campaigns and training that is aimed at capacitating small holder farmers (including land reform beneficiaries) and rural communities. On 03 March 2023, the DALRRD facilitated the Disaster Risk Awareness Campaign in Queenstown within the Chris Hani District Municipality (CH DM). This campaign was organised in collaboration with National and Provincial DALRRD, SAWS, Eastern Cape (EC) PDMC and the NDMC. **Figure 16** below provides a picture of some of the vast farm lands within the CH DM.



Figure 16: Sample Farm Land at Chris Hani District Municipality

In building resilience against veld fires in land reform and state-owned land, the following aspects were highlighted:

PROCESS ISSUES	RISKS	WHAT CAN BE DONE?	COMPULSORY INDUCTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DALRRD has distributed land to the people who were previously disadvantaged. So far, hectares under land distribution are more than 8.4 million. This is aimed to ensure increase in agricultural resources, food security, dignity of people, source of livelihood, etc. Before one is given a farm of over 100 hectares, DALRRD ensures proper Training is done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alien Invasive Plants - Fire dependent species. Litigation - When issues / right protocols are not followed or implemented. Overgrown Infrastructure - It can be those that increase the chances of fires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessments (veld fires). Risk Quantification. Classification and Mapping. Coordination of veld fire risk mitigation measures. Coordination of veld fire Awareness Campaigns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to be conducted for all new / emerging farmers.

Figure 17: Summary on Resilience Building Mechanisms



As the custodian of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act No. 101 of 1998 – NVFFA), the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE), provided essential information to the farmers with an effort to advance the implementation of the NVFFA. **Figure 18** below, outline some of the information shared with the farmers.

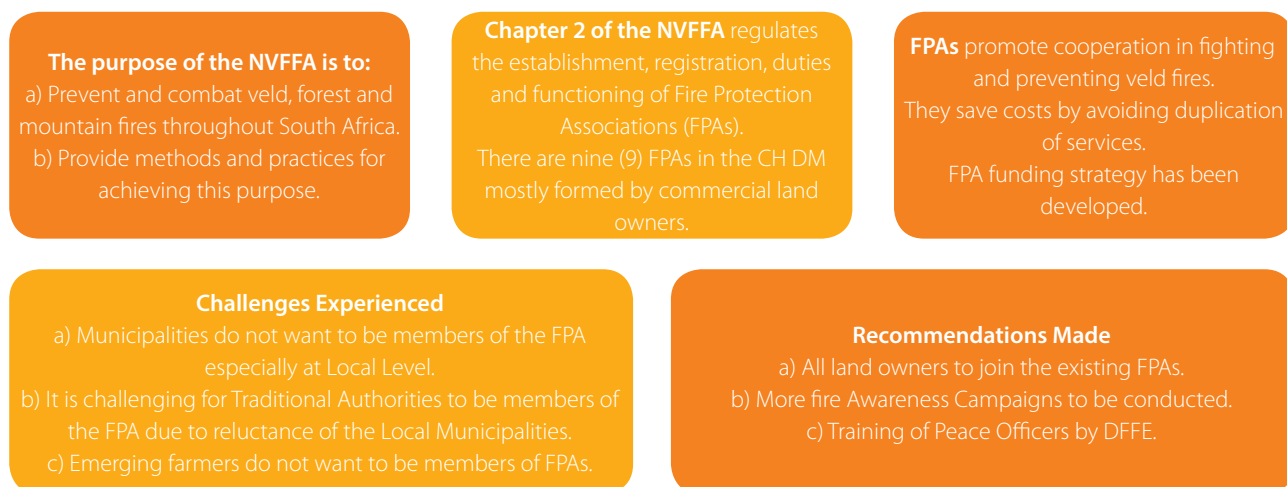


Figure 18: Summary of Issues in Implementing the NVFFA

Both the DFFE and the Fire Protection Association (FPA) underscored the adherence of burning fires during fire season to ensure reduction of possible damages. The Working on Fire team provided a diagrammatic representation of some of the types of fires that had been responded to and the type of equipment utilised by FPAs (see **Figure 19** below).



Figure 19: Overview of Fire Fighting Mechanisms and Fire Fighting Equipment Utilised by FPAs



In advancing the implementation of the NVFFA towards assisting the farmers, the SAWS issue the Fire Danger (FDI) Index maps which three times daily projections (covering morning, midday and afternoon) for Today, Tomorrow and Day 3. An example of the FDI that was issued for 27 February 2023 is at **Figure 20** below.

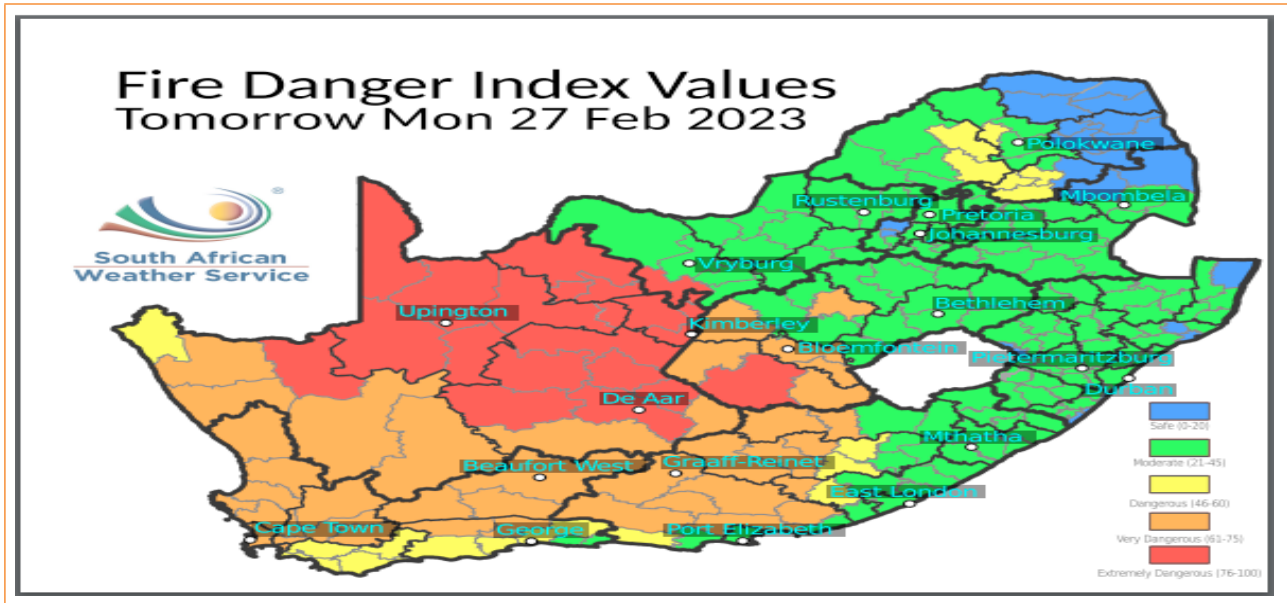


Figure 20: Fire Danger Index for 27 February 2023

The SAWS further highlighted the importance and aims of the Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) that it is aimed at moving from the traditional way of predicting weather events, but explains what the weather will do towards targeted EWS as shown in **Figure 21** below, whilst **Figure 22** provides an example of the EW messages that get disseminated.

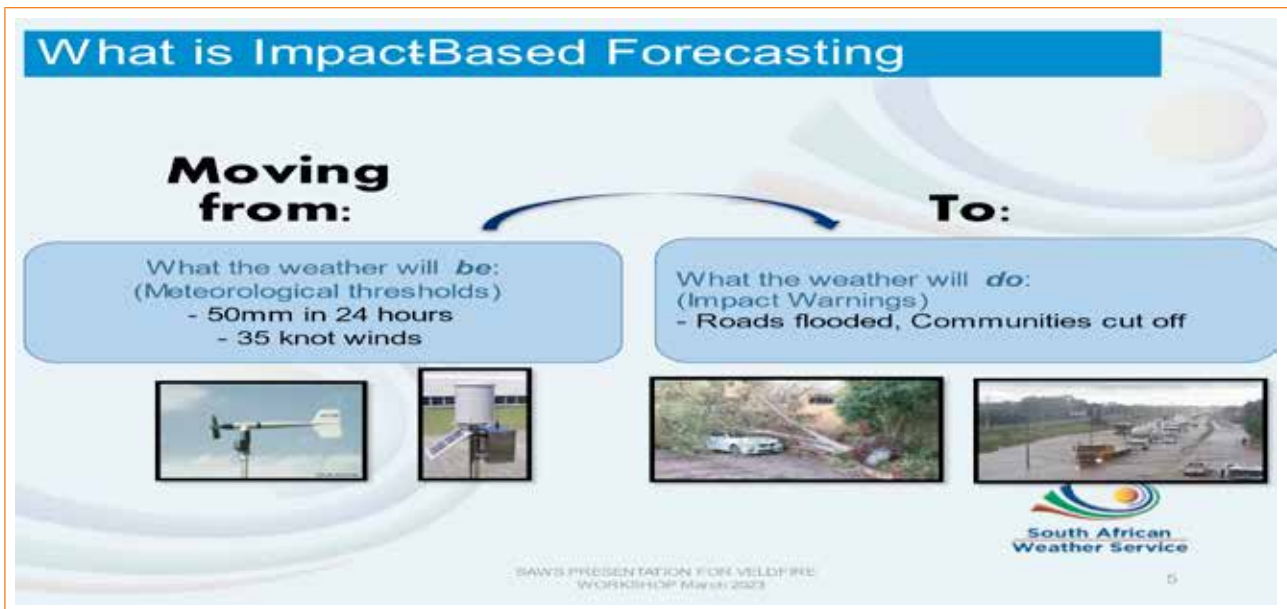



Figure 21: Summary of Impact-Based Forecasting



Likelihood	High		2	6	10
	Medium		1	5	9
	Low			4	8
	Very Low			3	7
		Minimal	Minor	Significant	Severe
Impact					


South African Weather Service

SAWS PRESENTATION FOR VELD FIRE WORKSHOP March 2023

7

Figure 22: An Example of a disseminated Impact-Based EW Message

The event was concluded by overview of products that are coordinated and developed by the South African National Space Agency (SANSA) which are summarised in **Figure 23** below.

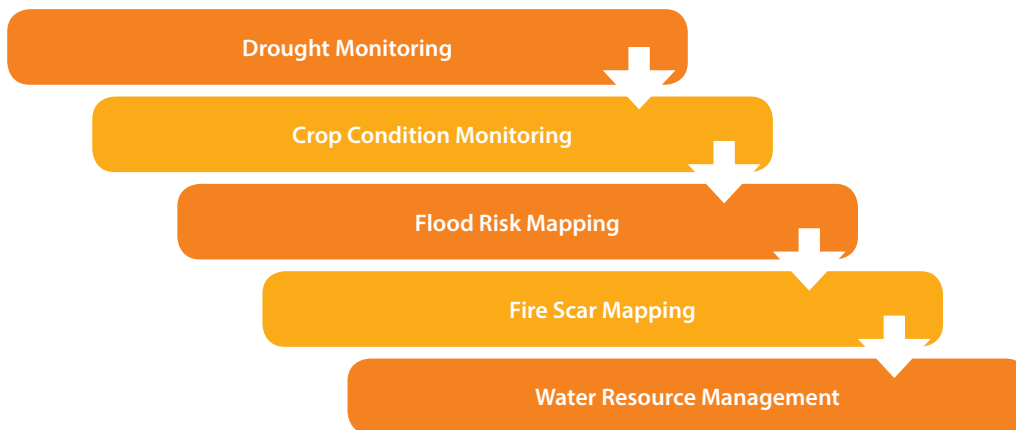


Figure 23: Summary of Products Developed by SANSA

The training empowered the farmers with EWS that will enable them to effectively prepare for priority hazards within their communities.



2.5 CHIEF DIRECTORATE: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The Chief Directorate: Information Technology, Intelligence and Information Management Systems (CD-ITIIMS) guides the development of a comprehensive information management and communication system and establishes integrated communication links with all disaster management role players. It has seven staff members and comprises two directorates. As a result of the organisation realignment, this CD has subsequently been removed from the organisational structure. The two directorates that were assigned to this CD, now report directly to the HOC. The names of the directorates have changed as well. The directorate, Early Warnings and Capability Management Systems is now called Disaster Risk Assessment and Early Warnings (DRAEW). The second directorate, Intelligence and Information Management is now called Information Technology and Knowledge Management Services (ITKMS).

2.5.1 DIRECTORATE: RISK ASSESSMENT AND EARLY WARNINGS

The Directorate: Risk Assessment and Early Warnings (*Formerly known as Early Warning and Capability Management Systems*) comprises a Senior Manager, Manager for Geographical Information System (GIS) and is supplemented by two (2) GIS contractors. The Directorate's purpose is to promote, develop, evaluate, and maintain the suite of national risk and vulnerability profiles, develop the disaster management early warning system in collaboration with the SAWS and maintain a spatial repository of information within the GIS platform. During the past financial year, the Directorate completed activities related to its specific scope of work in terms of the following functions.

2.5.1.1 IMPROVING EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND CONDUCTING DISTRICT LEVEL TRAINING

The Directorate sought to continue with its training and awareness building activities thereby improving all functions related to the dissemination of Early Warning notifications, hazard information and weather-related advisories. This was done by strengthening both the institutional relations with institutions like the SAWS, Agricultural Research Organisation (ARC) and Council for Geoscience. A second level of improvement was to improve the distribution of products and services associated with weather related early warnings.

The Directorate undertook to complete its third-year target of training 54 districts and 9 metropolitan areas in Impact-Based Early Warnings System (IBEWS) and its platform of services. In collaboration with SAWS, the Directorate undertook workshops and training across a total of 32 Districts, 7 metros and 9 Provincial stakeholders. These workshops sought to create a high level of awareness and practical application of Impact-Based Early Warnings (IBEW) and the necessary information to be considered in each level.

This training enabled districts and Local Municipality to work together to understand their regional vulnerabilities and a range of mitigation actions that could be taken in respect of their regional vulnerabilities. The workshops also performed secondary benefits of delivering improved registrations to the early warnings' stakeholder email distribution lists, sourcing new user requirements, and showcasing recently developed national spatial data applications in support of impact-based early warnings.



cooperative governance
Department
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Early Warnings
Registration

Title: Please select a value...

Name *

Surname *

Organisation

Designation *

Work Title *

Email Address *

Cellphone Numbers

Warning for which Geographical Location? *: All (National)

Physical Location (Province): Please select a value...

Physical Location (District): Please select a value...

Physical Location (Municipality): Please select a value...

Save Cancel

Figure 24: Early Warning Registration Page

The Directorate continued with its improvements of early warnings tools and services hosted on the NDMC GIS Portal (<http://gismap.ndmc.gov.za/>). These included the:

- The IBEW notifications on the GIS Web portal was refined and redeployed to provide stakeholders with a near real-time view of weather warnings issued by SAWS for all areas in South Africa. This was shown to be accessible for all disaster management stakeholders with a built-in frequent refresh capability to ensure that all warnings below are shown as they are received from the weather service.

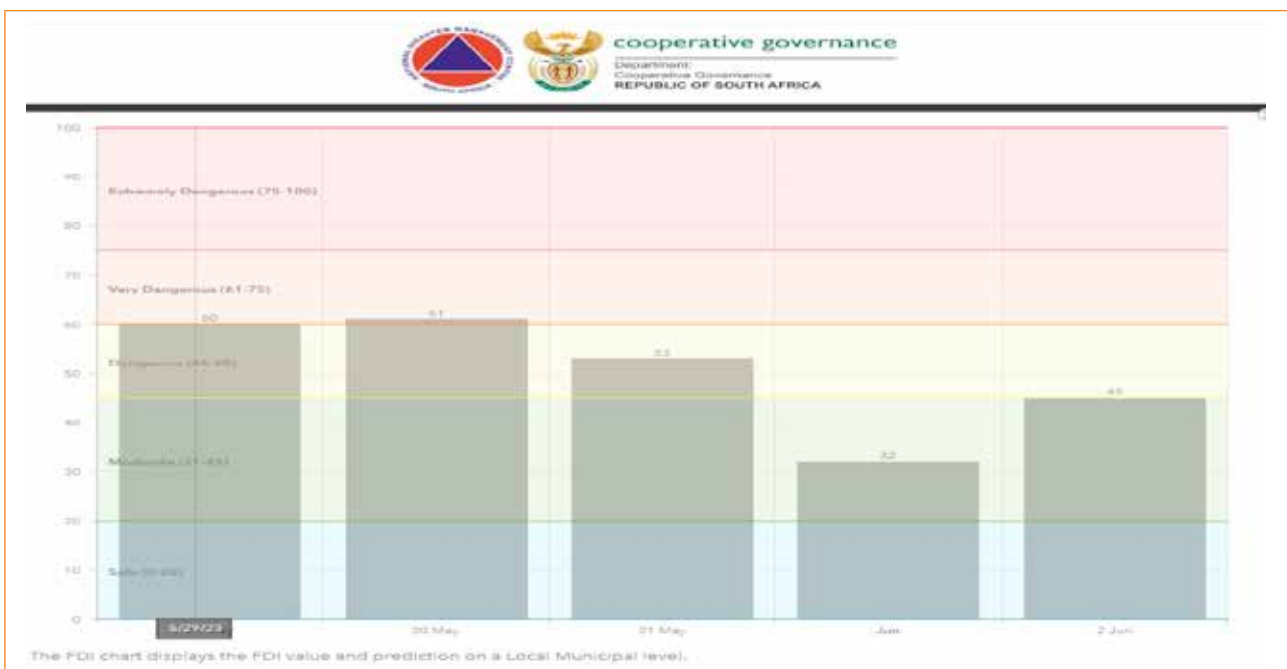


Figure 25: The 5-Day Fire Danger Forecast Sourced Daily from the SA Weather Service. This forms part of the Daily Fire Index EWS on the NDMC GIS Web Portal



- The Daily Fire Index EWS was optimised to not only include daily fire danger early warnings and live satellite fire observations, but also provided a new five day forecast to all regions. Fire managers at local, district and provincial levels will now have a daily and a weekly view of fire danger in their respective areas.

