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Department:
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR 2021-22
SUMMER SEASON**



**PREPARED BY:
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**

OCTOBER 2021

Document Information	
Document Type	National Disaster Management Contingency Plan for 2021/2022 Summer Season
Applicability	Disaster Management Contingency plan in the event of extreme weather conditions during the summer season of 2021/22.
Status	Final
Main Contributors	National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) Provincial Disaster Management Centres (9 Provinces), Sector departments and State-owned Entities
Author	NDMC
Date of this finalisation	October 2021
Other Documents which have direct bearing on this preparedness (contingency) plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 Provincial Disaster Management Contingency Plans for 2021/2022 Summer Season • Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) • National Disaster Management Framework of 2005 • Sector disaster management contingency plans for 2021/2022 summer season • Other relevant legislation and frameworks

Table of Contents

FOREWORD BY THE HEAD OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE	4
1. Introduction and Rationale	8
2. Purpose	11
3. Scope of the plan	12
4. Legislative Framework underpinning the plan	13
5. The South African Hazard Profile for the 2020/21 Summer Season	13
6. Potential impact of identified summer hazards on sectors and measures to reduce the risk of summer seasonal hazards	18
7. Communication and information management	22
8. Escalation mechanisms for Response coordination and Resource mobilisation arrangements during an occurrence	22
9. Institutional Arrangements	24
9.1. The National Disaster Management Centre	25
9.2. National Joints Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) activation	26
9.3. Deployment of the Working on Fire Programme (DFFE: Natural Resources Management Branch	28
10. Procedures for Early Warning and Monitoring	28
11. Roles and Responsibilities of other organs of state- and key stakeholders	29
12. Financial arrangements for response measures	32
13. National disaster response stakeholder directory	34
Table 4: NDMC CONTACTS INFORMATION	34
14. CONTACTS FOR THE NDMC DISASTER OPERATIONS CENTRE	35
15. Provincial disaster response stakeholder directory	36
Table 6: PDMC CONTACTS INFORMATION	36
17. CONCLUSION	39
18. Annexures: Plans received from the Provinces, Sectors and State-Owned Entities	40

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Fire hazard profile

Figure 2: Maximum temperature conditions

Figure 3: Flood hazard profile

Figure 4: Precipitation conditions

Figure 5: Wind hazard profile

Figure 6: Drought status

Figure 7: Spatial depiction of Vegetation Conditions

Figure 8: Expected precipitation prediction for the late summer and the influence (60%) of the weak La Nina

Figure 9: Contingency Plans

Figure 10: Activation of the NATJOINTS

Figure 11: Incident Command Structure in the event of a disaster

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Potential impact of identified summer hazards on sectors and measures to reduce the risk of summer seasonal hazards

Table 2: Standard response structure

Table 3: Roles and Responsibilities of other organs of state- and State-Owned entities

Table 4: NDMC contacts information

Table 5: NDMC- DOC contact information

Table 6: PDMC contacts information

Table 7: Key organs of state contacts information

FOREWORD BY THE HEAD OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

The NDMC continues to execute its legislative obligations by facilitating the promotion of an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management among national, provincial and local government, statutory functionaries and other role-players involved in disaster management.



In our quest to implement the Key Performance Area 4 on Response and Recovery contained within the National Disaster Management Framework (2005), the NDMC strives to strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events, integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and ensure that capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. It is expected of all organs of state to ensure effective and appropriate disaster response and recovery by:

- Implementing a uniform approach to the dissemination of warnings as and when received from the South African Weather Service;
- Averting or reducing the potential impact in respect of personal injury, health, loss of life, property, infrastructure, environments and government services;
- Implementing immediate integrated and appropriate response and relief measures when significant events or disasters occur or are threatening to occur; and
- Implementing all rehabilitation and reconstruction strategies that promote a principle of “Building Back Better” following a disaster in an integrated and developmental manner.

This calls for all organs of state and stakeholders to heighten implementation of relevant measures as per own legislation and mandates for response and recovery purposes. Notable is that the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) is not meant to take away responsibilities from mandated organs of state and stakeholders and it is not applicable to the extent that occurrence can be dealt with effectively in terms of other national legislation as per Section 2 (1)(b).

The NDMC, however, is gravely concerned by increases in the incorrect implementation of DMA by organs of state with decisions to hasten for declaration of state of disasters with an intention to shift responsibilities to Disaster Management Centres, particularly on funding of disaster response and intervention measures. It is important to reiterate that the primary purpose of declaring a state of disaster is to augment existing legislation and contingency arrangements with Regulations and / or Directions when existing legislation and contingency arrangements are inadequate to effectively deal with a local, provincial or national disaster.

Section 23 of the DMA imposes a duty on the NDMC to classify and record disasters for the purpose of proper application of this Act. Essentially, and in giving effect to this process, the NDMC must assess the magnitude and severity of or potential magnitude or severity of the disaster and must classify such a disaster as a local, provincial or national disaster. The NDMC works collaboratively with relevant organs of state in this process. Classification precedes declaration of a state of disaster and is done to designate primary responsibility to a particular sphere of government for the co-ordination and management of the disaster. Until a disaster is classified in terms of section 23 of the DMA, it must be regarded as a local disaster. Thus, provisions of section 23 of the DMA must be borne in mind to minimise instances of premature declaration of a state of disaster.

The NDMC calls on all stakeholders to take note of the provisions of the DMA and ensure compliance to promote realisation of the objectives of the DMA, primarily sustainability and resilience building within the communities.

Emergency preparedness is one of the cornerstones of Disaster Risk Reduction Measures and therefore the NDMC regularly coordinates the development and updating of contingency plans by relevant organs of state as well as the consolidation and development of the **National Disaster Management Contingency Plan**. The NDMC continues to develop guidelines on the implementation of the DMA and NDMF and had issued a guideline on Contingency planning and arrangements to provide support to stakeholders regarding development and updates on contingency planning and related arrangements.

The National Disaster Management Contingency Plan for 2021-22 Summer Season has been developed through engagements and inputs from key role players with the following objective:

- (i) Outline the country's capabilities, preparedness and response arrangements within an integrated approach and shared responsibilities between government, state entities, private institutions/agencies, communities, and individuals for the management of the hazards that may occur during the season;
- (ii) Provide organisational procedures, roles and responsibilities, human and financial resources, communication channels and any other resource or activity required for the country to mitigate, respond timely and effectively to an incident should one or more occur during this season; and
- (iii) Guide decision making to ensure that budget allocations support the implementation of preparedness (contingency) arrangements.

The Plan is risk-based and provides an insight on the forecast issued by South African Weather Service (SAWS) combined with the hazard profile for various hazards produced by the NDMC. SAWS issued Seasonal Climate Watch (September 2021 to January 2022) to enable relevant disaster management stakeholders to monitor the updated forecasts based on a strong likelihood of occurrence of the anticipated hazards namely:

- Floods;
- Windstorm;
- Drought; and
- veld and structural fires

The co-existence of hazards e.g., wet and dry conditions resulting in floods, drought and fires is the premise of the seasonal plan. Already some provinces are experiencing heavy rainfall accompanied by windstorms e.g., KZN, LP and MP. Drought is prevalent in some provinces such as EC, NC and WC with some pockets within north-eastern Free State, northern Mpumalanga, southern Limpopo and KZN (mostly towards the south).

Based on the conditions, this calls for appropriate actions and availing of resources by all relevant stakeholders for risk reduction and resilience building within communities.



