A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON CURRENT DISASTER MANAGEMENT ISSUES IN SOUTH AFRICA

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL (HEAD): NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

19 SEPTEMBER 2018

BACK TO BASICS: SERVING OUR COMMUNITIES BETTER
Presentation Outline

1. Introduction & South Africa’s Disaster Risk Context
2. South Africa’s Climatic Zones Map
3. Some key drivers of disaster risks in South Africa
4. KPA 1: Integrated institutional capacity for DRM
5. KPA 2: Disaster risk assessment
6. KPA 3: Disaster Risk Reduction
7. KPA 4: Response and Recovery
8. Enabler 1: Information management and communication
10. Enabler 3: Funding arrangements for DRM
11. Fire services
12. Regional and international collaboration
13. Strategic partnerships
14. Key challenges
15. Strategic sector leadership: foundational principles
16. Progress on 2017 DMISA resolutions: from Commitment to Action
17. Concluding remarks
INTRODUCTION

- To provide a national overview of the implementation of the Disaster Management and Fire Services functions.

- To highlight key achievement, progress made in the implementation of the functions, key priorities going-forward and challenges besetting the system.

- To provide an overview of key projects within the NDMC.
South Africa’s Disaster Risk Context

- South Africa’s climate is known to have a high degree of variability at all timescales (NB: Contributing planetary systems / climatic regimes – the EL Nino Southern Oscillation (SAWS), the frontal system of the southern ocean (Lutjeharms, Walters & Allansons), the inter-tropical convergence zone (IPCC) & the Indian Ocean Dipole (SAWS; Reason, 2001).)

- The degree of occurrence of severe weather events has increased in recent decades and might also further increase in the future.

- The loss of life, damage to infrastructure and other impacts of adverse weather and climate have recently not only presented unprecedented challenges to government, but particularly to vulnerable communities.

- The damage costs due to extreme weather-related events (flooding, fire, storms and drought) are found to be significantly elevated over recent decades.

- The onset of the Geological Epoch known as “The Anthropocene”, appears to be real.
SOUTH AFRICA’S CLIMATIC ZONE MAP – SANS 204-2, 2008

[Map of South Africa showing climatic zones with key cities and regions labeled, and a legend indicating the climatic conditions for each zone.]
SOME KEY DRIVERS OF RISKS IN SOUTH AFRICA

• A 2011 study by the International Federation of Red Cross revealed that most frequently occurring disasters in RSA are as a result of impacts of these hazards: floods, droughts and wildfires.

• Climate change and variability (as outlined above) is expected to significantly impact on the disaster risk profile of the country.

• There is empirical evidence that globally, humanity is increasingly moving towards an urban model of living. Consistent with this global trends, South Africa is also experiencing rapid urbanisation.

• Urbanisation has resulted in an increase in informal settlements across the country often located in hazard prone areas. Resultantly, we are witnessing a major increase in informal settlement fires & flooding.

• The growing Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) is also magnifying the risks by exposing more communities including informal settlements to veldfires.
The Implementation Framework: NDMF 2005

KPAs
1. Institutional Capacity
2. Risk Assessment
3. Risk Reduction
4. Response & Recovery

Enablers
1. Information & communication
2. Training Education & Research
3. Funding

PROGRAMME AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT APPROACH
KPA 1: Integrated institutional capacity for DRM

• During the 2017/18 FY, the NDMC developed 2 guidelines:

  ✓ Guidelines on the **Classification** and **Declaration** of a State of Disaster;

  ✓ The development and structure of a memorandum of cooperation and mutual assistance agreements to enable stakeholders to conclude the required agreements in order to strengthen their capacity, where necessary, to deal with disaster risk reduction, response and recovery

• The NDMC continues to ensure a functional National Disaster Management Advisory Forum, National Joint Drought Coordinating Committee, National Capacity Building Coordinating Forum, National Fire Services Advisory Committee, Heads of Provincial Disaster Management Forum, etc.