The Directorate continued with its quarterly hosting of the Early Warnings Task Team (EWTT) meetings. These meetings bring in key stakeholders across sector departments. Improvements for the financial year in question included a more rigorous form of engagements with each meeting, improved feedback from sector departments on their localised interventions and improved advisory support to the National Disaster Management Advisory Forum (NDMAF).

2.5.1.2 SEASONAL HAZARD PROFILE

The Directorate: Risk Assessment and Early Warnings continued to guide and inform disaster management stakeholders in all spheres of government of the medium-term (3 month) forecast as it pertains to various hazards throughout South Africa. One of the main goals of the seasonal profiles are to create awareness around potential and current conditions (situational awareness) to augment short-term EWS and assist in identifying possible areas of targeted DRR initiatives. The Seasonal Hazard Profile is produced at the beginning of each season (every 3 months) and is available from the NDMC website (www.ndmc.gov.za).

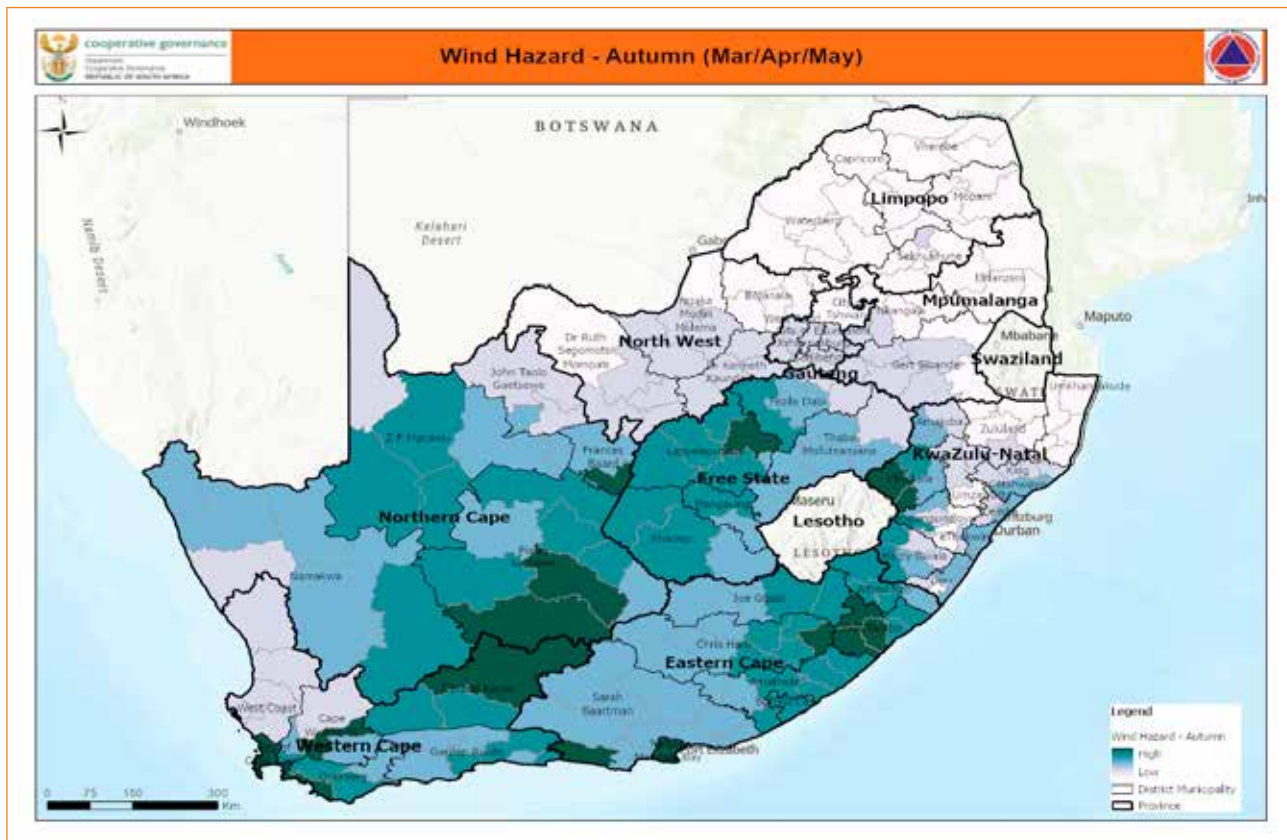


Figure 26: Seasonal Wind Hazard Map Indicating Where Elevated (Darker Colours) Hazard Scores Exist for the Autumn Months of March, April and May

The Directorate (with SAWS and CGS) participated in the international IOWAVE and Tsunami test exercises with other Indian Ocean Member states like Indonesia, Australia, and India. These exercises involved testing the country's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for tsunami hazard events especially in the vicinity of the eastern shoreline. These exercises sought to provide new insights and practices to members' states to improve their in-country practices.



2.5.1.3 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

The NDMC GIS platform is the main spatial processing tool that forms the basis of spatial decision making for provinces and districts. Besides the normal functional enhancements from a system perspective in 2022/2023 and the optimization of GIS Portal products and services.



Figure 27: NDMC GIS Portal Landing Page

The NDMC GIS Portal (<http://gismap.ndmc.gov.za/>) is the central entry point to spatial services and tools available to the disaster management fraternity and the public.

2.1.5.4 IMPACT BASED EARLY WARNING SYSTEM ENHANCEMENTS

The Directorate: Risk Assessment and Early Warnings (Dir: RAEW) embarked on extending functionality of the Impact-Based Severe Weather Early Warning System (IBSWEWS) to include an interactive map web interface and temporal timestamps. This allows users to validate data ingestion and understand the temporal nature of the weather warnings. Additional work has already commenced further enhancements providing users the ability to report back against received warnings by means of an integrated survey.

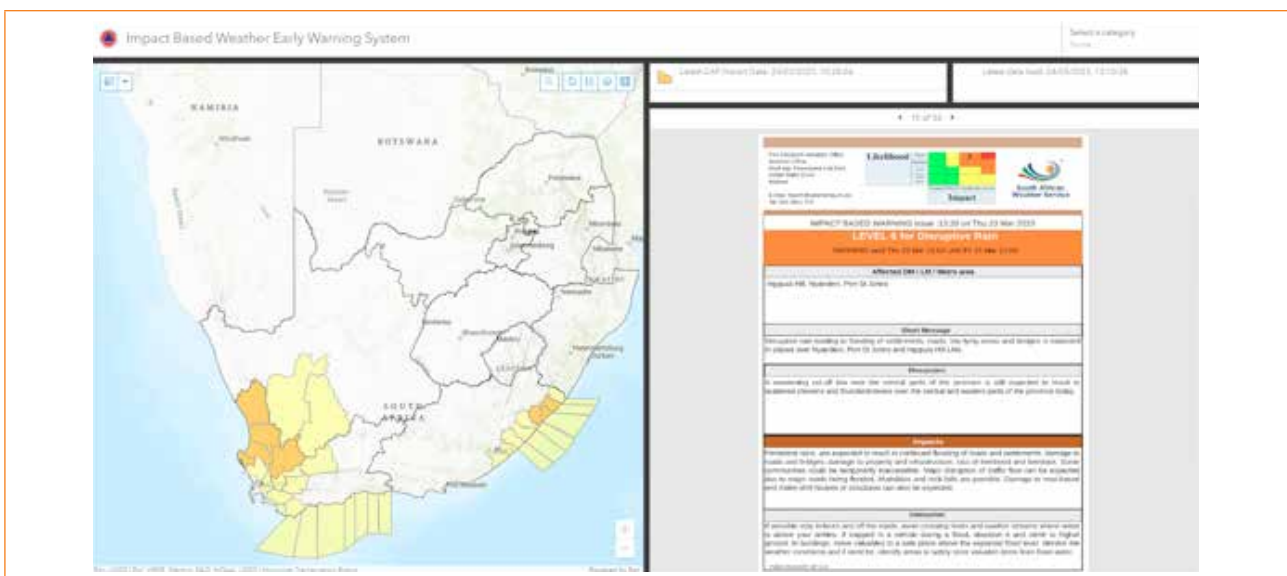


Figure 28: Impact Based Weather Early Warning System



2.5.1.5 TROPICAL CYCLONE TRACKER DEVELOPMENT

In the year under review, an online web application was developed to convey global tropical cyclone risk information, provide historical data, and monitor and track near real-time observations of tropical cyclones. This tool was instrumental in providing situational awareness and tracking of Tropical Cyclone Freddy in February 2023.

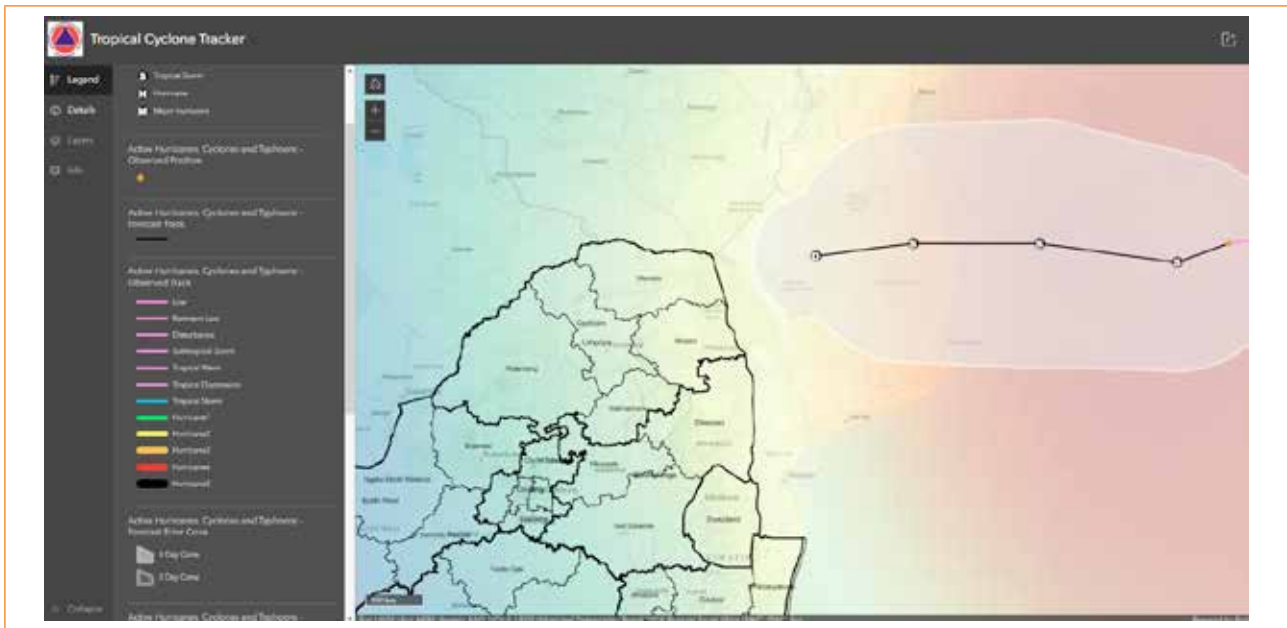


Figure 29: Tropical Cyclone Tracker

2.5.1.6 DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE MONITORING DASHBOARD

A set of requirements were collected for the development of operational dashboards with a spatial interface. This application provided a baseline analysis for understanding disaster management institutional compliance. The surveys and supporting dashboards focussed on DMC staffing, their establishment, access to early warnings and the submission of disaster management annual reports. This addition improved governance reporting for the NDMC.



Figure 30: The Operations Dashboard Illustrating Findings from the Annual Survey on Disaster Management Centres Establishment

In the subsequent years, the Directorate: RAEW, will endeavour to extend this dashboard development to more functional areas such as monitoring and evaluation of the disaster management function.



2.5.1.7 DROUGHT MONITORING

The Directorate was also charged with the responsibility of monitoring and mapping the drought-hazard throughout the year, for both provincial disaster management stakeholders and important governance committees like the NJDCC. The Directorate continued its information support in mitigation of drought conditions by means of developing monthly spatial products and providing information and advisories on the progression of the drought-hazard for specific geographical areas. In addition, the unit maintained and updated the Drought Monitoring Tool (DMT) on its Web portal interface. This tool provides stakeholders the ability to track drought conditions (measured by means of Precipitation Index (SPI)) temporally across various quaternary catchments.

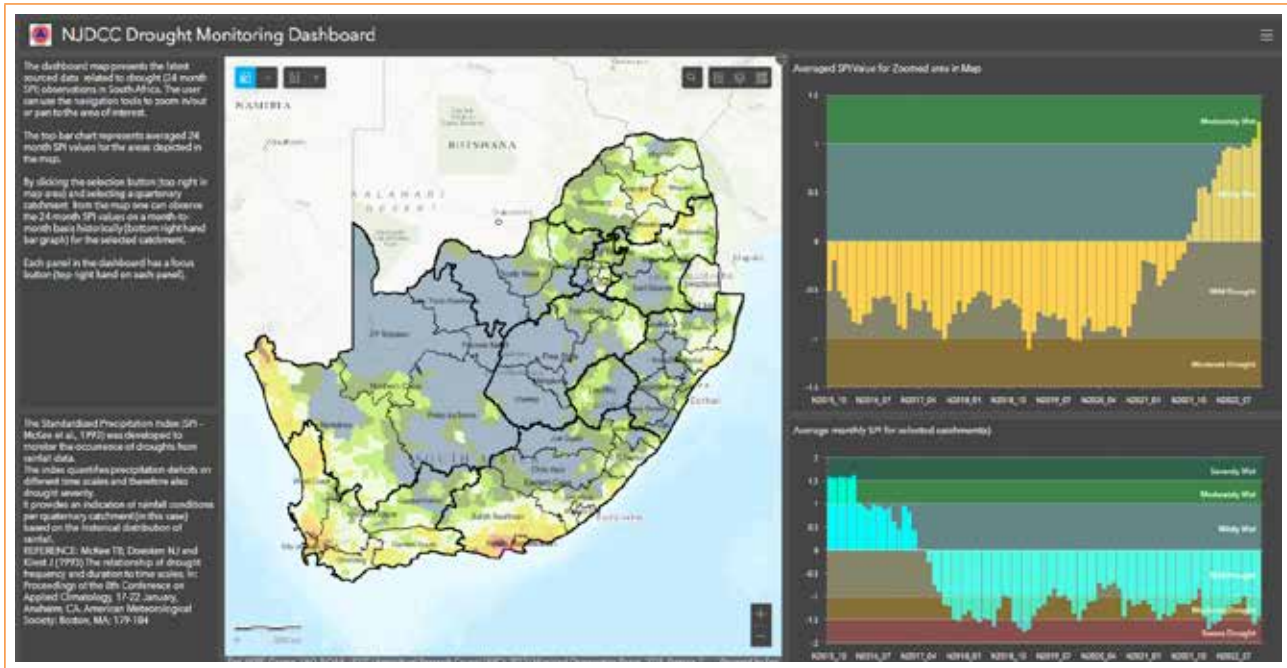


Figure 31: NJDCC Drought Monitoring Dashboard

2.5.1.8 THE ACTIVATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR SPACE AND MAJOR DISASTERS

The International Charter for Space and Major Disasters is a collaboration with international satellite owners and service providers facilitated by the European Space Agency (ESA). The Charter makes satellite data and mapped products and services available to disaster management organisations on a global scale with no costs attached. In terms of the provisions to member states, multi-resolutions satellite imagery and data products is provided to for response and mitigations efforts. The Charter also allows resources and expertise to be coordinated for rapid response to major disaster events by assisting civil protection authorities and international humanitarian communities with information required. The NDMC has been a member of the International Charter for Space and Major Disasters since 2021 and has since activated the Charter on numerous occasions to manage large scale disasters in South Africa. *The following provides some examples of the Charters activation for the following incidents:*

2.5.1.8 A) KWAZULU-NATAL FLOODS

During the year under review, there were torrential rains that persisted in many parts of the country, particularly the KZN province which endured large scale flooding, mudslides, and infrastructural damage. The NDMC activated the Charter in order to receive high resolution satellite imagery. This would enable the Directorate to track, monitor and get a spatial indication of impact. The directorate was also able to assess the damage over a wider scaled area and this would guide decision making and response efforts. Below are the maps that were compiled for the 2023 KZN flood hazard.

