

NATIONAL DISASTER
MANAGEMENT CENTRE

ANNUAL REPORT

2021/22



**cooperative
governance**

Department:
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

APP	Annual Performance Plan
CD: DRMETAR	Chief Directorate: Disaster Risk Management, Education, Training, Awareness and Research
CD: LPM	Chief Directorate: Legislation and Policy Management
CFP	Country Focal Point
COCT MM	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
CoGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DCoG	Department of Cooperative Governance
DDM	District Development Model
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Dir: DRC	Directorate: Disaster Response Coordination
Dir: DRRP	Directorate: Disaster Risk Reduction and Planning
Dir: EWCMS	Directorate: Early Warnings and Capability Management Systems
Dir: FS	Directorate: Fire Services
Dir: IIM	Directorate: Intelligence and Information Management
Dir: PDRF	Directorate: Policy Development and Regulatory Frameworks
DMA	Disaster Management Act
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DOC	Disaster Operation Centre
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DUT	Durban University of Technology
EWS	Early Warning Systems
EWTT	Early Warnings Task Team
FBSA	Fire Brigade Services Act
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HoCeF	Heads of Centres Forum
HoC	Head of Centre
HoCs	Heads of Centres
IBEWS	Impact-Based Early Warning Systems
ICDM	Intergovernmental Committee on Disaster Management
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDDR	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction
IGCCC	Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
IORA	Indian Ocean Rim Association
IPAS	Integrated Public Awareness Strategy
IT	Information Technology
KPAs	Key Performance Areas
MDRG	Municipal Disaster Relief Grant
MINMEC	Minister and Members of the Executive
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAAP	National Advocacy and Awareness Plan
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operations Intelligence Structure
NBC	National Bursary Committee

NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NCCC	National Coronavirus Command Council
NDC	National Determined Contribution
NDMAF	National Disaster Management Advisory Forum
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NDMF	National Disaster Management Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIDROP	National Integrated Drought Response Operational Plan
NJDCC	National Joint Drought Coordinating Committee
NJFCC	National Joint Flood Coordinating Committee
NWU	North-West University
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PDMAF	Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forums
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Centre
PDMF	Provincial Disaster Management Framework
PDRG	Provincial Disaster Relief Grant
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RAS	Risk-Adjusted Strategy
RMHCP	Regional Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SAWS	South African Weather Services
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SPI	Standardised Precipitation Index
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
SUN	Stellenbosch University
TOR	Terms of Reference
TTT	Technical Task Team
UFS	University of the Free State
UN	United Nations
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute





Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, MP
Minister of Cooperative
Governance and Traditional Affairs


FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

In compliance with Section 24(1) of the Disaster Management Act (DMA), 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002), the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG) has the pleasure to present the National Disaster Management Centre's (NDMC's) Annual Report for the 2021/22 financial year. The report, amongst others, confirms the observations of the United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, that "*climate change is the defining issue of our time*". It also confirms, as he did that "*every day we fail to act is a day that we step a little closer towards a fate... that will resonate through generations in the damage to humankind and life on earth*".

Nothing has brought this to the fore as did the recent floods in our country which have affected provinces such as the Eastern Cape and North-West, as well as the ruthless droughts, which have affected provinces such as the Western Cape and the Northern Cape. If ever there was a year our National Disaster Management System and architecture was tested, it was the 2021/22 financial year, as these natural disasters and calamities, were accompanied by the continuing fight against the Covid-19 pandemic to which many lives were lost and the livelihoods of millions of hard working and ordinary South Africans and residents, affected.

The report also confirms that the building of community resilience to mitigate, reduce risks or negate the effects of climate change must take centre stage of all responses and development plans, including the local Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and the envisaged One Plans for the District Development Model (DDM). In building such a resilience, we will have to rely on national, provincial, and municipal spheres and organs of state as well as other role-players involved in disaster management and communities, as we have done in all our responses thus far. In those responses we have also benefited from civil society organisations as well as our international partners, which also stands as a reminder that our world is one and is interconnected.

In many ways, human-induced disasters have also become key change drivers that have set the tone for developments in disaster management. All societies are confronted with an increasing need for assistance and protection of the vulnerable (and protection of livelihoods) against the negative impact and aftermath of climate change. Over the year under review, the NDMC strived to align itself with the rest of the continent and the



world in mitigating the adverse effects of such disasters and the effects of climate change. This requires that South Africa should aggressively invest in the mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures whilst aligning itself with global agreements such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other agreements related to drought, desertification, climate change and biodiversity loss. In pursuit of this global mandate, South Africa has placed DRR as one of its apex governance priorities as captured in Priority 7 of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework – “A better Africa and World”.

This requires that the Department move from implementing short-term interventions to the more medium and longer term measures. This also requires collaborative, faster, more robust, agile, and effective institutions, policies, and responses. At the centre of these responses and

policies should be the people as well as the workers and volunteers who act as respondents on our behalf.

This report also stands as a testament to our applause of the bravery and commitment demonstrated by all frontline public health workers, associated disciplines, volunteers, civil society and development partners in responding to the extremely challenging disasters which confronted us in the year under review year.



Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, MP

Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs



Ms Thambi Nkadimeng, MP
Deputy Minister of Cooperative
Governance

FOREWORD BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Annually, the consolidation and publishing of the Annual Report of the NDMC provides both government and society an opportunity to reflect on progress that the country has made in the year under review. The process provides an opportunity to reflect on performance on set Disaster Risk Management strategic objectives against outcomes and impact. A holistic view of achievements over the year under review points to a satisfactory acquisition of insight to pace the Department to be effective locally, and also have a positive impact in the region, continent and the globe.

Sustained proactive, collective action, political leadership and financial commitment characterised the 2021/22 financial year in Disaster Risk Management. In addition to the ongoing coordination of response to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the country was beset with managing the annual effects of hazards such as drought, fires, floods, and severe storms which can all be attributed to extreme weather conditions. These hazards pose an ongoing threat to livelihoods and vulnerability across society. The existence of sound legal levers and inherent structures enabled a satisfactory response that also instilled a sense of confidence for future planning of safety and stability.

In the year under review, cooperation with Southern African Development Community (SADC) structures was increased, and the mainstreaming and institutionalisation of Disaster Risk Reduction improved. It is anticipated that through these processes all Member States will embark on climate sensitive budgeting for effective implementation of the SADC regional preparedness and response strategy (2016–2030). The recent disasters across the region forced a shared appreciation of the need to reduce risks, vulnerability and increase resilience. The adopted climate change strategy and action plans indicate that the region is focused on finding inclusive solutions for maximum long-term benefits. As such, South Africa will implement all regional strategies and plans to ensure protection of lives and livelihoods.