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1. Introduction and Rationale

Extreme weather events experienced in recent years across the globe have become more intense and more frequent. Changes in climate conditions, particularly the warming of global temperatures increases the likelihood of weather-related disasters. These events have proven beyond doubt that the consequences of centuries of greenhouse gas emissions as the main driver of climate change, including causes for rising emissions and global warming led to this climate change crisis, which is not just a looming threat but significantly causing adversity in societies and key sectors. Failure to act urgently will lead to a reverse in development gains for the poorest and most vulnerable people in society. The most common of these hazards especially during summer seasons include amongst others, severe storms, tornadoes, hailstorms and torrential downpours that can lead to floods. All these occurrences do account for large-scale damage to infrastructure and economic losses. Hotter global temperatures increase the risk of droughts that are also characterised by conditions of veldfires, and informal settlements fires, whilst the intensity of storms create wetter monsoons.

South Africa is not spared from these calamities and mainly experiences flooding as the common hazard in the summer season. It is observed that, a variety of weather-related hazards in the summer season can trigger widespread hardship and devastation. In addition to floods, the country experiences:

- (i) Drought causing major economic losses;
- (ii) Above-normal rainfall conditions leading to severe hail and thunderstorms;
- (iii) Adverse impact of cyclones such as tornadoes;
- (iv) Veld fires within the urban fringe, and large informal settlement fires.

In the face of more common extreme weather events and climate related disasters, natural resources such as land and water become most vulnerable. The negative impacts of disasters depend on the intensity of individual incidents. Disasters can be of low intensity and occurring frequently, or they can be once-off catastrophic events. Low-frequency events with high impact such as earthquakes and tsunamis as well as some high frequency/high impact events such as floods and tornadoes cannot be prevented. These calamities can however be mitigated significantly through earlier

prediction, early warning, risk-proofing infrastructure, emergency preparedness, and effective response systems.

In December 2019, Chinese authorities announced the emergence of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) that is continuing to affect the majority, if not all countries, across the globe. South Africa has not been spared through the adversity brought on by the global pandemic even though the country continues to grapple through its domestic difficulties. The pandemic was classified as a national disaster by the Head of the National Disaster Management Centre on 15 March 2020. Subsequent to that, the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, in terms of Section 27(1) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) ("the Act ") declared the pandemic a national state of disaster on 15 March 2020. All the efforts had been taken to account for the need to augment existing measures undertaken by organs of state to deal with this pandemic. As government resources have become stretched in efforts to augment resources in dealing with the prevailing pandemic, further pronouncement has been placed on the need to put adequate measures in place to guard against known and unknown threats for the summer season.

The Southern Africa Development Communities (SADC) Climate Services Centre (CSC) through the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-25) strives to develop, generate and disseminate meteorological, environmental and hydro-meteorological products to ensure that the disaster risk management function in the continent is current, fit for purpose and always benchmarked with the regional and international standards. The Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-25) issued in August 2021 has provided the summer seasonal forecast for the African region including South Africa. The consensus in terms of estimated rainfall forecast for the October to December 2021 and January 2022 indicates normal to above normal rainfall moving to above normal from January 2022 until the season ends. The forecast aims at improving the contribution of regions to early warning, disaster preparedness and planning. The SARCOF 25 outlook is only for the three monthly overlapping period and concentrates on relatively large areas and may not account for all factors that influence regional and national climate variability.

Furthermore, the rainfall forecast outlook makes valuable contribution to increasing the region's disaster preparedness for efficient management of weather and climate-induced disasters.

It is important to note from the outset that South Africa as a country, just like the rest of the world, faces a wide range of hazards. Long-term climate variation and change are increasing in intensity and frequency and the severity is expected to increase over time. Meteorological services, which include weather and climate information, are required for an effective and efficient tactical and strategic planning to mitigate against weather and climate-related impacts. The provision of climate services to the climate sensitive socio-economic sectors such as infrastructure in the water, transport and energy sectors during design and operational phases help to prevent and minimize loss of investment resulting from the impact of adverse weather and climatic conditions. To that effect, the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) aims to ensure that all organs of state are weather-ready and climate-smart through the generation and dissemination of a downscaled national rainfall outlook for the upcoming rainy season during the October-November-December (OND) of 2021 and the January-February-March (JFM) of 2022 issued by the South African Weather Service (SAWS).

In order to ensure preparedness measures for any eventuality during the 2021-2022 summer season, the NDMC, in partnership with national sector departments, state-owned entities, and Provincial Disaster Management Centres (PDMCs), is presenting a **“National Disaster Management Contingency Plan for 2021-22 Summer Season”**. This plan is risk-based and provides an insight on the forecast issued by South African Weather Service (SAWS) during this season (September 2021 to April 2022) combined with the hazard profile for various hazards produced by the NDMC. Prior to presentation of the hazard profile, the NDMC convenes a quarterly Early Warnings Task Team meeting to deliberate on and discuss the results of the forthcoming seasonal outlook in an effort to reach consensus and finalize the results.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this **National Disaster Management Contingency Plan for 2021-22 Summer Season** 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 the predicted summer season hazards through effective response and recovery. The contingency plan also aims to ensure that the emergency preparedness and mitigating measures to limit the impact and consequences of these hazards to the wellbeing of people, property, infrastructure and the environment are also put in place. The contingency plan will follow a multi-hazard approach focusing on specific hazards and the implementation of emergency preparedness actions, while also strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration across relevant government sectors, the private sector and civil society.

2.1. Objectives of the plan

The plan intends to:

- (iv) Outline the country's capabilities, preparedness and response arrangements within an integrated approach and shared responsibilities between government, state entities, private institutions/agencies, communities, and individuals for the management of the hazards that may occur during the season;
- (v) Provide organisational procedures, roles and responsibilities, human and financial resources, communication channels and any other resource or activity required for the country to mitigate, respond timely and effectively to an incident should one or more occur during this season; and
- (VI) Guide decision making to ensure that budget allocations support the implementation of preparedness (contingency) arrangements.

It should be noted that planning emergency actions is process-orientated and therefore cannot be regarded as a once off event process. While the plan may detail specific objectives and preparedness actions, these can still need to be reviewed from time to time to suit the requirements of a future changing situation

3. Scope of the plan

The scope of this plan covers preparedness and response mechanisms that may be employed if a major incident(s) occurs across the country and escalates into a disaster during this summer and the forthcoming festive season. All the necessary mechanisms may be employed by all organs of state including the private sector managing some of the hazards upon notification by the SAWS, also bearing in mind the Covid-19 pandemic. While the plan places a strong focus on weather and climate-related risks, it should be considered that since the summer season includes the festive season, this poses inherent challenges particularly with the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic. This is due to the fact that the festive season is characterised by social gatherings and the use of alcohol, which goes against COVID-19 regulations aimed at preventing the spread of the disease.

The PDMCs on behalf of the respective and affected provincial sectors including municipalities, are also expected to provide active participation in informing the development of this plan. The plan specifies applicable and relevant legislation, institutional arrangements, as well as the escalation mechanisms for response coordination and resource mobilisation to be employed to deal with any occurrence across the country. This plan however, does not replace contingency plans of all the stakeholders expected to deal with the respective hazards in line with their legislative mandates.

The scope of this plan is built upon the following set of principles:

- (i) Safeguarding, maintaining, and restoring the health and wellbeing of communities;
- (ii) A shared multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary responsibility with the NDMC; PDMCs and Municipality Disaster Management Centres (MDMCs) playing a coordinating role in this shared responsibility;
- (iii) Contributing to the resilience of communities across the country;
- (iv) Underpinning the risk management approach by including prevention and mitigation of risks while also taking care of coordinated response and recovery;
- (v) Making funding available for implementation of the plan; and
- (vi) Sustained political commitment across the three spheres of government.