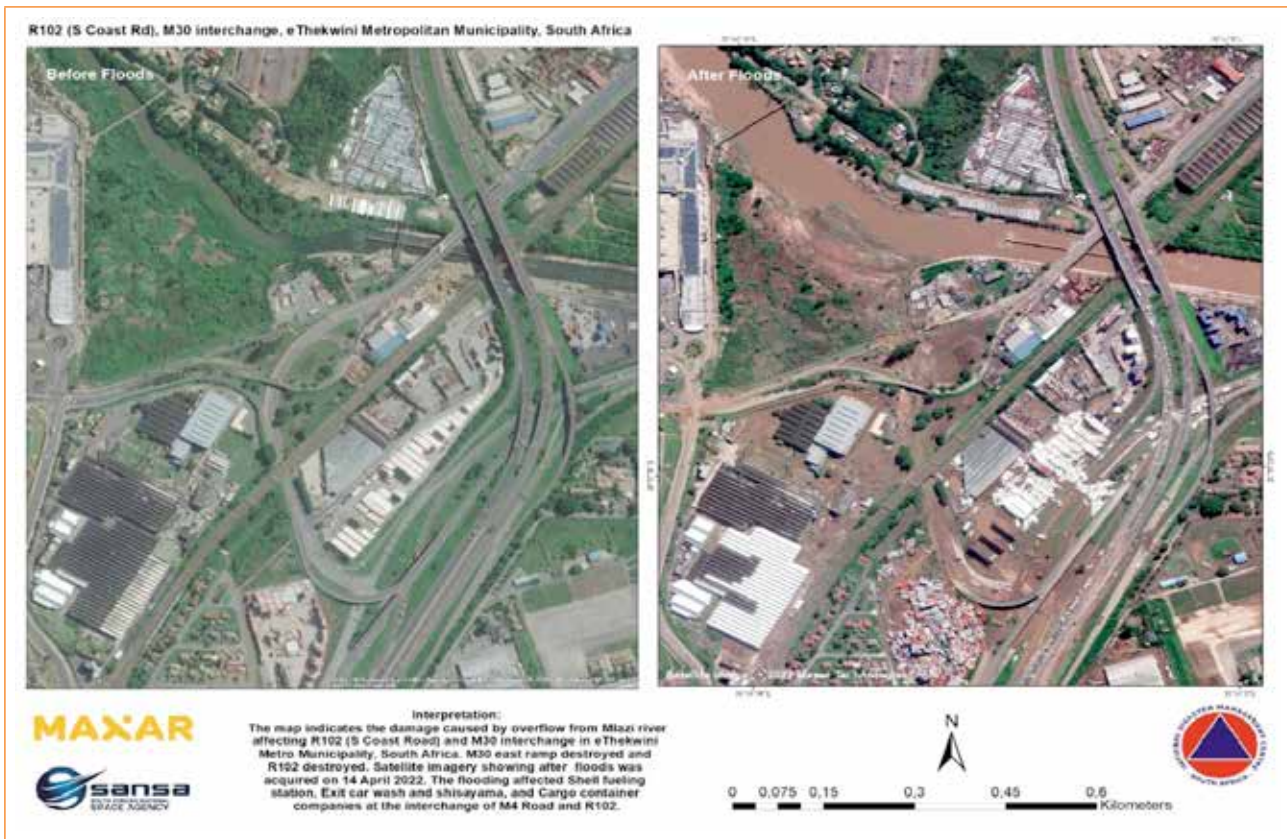


Figure 32, depicts the Before and After the Flood Imagery for the AT R102 (South Coast Rd), M30 Interchange in eThekwni Municipality

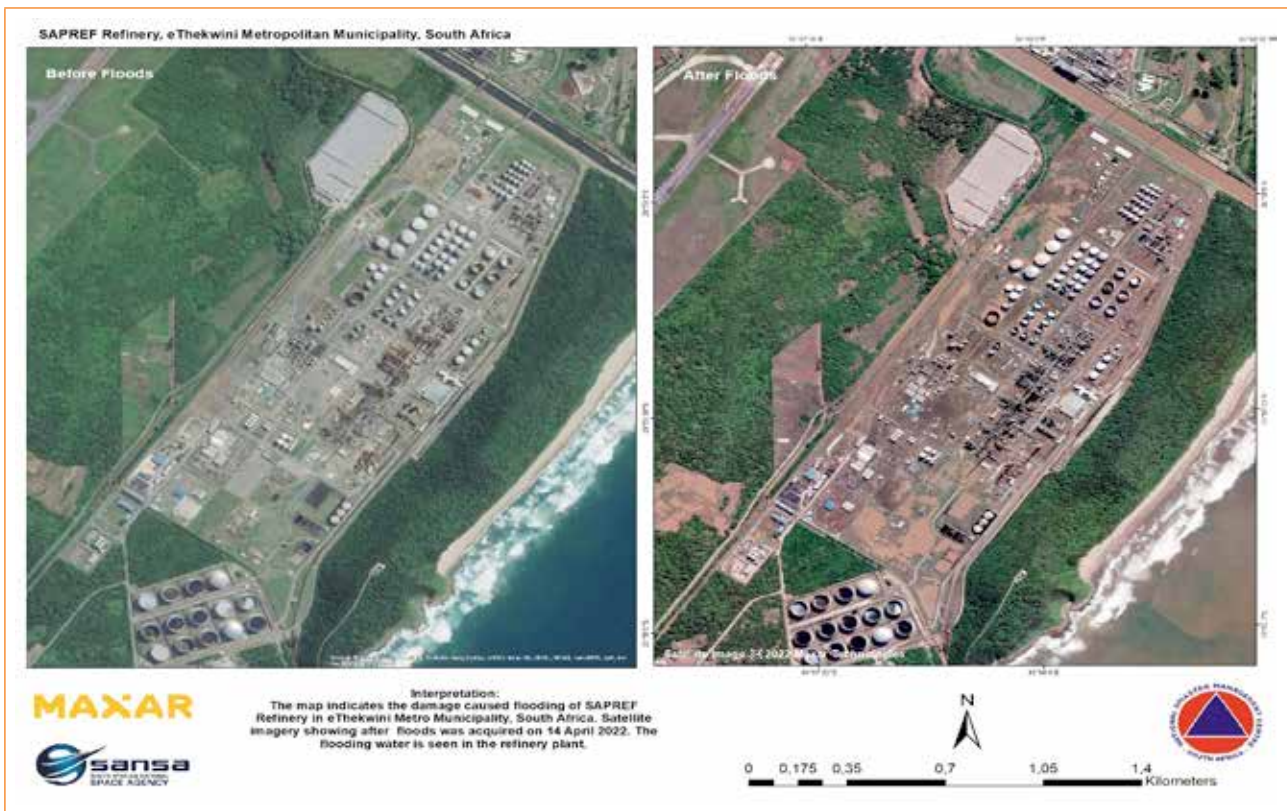


Figure 33: Before and After Imagery of the Sapref Refinery in the eThekwni Municipality



2.5.1.9 B) THE JAGERSFONTEIN MINING DAM FAILURE

In September 2022, the Jagersfontein Mine's tailing dam failed in terms of its wall infrastructure. The result was large scale flooding of mining sludge to the Jagersfontein town and surrounding residential areas. The NDMC activated the Charter shortly after the incident occurred and received various resolution satellite imagery. This imagery was used to:

- a) Map flooding extent,
- b) Residential and other damage, and
- c) Infrastructural damage to waste water treatments and utilities supplies.

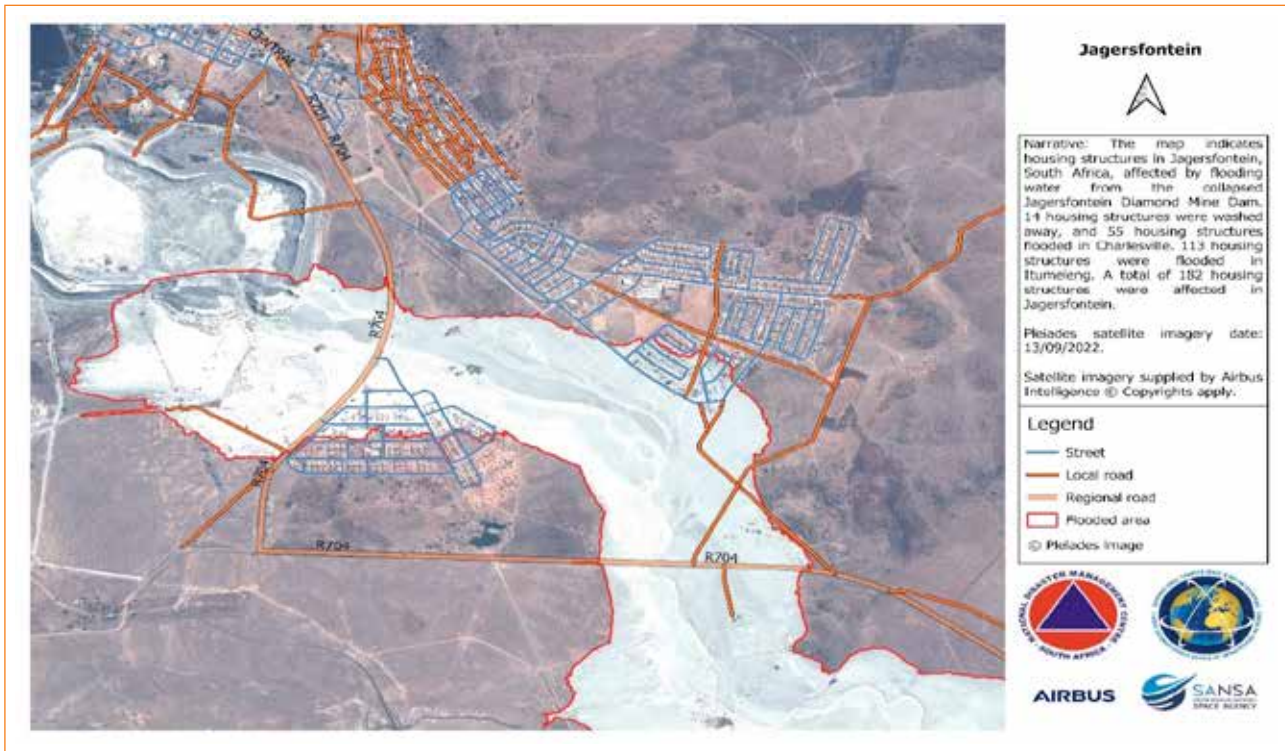


Figure 34: Satellite Imagery of Extent of Flood and Damage to Housing Structures

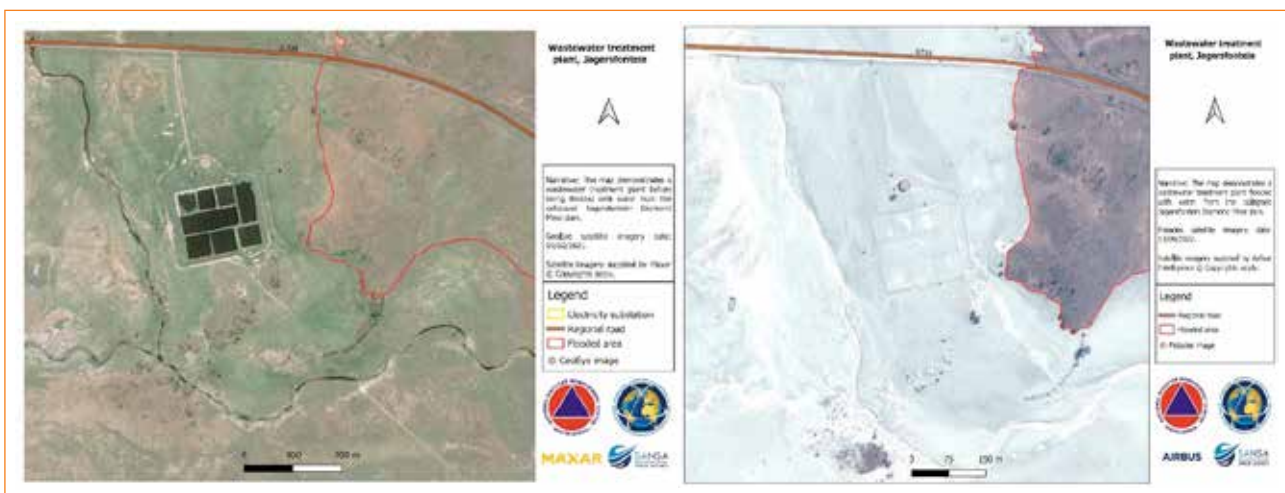


Figure 35: Satellite Imagery Received that Showed the Damage to the Nearby Wastewater Treatment Works Plant (Before and After)



2.5.1.10 DISASTER MANAGEMENT JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND DISASTER GIS MAPPING ACTIVITIES

The directorate offers support to the Disaster Management Joint Special Operations Command (DMJSC) formally known as Disaster Operations Centre (DOC). Some of the functions of the DMJSC is to analyse, compile and consolidate reports of multi-hazard incidents that occur throughout the year as well as the mapping of these hazard incidents. The DMJSC supports different units within the NDMC to ensure that the disaster management activities are carried out accordingly as per the DMA.

The Directorate worked within various DMJSC workstreams to manage incidents and support with the spatial incident mapping and reporting of disasters in various areas. This included GIS support and reporting on the KZN Floods in April 2023 and the subsequent months thereafter, the collapse of the Jagersfontein tailing dam wall. Further incident mapping and reporting was conducted for Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces in terms of flooding that occurred as a result of Tropical Cyclone Freddy that occurred in February 2023, as well as Port St Johns flooding incidents that took place in March 2023.

2.5.1.10 A) CYCLONE FREDDY SPATIAL MAP

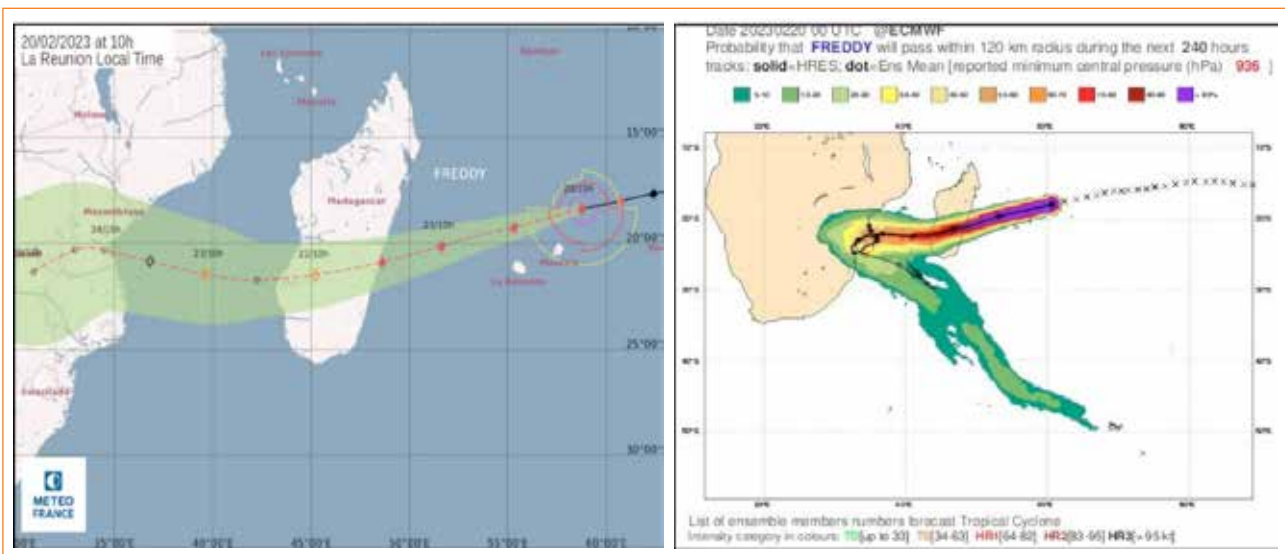


Figure 36: Tropical Cyclone Freddy tracker satellite map

2.5.2 DIRECTORATE: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The Directorate: Information Technology and Knowledge Management Services (ITKMS) comprises three Managers, Junior Developer and a Junior Programmer (assistant director level). The Directorate serves as an enabler to other NDMC business units, providing optimal support and ensuring the smooth operation of NDMC business systems. The applications development team is responsible for all aspects of development and support to all internally developed business systems. This includes standardisation of applications development methodologies, technologies (programming language, databases, and support tools), and monitoring and testing of hardware/software environments. The Directorate executed this mandate in terms of the following key areas of business:

2.5.2.1 PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECONVENOR SYSTEM.

The NDMC implemented the eConvenor system with a focus on the system owners within the Directorate: CD:PIDCM. The NDMAF meeting secretariat was trained on how to create events and upload documents on the system. The eConvenor system is currently being used to manage meetings of the head of centres forum and National NDMAF.



2.5.2.2 SUPPORT TO THE NDMC CHIEF DIRECTORATES

The Directorate: ITKMS provided support and maintenance on the NDMC application systems in a form of training, content management and support on the NDMC annual events such as the 2022 IDDR hosted by the CCT-WC, and the 2023, 8th Annual Fire Safety and Prevention Seminar hosted by the Nelson Mandela Bay, Eastern Cape.

2.5.2.3 POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT - ECONVENOR TRAINING

The Directorate: ITKMS provided training on the recent updates on the eConvenor whereby the National Advisory Forum secretariat was trained and workshopped on new changes. The additional changes included the modules for the MDMCs.