• All these forums play a critical role in ensuring multi-sphere and multi-sectoral institutional collaboration and coordination which is fundamental for effective disaster risk management and reduction.
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES - POLITICAL

**POLITICAL FORUM**

- INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ICDM)
  - MINISTER MKHIZE

  - CABINET MEMBERS
  - MEC’s
  - SALGA

  **Established by the President**
  **Meets on an Ad hoc Basis**
  **Must ensure co-operative governance on issues relating to disaster management**
  **Must report to Cabinet on the co-ordination of disaster management among the spheres of government**
  **Must advise and make recommendations to Cabinet**

*** Dependent on Category of Disaster
Established by the Minister, meets quarterly

Is a body in which national, provincial and local government and other disaster management role-players consult one another and co-ordinate their actions on matters relating to disaster management

Must make recommendations concerning the NDMF framework to the ICDM and,

May advise any organ of state, statutory functionary NGO or community or the private sector on any matter relating to disaster management

The NDMAF has seen remarkable improvements in number of stakeholders and the decisions taken and implemented. There are still challenges with Technical Committees but interventions are being put in place.
National Organisation of Disaster Management

Organisation of NDMC

Head: NDMC
Dr ME Tau

Chief Director: Legislation, Policy and Compliance Management
Ms Bruwer

Director: Intelligence Information and Communication
Mr Pillay (act)

Chief Director: Planning, Coordination and Support
Ms Radikonyana

Chief Director: Education, Training and Research
Mr Madurai

Director: Fire Services Coordination
Dr Khangale

Cooperative Governance
# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT - SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>DM CENTRE</th>
<th>FULLY FUNCTIONAL</th>
<th>HEAD OF CENTRE APPT.</th>
<th>FORUMS ESTABLISHED</th>
<th>DM PLANS FINALISED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN CAPE</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<td>FREE STATE</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>INTERIM CENTRE OPERATIONAL</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<td>IN PROCESS</td>
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<tr>
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<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
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</table>
Meeting of the National Disaster Management Advisory Forum
KPA 2: Disaster risk assessment

• The NDMC uses GIS as its main spatial support tool.

• In 2018, the NDMC will complete Phase 3 of the GIS portal which will include additional functionality such as:
  - **Spatial Information** related to Hazards (Snow, Windstorms, Drought and Fire).
  - **Risk rating per hazard**: vulnerability and capacity (to respond) indices
  - **Disaster Atlas functionality**: Historical disasters
  - **CAP**: Common Alert Protocol: Fire danger Index and Weather warnings
  - **Community Based Hazard tool**: This is a newly developed Mobile APP that will be available to the users in disaster management that requires the need to perform hazard assessments for their respective areas.
In 2014 NDMC partnered to develop a drought hazard model for the country with a standardised Precipitation Index (SPI) as the unit of measuring wetness versus dryness over a period of time.

This model was later developed into an indicative risk profile for drought and used to monitor SA in terms of the spatial and temporal nature of drought.

Risk profiles feed into NDMC’s institutional platforms such as the National Joint Drought Coordination Committee with other data sources (seasonal forecast, dam levels and ground water status).
KPA 3: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

• The integration of DRR into sustainable development policies, planning and programming is essential to build resilient communities.

• Disaster Management Act, 2002 places a legal obligation on organs of state & other DM institutional role-players involved to develop, regularly review, update, coordinate, share and implement disaster management plans (DMP).

• **Progress on disaster management planning:**
  ✓ NDMC established an internal Technical Task Team to ensure that DM plans are assessed effectively and guidance is provided to organs of state in writing.
  ✓ In 2017/18 FY, NDMC assessed Eight (8) DM plans of various organs of state.
  ✓ NDMC will embark on roadshows to workshop provinces together with their role-players on the DM Planning Guidelines.