4. Legislative Framework underpinning the plan

- 4.1. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996)
- 4.2. Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002)
- 4.3. National Disaster Management Framework of 2005
- 4.4. Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act No. 99 of 1987)
- 4.5. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030
- 4.6. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
- 4.7. The Paris Agreement on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- 4.8. Division of Revenue Act, 2021 (Act. No. 9 of 2021)
- 4.9. Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999 - PFMA)
- 4.10. Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003 - MFMA)
- 4.11. Disaster Management Volunteer Regulations, 2010
- 4.12. Other Sector Legislation

5. The South African Hazard Profile for the 2020/21 Summer Season

The SAWS issued the Seasonal Climate Watch (September 2021 to January 2022) on the 3rd of September 2021. This document presents a forecast based on probabilistic prediction compiled from ensemble members for a coupled climate model from SAWS. The South African forecast is updated monthly and the relevant disaster management stakeholders are advised to monitor the updated forecasts as there is a possibility for especially the longer lead time forecasts to change. Additionally, farmers are advised to keep monitoring the weekly and monthly forecasts issued by the SAWS and advisories from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) to make changes as and when required.

5.1 Overview of the Summer Hazard Seasonal Forecast

The summer season hazard profile provides insights into the spatial and temporal nature of specific hazards throughout South Africa and creates awareness around potential and current conditions. This will promote the development of short-term early warning systems, guide medium-term operational and tactical planning, mitigate identified risks and assists in identifying possible areas where Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives may be targeted.

5.1.1 Fire hazard profile for summer 2021

The fire hazard profile as depicted in **Figure 1** below shows eastern parts of the country with high (Red) and medium to high (Orange) fire hazard scores. These areas include western parts of KwaZulu-Natal (Amajuba, Harry Gwala, uMgungundlovu, uMzinyathi, uThukela, Zululand), northern Eastern Cape (Alfred Nzo, Chris Hani, Joe Gqabi), far eastern areas of the Free State (Thabo Mofutsanyana) and significant areas in Mpumalanga (Ehlanzeni, Gert Sibande, Nkangala). The conditions promoting the increased fire hazard prediction related to the following:

- a) The amount of biomass over the summer rainfall region may be above normal given favourable rainfall conditions during the previous summer.
- b) These conditions paired with widespread frost during July, the forecasted likelihood of above normal temperatures and high wind hazard ratings may contribute to an enhanced fire hazard until the first widespread rains.

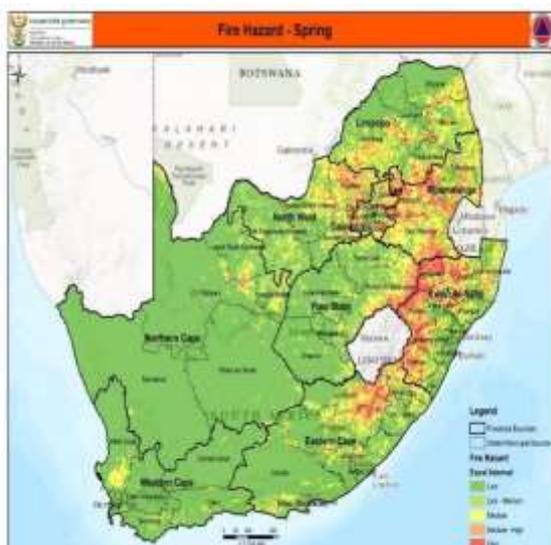


Figure 1: Fire hazard profile

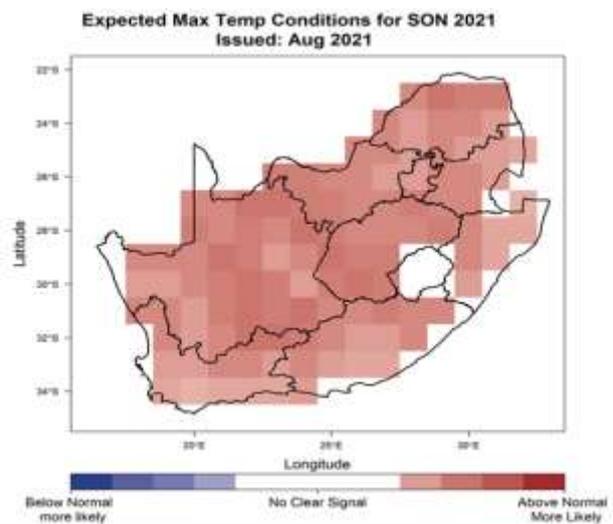


Figure 2: Maximum temperature conditions

5.1.2 Flood

Figure 3 below depicts the flood hazard scores, which are observed in northern and coastal KwaZulu-Natal (eThekweni, uMkhanyakude, King Cetshwayo, iLembe) as well as in uThukela district municipality in the west. Minor areas of the Eastern Cape (Buffalo City Metro, Amathole) as well as area in the Western Cape (Cape Winelands). In addition, elevated values of a higher likelihood of above normal precipitation are

observed over north-eastern parts of South Africa, as indicated by SAWS, in **Figure 4**. This may lead to hazard escalation and prospects of localized flooding. Close monitoring of these forecasts is required for the alertness of local government.



Figure 3: Flood hazard profile

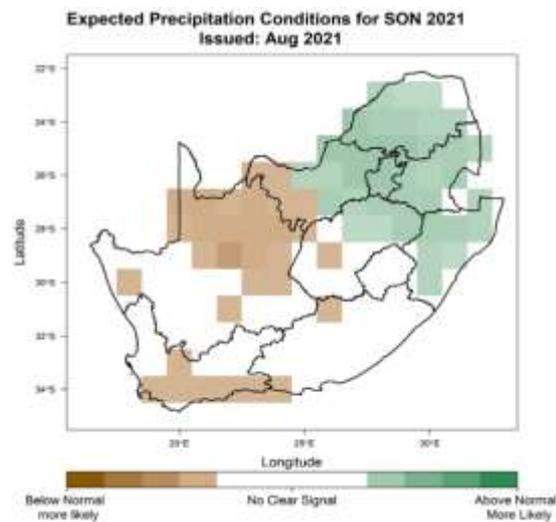


Figure 4: Precipitation conditions

5.1.3 Windstorm

High (Red) and medium to high (Orange) windstorm hazard values for spring are observed over large areas in the Western Cape (City of Cape Town, Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, Overberg), Eastern Cape (Nelson Mandela Bay Metro, Buffalo City Metro, Cacadu, Amathole, Chris Hani, O.R. Tambo) and the Northern Cape (Pixley Ka Seme). Similarly, as featured in **Figure 5**, all districts of the Free State express high (Red) and medium to high (Orange) hazard scores during this period. Western parts of KwaZulu-Natal (Amajuba, uThukela, uMgungundlovu) and southern Mpumalanga (Gert Sibande) also display elevated hazard values.

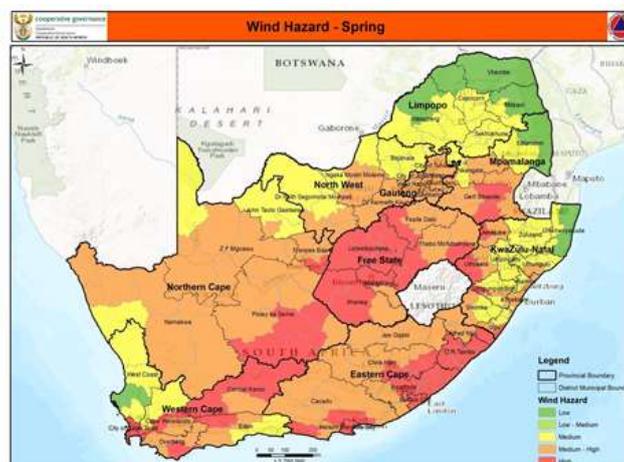


Figure 5: Wind hazard profile

5.1.4 Drought

Drought (at longer time scales: 24 months) is still prevalent over the late-summer rainfall region located mostly over the western to central interior of the Northern Cape, stretching south-eastwards into the eastern parts of the Western Cape interior (Karoo) and into the southern parts of the Eastern Cape as depicted in **Figure 6**. While there were some improvements in the western, winter rainfall dominated half of those areas are now again shown to be under increasing drought while the southern parts (Garden Route, into the southern parts of the Eastern Cape). The largest clusters of severe to extreme drought conditions still concentrates over the southern parts of the Eastern Cape with scattered areas also across the south-western parts of the Northern Cape. Smaller areas of severe drought remain scattered over the north-eastern Free State, northern Mpumalanga, southern Limpopo and KZN (mostly towards the south). Over most of these areas, some improvement is also noticed at the 2-year time scale. The central interior is still experiencing relatively wet conditions at all time scales of 6 months and longer. The anticipated precipitation forecast in **Figure 4 above** indicate a higher likelihood of above normal precipitation over north-eastern parts of the country. This may assist in alleviating drought conditions over these areas (Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu Natal).