2.5.2.4 FIRE SERVICES COORDINATION - 2023 FIRE SAFETY AND PREVENTION SEMINAR

The Directorate was part of the plenary task teams that helped organise a Fire Safety and Prevention seminar. The Directorate led the ICT task team and ensured that all conference facilities for hosting a successful seminar are available and managed during the duration of the seminar. The team tested the PA system before the event and managed the presentation slides throughout the event.

2.5.2.5 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY COORDINATION - DISASTER GRANT APPLICATION SYSTEM

The Directorate: ITKMS developed an online application system solely for enabling the PDMCs and Municipalities to submit their business plans online when they apply for the disaster grants for the recovery and rehabilitation of infrastructure damaged by the recent floods. The application system was developed to replace the manual capturing of business plans on MS Excel Spreadsheet, which was a tedious process to manage.

2.5.2.6 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT - IDDR AND MANAGEMENT OF THE 2022

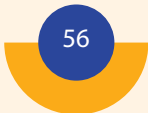
The Directorate supported the Directorate: Education, Training, Awareness & Research on the planning and hosting of the annual 2022 IDDR. The Directorate led the ICT provision and ensured that all ICT conference facilities were outfitted for a successful conference.

2.5.2.7 THE DIRECTORATE CAPACITY

The Directorate had two (2) of its officials promoted to the other sector departments. Their last day of work was on the 30th of June 2023, and their vacant posts were only advertised in December 2022. This led to critical development work to be frozen pending the filling of the vacant posts. A senior manager post was created during the restructuring for the ITKMS directorate. One long-serving, experienced Deputy Directors was appointed to the senior manager role.

2.5.2.8 DISASTER MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Directorate: ITKMS completed the last leg of the development of the NDMC Big Data solution on the end December 2022. The team had the challenge of sourcing data from the Department of Government Printing Works (DGWP) through the API as stipulated in the approved requirements specification. Government Printing Works had their data centre services crashed, leaving their system inaccessible. The NDMC had to issue a change request to change the data source to NDMC internal application system as a precautionary measure, until the GPW systems come back to life, which was approved.





CHAPTER 3

DIRECTORATE: FIRE SERVICES





3.1 PURPOSE OF THE DIRECTORATE: FIRE SERVICES

The Directorate: Fire Services (Dir: FS) is responsible for administration of the FBSA, Act No. 99 of 1987, which provides for the establishment, maintenance, employment, coordination and standardisation of fire brigade services in the country. The Directorate comprises one Director, Deputy Director and with one (1) additional Deputy Director, and two (2) Assistant Directors from the DBSA, who are all responsible for, among others:

- National coordination of fire service activities;
- Establishment of national fire services' institutional structures;
- Provision of targeted support to provincial fire services' structures;
- Development of regulations in terms of the FBSA;
- Development and review of regulatory and policy frameworks for the fire services;
- Provision of secretariat support to the Fire Brigade Board;
- Serving as a primary point of contact to the INSARAG Secretariat (operational focal point);
- Development and support implementation of national fire safety and prevention strategies/frameworks; and
- Establishment of partnerships with key role-players.

3.2 ENHANCING THE FIRE SERVICES REGULATORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Following Cabinet's acceptance of the White Paper on Fire Services on May 27, 2020, the process of reviewing the Fire Services legislation is still ongoing. The White Paper on Fire Services provides a strong policy basis, and a reform is fundamental to better position the fire services to respond to the changing and growing needs of society as well as to contribute meaningfully in the achievement of the strategic objectives of the country's National Development Plan (NDP). In essence, the White Paper provides a framework for understanding the philosophy and approach espoused by our government in the delivery of fire services in the country for the sector to address most of its challenges. The Dir: FS led a consultation process of drafting the Fire Services Bill during the year under review and was supported by the HOC for submission to other internal structures to the Cabinet. Therefore, the draft Fire Service bill was submitted to the department of justice (constitutional development) for approval and processing.

3.3 SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL FIRE SAFETY AND PREVENTION STRATEGY THROUGH CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS AND SUPPORT IN 10 MUNICIPALITIES.

The directorate had an Operational Plan project which entailed the assessment of the fire safety and prevention capabilities of 10 selected municipalities across the country. The assessment sought to determine the existing capacity of identified municipalities to implement the National Fire Safety and Prevention Strategy (NFSPS). In line with international good practice, the following are some of the objectives of the NFSPS:

- Prevention of loss of life, with a particular focus on preventing multi-fatality casualties in buildings to which the public have access.
- Protection of state and national infrastructure (e.g. airports, hospitals) from loss/damage or disruption of vital economic activity (e.g. tourism industry) by fire.
- To get fire safety advice to target audiences, and;
- Ensure that the design of new buildings takes proper account of fire safety.



It is the PDMCs' responsibility to nominate municipalities to be assessed in their area of jurisdiction. The focus of the assessment is on resource-poor municipalities and post-assessment support is provided by the directorate to enhance the capacity mainly through skills-based fire safety programmes. The following table depicts all 11 municipalities that were assessed in the 2022/23 Financial Year:

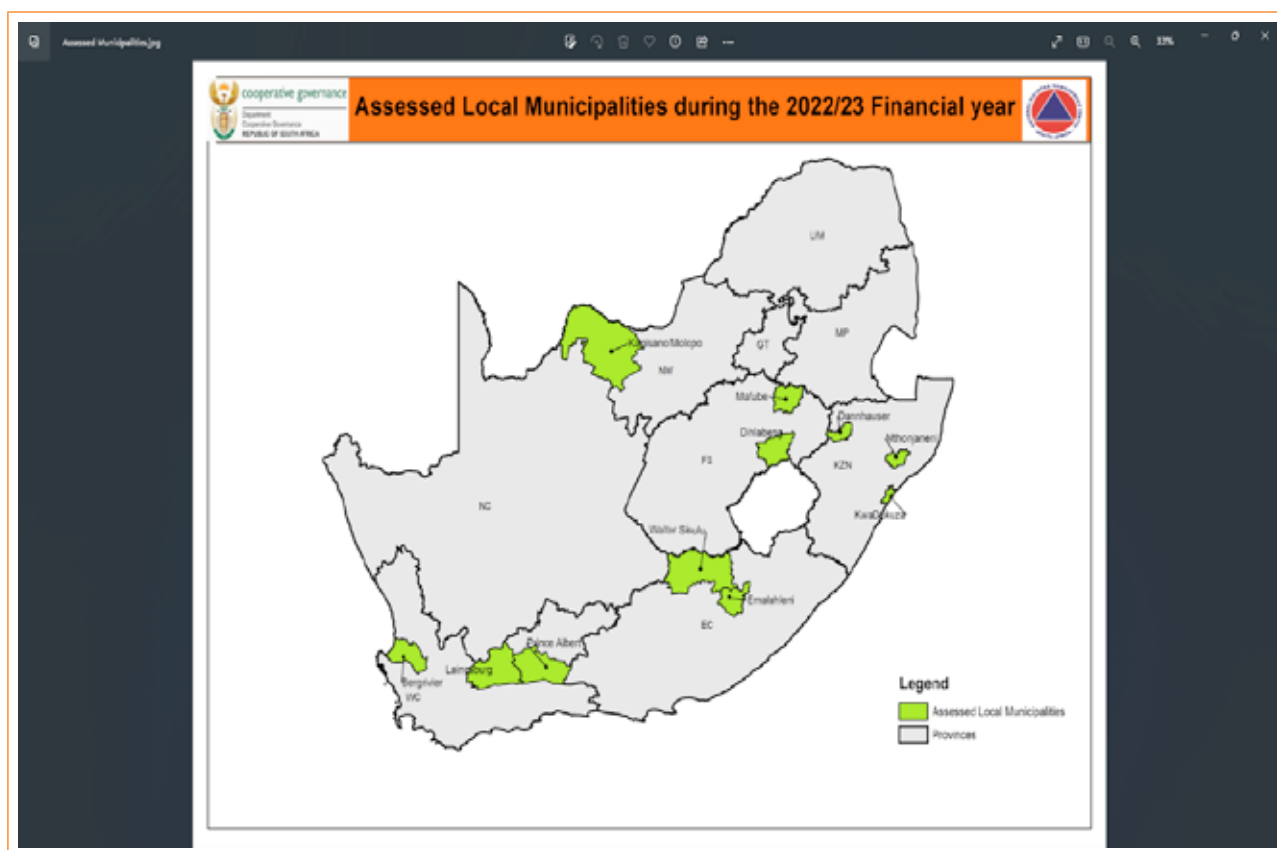


Figure 37: Municipalities that were assessed during 2022/23

As indicated in the above figure, eleven municipalities were assessed regarding capacity to implement National Fire Safety and Prevention strategy by the Dir: FS, instead of the initial ten (10). An additional municipality was assessed in the KZN due to the size of the province. As a result, KwaDukuza Local Municipality was added along with Dannhauser, Mthonjaneni Local Municipalities. In the Eastern Cape, Maletswai (Walter Sisulu) and Emalahleni Local Municipalities were assessed. In the Western Cape, Prins Albert, Laingsburg and Bergervier Local Municipalities were assessed. In the Free State, Mafube and Dihlabeng Local Municipalities were assessed. Whereas in the North West, Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality was assessed.

3.4 KEY FINDINGS EMANATING FROM THE ASSESSMENT OF FIRE SAFETY AND PREVENTION CAPACITY

The Dir: FS is concerned about the fact that most assessed municipalities do not have a dedicated Fire Safety and Prevention Unit, which is responsible for fire safety and prevention in their areas of jurisdiction. Furthermore, the directorate has expressed concern that most of these municipalities do not have fire services by-laws. This is a major institutional constraint that undermines the concerned municipality's regulatory authority to enforce fire safety codes and regulations. The directorate is also concerned by the lack of cooperation between the Fire Services and Building Control Officers/ Town Planning division in most of the municipalities that were assessed.



Given the evidence that some municipalities lack the necessary skills to undertake fire safety and prevention, capacity building with the Fire Protection Association of Southern Africa (FPASA) will be strengthened to accelerate capacity building for the function. Several fires have recently occurred in assisted facilities across the country, i.e., hospitals, old-age homes, schools for learners with special needs, to mention a few. The directorate is concerned that most municipalities do not have targeted programmes to reduce fire risks and losses in these facilities. Lastly, the issue of lack of hydrants in rural areas remains a major hindrance to effective firefighting operations. Against this background, the directorate prepared an assessment report for each municipality with key findings and recommendations for implementation to institutionalise fire safety and prevention in these municipalities. In broad terms, the recommendations were as follows:

- Establishment of fire services by municipalities as per the FBSA.
- Ensure appointment of Chief Fire Officer as per the FBSA.
- Establishment of Fire Safety and Prevention Units.
- Strengthen the Fire Safety and Prevention Unit by appointing more officers.
- Implementation of targeted fire safety and prevention programmes with a specific focus on hospitals, facilities for the aged, schools for children with special needs.
- Development and adoption of Fire Services By-laws.
- Development of fire safety and prevention Standard Operating Procedures.
- Improve cooperation with Building Control, Legal Services, Human Settlements, Water Services and relevant law enforcement agencies.
- Establish and strengthen (where already established) community-based fire education and awareness programmes.
- Preparation and inclusion of skills development plans for Fire Safety Officers in municipal skills development plans; and
- Explore possibilities and partnerships for fire safety and prevention research purposes.

3.5 DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The NDMC is the Country Focal Point (CFP), for International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) activities in S.A. Accordingly, the Dir: FS is responsible for coordinating CFP activities within the NDMC. Within the provision of Section 19 of the DMA, the Dir: FS facilitated the development of Urban Search and Rescue Framework, which was gazetted in 2014. This brought sustainability and enhancement of Search and Rescue capabilities across all spheres of government.

To enhance the USAR Framework by Developing Urban search and Rescue Governance Framework, the Dir: Fire Service concluded the broader consultation session with various stakeholders and drafted USAR governance Framework, which will be gazetted once completed. These consultations build synergy that is critical dispersion of accountability through the adoption, institutionalisation and resourcing of the national strategy. This gesture talks to the streamlining of procedures and centralisation of certain components inherent to search and rescue operations which are all essential for achieving a national standard approach.

3.5.1 URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAMS' DEPLOYMENT TO KZN FLOODS

The devastating effects of the flooding in the KZN Province led to tremendous losses of life, with damages to property and infrastructure, losses of businesses and livelihoods, and destruction of crops, among others. The NDMC coordinated the deployment of search and rescue teams from the WC, NW, Gauteng and the FS provinces. Deployed teams aided in saving lives and recovery of bodies.



Figure 38: Deployment of USAR teams in the KZN floods disaster

3.6 HOSTING OF FIRE SAFETY AND PREVENTION SEMINAR IN THE EASTERN CAPE

The NDMC has revived an annual Fire Safety and prevention program after a two-year break because of COVID-19. The 8th National Fire Safety Seminar was hosted by the EC province in City of Gqeberha. The Fire Safety and Prevention Seminar provides a platform for key role players in the fire sector to discuss progress, challenges, proposed solutions, and recommendations towards reducing fire risks and subsequent losses in the country. To this end, the seminar is a strategic event that is meant to provide a platform for interactive dialogue amongst fire safety and prevention practitioners and professionals to contribute to the national fire risk reduction agenda. As a result, it does not purport to assume the form of the national disaster management and fire services multi-sectoral forum, but rather a platform to galvanize Fire Safety and Prevention Practitioners (FSPP) toward a well-coordinated fire risk reduction program.



Figure 39: Fire Safety and Prevention Seminar hosted by the Eastern Cape



3.7 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS TO IMPROVE FIRE SERVICES CAPABILITIES

The NDMC has an approved Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with FPASA which was signed during September 2021. The purpose of the MOU was to expand and continuously explore best strategies for co-operation between the Parties in the areas of collection of fire statistics and fire service key performance data, information sharing, exchange of knowledge/technology, fire risk and capacity assessments, communication systems, training as well as general cooperation on fire service matters. Every year through this MOU, the NDMC capacitated municipalities and ensures that they can implement the NFSPS, thereby reducing the loss of life and damage to property because of fires.



Figure 40: NDMC FPASA training on Advanced Fire Safety and Prevention

During the year under review, FPASA provided Fire Risk Assessment and Prevention Strategies (FRAPS) and Advanced Fire Safety and Prevention to over 70 Fire Safety Practitioners over four intervals across the country.



CHAPTER 4

DISASTERS CLASSIFIED, STATES OF
DISASTERS DECLARED AND THEIR EFFECTS





4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information about disasters classified, states of disasters declared and their effects.

4.2 CLASSIFICATION OF DISASTERS AND THE DECLARATION OF STATES OF DISASTER

The NDMC continues to address disaster-related matters through the DMA. The classification of disasters by the NDMC is executed in terms of section 23 of the DMA with the main aim being to:

- (i) Formally determine that a disaster exists.
- (ii) Assign primary responsibility to a particular sphere of government for the coordination and management of the disaster.
- (iii) Ensure that a sphere of government is accountable for the disaster.
- (iv) Enable organs of state in other spheres to assist the sphere that has primary responsibility, to deal with the disaster or its consequences.

The HOC, by the powers assigned by section 12 of the DMA, in terms of section 23(1)(b), is responsible to classify a disaster as a local, provincial or national disaster. Following the classification of a disaster, the declaration of states of disaster is sometimes undertaken by the executive of the spheres of government to whom primary responsibility to manage and coordinate the disaster has been assigned to deal with those disasters, where:

- (i) The existing legislation and contingency arrangements are inadequate to effectively deal with a local, provincial or national disaster, or
- (ii) Other special circumstances warrant the declaration of a state of disaster. In such instances, the executive or council declares a local, provincial or national state of disaster to augment the existing legislation and contingency arrangements, using directives and or Regulations.

It should be highlighted that the absence of the classification of a disaster by the NDMC and declaration of a state of disaster by the affected spheres of government does not prohibit the implementation of intervention measures by organs of state. The intervention measures are implemented through existing mandates from applicable legislation as well as contingency arrangements developed as part of the organ of states' DMP, as approved by the executive.

Where necessary and applicable, the NDMC classified occurrences as disasters as per section 23 of the DMA, as well as advised on the declaration of states of disasters by the relevant executive as per sections 27, 41 or 55 of the DMA. **Table 7** sets out the disasters classified and states of disasters declared during the reporting period.

Table 7: Classification and Declaration of Disasters within the 2022/23 Financial Year

Province	Type of disaster	Details on the Classification by the NDMC	Details on the state of disaster declared
National	Floods	Classification of a national disaster on 13 April 2022	National state of disaster in terms Section 27 of DMA. A notice was published in Government Gazette No. 46247 – R. 2029 of 18 April 2022
National	Electricity supply constraint	Classification of a national disaster	National state of disaster in terms Section 27 of DMA. A notice was published in Government Gazette No. 3019 – of 09 February 2023



4.3 REFLECTION ON NATIONAL DISASTERS AND FUNDED INTERVENTIONS

The financial and non-financial performance reported is for disaster grant funding transferred by the NDMC from the Provincial Disaster Relief Grant (PDRG) to respective sector departments. A summary of the allocations follows in **Table 8**.