The strategic location of the NDMC within the Department of Cooperative Governance, enables effective management (including development, resourcing and support) of the disaster management legislative and policy framework in the country. The provisions of the Disaster Management Act empowered the NDMC to engage and support the development of Disaster Management Plans and Contingency Plans, across the spheres of government, sectors and stakeholders. In many ways, South Africa is making progress in making

the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Reduction every stakeholder's business. The annual compliance assessment in 2020 reflected an improved general compliance with the Act in areas such as institutional capacity, risk assessment, risk reduction, education, training and research. Overall, there is an improvement in risk quantification, and risk reduction through compliance with bylaws, collaborative funding for risk reduction and recording of disaster losses (comprehensive disaster intelligence).

Across the globe, there is recognition that the impact of disasters is getting extreme, hence there is a need for local ownership and objective accountability. The current available United Nations tools and instruments such as the Paris Agreements and Sendai Framework are progressive enablers for Member States to strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems for building resilience to disasters. At the local sphere of government, the District Development Model has emerged as a key governance instrument through which Disaster Risk Reduction could be used to achieve inclusive socio-economic growth and community resilience. The District Development Model will enable a coherent approach to efficient planning for mitigation and effective response to emergencies and disasters.

The nature of policy development and implementation requires periodic reviews of policy instruments. The National Disaster Management Framework was first promulgated in 2005 to address challenges experienced in the implementation of the Act (2002) and to promote effective implementation of the Act in line with national and global commitments. The Department, through the

National Disaster Management Centre, has embarked on an exercise that intends to determine the efficiency of the National Disaster Management Framework at promoting implementation, identification and reporting on the implementation gaps that may exist following the amendments made to the Disaster Management Act. The exercise also considers the implications of the global agreements as applicable to disaster management practice in the country. The project has been implemented within a three-year period, with the first phase in 2019/20, second phase in 2020/21 and third phase taking place during 2021/22.

The Department and the NDMC have a daunting responsibility of ensuring long-term sustainability of the economy and society from the effects of disasters. From lessons learnt from recovery of COVID-19, this responsibility is courageously perceived as an opportunity to execute a well-planned process that will guide effective adaptation from new realities posed by pandemics and disasters. By building on the existing foundations of capacity and infrastructure, the NDMC could effectively lead the implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction programmes. In my capacity as part of the political leadership of the Department, I commit to galvanising support for the achievement of risk-informed and climate resilient development towards safety and sustainability.



Ms Thembi Nkadimeng, MP

Deputy Minister of Cooperative Governance



Ms Avril Williamson

Director-General: Department of Cooperative Governance

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

In the 2021/22 financial year, the Department and the NDMC demonstrated leadership in the coordination of cooperative action in Disaster Risk Management, particularly in the fight against COVID-19. In several ways, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the interconnectedness of Disaster Risk Reduction imperatives to other apex governance priorities which include inclusive economic growth and socio-economic development. Establishing new and nurturing existing partnerships characterised the approach through which government coordinated its response to managing the COVID-19 pandemic. The same approach will be adopted in conceptualising and managing transition from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the year under review, the severity of COVID-19 gradually subsided, and this provided an opportunity to fully conceptualise the 'exit strategy' from this pandemic.

The Department coordinated emergency and response interventions for disasters that prevailed in the year under review. These included drought, shack and veld fires, floods, major road accidents and internal displacements. The lesson most appreciated from these occurrences is the realisation that governance, administration and health systems of the country are adequate to effectively respond in the wake of disasters.

The Global Risk Report (2021/22) indicates the increasing spread of infectious diseases due to a range of reasons which include the overwhelmed and weakened health systems. In response to this, disaster management has been placed as a critical feature in the MTSF and strides have been made to strengthen awareness and deepen integration of Disaster Risk Reduction throughout government. The Department, through the NDMC, is also making good progress in influencing district and municipal planning within the ambit of the Integrated Development Plan framework for the benefit of Disaster Risk Reduction. The NDMC also continues to invest in the Geographical Information Systems, and other Information and Communications Technology tools that boost perfection in Early Warning Systems for improved preparedness and response. Gradually, stakeholders are being empowered with real-time alerts for improved planning and interventions.

The commemoration of the 2021 International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction provided the needed assurance that there is progress in promoting a global culture of Disaster Risk Reduction in the country. Through the commemoration South Africa demonstrated its commitment to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

When the COVID-19 pandemic was declared, the National Treasury mobilised funding to support the disaster relief and recovery to address immediate and long-term intervention needs. Mainly, these funds were secured from the International Official Development Assistance programme. This funding has also been used to bolster capacity and skills for addressing the effects of climate change within the Social, Justice, Crime Prevention & Security, Governance and Economic & Infrastructure clusters. From this intervention it is anticipated that the effects of disasters can be contained towards achievement of sustainable development through inclusive social and economic programmes.

It is important to also note that not only funding will shield the country from widespread and devastating effects of disasters which threaten livelihoods and lives, but the agility of governance institutions and structures is also of paramount importance. The pandemic created an opportunity for adaptation where flexible institutional structures were put in place for coordination of the national response, and they proved to be effective. It is this existing momentum that must be harnessed to realise the full strength of the District Development Model, which will enable consistent monitoring of climate change measures.

The level of collaboration between the NDMC and the South African Weather Services is applauded. This collaboration enabled the establishment of climate smart communities through gathering and sharing credible and real-time weather alerts to the public which contributed to building resilience at community level. Overall, this partnership contributes to the implementation of Impact-Based Forecasting for improving speed of generation and dissemination of comprehensive risk profiles. In addition, both South African Weather Services and the NDMC are involved in the improvement of Multi Hazard Early Warning System in the SADC region. The NDMC continues to invest in improving its GIS capabilities for improved disaster data management.

The COVID-19 pandemic not only posed challenges but also presented opportunities to adapt and create a resilient future through effective strategic alliances and partnerships. In seizing the opportunities presented, the NDMC will be able to reform current practices towards investing in the future.



Ms Avril Williamson

Director-General: Department of Cooperative Governance

OVERVIEW BY THE ACTING HEAD OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE



Ms Ané Bruwer

Acting Head: National Disaster
Management Centre
Department of Cooperative
Governance

The year under review presented interesting dynamics which were used to learn and demonstrate innovation in the mitigation of hazards and disasters. This annual report presents the operational and administrative reflection of the NDMC as the department reviews the achievements and challenges of the 2021/22 financial year.

Over the past year, South Africa experienced three disasters: floods, drought and COVID-19. These occurrences highlighted the urgent need for improved planning to substantially reduce risk, mortality, economic loss and damage to critical infrastructure. As such, South Africa is increasing investment in the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction strategies into existing legislative framework for effective mitigation of the effects of climate change.