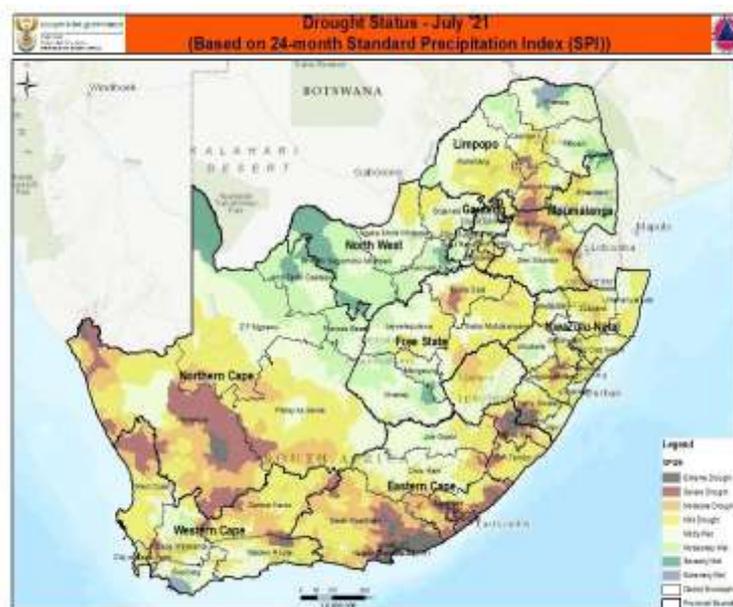


Figure 6: Drought status

Cumulative vegetation activity from May to end of July 2021 compared to the long-term mean is shown on the map below with well above average (dark green), above average (green), average (yellow), potential drought (orange) and drought (red). Cumulative vegetation conditions over a 3-month period compared to the long-term mean show, in **Figure 7**, indicate that high levels of seasonal vegetation greenness remain dominant in the northern parts of the country (Limpopo, Mpumalanga), however drought conditions prevail towards the western interior (Northern Cape, Western Cape, and Eastern Cape).

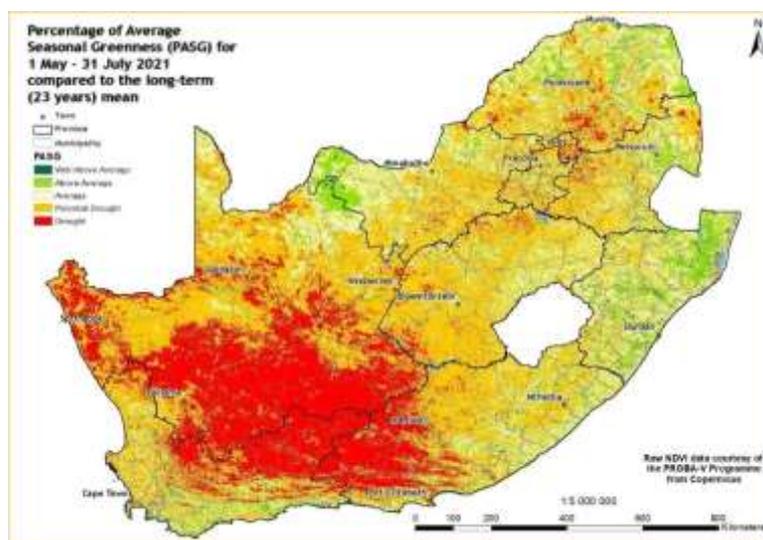


Figure 7: Spatial depiction of Vegetation Conditions

5.2 Overview of the Predicted Change of the ENSO (El Niño-Southern Oscillation)

SAWS has predicted that the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) will most likely remain in a neutral state for spring, with a likely change to a weak La Niña during early- and mid-summer at a 60 % probability. ENSO starts playing an important role in our summer rainfall and there is an increased likelihood of a weak La Niña during early and mid-summer is expected to be favourable for above-normal rainfall in that period. **Figure 8** below provides the precipitation prediction at a 60-percentage chance of a weak La Niña impacting the south western (Western Cape, Northern Cape) and central interior (Free State and North West provinces) of the country. Although this is

predicted at a 60% chance, there should be consistent monitoring of these changes and the impact on the provinces concerned and mentioned above.

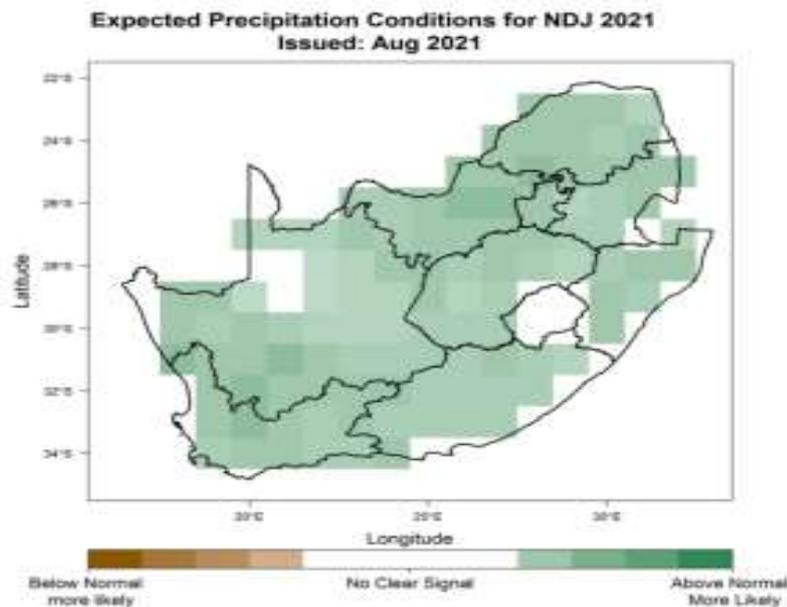


Figure 8: Expected precipitation prediction for the late summer and the influence (60%) of the weak La Nina

6. Potential impact of identified summer hazards on sectors and measures to reduce the risk of summer seasonal hazards

The NDMC Disaster Operations Centre (DOC) will be operational to monitor the below mentioned hazards and coordinate efforts and report through, amongst others, existing institutional arrangements such as the National Joint Drought/Flood Coordination Committee (NJDCC), National Disaster Management Advisory Forum (NDMAF) and Heads of Centres Forum.