• NDMC encourages role players to include Climate Change issues in their DM plans.
KPA 4: RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Rapid response to disasters is an essential part of Disaster Risk Management.
- Recently, SA experienced a severe and devastating drought which continues to affect the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape & Western Cape.
- The NDMC reclassified the drought as a national disaster. A notice to this effect was published in Government Gazette No 41439, dated 13 February 2018.
- The COGTA Minister declared a national state of disaster on 13 March 2018 to deal effectively with the drought conditions prevalent in the Cape Provinces (EC, NC and WC) and other small pockets of affected areas in the country.
- Subsequently, all the nine (9) provinces were visited by the National Joint Drought Coordination Committee (NJDCC) to monitor implementation of the national contingency response plan and various institutional support mechanisms which were deployed such as technical expertise to provinces through Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent (MISA), agricultural extension services, Back to Basics, Dept of Water and Sanitation (DWS) etc.
Drought conditions in the Northern Cape Province causing land degradation
Drought conditions in the Northern Cape Province causing surface and ground water depletion
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO COORDINATE RESPONSE TO THE DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

Integrated Institutional Arrangement

- It is important to note that similar structures are replicated at Provincial and Local Spheres.
Application of the Provision

The NDMC reclassified the drought as a national disaster.

A notice to this effect was published in Government Gazette No 41439, dated 13 February 2018.
The COGTA Minister declared a national state of disaster.

- A notice to this effect was published in Government Gazette No. 41493 on 13 March 2018.
- The declaration lapsed on 13 June 2018.
KPA 4: RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Drought conditions & water scarcity has improved through implementation of interventions and rainfall received in various parts of the country especially the WC province and mainly the affected provinces.
- There has been some improvement with regards to the vegetation, especially in the Northern Cape province where the agricultural sector was mainly affected. Most of the affected received some relief.
- As a result, the Minister allowed the national state of declaration to lapse on 13 June 2018. In this regard, the NJDCC continues monitoring the drought and water scarcity situation in all the provinces.
- NDMC has also facilitated funding for disasters experienced by the Eastern cape, KZN and Western Cape provinces as a result of floods and fires.
- An amount of R1 734 billion has been requested from the National Treasury through the Budget Adjustment process.
• The purpose of the circular was to inform stakeholders of the implications and broad approach to deal with the drought following the decision to allow the national state of disaster to lapse in terms of section 27(5)(a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (DMA).
VISITS TO THE PROVINCES BY THE NJDCC

Provision of livestock feed

Distribution of livestock feed to the affected farming communities
Briefing Session and mapping out field visit to sites affected by drought and Prosopis sp. Invasion in the Northern Cape
ENABLER 1: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

- The NDMC works with various institutions on early warning product development, improving existing platforms and distributing early warnings information products.
- The NDMC and SAWS work together to maintain a database of all relevant stakeholders that are able to receive weather related early warnings.
- The NDMC, SAWS & Council for Geoscience participate in the Indian Ocean Tsunami operations as part of the UNESCO program for tsunami monitoring globally. The three organisations function as part of an SOP (Standard Operating Procedures) to supply early warning information for tsunami incidents in the Indian Ocean.
Expected Impacts:
Accumulation of snow expected to result in the closure of passes.

Icy conditions overnight and towards the end of the period may result in hazardous driving conditions.

Ice melt towards the end of the period may result in minor rock falls.

Communities may be cut off and small stock farmers are advised to shelter their stock as from Tuesday.

Communication between DM and SAWS forecasters

Warning issued on Monday 14th for Wednesday 16th

Impacts Reported

Passes closed:
- Wapadsberg Pass
- Lootsberg Pass
- Barkly pass
- Nico Malan Pass
- Penhoek pass
- R58 between Barkly East and Lady Grey
- Kraairivier Pass
- R 61 Between Queenstown and Tarkastad
Please find included Severe Weather Warning Service information issued for the Eastern Cape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Alert Level</th>
<th>Valid From (SAST)</th>
<th>Valid To (SAST)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Damaging Winds</td>
<td>Advisory</td>
<td>25/08/18 00h00</td>
<td>26/08/18 00h00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strong winds are expected over the northern interior from Saturday late morning.

**Description: Strong damaging winds**

Strong damaging winds often occur along coastal regions, but also often occur during thunderstorm activity. These winds are sudden and can cause much damage.

**Precautions: Strong damaging winds**

Stay indoors where possible away from the windows that open towards the severe winds. Be aware of the following: - sudden cross winds if traveling especially between buildings, fallen trees or power lines and flying debris. Small boats must stay away from the open sea and seek the shelter of a harbour, river estuary or protected bay. Parked aircraft should be pointed into the direction of the wind and secured. Listen to the radio or TV for warnings and obey the instructions from disaster management officers.