Building on the existing legislative foundation empowered the NDMC to engage and support the development of Disaster Management Plans and Contingency Plans across the spheres of government, sectors and various stakeholders. The strategic location of the NDMC has enabled influence on the mainstreaming and institutionalisation of Disaster Risk Reduction and how it was packaged and rolled out.

There is recognition of the linkages between lives, livelihoods and the need to pursue a risk-informed sustainable development approach. The recent pandemic and disasters have underscored the need to be inclusive in planning and implementation of mitigation, response and recovery interventions. From lessons learnt, the NDMC has prioritised strategic partnerships to enhance its Information and Communications Technology, Geographical Information Systems and Early Warning Systems capabilities.

In line with the Disaster Management Act and the NDMF, South Africa is an active member of a range of international conventions and continues to play its influential role in global affairs concerning Disaster Risk Reduction and management. Pursuant to the global commitments such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2021 commemoration of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction was co-hosted with the Kingdom of Lesotho. The commemoration took place in Matatiele Local Municipality, a strategic location that highlighted the importance of cross-border collaboration in Disaster Risk Management. This joint commemoration symbolised the commencement of a long-term strategic partnership on Disaster Risk

Reduction between the two countries. Furthermore, this commemoration also underscored the urgent need to enhance international cooperation especially among developing countries to guarantee adequate support and sustainability of Disaster Risk Reduction national strategies and programmes.

The NDMC has finalised the compilation of the Winter Contingency Plan. The purpose of this plan 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 extreme winter seasonal hazards through effective response and recovery. The plan also aims to ensure emergency preparedness, and mitigation measures are in place thus limiting the impact and consequences of these hazards to the wellbeing of people, property, infrastructure and environment. In the same breath, it is of paramount importance that precautionary measures are taken to reduce the risk of fires in our communities.

The Disaster Management Act provides a strong legal framework for coordinating a disaster management response but may benefit from revision to provide a more comprehensive framework of possible risks, including systems to enable appropriate decisions and actions. As demonstrated during the COVID-19 pandemic, the NDMC used this foundation to enhance instruments of reducing vulnerability, building resilience and improve mitigation. In many ways, the Act enabled all stakeholders to develop practical Disaster Management Plans and Contingency Plans. Through the same Act, the NDMC

was able to fully engage in programmes that focused on institutionalisation and mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction.

It has been fulfilling to actualise the adage “disaster management is everybody’s business”. A range of key government partners, international and regional organisations and agencies collaborated within the disaster management space to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and other disasters. The NDMC is humbled to have collaborated with strategic partners such as OXFAM South Africa, the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Santam, Green Climate Fund, Hollard Insure, Audi and Volkswagen, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

Looking ahead, the promulgation of the District Development Model presents an opportunity where long-term planning can include investments of human capital, financial and political support for the benefit of institutionalising Disaster Risk Reduction. The District Development Model and Disaster Risk Reduction synergy has the potential to provide an opportunity to realise climate resilient development (built-in adaptation and preparedness measures), which will support inclusive sustainable growth and development in the country.



Ms Ané Bruwer

Acting Head: National Disaster Management Centre
Department of Cooperative Governance



CHAPTER 1

GENERAL INFORMATION



1.1 INTRODUCTION

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

1.2 OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVE OF THE BRANCH

The NDMC was established in terms of Section 8 of the DMA and delivers on its legislative mandate as a branch in the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG). The objective of the NDMC, derived from Section 9 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 (DMA), is to promote an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management, with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation by national, provincial and municipal organs of state, statutory functionaries and other role-players involved in disaster management and communities. The NDMC is also responsible for the administration of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act No 99 of 1987), to the extent that it administers the Fire Brigade Board and the development of regulations. The general powers and duties of the NDMC are stipulated in Section 15 of the DMA which mandates the NDMC to, among others:

- a) Specialise on issues concerning disasters and disaster management.
- b) May act as an advisory and consultative body on issues concerning disasters and disaster management.
- c) Promote the recruitment, training, and participation of volunteers in disaster management; and
- d) Promote disaster management capacity building, training, and education throughout the Republic of South Africa – including in schools – and, as appropriate, in other southern African states.

Section 6 of the DMA further stipulates that the Minister must prescribe an National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF) which is a legal instrument specified by the DMA to address needs for consistency across multiple interest groups by providing a coherent, transparent and inclusive policy on disaster management appropriate for the Republic as a whole. The NDMF comprises four key performance areas (KPA) and three enablers to promote the achievement of the objectives set out in the KPAs. **Figure 1** depicts the interface between the four KPAs and the three enablers:

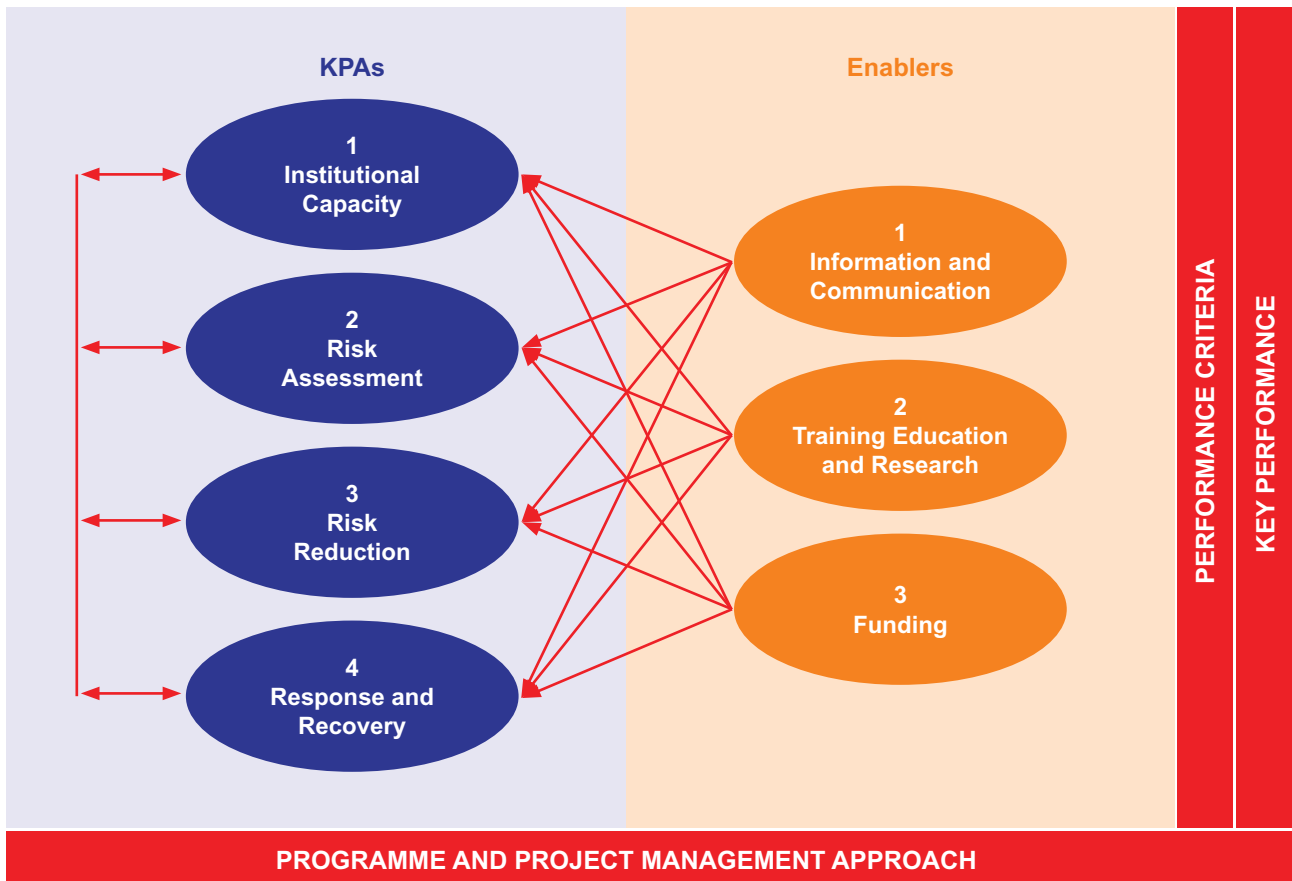


Figure 1: NDMF KPAs and Enablers

1.3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

1.3.1 Constitutional mandate

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

CHAPTER 2

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

CHAPTER 3

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

CHAPTER 7

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

CHAPTER 9

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

Figure 2: Constitutional Mandate of the DCoG

1.3.2 Disaster management and fire services mandate

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

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

To provide for:

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

National Disaster Management Framework, 2005

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

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

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

Figure 3: Legislative mandate of the NDMC

1.3.3 Enabling legislation

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



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

1.4 2021/22 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Improve the system of disaster management and Fire Services.

1.5 2021/22 BRANCH OBJECTIVES

During the year under review, the NDMC aimed to:

- Develop, publish, and distribute the 2020/21 NDMC Annual Report by 31 March 2022.
- Submit a consolidated report on the functioning of disaster management institutional structures by 31 March 2022.
- Submit a consolidated report on the implementation support provided by 31 March 2022.
- Assess or review 14 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plans by 31 March 2022.
- Commemorate the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR) on 31 March 2022.
- Submit a report on implemented advocacy and awareness campaigns in municipalities by 31 March 2022.
- Submit a report on performance of the bursary programme by 31 March 2022.
- Re-develop the NDMC e-Convenor using SharePoint software for the coordination of advisory meetings with disaster-related stakeholders.
- Build on existing programmes to ensure that the NDMC continues to improve its Geographical Information Systems (GIS) capabilities by updating the web portal platforms to ensure improved disaster management data for the benefit of the users.
- Assess 12 municipalities, by 31 March 2022, on their capacity to implement the National Fire Safety and Prevention Strategy.

1.6 NDMC OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE

Figure 5 sets out the operational structure of the NDMC.

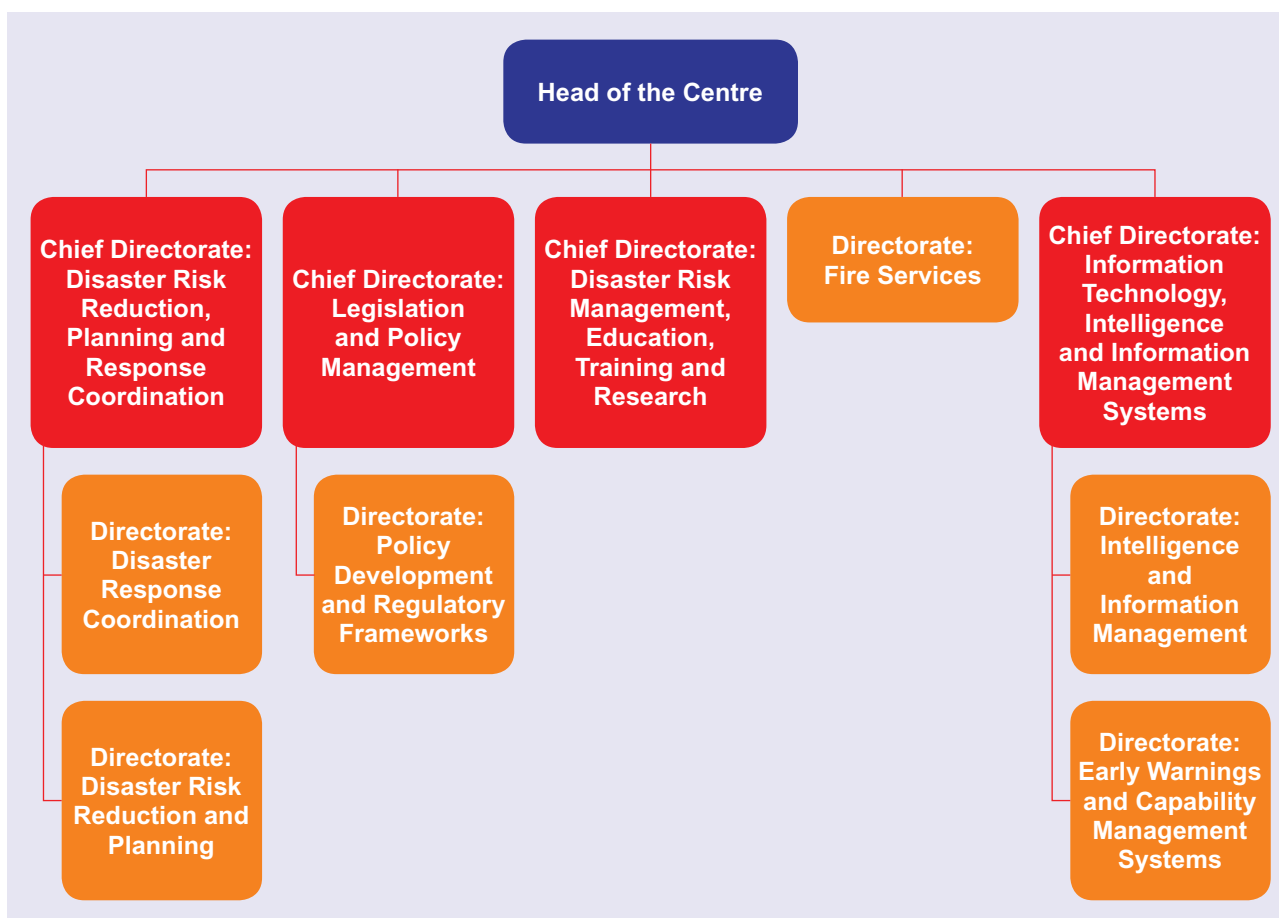


Figure 5: NDMC Operational Structure

1.7 EXPENDITURE TRENDS

The total allocation for the year under review was R106 173 000 with R27 649 000 reserved for compensation of employees and R75 587 000 for goods and services. The actual expenditure by sub-programme or Chief Directorate is outlined in **Table 1**. Important to also note in Table 1 is the expenditure on disaster relief which is disbursed by the National Treasury as a schedule 7 (a & b) grant.