4.3.1 DISASTER GRANT FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

4.3.1.1 MUNICIPAL DISASTER RESPONSE GRANT: 2022 FLOODS (2022/2023)

During the year under review, DCOG transferred an amount of R516 748 000 (R516.7 million) to 17 municipalities in EC and KZN provinces respectively from the Municipal Disaster Response Grant. (MDRG) The funds were transferred in phases (1-5) between June 2022 and September 2022. The purpose of the allocation was to immediately put measures in place to address the effects of the 2022 floods in line with disaster response grant conditions.

The cumulative expenditure for 2022 flood allocations from MDRG, based on the reports submitted to the NDMC for the period under review, was R301 939 000 which translates to 58% of the total allocation of R516 784 000. Implementation was for six months in line with disaster response grant conditions, however; most municipalities were unable to finalise implementation during the stipulated period and further requested for the extension of the implementation period as provided for in the grant frameworks.

Table 8: Municipal Disaster Response allocations and performance.

Province	Municipalities	Allocation R'000	Initial implementation period	Expenditure R'000 as at 30/03/2023	% Spent	Balance R'000
KZN	Msunduzi	R620	Jul-Dec 2022	R620	100%	R0
	Mkhambathini	R8 200	Jul-Dec 2022	R8 200	100%	R0
	iLembe	R19 500	Jul-Dec 2022	R18 674	96%	R848
	Inkosi Langalibalele	R48 393	Jul-Dec 2022	R39 656	81%	R9 293
	uGu	R2 000	Jul-Dec 2022	R1 980	99%	R19
	Alfred Duma	R14 354	Aug 22-Jan 2023	R13 792	96%	R621
	Kwa-Dukuza	R109 103	Aug 22-Jan 2023	R35 320	32%	R73 722
	Ray Nkonyeni	R19 100	Aug 22-Jan 2023	R19 100	100%	R0
	e-Thekwini	R185 000	Sep 22-Feb 2023	R92 697	50%	R92 302
EC	Port St John	R13 300	Aug 22-Jan 2023	R8 840	66%	R4 460
	Ingquza Hill	R4 130	Aug 22-Jan 2023	R2 067	50%	R2 062
	Nyandeni	R2 693	Aug 22-Jan 2023	R1 904	71%	R602
	Umzimbuvu	R10 500	Aug 22-Jan 2023	R8 856	84%	R1 643
	Ntabankulu	R5 111	Aug 22-Jan 2023	R5 089	99%	R21
	Mbashe	R14 415	Aug 22-Jan 2023	R8 532	32%	R5 882
	Winnie Mandela	R12 790	Aug 22-Jan 2023	R12 790	100%	R0
	OR Tambo	R46 872	Aug 22-Jan 2023	R23 822	51%	R23 822
Total	17	R516 748		R301 939	58%	R215 297

Implementation of interventions by the grant recipients is underway. The NDMC, through the support of other organs of state, supported the provinces as well as undertook onsite monitoring visits to areas where implementation was taking place.



4.3.1.2 VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF PROGRESS IN THE FUNDED PROVINCES



Figure 41: Syringa drive Chatsworth Construction of a concrete canal and laying of a stormwater pipe as well as construction of stormwater manholes (eThekwni, KZN)



Figure 42: Peace palm close Phoenix Storm water project (eThekwni, KZN)



Figure 43: Syringa drive Chatsworth Storm water project, eThekweni, KZN

Visual representation of progress from provinces EC



Figure 44: Water pumps inside the Motherwell pump supply



Figure 45: Damaged pumps and electrical at Mangxamfu water



Figure 46: Road between and Gem Lunweleni (3.5 km)



Figure 47: Water purification plant at Humansdorp

4.3.2.3 VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF PROGRESS FROM PROVINCES EC



Figure 48: The pictures of the borehole project located at Kaplan village, Sabatha Dalindyebo local municipality within OR Tambo DM EC province



Figure 49: Wind turbine generated borehole project located at Nchudo village, EC



4.4 FUNDING ALLOCATION UMZUMBE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY: MUNICIPAL DISASTER RECOVERY GRANT (2022/2023)

An amount of R9 000 000 (R9 million) was approved for Umzumbe Local Municipality from the MDRG for the 2022/2023 Financial Year. The approved funds were released in tranches for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the floods damages to municipal infrastructure due to the 2019 floods.

The NDMC released the first tranche in July 2022, amounting to R6 300 000 (R6.3 million). The last tranche of R2 700 000 (R2.7 million) was released in December 2022 after the municipality complied with grant conditions. The cumulative expenditure for 2017 floods allocations from MDRG for the period under review is R8 593 000 which translates to 95% of the total allocation of R9 000 000. The table below presents the Municipal Disaster Recovery allocations and performance.

Table 9: Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant: 2022 floods (2022/2023)

Province	Purpose of allocation	Approved allocations R'000	Cumulative expenditure R'000 - As at 18/04/2023	Percentage %	Balance R'000
KZN	Rehabilitate damaged municipal infrastructure	R9 000	R8 593	95%	R406
		R9 000	R8 593	95%	R406

An amount of R3. 3 billion was transferred to municipalities in EC, WC and KZN provinces between March and April 2023 for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of affected municipal infrastructures. In accordance with the terms of the disaster recovery grant, the implementation period was for 12 months. Projects are implemented from April 2023 to April 2024 (projected timeframe). For the period under review, there is no financial expenditure due to the fact that the funds were transferred in March 2023.

Table 10: Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant: 2022 floods (2022/2023)

Province	Municipality	Approved amount - R'000	Expenditure
EC	Winnie Mandela	R33 806	R0
KZN	eThekweni Metro	R1 534 785	R0
	uMhlathuze City	R34 966	R0
	King Cetshwayo DM	R4 500	R0
	Inkosi Langalibalele LM	R76 950	R0
	Alfred Duma LM	R22 000	R0
	iLembe DM	R14 549	R0
	KwaDukuza LM	R1 271 098	R0
	uMgungundlovu DM	R10 100	R0
	Mandeni LM	R17 023	R0
	3. WC	Theewaterskloof LM	R11 94
Swellendam LM		R3 553	R0
Breede Valley LM		R10 31	R0
Oudtshoorn LM		R26 664	R0
George LM		R237 498	R0
Total: 3			R0





CHAPTER 5

PROGRESS MADE WITH THE PREPARATION
OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS





5.1 INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the Directorate: Disaster Risk Reduction, Planning and Strategies (Dir: DRRP & S) within the NDMC is mainly to facilitate and provide support and guidance in the preparation of disaster management plans by organs of state and relevant entities, as well as to facilitate the implementation of DRR measures within the organs of state across the spheres of government. These measures include risk prevention, mitigation and emergency preparedness.

The DMA provides a legislative requirement for the organs of state to develop, regularly update, and submit disaster management plans to the NDMC. The NDMF, particularly Key Performance Area 3, outlines the planning and integration of core risk reduction principles aimed at risk prevention and mitigation into ongoing programmes and initiatives.

The DMPs incorporate DRR measures that are medium- to long-term multisectoral efforts focused on vulnerability reduction. Furthermore, these plans must be incorporated into the ongoing municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) reviews. This means that disaster management planning must be included in the strategic plans of national and provincial departments and the IDPs of municipalities. Sectoral plans must include specific DMPs for the relevant departments within all municipalities.

It is important to coordinate and align the implementation of the DMPs of the districts/metros with those of other organs of state and institutional role-players through the context of the 'One Plan' of the DDM. According to the DCoG's APP, the NDMC was expected to facilitate and promote the development of 10 district municipal DMPs during the year under review.

This chapter reports on the targets, and progress and challenges experienced with regards to disaster management planning during the year under review.

5.2 SUBMISSION OF PLANS TO THE NDMC

Sections 25, 38, 39, 52 and 53 of the DMA places explicit responsibility on organs of state, spheres of government and other institutional role players involved in disaster management for the development and implementation of DMPs. It is a legislative requirement that once developed, these plans must be submitted to the NDMC. The plans should encompass strategies to prevent and reduce the risk of disasters; mitigate the severity or consequences of disasters; facilitate emergency preparedness; and ensure rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

5.2.1 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS ASSESSED IN 2022/23

Subsequent to submission of DMPs by various organs of state (including municipalities), the NDMC developed the 'municipal support schedule' in line with the APP to "provide support to a number of municipalities in priority disaster areas to prevent, prepare and mitigate disaster risks through the implementation of the applicable DMPs". Furthermore, the NDMC assesses DMPs included in the municipal support schedule to verify the following, among others:

- Level of compliance with the DMA (sections 25, 38, 39, 52 and 53), other relevant legislative frameworks, policies and by-laws.
- Alignment with the guidelines on "development and structure of a disaster management plan" that the NDMC developed in 2017.
- Whether these plans incorporate DRR programmes and projects for inclusion into existing sector plans as required by the DMA and NDM Framework.

In the year under review, the NDMC assessed 10 municipal disaster management plans and supported 3 sector departments on the development of Level 1 disaster management plans. The following 10 municipalities were supported to prevent, prepare for and mitigate disaster risks through the effective implementation of applicable disaster management plans:



- a) Alfred Nzo District Municipality
- b) Chris Hani District Municipality
- c) Fezile Dabi District Municipality
- d) Garden Route District Municipality
- e) Xhariep District Municipality
- f) Mopani District Municipality
- g) Frances Baard District Municipality
- h) Namakwa District Municipality
- i) uMgungundlovu District Municipality, and
- j) Zululand District Municipality.

Sector departments engaged on the development of disaster management plans are:

- a) National Department of Health
- b) Department of Health
- c) South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
- d) National Department of Tourism.

Municipalities that were engaged for provision of feed-back on the assessed disaster management plans are:

- a) uMgungundlovu District Municipality
- b) Xhariep District Municipality
- c) uMzinyathi District Municipality
- d) uThukela District Municipality
- e) Sekhukhune District Municipality
- f) John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality

5.3 EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANS AND STRATEGIES

Findings from DM Plan assessments revealed that most DM Plans are not informed by comprehensive disaster risk assessments, as prescribed by the NDMF, and thus do not employ appropriate DRR measures to address the risks posed by the prevalent hazards within particular or specific geographic spaces. Additionally, it was discovered that most municipalities struggle to integrate DRR into the IDPs, resulting in essential DRR projects and programmes being left out when other municipal projects are funded. To that end, despite numerous communiques and reminders in the form of circulars issued by the Director-General of the department urging organs of state to develop, review, and update their DMPs and submit them to the NDMC, most municipalities continue to experience devastating disaster incidents with huge socio-economic implications for households, businesses and government.

To address the identified gaps and challenges, the NDMC developed the 'Support Plan' to guide organs of state to develop, update and review their DMPs as well as the Guidelines on integration of DRR into IDPs and DDM-One Plans. Both these tools were rolled out in all the 9 provinces during the 2022/23 Financial Year.

5.3.1 SECTOR DEPARTMENTS ENGAGED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS

- a) Department of Justice and Constitutional Development;
- b) Department of Trade, Industry and Competition;
- c) South African Police Services; and
- d) Department of Traditional Affairs.



5.4 EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANS AND STRATEGIES

There is common observation and concern that there are gaps with regards to mainstreaming DRR into municipal IDPs. Most plans are not informed by comprehensive disaster risk assessments, as prescribed by the NDMF, and hence do not employ fit-for-purpose DRR measures to address the risks posed by the prevalent hazards within particular or specific geographic spaces. As a result, most municipalities experience the recurrence of devastating disaster incidents with huge socio-economic implications on the households, businesses and government. This is despite numerous communiques and reminders in the form of circulars issued by the department's Director-General (DG), urging organs of state to ensure they develop, review, and update their DMPs and submit them to the NDMC.

The NDMC developed the 'Support Plan' to guide organs of state to develop, update and review their DMPs. Guidelines on the integration of DRR into IDPs and DDM-One Plans of each district and metropolitan municipality were also developed. Both tools will be rolled out in all provinces during the 2022/23 Financial Year.

An external National Technical Task Team on DRR and Planning was established with the objective to support multi-agency coordination needs in terms of DRR and planning. This Task Team also serves as a platform for consultation on disaster management planning between the NDMC and disaster management stakeholders and practitioners.

5.5 FACILITATION OF INTEGRATION OF DRR AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INTO PLANNING

Amongst the key components of a DMP is to mainstream DRR and climate change adaptation strategies into development planning and the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This is further guided and promoted by the SFDRR. The global climate has already changed relative to the pre-industrial period and these changes have prompted a paradigm shift from merely responding to incidents and disasters towards focusing on DRR and integration thereof in development planning.

The involvement of action or process to integrate risk factors and identify DRR as essential for a socio-economic, environmental developmental agenda is central to DRR integration. Therefore, it aims to integrate DRR and climate change adaptation into conceptual and strategic frameworks across projects and policies within all governmental spheres. Most municipalities in South Africa now struggle to incorporate DRR into the IDPs, resulting in essential DRR projects and programmes being left out when other municipal projects are funded through the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIP). Thus, the NDMC initiated a project to develop a concept note on the integration of DRR into IDPs to guide municipalities in integrating risk reduction measures in funded plans.

The NDMC is a constant participant in the DFFE-led Steering Coordinating Committee on Ecosystem-Based Adaptation. This committee was established to conceptualise projects and coordinate the implementation of projects to mitigate the effects of climate change across the country. The NDMC has also participated in the assessment of the Climate Change Response Plans of various district municipalities, a project also driven by the DFFE. The common objective of mainstreaming climate change adaptation and DRR efforts is ultimately to build resilience of people, economies and protect natural resources against impacts of extreme weather. It is therefore imperative that all spheres of government and sectors incorporate climate change adaptation and DRR in the development of disaster management plans.

5.6 PREPARATION OF SEASONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS

Given South Africa's vulnerability to a variety of natural hazards and related disasters, including drought, floods, fires and epidemics, seasonal contingency plans are required. The purpose of seasonal contingency plans is to provide a high-level, strategic and unifying framework that outlines measures needed to assist the country to deal with any emergency related to extreme seasonal hazards through effective prevention, mitigation, emergency preparedness, response and recovery.

This is a plan that follows a multi-hazard approach towards the implementation of emergency preparedness actions, while also strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration across relevant government sectors, the private sector and civil society. The following contingency plans were developed by the NDMC for the 2022/23 Financial Year:

- a) National Contingency Plan for 2022 Summer Season.
- b) National Contingency Plan for 2022 Winter Season.

The NDMC facilitated and coordinated submission of winter and summer contingency plans from all the nine provinces.



CHAPTER 6

NATIONAL COORDINATION AND
COMPLIANCE





6.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 8 of the DMA, read with Section 9, establishes the NDMC to promote an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management, with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation by national, provincial, municipal organs of state, statutory functionaries, other role players and communities. Section 15(1)(b) of the DMA further assigns the NDMC the duty to monitor whether organs of state and statutory functionaries comply with the DMA and the NDMF. The NDMC also has a responsibility to establish effective institutional arrangements for the development and approval of integrated risk management policy. One of the ways towards achieving this is through the establishment of intergovernmental structures. In line with these duties, this chapter reflects on the coordination efforts performed by the NDMC across the three spheres of government during the reporting period.

6.2 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COORDINATION

The DMA and the NDMF recognises that the objectives of disaster management cannot be met without sound intergovernmental cooperation and coordination. Thus, three broad groups of disaster management institutional structures were established across the three spheres of government. The various forums range from political, technical to administrative structures. Within the national sphere of government, these structures are the ICDM, the NDMAF, the HoCeF and the Multisectoral DOC. Similar structures are duplicated at provincial and municipal spheres of government.

The NDMC is the principal functional unit for national disaster management coordination that is responsible for guiding and developing frameworks for the government’s disaster management policy, legislation, facilitating and monitoring implementation, and facilitating and guiding cross-functional and multidisciplinary disaster management activities among stakeholders. To achieve this, the NDMC, among its other responsibilities, must establish and maintain institutional arrangements, namely the ICDM and NDMAF, that enable the implementation of the multi-governmental provisions of the DMA. **Figure 50** illustrates how the national operating model places the NDMC in the centre of the disaster management value chain, and depicts the role each structure and organisation plays in meeting the delivery needs in terms of disaster management.