Table 1: Potential impact of identified summer hazards on sectors and measures to reduce the risk of summer seasonal hazards

Potential Hazards or Hazardous Events	Worst Case Scenarios and potential consequence	Measures to reduce the risk of summer seasonal hazards
Veldfires and structural fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veldfires will impact local economies and lead to unemployment. Veldfires pose a significant risk to lives, property, livelihoods, public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness creation among communities and farming communities. Early warning alerts through use of Fire Danger Index Rating and the

	<p>infrastructure and the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veldfires can destroy vegetation and adversely affect agricultural production. • Veldt fires can destroy labour farm housing, farm infrastructure and homesteads. • Veldt fires can have devastating impacts on the Wildland Urban Interface. • Smoke generated from veldfires will adversely affect the health of affected communities. • Veldfires can have trans-boundary effects. • Critical economic assets like plantation forests, pasture, crops and ecotourism facilities necessary to sustain rural economies can be affected by veldfires. • Veldfires will damage fire-sensitive natural resources. 	<p>advanced fire information system (AFIS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of Fire Protection Associations supported by provinces and municipalities. • Government support to farmers to construct fire belts/ fire breaks. • Deployment of other resources such as Working on Fire.
<p>Windstorms and floods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result of long-lasting rainfall (over several days or even weeks), causing rapidly rising rivers, lakes and run-off. • Large areas of land will be affected across district municipalities. • Flooding will cause damage to agricultural sector- crops and animal production, infrastructure (roads, public buildings and private dwellings), and temporary disruption to access of basic services and daily economic activities (health and education, workplaces, etc). • Loss of lives, livelihoods and displacement of people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaigns • Dissemination of early warning alerts for early action. • Monitoring of the situation through the NJDCC. • Implementation of Provinces and Municipalities preparedness measures through cleaning of storm water drainage systems to avoid flooding, river banks cleaning. • Communicable disease surveillance to avoid spread of communicable diseases. • Identification of vulnerable communities to ensure

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbreaks of disease (measles, cholera, malaria) can be expected because of damage to water and sanitation facilities. • Search and rescue services will be required. • Air and water transport will be required. • Recovery is expected to take relatively long period. • International support will be called upon to assist in providing humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level, and to assist with early recovery and reconstruction. 	<p>deployment of resources through provinces and municipalities coordination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid response and restoration of damaged infrastructure through implementation of temporary infrastructure.
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining and pressured agricultural resources i.e. vegetation, loss of livestock and crops. • Decreasing grain surplus/reserves for the countries. • Government Strategic Grain Reserves will not be sufficient to cater for the population in need considering that more reserves have already been used in the response to the food shortage. • Food insecurity and government through its interventions to support the households and businesses is required for more than 3 months (up to 8 to 10 months). • Dam levels and underground water resources dropping to the lowest percentages. • Interrupted water supply to communities and for livestock. • Dry spells experienced over a large part of the country. • Food resources might be sourced from outside the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous awareness campaigns on water conservation and demand management across the country. • Dissemination of early warnings for early action. • Monitoring of the situation and implementation of intervention measures through the NJDCC. • Sectors implementation of their contingency plans and mitigation measures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High inflation rate leading to higher prices for basic necessities such as food. • Shortage of feed/ fodder for livestock 	
<p>COVID-19 Pandemic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 pandemic was declared a national state of disaster. • The government developed scenarios that are informed by the behaviour of the epidemiological infections (trends and the growth) of the COVID-19 pandemic observed across the country. • The scenarios range from the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic across the country with minimal prevention and mitigation (intervention) measures to the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic across the country with the implementation of the most intense prevention and mitigation measures. • The population of the country with its socio-economic and other dynamics, which include culture and tradition, need to be understood as well as taken into consideration in order to understand the behaviour of the epidemiological infections between the scenarios. • The scenarios also assist the country to sequence and phase its priority areas with a view to deepening the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic whilst rebuilding the economy. • Government still implements the lockdown levels based on the country situation in combating the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities awareness campaigns and outreach programmes on Vaccination programme. • Continuous implementation of COVID-19 vaccine strategy and vaccine roll-out throughout the country. • Continued implementation of COVID-19 pandemic protocols and Regulations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vaccine Roll out process is currently underway and more awareness is in place to encourage the citizens to vaccinate to reduce the spread of COVID -19 pandemic and build resilience among communities. 	
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7. Communication and information management

To achieve an effective preparedness, recovery, the NDMC will facilitate and coordinate proper communication using various platforms before, during and after the occurrences. Therefore, media briefings and press releases will be coordinated in collaboration with relevant sector departments and provinces to communicate early warnings guided by the hazard profile and weather outlook by the SAWS and create awareness to communities. Proper facilitation and coordination of response and recovery activities will be implemented if the occurrence is escalated to national level and this will be done in collaboration with all relevant provincial and national JOINTS and JOCS.

The NDMC's DOC is operational during official hours however that is subject to adjustment as and when the situation demands. The NDMC has a team of officials operating within the DOC and attached to each province as captured in Section 15, Table 5.

8. Escalation mechanisms for Response coordination and Resource mobilisation arrangements during an occurrence

National government is responsible for safeguarding, restoring, and maintaining the health and wellbeing of all communities in the country. This is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, of 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) and the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002). Disaster Management is a shared responsibility which must be fostered through partnerships between various stakeholders as well as maintaining co-operative relationships between the different spheres of government, the private sector and civil society.

All PDMCs and MDMCs are expected to activate their Joint Operations Centres (JOC) well in advance as the early warning alerts are released. Both the PDMC and MDMCs will identify, mobilise, and put resources on standby for any emergency that may occur. Contact details of officials from organs of state to be contacted during emergencies are captured on Section 14 of this plan.

During the response phase, the operational plans from the NDMC and other relevant sectors and stakeholders, should be implemented to manage an impending or imminent disaster or major incident following sufficient warning. These will also be implemented if the management of the incident has been escalated to the national level. To that effect, the section below outlines the recommended standard structure to be utilised for intervention during the occurrence of an incident. This is a standard national response coordination and management arrangement to be followed to institutionalise the plan’s operational readiness. It is however important to note that although a standard structure for response is recommended in **Table 2** below, response capabilities of a sphere of government that is affected might require initial intervention at higher levels of response.

Table 2: Standard response structure

Level 0	<p>The occurrence exceeds the ability of individuals and communities and requires intervention from a municipality and other local emergency stakeholders.</p> <p>Community and local resources are activated to respond to the occurrence. An early warning for a level 1 intervention is made to the District Disaster Management Centre by the local municipal emergency services.</p> <p>A request for level 1 response is activated to the District Disaster Management Centre following the warning if the situation cannot be contained.</p> <p>A local joint Operations Centre has been activated</p>
Level 1	<p>The occurrence exceeds the capability of a local municipality and stakeholders at a local municipal level to respond.</p> <p>District resources have been activated and resources from other local municipalities in the district have been pulled.</p>

	<p>Joint Operations in the District have been activated.</p> <p>An early warning for a level 2 intervention is made by the Joint Operations.</p> <p>A request for a level 2 intervention made to the Provincial Disaster Management Centre following the warning if the situation cannot be contained.</p>
Level 2	<p>The occurrence extends beyond the capabilities of a Province.</p> <p>The occurrence requires the response of resources outside the district including provincial resources.</p> <p>Joint Operations in the Province have been activated.</p> <p>PDMC mobilises resources through relevant stakeholders at the JOC</p> <p>Support from neighbouring provinces may have been activated</p> <p>An early warning for a level 3 intervention is made by the provincial joint operations.</p> <p>A request for a level 3 intervention made to the National Disaster Management Centre following the warning if the situation cannot be contained.</p>
Level 3	<p>This type of incident is the most complex, requiring national resources to manage operations safely and effectively.</p> <p>Provinces have requested intervention</p> <p>Response operations at all 3 levels are active.</p> <p>Joint operations at National Level are activated.</p>

9. Institutional Arrangements

There are existing institutional structures that will be activated to provide support as and when required. The operational readiness of this plan is dependent upon the structure that will allow for a timely, effective and efficient multi-sectoral response and recovery system that can be applied across all levels. In the spirit of cooperative governance, each sphere of government and other relevant stakeholders (which include amongst others numerous organisations and communities) are expected to play their unique roles and perform specific responsibilities in the process. To achieve a coordinated response to the identified hazards, each agency involved must

understand the systems, structure, resources, capabilities, and statutory obligations of the other agencies.