**Description: Dangerous veld/bush fire conditions**

Whenever there are prolonged periods of little and no rain coupled with warm dry winds, veldt or bush fires can easily be sparked and will spread rapidly in strong winds.

**Precautions: Dangerous veld/bush fire conditions**

Don’t make fires in the open and/or leave fires unattended. Don’t throw cigarette butts out of cars or in the open veldt. Don’t throw bottles in the veldt as they can magnify the sun’s rays and start fires. Prepare and maintain fire breaks in controlled manner. In the case of a large fire report it immediately and move away from the area to let the professionals deal with it. Never throw water onto a fire started by an electrical fault or fires started by oil or paraffin lamps. In this case sand or a blanket should be used to smother the fire. Listen to the radio or TV for warnings and obey the instructions from disaster management officers.
ENABLER 2: EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS & RESEARCH

• **DRM Awareness and Advocacy** – NDMC plans to coordinate a minimum of six sessions with key stakeholders, especially PDMCs, in the 2018/2019 FY. Sessions will mostly take the form of engagements with municipal councils and with key institutions. The IPAS will assist with advancing awareness of DRM via provinces and municipalities.

• **2018 IDDR Commemoration** – National event to be held in Upington, Dawid Kruiper LM, Northern Cape during **November 2018**. A Practitioners Working Session will be held a day before the IDDR.

• **Bursary Project** – NDMC continues to award bursaries to deserving DRM students. During Academic Year 2017, 71 students were supported for university courses in DRM & related fields. In 2018, 41 students are being supported for courses in DRM.

• **DRM Education in School System** - NDMC will develop an MOU with DBE to give impetus to its awareness and educational initiatives within schooling system. NDMC is also partnering with Santam to raise awareness of disaster & fire risks in schools for learners with disabilities. This pilot project will result in development of national set of indicators for schools that cater for learners with disabilities.
Participants actively listening to presentations during a DRR Engagement Session in Matatiele LM, EC
ENABLER 3: DISASTER FUNDING ALLOCATION PER PROVINCE FOR 2017/18 AND 2018/19
ENABLER 3: DISASTER RELIEF GRANTS PER PROVINCE

2017/18 Financial Year

Northern Cape ALLOCATION

Western Cape ALLOCATION
ENABLER 3: FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF DISASTER GRANTS (CONT)

Disaster Relief Grants: 2017/18 Financial Year

Eastern Cape ALLOCATION

- N. Mandela
- Dr Beyers Naude
- Koukamma
- Kouga
- Sundays River Valley
- Blue Crane Route
- Makana
- Ndlambe
- Mbashe

Total Allocation: R97 m
The intervention mainly focused on drilling and equipping of boreholes to an amount of R13 178 998.52
FIRE SERVICES PRIORITIES

• NDMC is finalising process of reviewing the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987. Draft White Paper on Fire Services is being submitted to Cabinet and the Department is procuring a Legal Drafter who will prepare a Draft Bill on Fire Services for submission to Cabinet during 2019.

• NDMC has an APP project of assessing fire safety & prevention capabilities of 12 municipalities annually. To date, NDMC has conducted comprehensive assessments of 45 municipalities & detailed reports with remedial measures have been shared with all 45 Municipal Managers.

• The NDMC has also embarked on a capacity building programme to support resource-poor municipalities as part of this project. A total of 120 Fire Safety Officers from the 45 municipalities have benefited from this initiative. Another **225 Fire Safety Officers** will receive specialised training on fire safety strategies from the FPASA during the 2018/19 FY.

• An Urban Search & Rescue (USAR) capacity building programme was piloted in NW during 2017/18 FY. 45 USAR Practionners benefited from this initiative. Focus on local USAR capacity building is in line with the INSARAG Strategy of promoting & support the building of more effective national USAR capacities and national response preparedness.