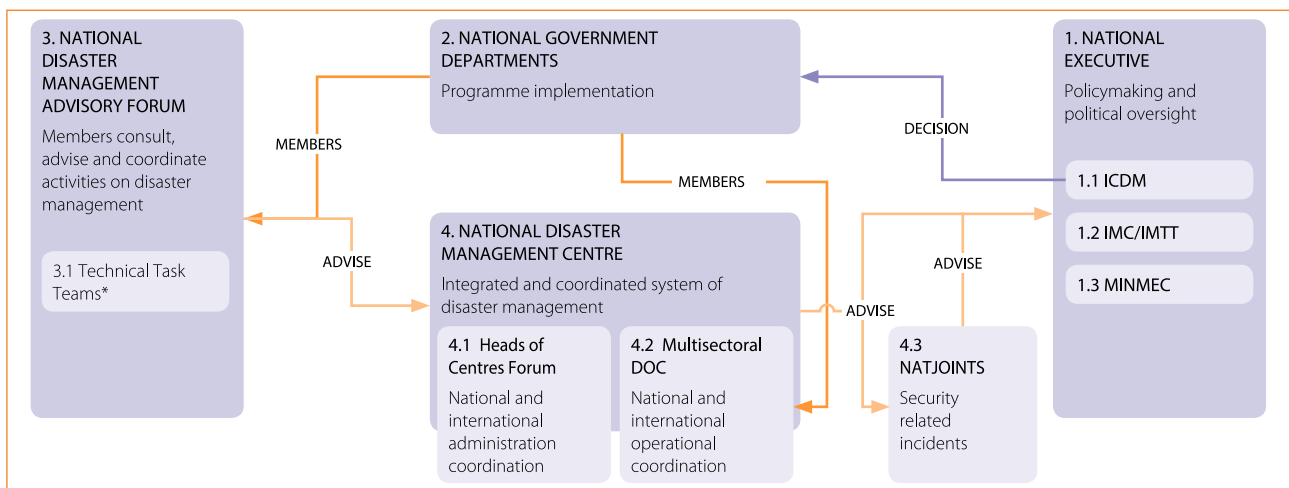


Figure 50: Link among disaster management institutional structures

The NDMF in KPA 1 indicates that the NDMC not only advises the ICDM and the NDMAF, but also provides secretarial support to the NDMAF. It is here that the organisational link between the NDMAF, the NDMC and ICDM is relevant to the efficiency of the institutional structure. The secretariat role described by the NDMF, therefore, goes beyond taking minutes of the structure. The secretariat role is defined in the literature as involving the officials or office entrusted with the administrative duties of the forum, maintaining its records, and dealing with appointments and overseeing or performing secretarial duties. The model also indicates that the NDMC may advise NATJOINTS on security-related incidents.



Coordination and efficient functioning of institutional structures cannot be achieved across the spheres of government without clarifying the interaction of the policymaking process, the provision of advice and the implementation of policy decisions. **Figure 51** is adapted to show how the broad groups of institutional structures interact. In this regard, the national operating model also places the PDMCs and MDMCs in the centre of the disaster management value chain within their respective spheres of government and depicts the role each structure and organisation plays in meeting the delivery needs in terms of disaster management. **Figure 51** also indicates how coordination is achieved vertically in the disaster management value chain.

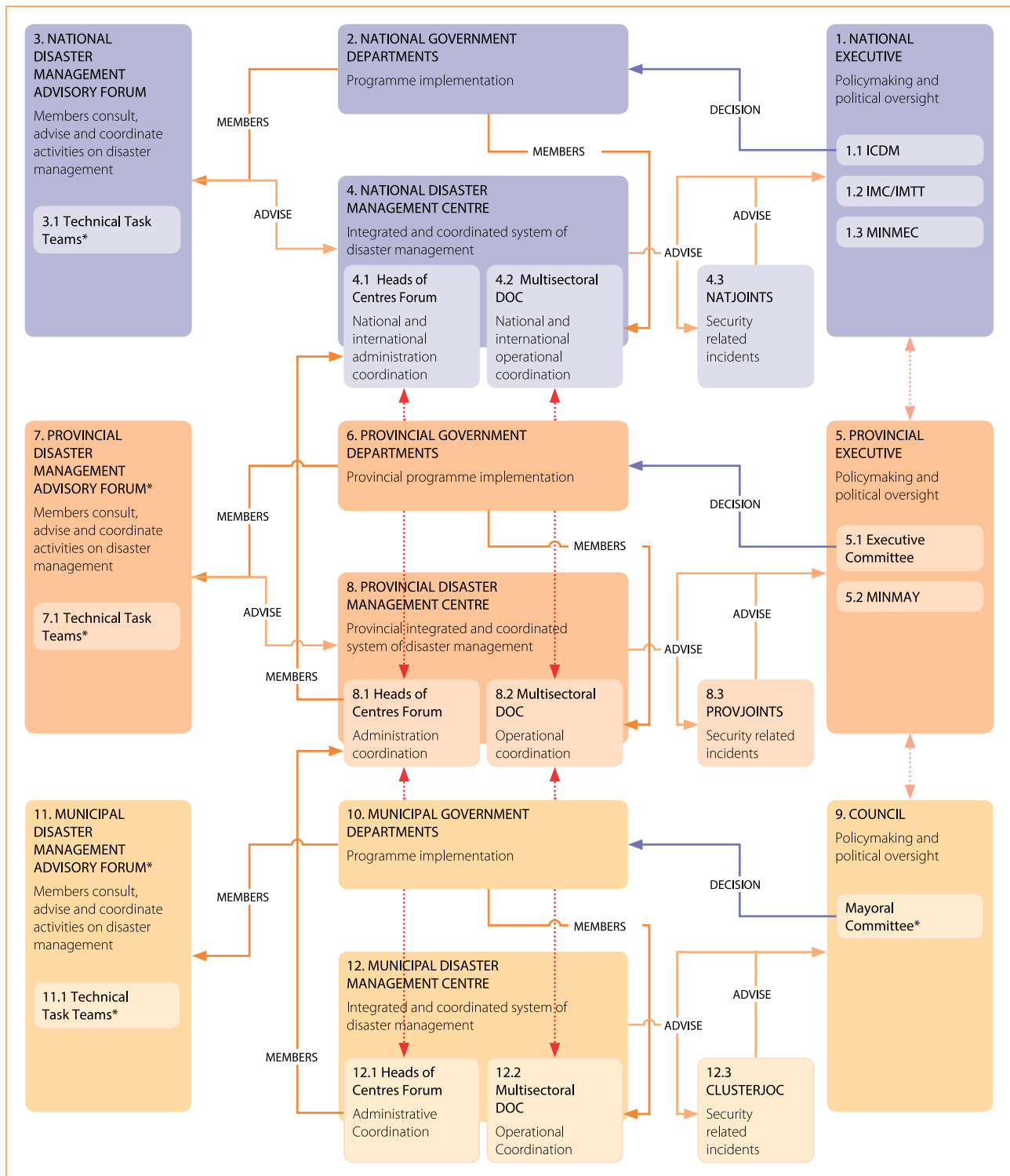


Figure 51: Institutional structures' coordination across the three spheres of government



6.2.1 INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The DMA provides, inter alia, for the establishment of the ICDM by the President and must include representatives from the three spheres of government involved in disaster management. Following a request by the Minister of CoGTA, the premiers of the nine provinces designated one member of their respective Executive Committees, and the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) designated two councillors to serve as ex-officio on the ICDM. On 18 August 2016, in terms of Section 4(1) of the DMA, the President, through Proclamation, established the ICDM by recognising the following members:

Minister of CoGTA, as chairperson by the assignment of the DMA to the Minister by the President.

- (i) Minister of Finance.
- (ii) Minister of Department Basic Education.
- (iii) Minister of Defence and Military Veterans.
- (iv) Minister of the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy.
- (v) Minister of Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform
- (vi) Minister of Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.
- (vii) Minister of Police.
- (viii) Minister in the Presidency.
- (ix) Minister of Public Works.
- (x) Minister of Department of Health.
- (xi) Minister of Higher Education and Training.
- (xii) Minister of Home Affairs.
- (xiii) Minister of Human Settlements.
- (xiv) Minister of Department of International Relations and Cooperation.
- (xv) Minister of Mineral Resources.
- (xvi) Minister of Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.
- (xvii) Minister of Department of Social Development.
- (xviii) Minister of Department of Transport.
- (xix) Minister of Department of Water and Sanitation.
- (xx) MEC for Cooperative Governance as selected by the Premier of the Eastern Cape.
- (xxi) MEC for COGTA and Human Settlements as selected by the Premier of the Free State.
- (xxii) MEC for COGTA and Human Settlements as selected by the Premier of Gauteng.
- (xxiii) MEC for COGTA as selected by the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal.
- (xxiv) MEC for Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs as selected by the Premier of Limpopo.
- (xxv) MEC for COGTA as selected by the Premier of Mpumalanga.
- (xxvi) MEC for Local Government and Human Settlements as selected by the Premier of North West.
- (xxvii) MEC for Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs as selected by the Premier of the Northern Cape.
- (xxviii) MEC for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning as selected by the Premier of the Western Cape.



6.2.2 INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ICDM)

The ICDM is strategically placed to give effect to the principles of cooperative governance, is accountable to Cabinet on the coordination of disaster management among the spheres of government, and must advise and make recommendations to Cabinet on issues relating to disaster management. The ICDM met on several occasions to discuss key aspects of the Disaster Management Regulations to be issued and advised the NCCC and Cabinet on them.

In the 2022/2023 Financial Year, there were seven Special ICDM meetings that took place on 12 April 2022, 14 April 2022, 17 April 2022, 06 May 2022, 21 May, 22 May 2022 and the last one on the 17th of February 2023. The Special ICDM meetings that took place between 12 April 2022 and 22 May 2022 were scheduled as an information session regarding the disastrous weather-related events that took place in some parts of the country. As from 08 -13 April 2022, parts of the country, particularly the KZN, EC and the NW provinces experienced prolonged heavy rainfall incidents which resulted in flooding, mudslides, structural collapse, fatalities and infrastructure damages. Damage assessments by affected organs of state were undertaken to quantify the damages and required intervention measures. Seasonal contingency plans of sectors, provinces and municipalities were activated to coordinate multi-sectoral response efforts.

Relevant structures were activated in the affected provinces through the coordination of PDMCs for activation of provincial response plans as well as coordination of reports by organs of state and relevant stakeholders. This was done in line with the 2021/22 National Summer Seasonal Contingency Plan. All PDMCs and some Sector Departments also submitted their Summer Seasonal Plans. As per tradition, SAWS gave an update on Weather Outlook until September 2022. The Special ICDM meeting that was held on 17 February 2023 was scheduled following the disastrous weather-related events where many parts of the country experienced torrential rains, and provinces including the EC, KZN, GP, LP, MP and the NW reported adverse effects from these torrential rains.

The NDMC continued to monitor and coordinate response and recovery measures by the relevant organs of state and stakeholders. Lessons learnt from previous disasters were also being incorporated in the coordination of efforts. Relevant structures were activated in all affected provinces through the coordination of PDMCs for activation of provincial response plans as well as coordination of reports by organs of state and relevant stakeholders. NDMC continued to call for heightened preparedness and DRM by all stakeholders.

6.2.3 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY FORUM

The NDMAF was established according to Section 5 of the DMA. The purpose of the NDMAF is to provide a platform through which national, provincial and local government and other disaster management role-players consult one another on disaster management matters. It presents an opportunity for collaborations and enables the Forum to make well-consulted recommendations to the ICDM and to other organs of state, the private sector, etc. on any matter(s) relating to disaster management. The NDMAF is chaired by the Head of the NDMC or a nominee as guided by Section 5(2) of the DMA. The NDMAF database is updated during every quarter in order to maintain the maximum stakeholder's participation in the NDMAF meetings. During the year under review, the NDMAF met quarterly on:

- a) 09 June 2022
- b) 08 September 2022
- c) 08 December 2022; and
- d) 09 March 2023.

These meetings took place in the form of Virtual and Hybrid Sessions. All meeting documents were shared with all the members. Though the documents for the NDMAF meetings were shared with the stakeholders, they were also uploaded on the NDMC e-Convener for future record purposes. Some of the key issues discussed in the NDMAF is set out below

Table 11:



Table 11: Some of the key issues discussed in the NDMAF

Seasonal Climate Watch by SAWS	Highlighted a short-term and seasonal weather briefing dominated by the complete historic track for “Tropical Cyclone Freddy” indicating its origin, north-west of Australia, which held the record for the longest-lived TC/hurricane/typhoon, currently 4 weeks and 5 days (as at 9 March 2023).
Impact-Based Severe Weather Warnings Issued.	Overall, yellow Level 4 and orange level 6 Warning for Severe Thunderstorms resulting in localised flooding, large amounts of small hail, as well as heavy downpours, strong damaging winds and flash flooding leading to damage to infrastructure across various provinces.
Possible Impacts	The El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) was in a La Nina state, and forecasts indicate that it will likely return to a neutral state and cause damage or loss of infrastructure, settlements, property, and livelihood; injuries and danger to life; major travel disruptions and incidents, and falling trees blocking major roads.
Overview of the Seasonal Risk Profile by EWS	Provided insights into the spatial and temporal nature of hazards such as fire, flood, windstorm, snow, drought, and hazards in some parts of the country which points to the need for proactive mitigation and response.
Status of water in the country by DWS	The worrying decrease of the national volume of surface water in storage, with affects most Provinces, EC and MP. The concerning decrease in Katse and Mohale Dams which form part of the integrated Vaal River System (IVRS) should be noted as well.
Update on Disaster Response Coordination (NDMC) Classification of a national disaster – floods of 2023	The NDMC classified the occurrence as a national disaster in terms of Section 23 of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (57 of 2002) (DMA), to coordinate and manage this disaster in terms of existing legislation and contingency arrangements was designated to the national executive. A notice to this effect was published in the Government Gazette No. 48036 - 3035 of 13 February 2023
Declaration of a national state of disaster	Following classification of the disaster, the Minister of COGTA, declared a national state of disaster in terms Section 27 of DMA. A notice to this effect was published in Government Gazette No. 48036 – 3036 of 13 February 2023.
Process for disaster funding requests	Affected organs of state to prepare funding requests for response interventions from Disaster Response Grants.
Three months Electricity Supply by Eskom	In response to load shedding, Eskom established the National Energy Crisis Committee for the implementation of the Energy Action Plan, and declared a disaster through its established disaster response structures, within which an integrated central coordination structure has been augmented to streamline all work relating to the disaster.
Progress on the electricity status of the country	Noting of key milestones since the update on the Special NDMAF of 1 February 2023, which include the Minister of Finance announcing the expansion of tax incentives to accelerate the deployment of rooftop solar systems, including an increased capital depreciation allowance of 125% for business in the first year following installation and a tax rebate covering 25% of the cost of solar panels for individuals. The substantial debt relief for Eskom, which is a key pillar of the energy action plan, totalling R125 billion.
Regulations under the national state of disaster	Minimise the impact of load shedding on livelihoods, the economy, policing functions, national security, security services, education services, health services, water services, food security, communications, municipal services, and courts, among others; etc. Reduce and manage the impact of load shedding on service delivery to support lifesaving and specified essential infrastructure and enable the connection of new generation supply of electricity.

6.2.3.1 SPECIAL NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY FORUM (NDMAF)

The Special NDMAF was convened with special invites extended to relevant DGs and DDGs. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the current energy crisis in the country. The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) was invited along with Eskom, DPME and members of the National Energy Crisis Committee to give presentations in this special meeting. Proactively, the Special **NDMAF** took place on 01 February 2023. A summary of the key issues discussed at the NDMAF meetings in the reporting period is outlined in **Figure 45**.



Some of the key elements discussed in the Special NDMAF is set out below:

- a) Plans to mitigate the current Energy Crisis: DPE
- b) Overview of the Energy Crisis: Eskom
- c) The role of NECOM in electricity matters: NECOM.

6.2.4 HEADS OF CENTRES' FORUM

HoCeF meetings preceded the NDMAF which created a platform for HoCs to engage one another on operational and strategic matters on disaster management coordination to advance cooperative governance across the spheres of government. During the year under review, the HoCeF met quarterly on:

- a) 08 June 2022
- b) 07 September 2022
- c) 07 December 2022; and
- d) 08 March 2023.

Some of the key elements discussed in the HoCeF is set out below:

- Towards an Integrated Provincial Flood Risk and Early Warning,
- Discussion on how to implement Early Action based on Impact Based Early Warnings,
- Possible participation in the International Sport Federation of Fire Fighters & Rescuers,
- Major Hazard Installation guidelines,
- Sasol Lessons Learnt – Town Planning, and
- Lessons Learnt -Emergency Response.

6.2.4.1 SPECIAL HEADS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRES FORUM (HOCEF)

A Special and Extended HoCeF was convened on 17 April, 2022, for the legal objective of recognising that disasters know no boundaries, and that the Disaster Management Act provides for a delineation of classification and declaration of disasters according to either municipal, provincial or national boundaries, and that a decision on the state of disaster taken is not fixed but dependant on the changing conditions on the ground.

Another Special HoCeF was convened on 1 February, 2023, with special invites extended to relevant DGs and DDGs. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the current energy crisis in the country. The DPE was invited along with Eskom, DPME and members of the National Energy Crisis Committee to give presentations in this special meeting. Some of the key elements discussed in the Special HoCeF is set out below:

- a) Challenges: Grant funding Expenditure - KZN and EC floods
- b) Overview of action plans to support municipalities
- c) Plans to mitigate the current Energy Crisis: DPE
- d) Overview of the Energy Crisis: Eskom
- e) The role of NECOM in electricity matters: NECOM.

6.3 TECHNICAL TASK TEAMS

The NDMF empowers the Head of the NDMC to convene meetings of planning groups, Technical Task Teams (TTTs) and key personnel from line departments for the purpose of integrated and coordinated planning. The Directorate attended the National Capacity Building Coordinating Forum (NCBCF), the Early Warnings Task Team (EWTT) and three NJFCC meetings this quarter via virtual meetings on MS Teams.



6.3.1 NATIONAL JOINT FLOOD COORDINATION COMMITTEE

In the 2022/2023 Financial Year, the NJFCC convened numerous times as an urgent National Joint Flood Coordinating Committee after parts of the country experienced stormy inclement weather that translated into heavy rains, to a point that some parts of the country, particularly KZN, experienced flooding which resulted in infrastructure damage mostly within the roads, education, health and human settlements sectors, as well as a reported numbers of fatalities, injuries and missing persons.