The design of the arrangements builds on existing capacities across sectors and within the three spheres of government, also backed up by the political commitment in the country. As a result, an integrated and well-coordinated organisational approach is the only way to ensure timely response to the identified hazards and provide a mechanism for achieving better outcomes by allowing all stakeholders to effectively work together to prepare for response before, during and after an incident has occurred. A risk management and preparedness approach will also make these systems more resilient. The following institutional arrangements as reflected in the next section will be followed during incidents.

9.1. The National Disaster Management Centre

The Disaster Operations Centre within the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) will be activated to manage and coordinate an impending or imminent disaster or major incident following a sufficient warning. These will also be implemented if the management of the incident has been escalated to the national level. The following roles and responsibilities, among others will be performed by the NDMC.

- i. The activation of relevant stakeholders to participate in the National response and intervention structures.
- ii. Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the plans developed by the provinces and municipalities including national organs of state.
- iii. Monitor the major weather alerts and disseminate information as and when required upon receipt from the SAWS to the relevant organs of state.
- iv. Coordinate mobilisation of resources at a national level as and when requests from provinces have been received.
- v. Facilitate classification processes and coordinate application of emergency funding once the request has been lodged by the affected organs of state and all proper procedures have been observed.
- vi. Provide regular updates, reports and intervention measures undertaken during the disaster events to principals.

- vii. Coordinate general rescue operations.
- viii. Assist municipalities with fire prevention and mitigation measures.
- ix. Provision of Material Safety Data Sheet information relative to hazardous materials.

9.2. National Joints Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) activation

The NATJOINTS is a structure that comprises many stakeholders including national organs of state, security structures, sector departments, state owned entities and other relevant structures. The Department of Cooperative Governance is a permanent member of this structure, through the NDMC which is responsible for all disaster management related matters. The NATJOINTS is currently located in Thaba Tshwane, Valhalla at the South African National Defence Force premises (SANDF). The structure has operational wings such as NATJOC and PROVJOC operational intelligence structures. It is important to note that NATJOINTS reports to the JCPS cluster, Ministerial Committee and other political structures.

In addition, the NATJOINTS is responsible for convening and chairing the security related incidents with the NDMC taking the lead or responsibility in the event of a national response to non-security related events which must be coordinated at a national level.

In case of emergencies that need to be facilitated and coordinated at a national level, the NATJOINTS will be operational 24/7 and the NDMC will chair all the disaster related incidents (non-security related incidents).



Figure 9: Contingency Plans

ACTIVATION AND OPERATIONALISATION OF THE NATJOINTS

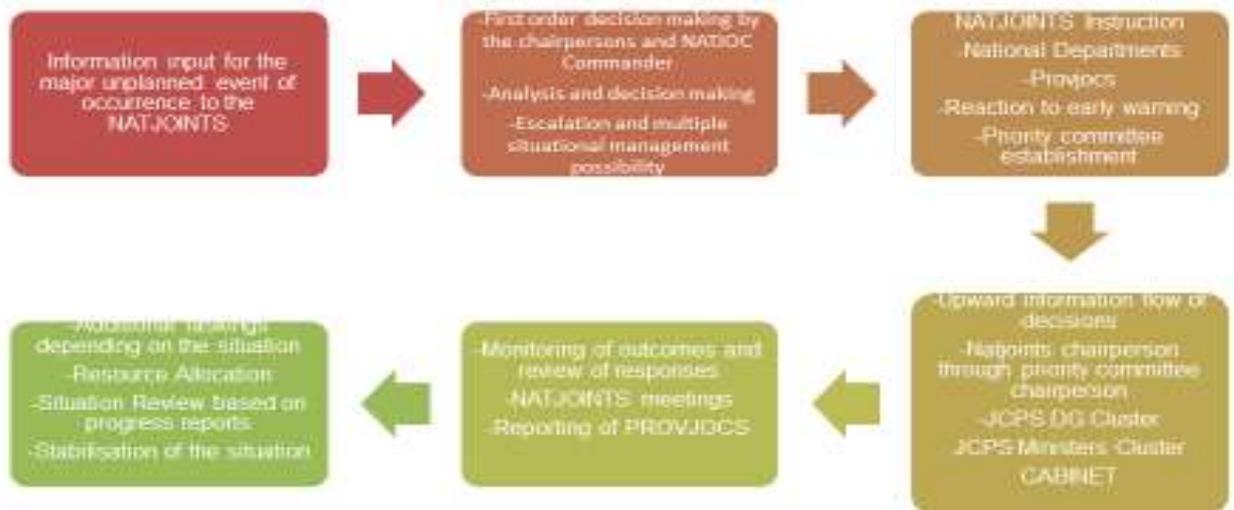


Figure 10: Activation of the NATJOINTS

9.3. Deployment of the Working on Fire Programme (DFFE: Natural Resources Management Branch)

The Working on Fire (WOF) programme is administered through the Extended Public Works Programme. The programme assists with the deployment of both ground fire fighters and aerial support to extinguish fires. The programme provides work opportunities, skills training, and personal development to communities across the country. The National fire index is used to predict the likelihood and magnitude of any fire danger and where such fires can be expected. Fire patterns and occurrences are monitored using the advanced fire information system (AFIS) that provides information on current and historical fires detected by sensors on Earth observation satellites. The WOF is currently working on its contingency plan which will be incorporated in this plan once submitted to NDMC.

10. Procedures for Early Warning and Monitoring

Aligned to the Sendai Framework's seven global targets is to substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments by 2030. To make this a realisation, the NDMC and SAWS work closely together to distribute early warnings via mobile messaging, short Message System (SMS) and via web interfaces.

SAWS is the official authoritative voice for weather and climate forecasting, provides meteorological solutions for improved quality of life for all and continuously providing among others, early warning. The NDMC therefore works industriously to enhance current early warnings platforms being developed by SAWS and undertakes the necessary training and workshops on a national scale. This year, the NDMC and SAWS have planned a series of workshops to introduce and train provinces (and their respective districts) on the Impact Based Early Warnings System. This new platform shifts early warnings messages to become more proactive and takes into consideration the geographical vulnerabilities and special conditions of provinces, districts and local municipalities.

11. Roles and Responsibilities of other organs of state- and key stakeholders

Table 3: Roles and Responsibilities of other organs of state- and State-Owned entities

The roles and responsibilities for NDMC has been outlined as per section 9.1.

Organ of state	Roles & responsibilities
Provincial Disaster Management Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support and advice to municipalities, sector departments and stakeholders during incidents. • Joint co-operation in ensuring emergency preparedness. • Coordination of prevention and mitigation strategies. • Planning in terms of disaster response, relief, and recovery. • Monitor, report, and coordinate interventions applicable to relevant escalated municipal disaster incidents. • Escalate occurrences to the NDMC if the Province is unable to cope with the effects of such occurrences. • Coordination of humanitarian relief and different provincial stakeholders during disaster response. • Provision of accurate operational information to the NDMC. • Submission of reports to NDMC.
Municipal Disaster Management Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-operation with PDMCs and NDMC in the identification of hazards, risk, and vulnerability within their geographical area. • Disaster management coordination and information sharing. • Joint co-operation in ensuring emergency preparedness. • Coordination and implementation of prevention and mitigation strategies. • Implement disaster response, provision of relief and immediate recovery to communities. • Mobilisation of resources to ensure immediate response to disasters and incidents. • Evacuation to temporary shelters of all or part of the population from the disaster-stricken areas if such action is necessary for saving lives. • Submission of incident reports to PDMCs and NDMC
South African Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During disaster or major incidents such as shack fires, snow incidents, the SAPS are expected to execute the following: • Crowd Control during incidents. • Public Safety – provide transportation, emergency medical care and be a bridge between citizens and rescue personnel when a need arises. • Organize Search Teams – Release of search and rescue teams in disaster events.
Department of Agriculture, Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness on disaster risk management. • Issue monthly advisories and daily extreme weather warnings. • Control/containment of plant and animal diseases.