Table 1: Expenditure by sub-programme

PROGRAMME 4: NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE																	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	R'000	R'000	R'000	2020/21	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	R'000	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000				R'000	R'000	R'000	
Sub-programme																	
Management: Head of the National Disaster Management Centre	4 019	1 845	-	5 864	5 850	14	99.8%							5 148	3 890		
Disaster Risk Reduction, Capacity Building and Intervention	150 140	(3 073)	-	147 067	112 544	34 523	76.5%							99 221	9 424		
Legislation and Policy Management	6 791	369	-	7 160	6 339	821	88.5%							5 263	4 837		
Integrated Provincial Disaster Management Support, Monitoring and Evaluation Systems	3 212	(676)	-	2 536	1 368	1 168	53.9%							5 066	3 041		
Fire Services	5 340	(459)	-	4 881	2 351	2 530	48.2%							4 880	2 116		
Information Technology, Intelligence and Information Management Systems	29 966	1 994	-	31 960	30 092	1 868	94.2%							21 945	18 051		
Disaster Relief Grant	498 788	-	-	498 788	378 371	120 417	75.9%							492 429	289 459		
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							-	-		
Provincial Disaster Recovery Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							-	-		
	698 256	-	-	698 256	536 915	161 341	76.9%							633 952	330 818		

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	Adjusted Appropriation		Shifting of Funds		Virement		Final Appropriation		Actual Expenditure		Variance		Expenditure as % of final appropriation		Final Appropriation		Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Economic classification																		
Current payments	196 430	(3 927)		(221)	192 282	151 294	40 988	78.8%	140 458	40 393								
Compensation of employees	26 649	-	-	-	26 649	24 854	1 795	93.3%	29 901	24 395								
Salaries and wages	22 840	508	-	-	23 348	22 378	970	95.8%	25 788	21 856								
Social contributions	3 809	(508)	-	-	3 301	2 476	825	75.0%	4 113	2 539								
Goods and services	169 781	(3 927)	(221)	(221)	165 633	126 440	39 193	76.4%	110 557	15 998								
Administrative fees	45	12	-	-	57	36	21	63.2%	56	39								
Advertising	72	32	-	-	104	61	43	58.7%	101	94								
Minor assets	219	(149)	-	-	70	7	63	10.0%	38	-								
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Bursaries: Employees	-	2 261	-	-	2 261	2 261	-	100.0%	-	-								
Catering: Departmental activities	528	(60)	-	-	468	154	314	32.9%	14 614	744								
Communication (G&S)	655	116	-	-	771	519	252	87.9%	609	534								
Computer services	8 733	3 839	-	-	12 572	12 195	377	97.0%	4 377	3 999								
Consultants: Business and advisory services	152 762	(22 513)	(205)	(205)	130 044	95 366	34 678	73.3%	62 190	859								
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Contractors	333	(333)	-	-	-	-	-	-	329	-								
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	10 373	-	-	10 373	10 144	229	97.8%	-	-								
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	7	59	-	-	66	59	7	89.4%	107	101								

	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
				2021/22					2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 998	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	584	(584)	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-
Consumable supplies	5	13	-	18	13	5	72.2%	522	519	519
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	486	185	-	671	305	366	45.5%	603	314	314
Operating leases	484	3 965	-	4 449	3 965	484	89.1%	7 941	6 381	6 381
Property payments	-	55	-	55	55	-	100.0%	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	4 240	(2 182)	-	2 058	114	1 944	5.5%	1 302	970	970
Training and development	367	2	(16)	353	117	236	33.1%	1 440	1 358	1 358
Operating payments	79	983	-	1 062	1 021	41	96.1%	129	86	86
Venues and facilities	182	(1)	-	181	48	133	26.5%	69	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	498 883	6	221	499 110	378 598	120 512	75.9%	492 588	289 519
Provinces and municipalities	498 788	6	-	498 794	378 377	120 417	75.9%	492 436	289 466
Provinces	140 277	-	-	140 277	48 100	92 177	34.3%	138 496	138 496
Provincial revenue funds	140 277	-	-	140 277	48 100	92 177	34.3%	138 496	138 496
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	358 511	6	-	358 517	330 277	28 240	92.1%	353 940	150 970
Municipal bank accounts	358 511	6	-	358 517	330 277	28 240	92.1%	353 940	150 970
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
				2021/22					2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	95	-	-	95	-	95	-	99	99	-
Households	-	-	221	221	221	-	100.0%	53	53	53
Social benefits	-	-	221	221	221	-	100.0%	53	53	53
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	2 937	3 910	-	6 847	7 006	(159)	100.0%	901	901	901
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	2 937	3 910	-	6 847	7 006	(159)	100.0%	901	901	901
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	2 937	3 910	-	6 847	7 006	(159)	100.0%	901	901	901
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	6	11	-	17	17	-	100.0%	5	5	5
	698 256	-	-	698 256	536 915	161 341	76.9%	633 952	330 818	330 818

1.8 INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

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

because measures taken in South Africa can increase or reduce risks in neighbouring countries, just as potential dangers across our borders can directly affect South Africa.

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

Table 2: International engagements undertaken by the NDMC during the 2021/22 financial year

International relations activity	COP26 and the Global Platform for DRR: Nature-based Solutions in DRR and Climate Change Adaptation	Date	9 December 2021
		Virtual meeting	
Purpose	To demonstrate how nature-based solutions (NbS) can be included in national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies and adaptation plans through practical examples and implementation experiences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness of the guide and its content to Member States and stakeholders, and • Enhance awareness of the subsequent regional training sessions and potential technical support to Member States. 		
High-level recommendation(s)	<p>Globally, vulnerability is more visible, hence nature must be recognised as an ally to provide sustainable solutions. The Sendai Framework (words to action), provides a clear and practical guide to ensuring coherent action towards achieving socio-economic benefits; collective action to ensure short-, medium- to long-term progress in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acceleration of knowledge sharing in available tools, • development of national capacity, • development of infrastructure, and • securing integrated financing facility (investment). <p>Advocate for the implementation of the Sendai Framework, mainly ensure communication of the NbS Guidelines across the spheres of government. Advocate for risk-informed planning.</p> <p>At national level, there is a need to develop an eco-DRR-informed strategy and implementation through partnerships, especially with the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), including the restoration of coastlines.</p>		
International relations activity	Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Cluster Group on Disaster Risk Management	Date	January 2021
		Virtual meeting	
Purpose	The NDMC participated in the first IORA Expert Group Meeting on DRM in January 2020. In this meeting, the DRM Terms of Reference (TOR) was discussed and adopted with certain changes.		
High-level recommendation(s)	India and South Africa continue to perform the function of chair and vice-chair, respectively, of the DRM thematic areas in this current term of IORA.		