The NJFCC meetings were held nine times during the first quarter and they took place on 12, 13, 19, April 2022, 11, 12, 23, 26, May 2022, 02 June 2022 and the last one on 09 June 2022. During the second quarter, there were seven NJFCC meetings, and they took place on 07, 14, 28 July 2022, 11, 15, 22 August 2022 and the last one on 22 September 2022. During the third quarter, two NJFCC meetings were convened, and they took place on 20 October 2022 and 22 November 2022. During the fourth quarter, three NJFCC meetings were convened and they were on 13 and 22 February 2023, and 1 and 16 March 2023.

6.3.2 NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING COORDINATING FORUM

The primary purpose of the meeting was to share information on the progress made with implementation of the Capacity Building Plans developed by all members and to learn from each other. The National Capacity Building meeting for the 2022/2023 Financial Year took place on 26 May 2022, 24 August 2022, 23 November 2022 and 22 February 2023.

6.3.3 EARLY WARNINGS TASK TEAM MEETING

The purpose of the EWTT is to have a task team that will provide advisory, risk based spatial data and information support, as well as early warnings products and services through institutional coordination meetings and for a, and to check on issues that are discussed on the NDAMF meeting and Head of Centre Forum. The EWTT meetings for the 2022/23 Financial Year were held on 09 June 2022, 06 September 2022, 05 December 2022 and 07 March 2023 and was attended by the unit.

6.4 LEGAL AND REGULATORY MATTERS WORKSTREAM

The NDMC participated in the Legal and Regulatory Matters Workstream. This workstream:

- a) Gave guidance on the drafting of directions to ensure consistency with the regulations and other related legislative protocols.
- b) Advised on legal issues on the implementation of the regulations and directions.
- c) Assisted the NATJOINTS and engaged with the workstreams and other structures of the NATJOINTS with consideration, comments and proposed amendments to new or amending regulations or directions issued under the DMA and any other legal document as may be directed by the NCCC or requested by its subordinate structures and workstreams.

6.5 FIRE SERVICES INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

The Dir: FS recognises that multi-sphere and multi-sectoral coordination is essential for the effective delivery of fire services and has hosted several meetings with fire services' provincial focal persons to improve joint planning and coordination of fire services in the country. The directorate also hosted several engagements with the DoH; the Health and Welfare Sector, Education Training Authority (HWSETA); the Quality Council for Trade and Occupations (QCTO); and the broader fire services stakeholders as the working group that was established to oversee the development of the curriculum and related processes for the Emergency Care Programme for First Responders.



6.6 LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

In the period under review, the NDMC conducted legislative compliance assessments in 27 DMCs, constituting all 9 PDMCs and 18 MDMCs (two MDMCs per province). Under normal circumstances, the NDMC verifies the information contained in the monitoring reports by in-person compliance verification visits to the DMCs on a regular basis. For the year under review, due to COVID-19 restrictions, all DMCs were assessed through a desktop exercise where the PDMC will provide feedback on assessments done by the NDMC either by concurring, disputing, or commenting on the assessment made by the NDMC. All DMCs assessed concurred with the evaluation made. **Table 17** lists the respective DMCs assessed.

Table 12: Disaster management centres assessed

The following DMCs were assessed in the 2022/23 Financial Year:

ASSESSMENT PERIOD	DMC
APRIL – JUNE 2022 (Q1)	Western Cape PDMC
	Cape Winelands MDMC
	West Coast MDMC
	Northern Cape PDMC
	Namakwa MDMC
	Francis Baard MDMC
JULY – SEPT 2022 (Q2)	Eastern Cape PDMC
	ORTambo MDMC
	Alfred Nzo MDMC
	KZN PDMC
	Amajuba MDMC
	uMzinyathi MDMC
	Gauteng PDMC
	West Rand MDMC
City of Joburg MDMC	
OCT – DEC 2022 (Q3)	North-West PDMC
	Ngaka Modiri Molema MDMC
	Dr RSM MDMC
	Limpopo PDMC
	Mopani MDMC
	Vhembe MDMC
	Mpumalanga PDMC
	Ehlanzeni MDMC
	Gert Sibande MDMC
JAN – MARCH 2023 (Q4)	Free State PDMC
	Thabo Mofutsanyane MDMC
	Fezile Dabi MDMC



The following sections highlight findings made in implementing the disaster management function resulting from the verifications.

6.6.1 DMC MEETS THE MINIMUM INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS

Table 13: Summary of compliance to Municipal Infrastructure Requirement of a DMC

DMC Meets Minimum Infrastructure Requirement of a DMC	DMC Does Not meet Minimum Infrastructure Requirement of DMC	No DMC
Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal PDMCs	Free State, Limpopo PDMCs	Northern Cape
Cape winelands, West Coast, OR Tambo, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati, West Rand, City of Joburg, Mopani, Vhembe, Ehlanzeni, Thobo Mofutsanyana and Fezile Dabi	Ngaka Modiri Molema and Namakwa MDMCs	Amajuba, uMzinyathi, Gert Sibande, Alfred Nzo, Frances Baard

It is acknowledged that financial constraints in the institutions are a major impediment to achieving this objective, however, institutions should strive to achieve this requirement regardless.

6.6.2 FUNCTIONING OF PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY FORUMS

Analysis of the reports and Legal and Compliance Management assessments on the functioning of Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forums (PDMAF) revealed that all the respective PDMAFs are established and are meeting at least once per quarter or bi-annually. The PDMAFs’ generic challenge is the lack of and/or limited attendance by sector departments and traditional leadership. Some provinces and municipalities are escalating the challenge of non or limited attendance by sector departments. The NDMC also engaged the Department of Traditional Affairs (DTA) and presented to the Chairpersons’ Forum of the House of Traditional Leaders in relation to the non-attendance of traditional leaders in the PDMAFs. The NDMC was advised to cascade the matter to provinces.

6.6.3 DEVELOPMENT AND GAZETTING OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS

Analysis of the development and gazetting of PDMFs required by the DMA revealed that all provinces have a PDMF. The status of the PDMFs developed is indicated in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Status of Disaster Management Framework development by provinces

PDMC	Framework Status	Gazette Number and date
KwaZulu Natal	Gazetted	PG 5455 of 04 February 2011
Gauteng	Gazetted	PG 167 of 10 February 2021
Mpumalanga	Gazetted	PG 1726 of 08 September 2009
Western Cape	Gazetted	PG 6698 of 20 February 2010
Free Sate	Framework developed in 2013	Framework not approved and gazetted
North-West	Framework reviewed in 2018	Framework not gazetted
Northern Cape	Framework approved in 2020	Framework not gazetted
Limpopo	Gazetted	PG 1621 of 20 May 2009
Eastern Cape	Gazetted	PG 1422 of 28 December 2020

All municipalities have developed, and some even reviewed, their DMFs. **Figure 53** shows that the annual development of DMF has progressed to a point where 100% of district/metropolitan municipalities have developed DMFs, as evidenced from the information received. This bodes well for Target E of the SFDRR. Some district/metropolitan municipalities have already reviewed their DMF and the dates reflected include these revisions.

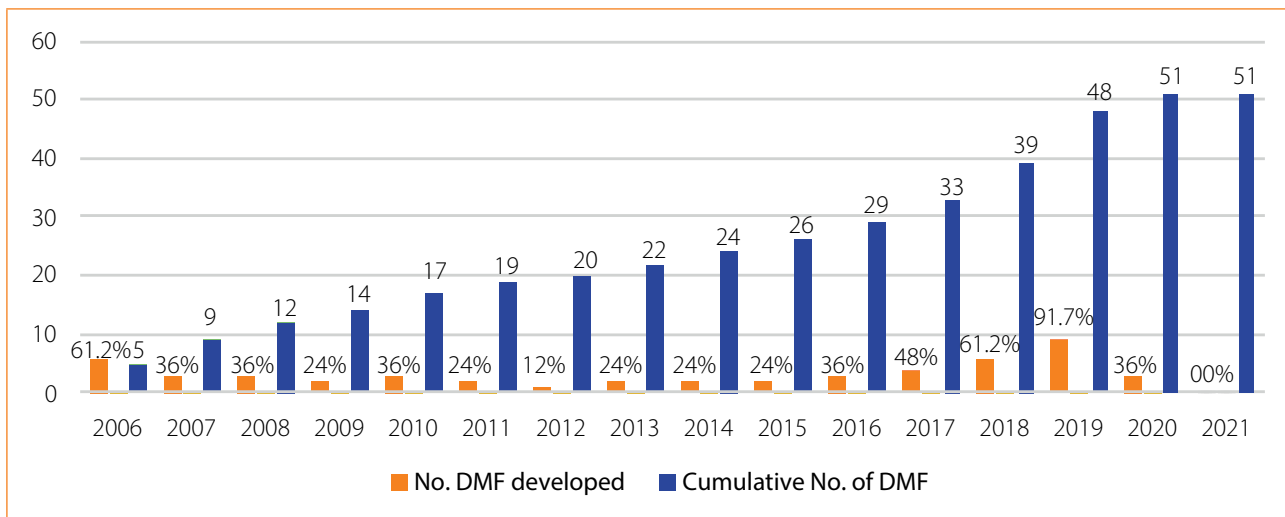


Figure 52: Disaster Management Frameworks developed by municipalities

6.6.4 APPOINTMENT OF THE HEAD OF CENTRE, LEVEL OF FUNCTIONING AND DELEGATIONS

An analysis of the appointment of the HOCs in the PDMCs in terms of the DMA revealed that except for Limpopo (which until recently had an appointed HOC), all PDMCs have appointed HOCs, although only one HOC (Western Cape) is appointed in compliance to the DMA. The HoCs have all been appointed according to Public Service Act, 1994. **Table 15** indicates the level at which the HOCs for the PDMCs have been established in the respective provincial administrations, the status of the appointment of the HOC in terms of section 31 of the DMA and the financial delegations afforded to the HOC.

Table 15: Status quo on the appointment of HOCs in the provinces

PDMC	LEVEL OF FUNCTIONING IN THE ADMINISTRATION	HOC APPOINTED	HOC HAS FINANCIAL DELEGATIONS
Eastern Cape	Directorate	Yes	Yes
Free State	Directorate	Yes	No
Gauteng	Chief Directorate	Yes	No
KwaZulu-Natal	Chief Directorate	Yes	No
Limpopo	Directorate	Acting	-
Mpumalanga	Directorate	Yes	Yes
North West	Directorate	Yes	Yes
Northern Cape	Sub-Directorate	Yes (Contract)	No
Western Cape	Chief Directorate	Yes	Yes

6.6.5 DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL REPORTS

The Western Cape PDMC and its municipalities (except the Central Karoo District Municipality which submitted three days after the deadline) submitted their annual reports within the deadlines of 30 June 2021 and 30 September 2022 respectively. All PDMCs submitted their annual reports on time except for the Northern Cape which did not submit. Out of the 52 municipalities, only 29 submitted their annual reports by 31 March 2023, which is an improvement from the previous financial year. Respective submission dates of the annual reports are listed in **Table 16**.



Table 16: Annual reports' submission dates for the 2022/23 Financial Year

PROVINCE	DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE	DATE OF SUBMISSION
Eastern Cape	Amathole	30 November 2022
	Chris Hani	23 November 2022
Gauteng	PDMC	17 August 2022
	City of Tshwane	31 March 2022
KwaZulu-Natal	King Cetshwayo	15 September 2022
	uMkhanyakude	08 March 2022
	uThukela	08 March 2022
	Zululand	08 March 2022
	uMgungundlovu	08 March 2022
	Ilembe	08 March 2022
	Umzinyathi	08 March 2022
	Amajuba	08 March 2022
	Harry Gwala	08 March 2022
	uGu	08 March 2022
	eThekweni	08 March 2022
Western Cape	PDMC	30 June 2022
	Cape Wine Lands	09 November 2022
	Garden Route	29 September 2022
	Overberg	03 October 2022
	West Coast	03 October 2022

6.6.6 DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMISSION OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS

All the PDMCs have developed and submitted DMPs to the NDMC. Besides Thabo Mofutsanyane who has not yet developed a DMP, all MDCS assessed during the 2022/23 Financial Year developed and submitted their plans.

6.6.7 DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENTS

The PDMCs have all conducted some sort of risk assessment either physically or on desktop. GP, KZN, WC, NW, NC and MP PDMCs have physically conducted their risk assessments, while the FS PDMC conducted a desktop exercise. LP is supporting municipalities with conducting their risk assessments. The EC and GP, according to their reports, are currently busy with the review of their risk profiles.

6.6.8 INTEGRATED INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The LCM assessment and reports revealed that all PDMCs have access to basic information technology (IT) services like the internet and e-mail. Only the WC and GP PDMCs have functional, dedicated disaster management IT systems. The KZN PDMC is currently benchmarking and developing the tender bid specifications to procure a dedicated disaster management IT system. The MP PDMC indicated that a system is available, however, there is no evidence that the system is in functional use. The LP PDMC's request to purchase such a system was not approved by the HOD and as such there is still no system. The NW PDMC indicated that the procurement of a dedicated disaster management IT system is part of the DMC's establishment project and will be the next phase subsequent to moving to its new facility. The NC and FS do not have the funds to procure a system. The EC system has been installed and officials were trained, and the system is currently being utilised.



6.6.9 UPDATED DMC COMPLIANCE DATA

The DMC Compliance Data Set maintained by the NDMC was updated using the information obtained from the quarterly reports, verification assessments, other units within the NDMC and other communications. The minimum assessment criteria recognises five levels of compliance to the DMA and DMF. **Figure 53** illustrates the national status of DMCs based on the scores attained against the minimum assessment criteria.

Due to continuous updating of information from the DMCs and Units within the NDMC, analysis of the compliance status shows that there has been an improvement in some areas and a decline in some categories. The figures below show comparison between last financial year quarter 4 (2021/22) and the current financial quarter 4 (2022/23) national status of DMCs based on the scores attained against the minimum assessment criteria.

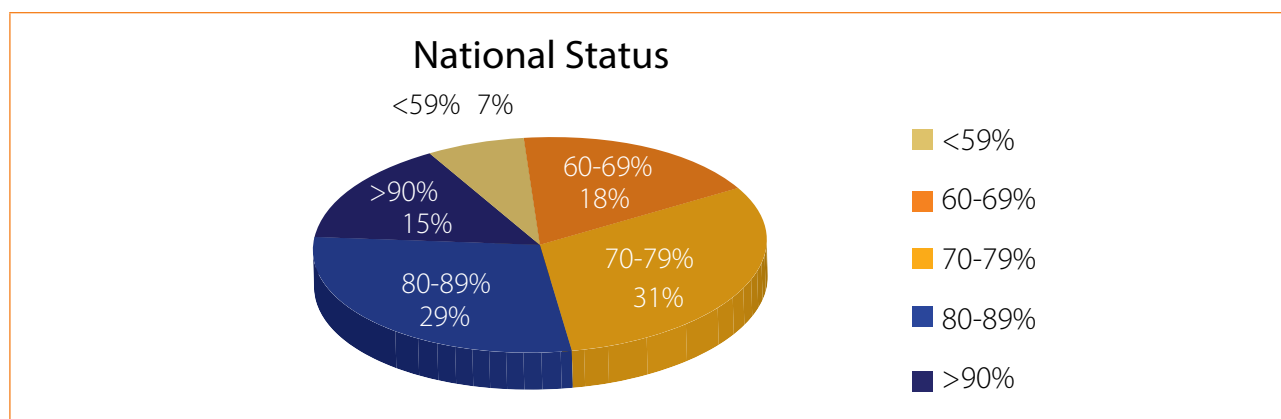


Figure 53: National status of DMC against assessment criteria

Figure 53 shows that 15% of DMCs achieved more than 90% against assessment criteria; 29% of DMCs achieved between 80% and 89%; 31% achieved between 70% and 79%; 18% achieved between 60% and 69%; and 7% of DMCs achieved less than 59%. Municipalities that achieved 69% or less are either less than average or do not comply at all as the country's average was between 70% and 80%.

6.7 SUMMARY OF PROVINCIAL DMCS COMPLIANCE OUTCOME

The figures below indicate the provincial compliance status reporting based on the scores attained against the minimum assessment criteria.

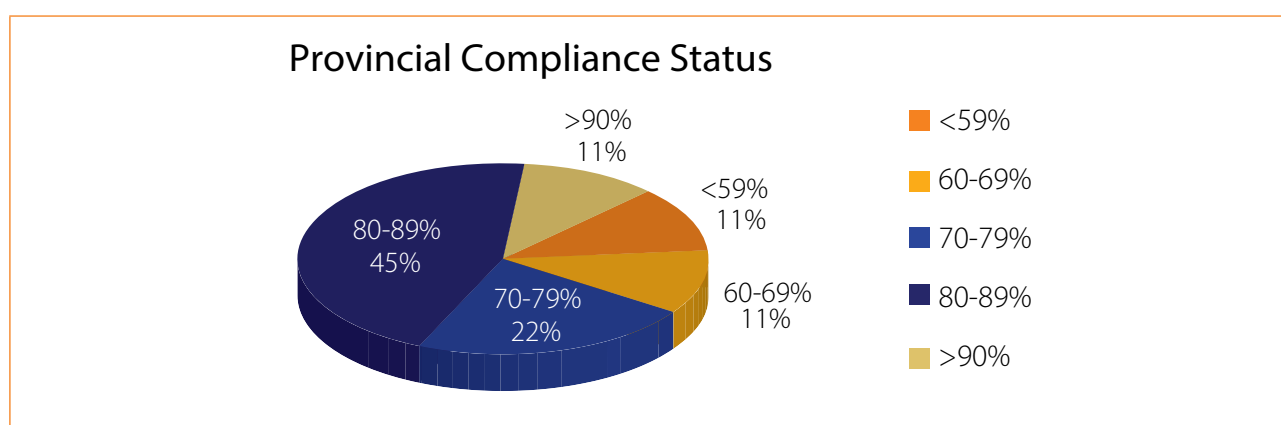


Figure 54: National status of DMC against assessment criteria



For the minimum assessment criteria, achievement of 90% and better improved from 0% to 11%; 80%-89% achievement declined from 56% to 45%; for 70%-79% also declined from 33% to 22%; and for 69% or less achievement increased from 11% to 22%, unfortunately those DMCs do not comply with the minimum requirement assessment criteria.