Reform and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness farming communities. • Co-ordination of agriculturally related disasters. • Aid Farmers during disasters. • Advise primary producers relative to disaster recovery process. • Provide agrometeorological strategies in line with the seasonal forecast. • Conduct assessment after incidences. • Support provinces on overall disaster risk management activities including on submission of reports for disaster funding. • Provide the Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). • Participate in the relevant NDMC's structures.
National Operations and Intelligence Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation and issuance of NATJOINTS instruction in case of major crisis or disaster in the country. • Coordination of major incidents/ disasters. • Immediate facilitation of release of critical resources. • Coordination of safety and security major incidents.
Provincial and Municipal Fire and Rescue services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing the outbreak or spread of a fire. • Fighting or extinguishing a fire. • The protection of life or property against a fire or other threatening danger. • The rescue of life or property from a fire or other danger. • Subject to the provision of the Health Act, 1977 (Act No. 63 of 1977), the rendering of an ambulance service as an integral part of the Fire Brigade Service. • Assist municipalities with fire prevention and mitigation measures. • Assist municipalities with management of hazardous material situations.
Department of Health (Emergency Medical Rescue Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescue (advanced medical rescue) – Disaster team available 24 hours. • Assessment, treatment, and transportation of injured persons. • Provision of aero-medical transportation services. • Handling of hazardous material/dangerous goods incidents. • Provision of ambulance and support vehicles. • Directing all Triage, Treatment and Transportation activities. • Establishing on-site Advanced Life Support. • Establishing communication with hospitals regarding the number of the injured, severity of injuries, estimated time of arrival, and termination of patient flow. • Coordinating hospital destination for patients.
Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of mobile clinics and health facilities. • Guard for epidemic outbreaks and mitigate epidemic spread. • Public health advice and warnings. • Epidemiology/disease surveillance. • Collection/dissemination of health information.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological and counselling services for disaster affected persons working together Department of Social Development. • Health education programs and immunisation programs .
Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of temporary shelter for affected schools (if required). • Facilitation of learning materials and school uniforms for the affected pupils.
Department of Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordination of NGO's and locally based community recovery services. • Co-ordination of humanitarian relief to affected people. • Provision of social workers. • Provision of hot meals (food) and food parcels through SASSA and Food Bank. • Social relief of Distress.
Department of Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of temporary shelter and emergency housing. • Identification of alternative land for relocation for affected people. • Relocation of communities located in hazardous areas or at-risk areas. • Provision of temporary shelter.
Department of Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of early warnings (flood and drought related). • Dam safety management. • Assist with technical support to damaged essential water infrastructure. • Provision of emergency temporary sanitation and water services/ supply.
Department of Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate speedy construction of temporary roads for communities. • Coordinate all transport related incidents such as roads and bridges during major accident. • Coordination of road closures because of disaster incidents. • Traffic control, including assistance with road closures. • Assist to repair damaged roads following a disaster for recovery.
Department of Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with implementation of Bailey bridges where roads are damaged and communities are cut from daily economic activities.
Department of Provincial Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist with allocation of funds to repair the damaged infrastructure following funding request from NDMC.
South African National Defence Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon receipt of information from the PDMC they are to provide: • Manpower to assist in various roles. • Specialized transportation- Aerial support for rescue / mobile kitchens / mobile clinics. • Assist with construction of temporary bridges in collaboration with the Department of Public Works.
Department of Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon receipt of information from the PDMC they are to provide: • Lost permits and ID Documents.
Non-Governmental Organisations	<p>Provide the following to disaster victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with humanitarian relief during disaster situations. • Primary health care clinics educational psychological support.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with distribution of food parcel in areas affected by disasters or major incidents. • Assist with counselling services. • Assist with drought relief support.
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with the provision of policies in natural resource protection. • Provide guidelines on sustainable resource management.
South African Weather Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in early warnings on severe and adverse weather patterns.
Agricultural Research Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in disaster related research and advises. • Disaster incident coordination and information sharing. • Assist in research on possible diseases and give advice on treatment thereof.
Fire Protection Associations (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and implementation of prevention and mitigation strategies that are fire related. • Joint co-operation in ensuring emergency preparedness in fire prevention and fighting. • Manpower and resource availability to assist in various roles on fire readiness and preparedness. • Assist in providing veld and forest fire mitigating measures.

12. Financial arrangements for response measures

Government is constitutionally responsible for disaster management. Therefore, the coordination and management of disasters contribute towards the realisation of the rights enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). Chapter 2 of the Constitution with special reference to sections 24 and 27 make provision to an environment that is not harmful to the health or wellbeing of the communities. Furthermore, the development and submission of this plan is specifically in compliance with section 25 (1) (c) (vi) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002). To ensure effective and efficient response to emergencies, all resources will be mobilised by relevant stakeholders within the affected municipalities and or provinces and deployed as and when a need arises. This is in terms of section 2 (1) (b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002):

The Act (Disaster Management Act) “does not apply to an occurrence falling within the definition of “disaster”- to the extent that the occurrence can be dealt with effectively in terms of other national legislation” –

- (i) “Aimed at reducing the risk, and addressing the consequences of occurrences of that nature; and

(ii) Identified by the Minister by notice in the Gazette”.

Furthermore, section 56 (1) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) which is subject to sections 16 and 25 of the Public Finance Management Act 1999 (Act No. 01 of 1999) provides for the use of funds in emergency situations is further clarified by section 56 (2) which stipulates that when a disaster occurs, the following principles apply: -

(a) National, provincial, and local organs of state may financially contribute to response efforts and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

The cost of repairing or replacing public sector infrastructure should be borne by the organ of state responsible for the maintenance of such infrastructure. The NDMC will implement the grants as per the grants frameworks. Additionally, the relevant guidelines to determine the release of funding will be implemented by all affected organs of state.

13. National disaster response stakeholder directory

Table 4: NDMC CONTACTS INFORMATION

NAME / SURNAME	LANDLINE	CELLPHONE	EMAIL
Dr Mmaphaka Tau	012 848 4601	082 052 9311	MmaphakaT@ndmc.gov.za
Dr Moses Khangale	012 848 4612	072 037 7055	MosesK@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Moddy Radikonyana	012 848 4619	060 752 5583	ModdyR@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Jennifer Kolokoto	012 848 4616	060 984 6157	JenniferK@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Motlalepula Pitso	012 848 4606	060 984 5939	MotlalepulaP@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Dechlan Pillay	012 848 4624	066 304 1675	dechlanp@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Lizzy Morake	012 848 4621	012 848 4621	Lizzym@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Bongeka Mpinke	012 848 4879	066 393 0735	BongekaM@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Shelter Muntswu	012 848 4623	012 848 4623	Shelterm@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Lulamisani Chauke	012 848 4880	012 848 4880	Lulamisanic@ndmc.gov.za

14. CONTACTS FOR THE NDMC DISASTER OPERATIONS CENTRE

Table 5: NDMC -DOC CONTACTS INFORMATION

NAME	RESPONSIBILITY	CONTACT NUMBERS	EMAIL ADDRESS
Dr Moses Khangale	DOC Coordinator	072 037 7055	MosesK@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Ernest Ledwaba	Knowledge management	082 804 0280	ErnestL@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Sihle Pokwana	Knowledge management; EC	072 072 6321	SihleP@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Ndivhuwo Ndaba	FS	071 952 9251	NdivhuwoN@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Samuel Maepa	GP	067 003 8852	SamuelM@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Shelter Muntswu	GP	012 848 4623	ShelterM@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Nompumelelo Ekeke	KZN	076 750 6586	NompumeleloE@ndmc.gov.za
Dr Sipho Buthelezi	KZN	012 848 4872	SiphoB@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Mpho Matshweu	LP	079 033 9218	MphoM@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Koketso Mpshane	MP	073 426 3410	KoketsoM@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Lizzy Morake	NC	012 848 4621	LizzyM@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Bakang Mebalo	NW	073 122 5473	BakangM@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Dibuseng Chabana	WC	079 081 4246	DibusengC@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Samkele Dandala	GIS Support	062 691 4321	SamkeleD@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Nokuzola Mnika	GIS Support	012 848 4630	NokuzolaM@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Nondumiso Mda	Legal Enquiries	012 848 4608	NondumisoM@ndmc.gov.za