International relations activity	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group	Date	January 2022
		Virtual meeting	
Purpose	<p>The International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) is mandated by the INSARAG Steering Group to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency in cooperation among international Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams working in collapsed structures at a disaster site, including by managing the INSARAG External Classification process. • Promote strengthening of national USAR capacities and activities designed to improve search and rescue preparedness in disaster-prone countries, thereby prioritising developing countries, including by assisting countries in setting up national USAR team classification processes. • Develop internationally accepted procedures and systems for sustained cooperation between national USAR teams operating on the international level. • Develop USAR procedures, guidelines and best practices, and strengthen cooperation between interested organisations during the emergency relief phase. 		
High-level recommendation(s)	<p>The NDMC is the country's focal point for INSARAG activities in South Africa. South Africa was co-chairing one of the three INSARAG Regional Groups, i.e. Africa Europe Middle East Region with Poland. This co-chairship ended in October/November 2021. The INSARAG New Year Teleconference of Global, Regional and Working Group Chairs was held remotely on Wednesday, 12 January 2022 to hand over the chairship and to thank outgoing Regional Chairs (Poland, Indonesia and Peru) and welcome incoming Regional Chairs (Turkey, South Korea and Honduras). The INSARAG Unit Head also provided progress updates on Flexible Response concept, Bilateral Response concept, and Information Management Coordination System funding and discussed issues for endorsement during the INSARAG Steering Group meeting in May. This co-chairship entrenches South Africa as one of the key role-players within the USAR environment and will be utilised to promote INSARAG methodologies within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region.</p>		
International relations activity	Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change (IGCCC)	Date	7 July 2021 29 September 2021 12 October 2021 24 February 2022
Purpose	<p>To operationalise cooperative governance in the area of climate change and foster the exchange of information, consultation, agreement, assistance and support between the spheres of government with respect to climate change and government's response to climate change.</p>		
High-level recommendation(s)	<p>Drafting of the Climate Change Bill: The DFFE reported on good progress made on the finalisation of the climate change legislation framework, which has already been presented to the Cabinet committee. The Final Draft Climate Change Bill will be circulated to members after conclusion of the Cabinet process and lastly submitted to Parliament.</p> <p>National Determined Contribution (NDC) and the just transition: Stakeholder consultations have been concluded and provincial consultations were done. The draft NDC have been submitted to the Minister for approval by Cabinet before submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Once the Presidential Climate Change Commission recommendations are approved, the document will be circulated to members.</p> <p>The meeting in September 2021 took a workshop format focusing on the Climate Change Adaptation Community of Practice. The experts and practitioners presented on a range of research topics which included Water Scarcity & Drought Adaptation (Water Research Commission), Transport Infrastructure-Road Material Maintenances (CSIR); the National Carbon Sinks Atlas tool demonstration (DFFE), Coastal Vulnerability Assessment tool (DFFE) and the Early-Warning System (SAWS).</p> <p>The meeting in February 2022 was a Special Meeting led by the IGCCC and World Resources Institute (WRI), as part of support which is extended to the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency on cooperation in developing sub-national WRI systems. It was a follow-up to the work that is underway on bilateral cooperation between WRI and provinces on the development of sub-national monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems. Mainly, the WRI has offered to support the provinces on their projects to develop sub-national MRV systems and to look for opportunities to further consultations and collaborations in areas of mutual interest.</p>		

International relations activity	8 th Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development	Date	28 February 2022
		Virtual meeting	
Purpose	To share experiences and trends with the aim of raising awareness of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the SSDRR.		
High-level recommendation(s)	Member States to acknowledge that both the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and the Global Compact provide for the integration into the DRR policies, strategies and plans, which include migration and displacement.		
International relations activity	Inception Meeting on the Disaster Risk Management Consultancies	Date	9 and 10 March 2022
		Virtual meeting	
Purpose	<p>The overall aim of the meeting was to present the Inception Reports of the two assignments to the Member States and regional stakeholders for endorsement, in line with the TOR for the consultancies and to facilitate consultations with DRM institutions on the financing instrument study. Specifically, the inception seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness among Member States on the review process for the strategy, the development of the costed Regional Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan (RMHCP), and study on the development of financial instruments where Member States will be expected to participate. • Present the draft inception reports with the view to create consensus on the methodology, conceptual framework and work plan governing the assignments to facilitate Member States' buy-in. • Introduce the consultants to Member States to facilitate a smooth consultation process on the three activities; and adopt the draft inception reports for the three undertakings. <p>The Committee of Ministers responsible for Disaster Risk Management during their meeting in February 2020 directed the Secretariat to review the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund 2016–2030 to be more aligned to the global Sendai Framework for DRR and to consider identified gaps in the current strategy and chart a new DRM strategic path in light of the increasing magnitude of disaster risks and impacts in the region.</p>		
High-level recommendation(s)	<p>The SADC Secretariat, through the DRR Unit commissioned consultancies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Regional Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan 2022–2030; • Develop a costed RMHCP 2022–2030; and • Conduct a study on financial instruments to support the implementation of SADC Regional Integration projects at regional and Member State levels including options for disaster risk financing. <p>These recruited consultants have already started and have submitted inception reports that have been reviewed by the SADC Secretariat. As such, the meeting was held to present the draft inception reports to Member States and regional DRM stakeholders with a view to seek endorsement and launch the activities.</p>		

International relations activity	UNU-EHS visit	Date	11 March 2022
		City and country	Pretoria, South Africa
Purpose and discussion	<p>The DCoG through the NDMC and the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the collaboration on Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management that was signed on 12 April 2021. The MoU was developed to assist the NDMC and associated institutions in the implementation of South Africa's National Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 and the National Disaster Management Framework, 2005, through cooperative actions in the areas of disaster management education, training, research and common projects.</p> <p>In terms of the MoU, the NDMC and UNU-EHS will cooperate in the areas of disaster risk reduction, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and will aim, within their respective terms of reference, to provide the necessary facilities and assistance. The cooperation can include any endeavour within the broad interdisciplinary areas of environment and human security offered at either institution as felt desirable and feasible by both participants to implement jointly, which are feasible and desirable for both parties to implement jointly. The NDMC and UNU-EHS met at the NDMC in South Africa and discussed the possible outcomes of the MoU, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk through improved implementation of the Disaster Management Act and the National Disaster Management Framework. • Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. • Understanding disaster risk through joint research, knowledge exchange and conferences. • Investing in disaster risk reduction through structural and non-structural means. 		
High-level recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCOG through the NDMC to strengthen capacity building programmes with the UNU-EHS. The NDMC has a Master's programme which started in 2013 in joint collaboration with UNU, where the NDMC will share the program information with stakeholders and encourage South African Students to apply. • The NDMC to circulate the draft Terms of Reference with the UNU-EHS for inputs, thereafter a virtual session is to be scheduled. • The UNU-EHS and the NDMC to arrange for the signing of the Action Plan in April 2022 at the Global Platform. 		