• This NDMC held a seminar under the theme “**Strategic role of fire services in building community resilience to hazards in a changing climate**” and was attended by over 130 delegates from 27 February to 02 March 2018.
Fire Protection Association partnered with the NDMC to provide Basic Fire Training to officials of the Namakwa District Municipality during July 2018
REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

- Disasters are not constrained by boundaries hence it is vital for RSA to participate in trans-boundary, regional and global DRM activities.
- SA assumed the role of **SADC Chair** in August 2017 for a period of one year. Namibia has taken over the SADC Chair in August 2018.
- SA also chaired the **BRICS** geo-political grouping for 2018. SA hosted the first Joint Task Force Meeting for Disaster Management in Buffalo City from 29 June to 1 July 2018.
- The NDMC participated in various international engagements, including various SADC meetings, the BRICS Joint Task Force for Disaster Management, the Conference of the Parties (COP13) of the UN Convention on Combatting Desertification, the ISO/TC292 meetings, INSARAG Regional & Global structures, 2018 Russian Integrated Safety and Security Exhibition, etc.
- South Africa is considering membership of the Disaster Risk Management Sustainability and Urban Resilience (DiMSUR) coordinated under the aegis of the UN/HABITAT.
SADC Engagements

Various meetings and workshops were conducted which are a result of activities supported by RSA Government during its Chair.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Workshop/Meetings</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14-16 March 2018, JHB</td>
<td>Training Workshop on Disaster Needs Assessment for SADC Member States</td>
<td>To enhance knowledge, understanding and practice on coordinated needs assessments and to increase participant capacity to use the MIRA approach in a major emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th - 28th March 2018, Pta</td>
<td>SADC Regional DRR Conference: Resilience for Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Provide a platform for key international and regional DRR stakeholders to share key DRR and resilience initiatives, projects and programmes as part of regional DRR sharing of lessons and experience towards shaping and informing new and upcoming Regional Resilience Programmes aligned to the Sendai Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2018</td>
<td>Seychelles DRR Peer Review</td>
<td>Towards Effective Implementation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Policies, Strategies and Actions</td>
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| 11 - 15 Dec 2017 | Regional Workshop on Trans-Boundary Disaster Risk Management and Eco-systems based Disaster Risk Reduction | Provide a platform for sharing of information, experiences and knowledge on Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and emerging/re-emerging transboundary disaster risk management and reduction in the region

Adopted key proposal to give effect to transboundary collaboration on DRM with support from the SADC Sec..

| Date            | Meeting of Disaster Risk Reduction/Management Technical Committee | The Committee noted that the Task Force on the Disaster Preparedness and Response Fund met in March 2017, and reviewed the proposal on the Fund. The Task force considered findings from the consultations of Member States, all previous decisions of Council and Ministers of Finance on the study and prepared a report. |
BRICS JTF FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the 4th Industrial Revolution

- First meeting of the BRICS Joint Task Force for Disaster Management held in Buffalo City, Eastern Cape, South Africa 29th June to 1st July 2018
- The meeting convened under the theme of “BRICS taking action on Sendai Commitments”, recognising that all BRICS member states face similar challenges in their pursuit of the Sendai goals.
KEY OUTCOMES

• The meeting worked through the revised Action Plan (2018-2020) as well as the draft BRICS Buffalo City Declaration on disaster management.

• The following outcomes were realised:

i. The BRICS Joint Action Plan (JAP) 2018-2020 for Disaster Management was finalised and signed-off by the countries in attendance, viz: Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa. The document will be sent through diplomatic channels to China to sign-off. South Africa, as the current chair, will lead its implementation.

ii. The text of the Buffalo City declaration was workshopped and agreed upon to be presented to the relevant Ministers for ratification.
SIGNING OF BRICS JOINT ACTION PLAN
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

• The Sendai Framework recognises that public and private investment in DRR are essential to build resilience to disasters.

• Building on the Business Adopt a Municipality (BAAM) programme, the Department of Cooperative Governance & Santam signed an agreement during 2017 to collaborate on resilience building initiatives.

• Following the signing of the agreement, ten district municipalities (10) and 53 local municipalities will now benefit from the expanded programme over the next five years. This will be done under Santam’s Partnership for Risk and Resilience (P4RR).