6.8 SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL DMCS COMPLIANCE OUTCOME

The figures below indicate the municipal status of compliance status reporting based on the scores attained against the minimum assessment criteria.

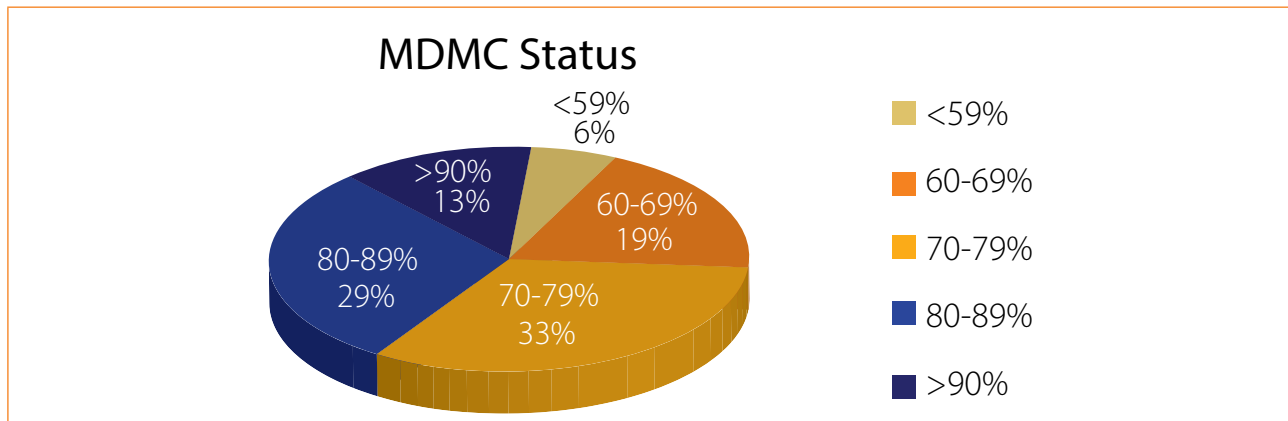


Figure 55: National status of DMC against assessment criteria

For the minimum assessment criteria, achievement of 90% and better improved from 11% to 13%; 80%-89% achievement declined from 33% to 29%; for 70%-79% remained the same a 33%; and for 69% or less achievement increased from 23% to 25%, unfortunately those DMCs do not comply with the minimum requirement assessment criteria.

6.9 GENERIC OVERVIEW OF CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT FUNCTION

Even though improvements with respect to compliance to the DMA and DMF have been recorded, implementation of the function remains a challenge across the board:

- There's general lack of appreciation and comprehension of the depth of the legislative framework (mainly, the implementation and compliance to the provisions of the DMA and the NDMF), for example, each province/municipality has a different mechanism/processes/standard for implementing the DMA and NDMF; no uniformity exists; however, the guidelines should assist to standardise the process.
- The remuneration of HOCs is not standardised pursuant to the DPSA salary framework. This implies that the responsibilities that respective HOCs can assume are to a large extent dictated by the salary band at which they are remunerated, instead of the DMA. In addition, the majority of the HOCs do not have financial delegations which limits their scope of responsibility as mandated by the DMA, for example, the DMA prescribes the appointment criteria of the HOCs, however only the Western Cape HOC complied.
- There are capacity constraints across all levels, where there is shortage of properly trained officials in relevant skills and knowledge for disaster management positions.
- Overall, DMCs are established, however in most instances these DMCs are under-resourced (supportive tools and infrastructure) and under-capacitated (skilled personnel), which negatively affects performance and morale as officials are usually overworked.
- There is a general disconnect between planning, budgeting and implementation for the DMPs. Most DMPs are not supported with budgets to ensure implementation. Often, this is usually a consequence of failure to integrate DMPs



in departmental strategic plans. In addition, there's total neglect of compliance to policy management protocols, as some DMPs have not been updated/reviewed in more than five years.

- Most government entities/ sector departments have not prioritised funding to establish and implement DRR measures. For example, in local government, priority is given to provision of basic services and DRM is perceived to be an unfunded mandate. As a result, there is a tendency to allocate more funding for disaster response instead of DRR, despite global efforts to advocate for DRR.
- There's also a general delay and non-submission of disaster management grants' allocation expenditure reports. In addition, the use of IGR structures for planning is not optimised such that duplication of projects, overlapping and double-dipping occur, e.g. augmentation of water shortages by boreholes across departments.

Implementation of the Bursary Policy

- a) Delays in receiving invoices from institutions which also delays the Bursary payment, thus leading to interest charges.
- b) Delays in receiving the academic progress reports from institutions leading to delays in finalising the Bursary process for the financial year.

Promotion of Safety at Schools

- a) Difficulties in getting in contact with the relevant person responsible for school safety for monitoring of implementation of disaster mitigation measures.

Monitoring the Implementation of IPAS

Findings on the challenges experienced towards the implementation of IPAS are summarised at **Figure 56** below.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	OUTCOMES OF THE ANALYSIS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of information against the Indicators on the adopted Template. • Risk / hazard to be addressed. • Alignment of Target Market with the respective programmes. • Progress on the implementation of IPAS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The audience / Target Market was not clearly indicated in some of the Plans. • The dates for the implementation of Programmes were not indicated in most of the Plans. • Most of the Plans did not address the meteorological issues such as Cyclone Cheneso as a threat to communities in the neighbouring province. • Some PDMCs and Sectors did not submit their Advocacy and Awareness Plans despite several follow-ups. • During the NCBCF meetings, some PDMCs reported on Programmes that were not included in their Advocacy and Awareness Plans which makes it challenging for the NDMC to monitor the implementation of their Programmes against the National Plan. • Community Mobilisation and communication were not featured in the Plans in terms of using various modes of communication such as radios and other social platforms during rainy season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a Reporting Template was developed and feedback provided after analysis of the Advocacy and Awareness Plans, it was noted that uniform reporting among stakeholders was not achieved. • Some PDMCs do not have established Capacity Building Coordinating Forums which makes it challenging for them to monitor the implementation of IPAS. • Most PDMCs raised a concern on the lack or limited funding to procure Awareness Materials / Promotional Items for their Capacity Building Programmes or DRR initiatives.

Figure 56: Findings on the Analysis of the Advocacy and Awareness Plans



MUNICIPAL DISASTER RECOVERY GRANT: 2022 FLOODS (2022/2023) - MANAGEMENT OF GRANTS AND IMPLEMENTATION.

KEY AREAS OF CONCERN

There are key areas of concern encountered in the implementation of disaster interventions which prohibit the realisation of desired impacts.

Disaster management and contingency planning

- Absence of Disaster Management Plans and Contingency Plans within organs of state;
- Impractical plans; and
- Non-implementation of plans/ plans not resourced

Disaster risk reduction measures not prioritised

- Early warnings not followed by early-action;
- Infrastructure not maintained;
- Poor workmanship; and
- Funded projects from development programmes not implemented and funds reverting to the national fiscus leading to disastrous events within communities

Non-implementation of legislation and by-laws

- Developments in risky and vulnerable areas (e.g., wetlands)

6.9.1 RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT FUNCTION

Advocacy and Awareness Plans

- Based on the outcomes of analysis of the Advocacy and Awareness Plans as well as the challenges raised and support required by the PDMCs, the following Action Plan has developed for implementation during the 2023/2024 Financial Year:

Table 17: Action Plan: Mitigation Measures to Improve implementation of IPAS

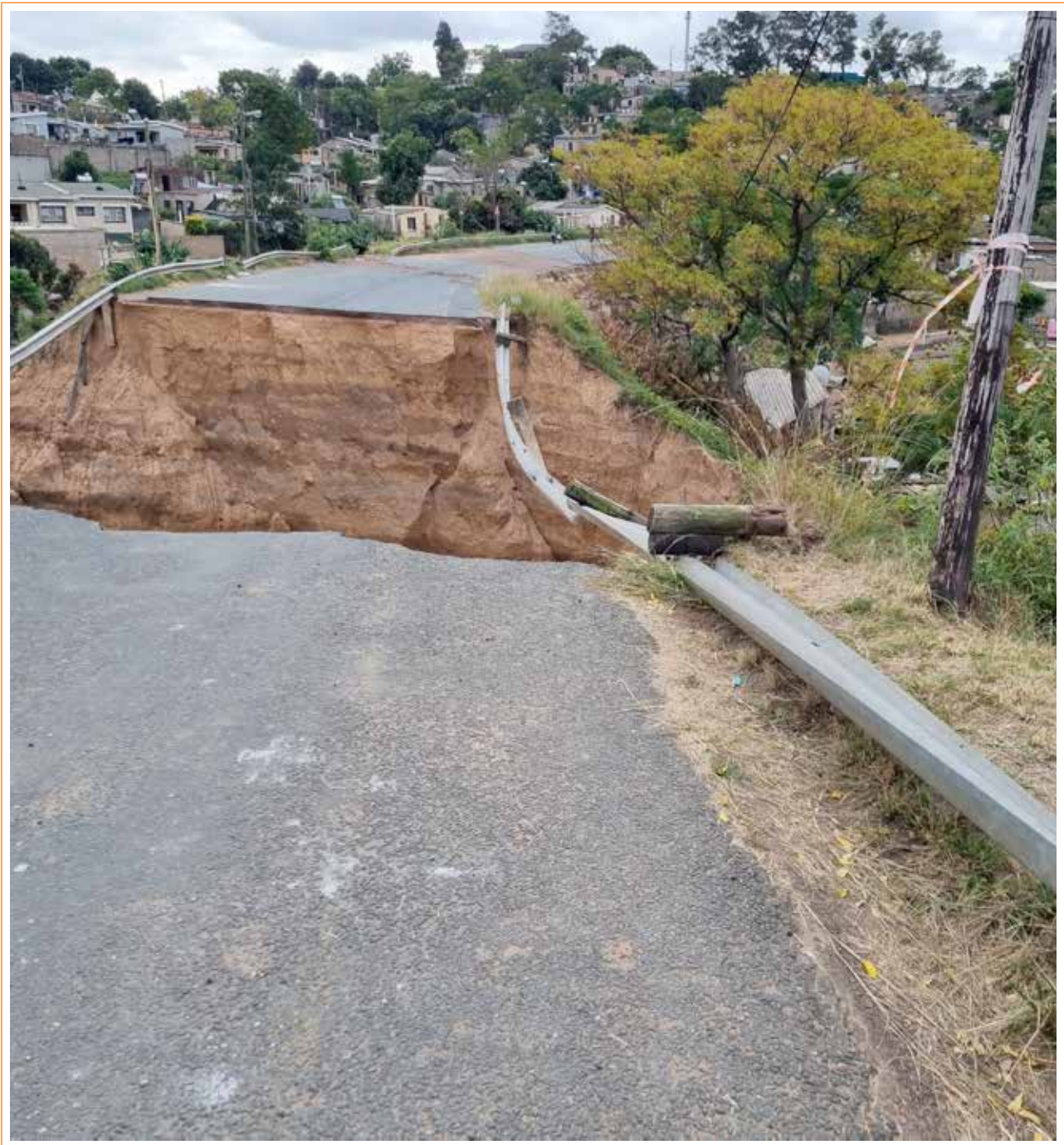
NO.	ITEMS	RESPONSIBLE	TARGET DATE
1.	Resend the uniform Advocacy and Awareness Reporting Template to PDMCs and sector Departments.	NCBCF Secretariat	30 April 2023
2.	Guide and support 3 PDMCs to submit their Advocacy and Awareness Plans.	NDMC EC PDMC	30 April 2023
		NDMC Mpumalanga PDMC	31 May 2023
		NDMC NCPDMC	30 June 2023
3.	Monitoring the Implementation of IPAS.	NDMC	Quarterly
4.	Guide and support 2 PDMCs towards establishing their PCBFs and development of TOR	NDMC KZNPDMC	30 September 2023
		NDMC ECPDMC	31 March 2024
5.	Procurement of Capacity Building Awareness Material to Support PDMCs and Sector Departments.	NDMC	March 2024

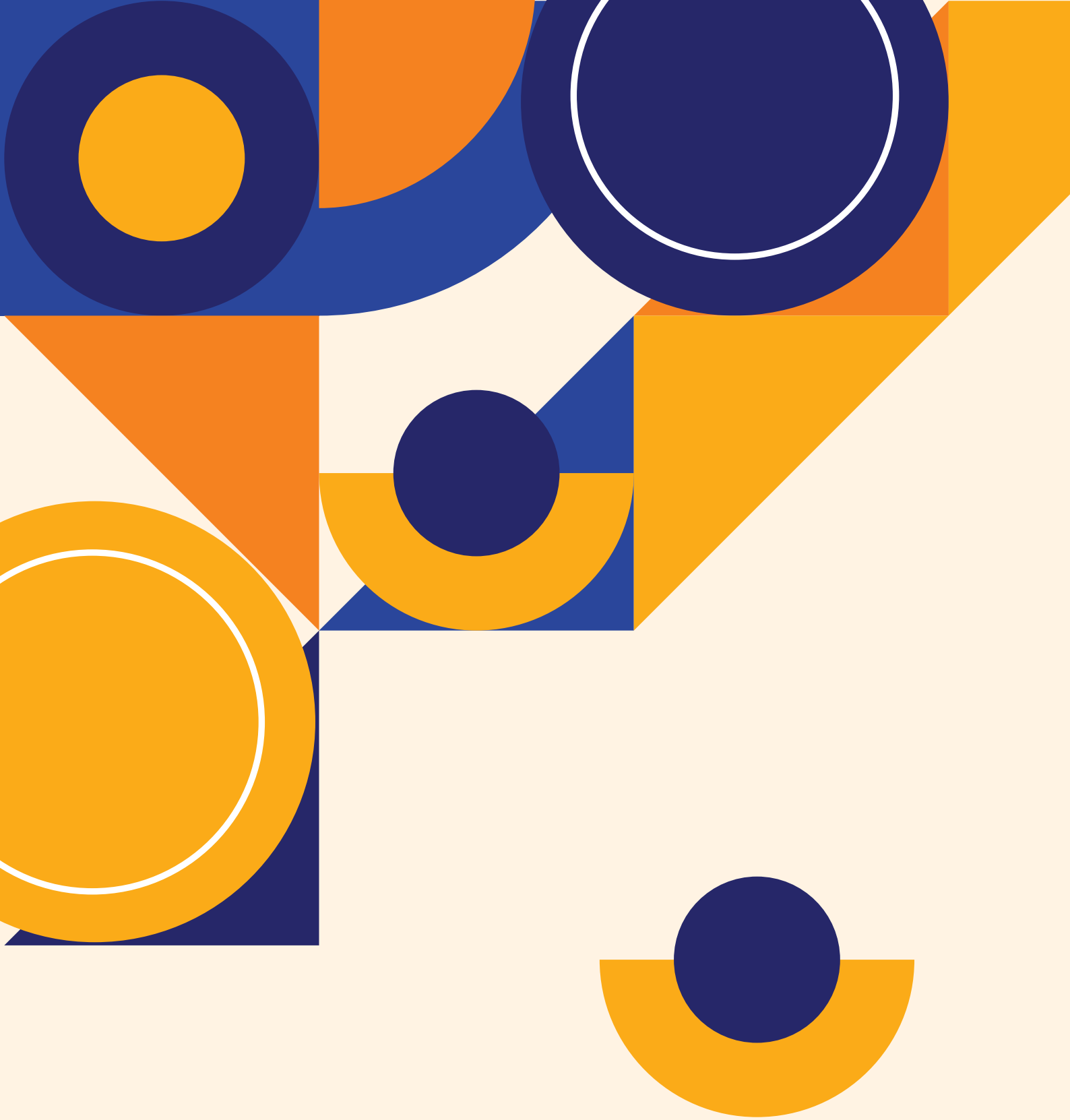


MEASURES TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO FUNDED ORGANS OF STATE

The NDMC coordinated relevant stakeholders to provide support to provinces and municipalities in the implementation of disaster intervention measures. The following are key support areas coordinated and provided by the NDMC:

- Participate in provincial project steering committee meetings to provide support and guidance;
- Undertake onsite project site visits to monitor progress on the ground;
- Mobilise technical support from the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent (MISA) and other relevant organs of state; and
- Escalation of key challenges to the Accounting Officers and existing structures for interventions and decision-making.





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