CHAPTER 2

ACTIVITIES OF THE NDMC

2.1 INTRODUCTION

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

2.2 CHIEF DIRECTORATE: LEGISLATION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT

The Chief Directorate: Legislation and Policy Management (CD: LPM) develops disaster management policies, legislative frameworks and guidelines derived from the DMA and the NDMF. It also supports stakeholders towards implementation of policies and frameworks across sectors and spheres of government. The CD: LPM has a staff complement of eight, of whom five are permanent, two are on contract (through the DBSA) and one is an Intern.

2.2.1 Directorate: Policy Development and Regulatory Frameworks

The Directorate: Policy Development and Regulatory Frameworks (Dir: PDRF) comprises one Director, three Deputy Directors (two through the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)), one Assistant Director and one Intern who are responsible for overseeing the development, amendment, implementation of and compliance with disaster management legislation, frameworks, policies and guidelines. It also provides direction and input on the development of national and international disaster management-related standards and performs research on the regulatory environment, including other legislation impacting disaster management. In 2021/22, the Dir: PDRF executed this mandate by:

2.2.1.1 Developing guidelines

The Dir: PDRF, working with OXFAM South Africa, conceptualised the development of the first draft of a guideline on internal displacement resulting from classified disasters (see **Figure 6**). The rationale for developing these guidelines is implicit in the provisions of the DMA and the NDMF regarding the protection, evacuation, provision of shelter etc. during a disaster. The guidelines, therefore, seeks to guide the organs of state to fulfil their responsibilities to prevent and mitigate in-country (or internal) displacement. When it is completed, the guideline will not address cross-border displacement, displacement associated with security, war or conflict and displacement associated with risk amplifiers such as urbanisation and climate change. The document is still being conceptualised and requires further refinement and consultation before the NDMC could consider it for publication.

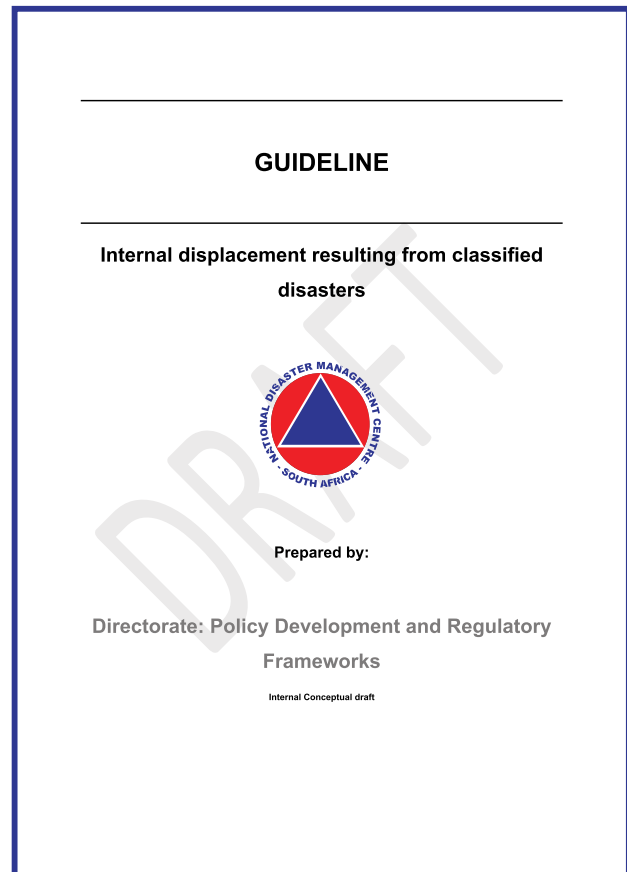


Figure 6: Internal conceptual draft of the guidelines for internal displacement resulting from classified disasters

2.2.1.2 Supporting other NDMC projects and disaster management stakeholders

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

- Sector departments with policy-related inputs on disaster management planning, climate change, decertification, disaster classification and the declaring of states of disaster, etc.
- Stakeholders with updates on legislative developments by monitoring various legislative databases for legislation and policies impacting disaster management and provided input where required.
- The functionality of disaster management centres (DMCs) across the spheres of government by advising on improvements that can be made on legislative compliance with disaster management legislation.
- The assessment of DMPs submitted to the NDMC.
- Response efforts by providing the National Joint Drought Coordinating Committee (NJDCC) and the National Joint Flood Coordinating Committee (NJFCC), the NDMC, other stakeholders and the special

Intergovernmental Committee on Disaster Management (ICDM) with technical advice and administrative support on issues which include support to declare a national state of disaster for drought, extending the declaration of a national state of disaster for COVID-19, and classification of floods.

- f) The National Joint Operations Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS), Cabinet, Minister and Members of the Executive (MINMEC), the Inter-Ministerial Task Team and other stakeholders across the spheres of government with technical advice and administrative support on several issues which include support to classify floods and extending the declaration of a national state of disaster for the COVID-19 pandemic.
- g) The assessment of disaster damage and response efforts during the drought response.
- h) The preparation and distribution of the 2020/21 NDMC Annual Report to the requisite stakeholders in line with Section 24 of the DMA.
- i) The drafting of memoranda of cooperation with key stakeholders.
- j) The examination and identification of gaps in national legislation in terms of the application of Section 2(1)(b) of the DMA.
- k) The understanding of the efficiency and gaps in the NDME.
- l) Substantive contribution in the Parliamentary-led process of consultations and deliberations on the proposed amendment of the DMA Bill. This bill was not approved.
- m) Supported the Disaster Operation Centre (DOC) with policy, regulatory and legal inputs into various COVID-19 pandemic enquiries, legal disputes and Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA) requests.

2.2.1.3 Analysis of legislative compliance by the NDMC

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

2.2.1.4 Providing secretariat services to disaster management institutional structures

The Dir: PDRF provided secretariat services to the:

- a) National Disaster Management Advisory Forum

(NDMAF)¹, which met quarterly, as required, to discuss cross-cutting disaster management issues. The NDMAF is a technical forum in which national, provincial, local government and other disaster management role-players consult one another and coordinate their actions on matters relating to disaster management.