Mr Kwena Molokomme	Disaster Funding Support	012 848 4633	KwenaM@ndmc.gov.za
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15. Provincial disaster response stakeholder directory

Table 6: PDMC CONTACTS INFORMATION

PROVINCE	NAME	LANDLINE	CELLPHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS
1. Eastern Cape	Mr Philela Mabandla	040 602 6505	071 604 3160	Philela.mabandla@eccogta.gov.za
2. Free State	Mr Markes Butler	051 407 2001	074 513 0453	markes@fscogta.gov.za
3. Gauteng	Dr Elias Sithole	011 355 4815	082 490 9825	Elias.Sithole@gauteng.gov.za
4. KwaZulu-Natal	Mr Sibongiseni Ngema	033 846 9014	066 475 2308	sibongiseni.ngema@kzncogta.gov.za
5. Mpumalanga	Mr Silayiki Dhludhlu	013 757 2005	083 447 6001	sdhludhlu@mpg.gov.za
6. Limpopo	Mr Makitimela Mohlala	015 294 8037	082 041 8037	Mohlalamj@coghsta.limpopo.gov.za
7. Northern Cape	Mr Tebogo Gaolaolwe	053 807 9700	076173 8890	tgaolaolwe@ncpg.gov.za
8. North West	Mr Masenyane Rikhotso	018 388 1833	083 454 3350	mrikhotso@nwgp.gov.za
9. Western Cape	Mr Colin Deiner	021 737 0800	082 550 67770	Colin.Deiner@westerncape.gov.za

16. Directory for key national organs of state and relevant stakeholders

Table 7: KEY ORGANS OF STATE CONTACTS INFORMATION

ROLE PLAYERS	NAME	CONTACT DETAILS
DCOG-ID	Mr Tebogo Motlashuping	T: 072 364 5006 E: TebogoM@cogta.gov.za
DCOG-LGSIM	Ms Malerata Macheli	T:072 623 6588 E: MalerataM@cogta.gov.za
MISA	Mr Allan Zimbwa	T: 082 572 4379 E: allan.zimbwa@misa.gov.za
DTA	Mr Jacob Mashishi	T: 072 025 4607 E: JacobM@cogta.gov.za
SAWS	Mr Tshepo Ngobeni	T:083 744 8603 E: Tshepo.Ngobeni@weathersa.co.za
	Mr Ezekiel Sebego	T:+27 12 367 6045 M:+27 83 467 6918 E: ezekiel.sebego@weathersa.co.za
	Mr Kevin Rae	T: 012 367 6002 M: 082 870 5879 E: kevin.rae@weathersa.co.za
DALRRD	Dr Ikalafeng Kgakatsi	T: 012 319 6714/ 6775 C: 072 198 9882 E: ikalafengk@dalrrd.gov.za
	Ms Oboneng Nonjola	T: 012 319 6837 C: 072 483 8346 E: ObonengT@daff.gov.za
	Ms Mahlatse Phuthi	T: 012 319 6696 C: 082 858 0940 E: mahlatsep@dalrrd.gov.za

DSD and SASSA	Ms Lebohang Thema	C: 072 595 8364 E: ThemaL@sassa.gov.za
	Mr Menzi Ncobeni	C: 081 358 9012 E: menzin@dsd.gov.za
DFFE	Mr Tlou Ramaru	T: 072 114 1504 E: TRamaru@environment.gov.za
ESKOM	Ms Sajedah Mahomed	T: 082 696 9790 E: MahomeS@eskom.co.za
Health	Ms Tsakani Fhurumele	T: 076 587 3817 E: Tsakani.Furumele@health.gov.za
Human settlements	Mr Mohapi Lelosa	T: 078 893 7866 E: Mohapi.Lelosa@dhs.gov.za
Education	Mr Solly Mafoko	T: 012 357 4317 E: mafoko.r@dbe.gov.za
SAPS	Brig E. Mahlabane	T: 082 778 9240 E: mahlabaneeh@saps.gov.za
SANDF	Col A. Louw	T: 082 459 1865 E: Amigo.Louw@dod.mil.za
National Treasury	Ms Millicent Mulaudzi	T: 084 582 2981 E: Millicent.Mulaudzi@treasury.gov.za
Transport	Mr Solly Chuene	T: 082 451 1676 E: ChueneS@dot.gov.za
South African Red Cross Society	Ms Ireen Mutombwa	T: 071 936 0221 E: Imutombwa@redcross.org.za

17. CONCLUSION

South Africa, like other countries, faces increasing levels of disaster risk(s) and is exposed to a wide range of hazards, including weather-related hazards particularly in the summer season. As Disaster Management has taken a new direction to focus on Disaster Risk Reduction, including prevention and proactive initiatives to mitigate disaster risks as opposed to focusing on responding when an incident occurs.

While understanding the importance of DRR, the NDMC has developed a National Seasonal Disaster Management Contingency Plan for the 2021-22 Summer Season. The purpose of this contingency plan, which is updated on a seasonal basis is to provide a strategic and unifying framework that outlines measures needed to assist the country to deal with any emergency related to the extreme summer seasonal hazards through effective proactive response and recovery intervention measures. The plan also aims to ensure that emergency preparedness and mitigating measures to reduce the impact and consequences of the identified hazards to the wellbeing of people, property, infrastructure, and environment. The plan 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.

Through this plan, sector departments and Provincial Disaster Management Centres and other relevant role-players are expected and encouraged to develop and implement individual contingency plans with updated seasonal hazard profiles in order to address any incidents arising within each summer season.

18. Annexures: Plans received from the Provinces, Sectors and State- Owned Entities

#	ANNEXURE	DOCUMENTS
1.	Annexure A	EC Summer season preparedness plans for 2021-2022
2.	Annexure B	FS Provincial Government Disaster Management Summer Contingency Plan
3.	Annexure C	GP 2021/22 Summer Season Contingency Plan
4.	Annexure D	KZN Provincial summer seasonal contingency plan 2021-2022 KZN Department of Agriculture summer seasonal contingency plan 2021-2022
5.	Annexure E	LP 2021/2022 Contingency Plan
6.	Annexure F	MP Disaster Management Contingency Plan Summer Rainfall Season 2021/2022
7.	Annexure G	NC Province summer season contingency plan 2021-2022
8.	Annexure H	NW Multi-hazard Plan
9.	Annexure I	WC Summer / festive season readiness plan
10:	Annexure J	DALRRD

<p>Ms Modiegi H. Radikonyana Chief Director: National Disaster Management Centre Department of Cooperative Governance (DCOG) Email : ModdyR@ndmc.gov.za Landline : 012 848 46013/19 Mobile : 064 752 5583</p>	<p>SIGNATURE:</p> 
	<p>DATE: 13 OCTOBER 2021</p>
<p>DR MMAPHAKA TAU Head: National Disaster Management Centre Department of Cooperative Governance (DCOG) Email : MmaphakaT@ndmc.gov.za Landline : 012 848 4601/2 Mobile : 082 052 9311</p>	<p>SIGNATURE:</p> 
	<p>DATE: 13 October 2021</p>