• The P4RR assists municipalities’ build capacity in combatting the risks of fire and flooding within vulnerable communities.

• Santam’s contributions have included resourcing of fire services with equipment such as fire hoses & protective gear, and the enabling of geographical information systems aimed at improving emergency response and disaster management capabilities.

• The NDMC in partnership with Santam will convene a National Disaster Risk Reduction Private Sector Summit during end of November 2018 to identify possible opportunities & areas in which business sector can contribute to building community resilience through fostering collaborative arrangements in the implementation of DRM and Fire Services in South Africa.
Santam sponsored Smoke alarm initiative: WC (Breede Valley), Gauteng (Lesedi & Sedibeng), NC (Namakwa)
2017 MOU SIGNING CEREMONY
KEY CHALLENGES

• Inadequate or weak integration of DRR in development and multi-sectoral planning.
• Lack of DRM Focal points at key national and provincial departments and organs of state.
• Inadequate funding for DRR initiatives.
• Lack of focal points for Fire Services in most provinces.
• Resource allocation on both DRM and Fire Services still reflects a focus on emergency management and response as opposed to risk reduction initiatives.

• CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS
  o Disaster Management Capacity (Specialists)
  o Engineering Capacity
  o Project Management Capacity
  o IT Specialists
  o Retention of Scarce Skills
  o LG ability to spend within MFMA Regulations and timeframes (specifically DM funding)
  o Inadequate capacity at NDMC and PDMC levels.
STRATEGIC SECTOR LEADERSHIP: KEY CONSIDERATIONS

• The institutionalised understanding of disaster management as primarily a welfare role and a political tool to provide people with “blankets and baked beans” after a disaster, is difficult to shift (UN HABITAT, 2014).

• Successful implementation of DRM and Fire Services requires political support, financial underpinning and the engagement of all actors involved including, line ministries, civil defence or the armed and emergency services, local government, private sector and civil society to name but a few (Pelling & Holloway, 2006).

• Urban areas are bearing the brunt of increased disaster risks due to factors such as urbanisation which has resulted in high concentration of vulnerable populations. Notwithstanding this reality, DRR policies and legislation do not provide adequate and explicit focus on urban areas despite the acknowledgement that these areas are at the heart of increased disaster risks in South Africa (UN HABITAT, 2014).
KEY STRATEGIC ACTIONS

• Realignment of the NDMC according to KPAs & Enablers with effect from April 2017.
• Mainstreaming of NDMC priorities within municipal recovery plans as per the B2B Programme.
• Revival of NDMC internal governance structures.
• Revival of the former PDMC Heads of Centres Forum.
• Leadership of the Enterprise Architecture Task Team which culminated with DCoG adopting a Roadmap called “Re-imagining COGTA” with a provision for: The review of the NDMC’s institutional morphology.
• NDMC’s strategic engagements with relevant forums & PPP symposium during November 2018.
• The conceptualisation of plans for the 2019 Disaster Risk Management Indaba and the draft Roadmap towards the Indaba.
• The heightened 2018 drought resilience approach underscored by the RRR mantra (Report, Reflect & Reinvigorate).
• Action Plan on governance of South Africa Urban Search & Rescue resources which will also guide national, regional & international response.
• In the process of increasing the capacity of the NDMC to support its specialised areas linked to KPAs, Enablers and Fire Services.
## PROGRESS ON 2017 DMISA RESOLUTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONFERENCE RESOLUTION</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Management Mutual Aid Agreements: A structured approach to Planning and Implementation</td>
<td>The NDMC developed a guideline on the development &amp; structure of a memorandum of cooperation and mutual assistance agreements which provides a structure and the templates to enable stakeholders to conclude the required agreements in order to strengthen their capacity, where necessary, to deal with disaster risk reduction, response and recovery. The guideline is not intended to provide guidance on the respective aspects and to what extent the interested parties to the intended agreement is able to negotiate. In this regard, the template(s) provided are flexible enough to provide for a variety of objectives that can be achieved, while still ensuring consistency in the legal approach. It is expected to be published in a pocket sized booklet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMISA urges the National Disaster Management Centre to develop standards and guidelines for the different types of disaster that will provide a sound scientific basis for Disaster Declarations and Classifications.</td>
<td>Guidelines on the Classification and Declaration of a State of Disaster were developed during the 2017/18FY;</td>
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<td>DMISA appeals to the National Disaster Management Centre and the South African Local Government Association to promote Disaster Consequence Management as a best practice in building Resilient Communities.</td>
<td>The Policy Unit is busy developing a guideline on the initial onsite assessment to identify immediate impact and needs of affected communities as part of the 2018/2019 Project Plan. It is expected to be finalised and published, after consulting organisations, inclusive of DMISA.</td>
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<td>DMISA requests the National Disaster Management Centre to investigate the use of Social Media Platforms including possible mutual aid agreements to obtain Disaster related data and information</td>
<td>The NDMC in the furthering of its awareness and advocacy programmes, will be working with the DCoG Communications Unit to also utilise social media platforms to advance disaster risk reduction. However, the community radio platform has successfully been used, when facilitated by the GCIS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMISA endorses a collaborative, people-orientated approach to resilience-building and risk-reduction initiatives.</td>
<td>The NDMC has incorporated an approach to Disaster Risk Management awareness and advocacy that targets the direct engagement of municipal councils. Towards the end of the 2017/2018 Financial Year, the NDMC engaged with the Capricorn District Municipality (DM), the Kenneth Kaunda DM, the Ehlanzeni DM and the Alfred Nzo DM directly. The sessions included ward committee members, thus stressing a people centred approach. In the current financial year, the Sedibeng District Municipality, the Pixley ke Seme, the Namakwa, ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, among others will be targeted. In all instances, councillors and ward committee members will be targeted for engagement on disaster risk management sessions.</td>
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### CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

DMISA urges all disaster management stakeholders and Academic Institutions to include cultural practice and indigenous knowledge in their programmes and projects.

### IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

- The NDMC has commenced with developing a research agenda with the HSRC, as a key partner. Further, The NDMC may also be inviting various research institutions to submit proposals to become accredited institutions in the panel of researchers in the third quarter of the current financial year. The accredited panel would then be allocated priority research projects as determined by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Disaster Management.

- The NDMC has also finalized a Memorandum of Agreement with the North West University / SASDiR to support the production of research papers in the JAMBA Journal. It is possible that through the editorial board, some research papers on indigenous knowledge and cultural practices may also be advanced.
DMISA urges all disaster management stakeholders and Academic Institutions to include cultural practice and indigenous knowledge in their programmes and projects.

Working with municipalities, through the various Provincial Disaster Management Centres (PDMC), cultural practises and indigenous knowledge in communities to advance risk reduction will definitely be incorporated into the work of the NDMC and the three spheres of government. This will take the form of medium to long range planning and projects. In particular, the NDMC will be working with the KZN PDMC to advance ward based risk assessments in the 2019/2020 financial year. The NDMC also encourages members of DIMISA to get involved in the advancing ward based risk assessments in their own provinces.
## PROGRESS ON 2017 DMISA RESOLUTIONS

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<tr>
<th>CONFERENCE RESOLUTION</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</th>
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| Promote installation of smoke alarms in informal settlements                         | • The Western Cape PDMC is implementing a Fire Awareness and Smoke Detector Campaign project.  
• The aim of the project is to proactively reduce fire fatalities in informal settlements.  
• A total of 6340 smoke alarms were installed in 16 informal settlements throughout the Western Cape.  
• Lessons emanating from these sites will be taken into account by other provinces as they roll-out own programmes.  
• Santam is also working with NDMC on municipal resourcing initiatives which includes the provision of smoke alarms to high risk facilities in identified areas. |
CONCLUDING REMARKS

- The Sendai Framework enjoins us to achieve “the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries”.

- Integrated & coordinated DRM based on partnerships & cooperative governance between all spheres of government is fundamental for us to achieve the Sendai Outcome.

- Adequate allocation of resources to both DRM and Fire Services is a key requirement for the reduction of disaster risks and losses.
Thank You!