- b) Heads of Centres Forum (HoCeF)², which met quarterly, as required, to discuss cross-cutting administrative issues on disaster management. The HoCeF creates a platform for Heads of Centres (HoCs) to engage one another on operational matters about disaster management coordination towards advancing cooperative governance across the spheres of government.

2.2.1.5 Providing legislative support services to the NATJOINTS during the COVID-19 response

The Dir: PDRF supported the work done in the Legislative and Regulatory Matters Works Stream of the NATJOINTS established to coordinate the COVID-19 pandemic response. During the period under review, numerous regulations and directions were drafted, reviewed and gazetted. The Dir: PDRF also prepared and issued to disaster management stakeholders a weekly legislative update on regulations and directions issued (see **Figure 7**). The Dir: PDRF also provided support to the public, the private sector, sector departments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil organisations etc. by responding to queries, complaints and proposals made in terms of the regulations and directions issued. A dedicated government webpage was kept active to provide information to the public on the regulations and directions issued as well as on other important information (see <https://www.gov.za/coronavirus/guidelines>).

Other support provided includes the compilation of information relating to requests made in terms of PAIA, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) and information needed in terms of litigation brought against the Minister and the DCoG as a result of the Disaster Management Regulations made in terms of COVID-19.

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

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

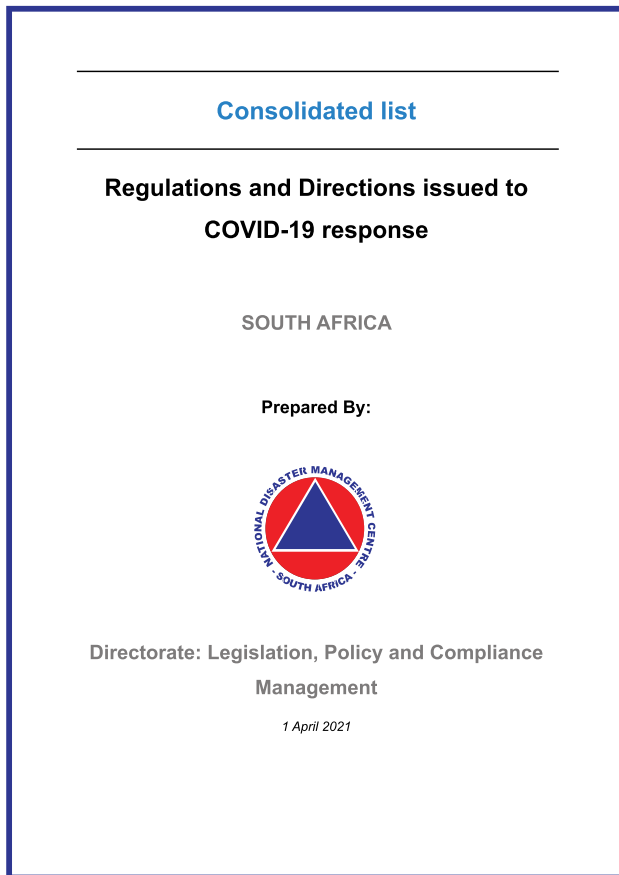


Figure 7: Weekly Consolidated list of Regulations and Directions issued to COVID-19 Response

2.2.1.6 Legislative development triggered by COVID-19

The Parliament of the Republic of South Africa issued a media statement on 26 July 2021 on behalf of the Portfolio Committee on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) calling for public comments in response to a private member's bill. The DMA Bill was proposed by a Member of Parliament, Dr Petrus Groenewald of the Freedom Front Plus. The bill subsequently sought to amend the DMA, 2002, so as to:

- Amend the duration of a state of disaster to provide that any action/s taken as a result of a declaration of a state of disaster is only effective prospectively.
- To provide that only the National Assembly, provincial legislature or council of a municipality may resolve to extend a national, provincial, or local state of disaster respectively.
- To provide for the duration of the extension.
- To provide for the requisite majorities required in the National Assembly, provincial legislature and council of a municipality in order to extend a national, provincial or local state of disaster, respectively.

- To amend the provisions dealing with the lapsing of a national, provincial, or local state of disaster, the termination of the regulations and by-laws made in terms of it as the case may be.
- To provide for matters connected therewith.

The committee conducted stakeholder engagements between 7 September 2021 and 16 February 2022. From the submissions, consultations and deliberations, it was clear that most of the stakeholders were in support of the amendment of the bill, however the bill was not approved.

2.2.1.7 Policy and Regulatory Review: Examination and identification of gaps in the national legislation in terms of the application of Section 2(1)(b) of the DMA 2002

In a quest to improve policy outcomes and positive impact, the NDMC continues to analyse and review the application of the DMA in different contexts. An ongoing process of examining and identifying gaps in the national legislation in terms of the application of section 2(1)(b) of the Act has commenced. The focus is on identifying all relevant legislation that would be applicable in an occurrence of a disaster and understanding how these will assist political and administrative leadership to be correct in interpretation and proper application of the DMA. Given the evolution of governance and nature of disasters, the preliminary analysis does point to some areas of inadequacy of national legislation, where the current scope and definition of a disaster do not fully provide for the comprehensive and lawful action to be taken in terms of the DMA. The findings of the project are critical in improving the effective application of the legislation (rules, regulations and codes) during occurrence of disasters.

2.2.1.8 Policy and regulatory review: Analysis of the efficiency and gaps of the NDMF, 2005

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

2.3 CHIEF DIRECTORATE: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, PLANNING AND RESPONSE COORDINATION

The Chief Directorate: Disaster Risk Reduction, Planning and Response Coordination develops and implements disaster management operational systems, mobilises resources for disaster intervention measures from relevant organs of state and makes provision for the allocation of disaster response, relief and rehabilitation funding when a disaster has occurred. The Chief Directorate has a staff complement of eight officials (which includes three DBSA contract staff) and it comprises two directorates, which are Disaster Risk Reduction and Planning (Dir: DRRP) and Disaster Response Coordination (Dir: DRC).

2.3.1 Directorate: Disaster Risk Reduction and Planning

The main objective of the Dir: DRRP within the NDMC is to facilitate and provide support and guidance in the preparation of DMPs by organs of state and relevant entities, as well as to facilitate the implementation of DRR measures within the organs of state across the spheres of government. These measures include risk prevention, mitigation and emergency preparedness. The activities of the directorate for the year under review focused on the:

- a) Submission of plans to the NDMC in terms of Sections 25, 38, 52 and 53 of the DMA. The directorate developed a database of DMPs. To date, the NDMC has a total of 151 disaster management plans, of which 14 are from national sector departments, 9 from provincial government, eight from provincial sector departments, seven from metropolitan municipalities, 40 from district municipalities, 68 from local municipalities and five from public entities.
- b) Assessment of 14 DMPs and support to four national sector departments in the development of their DMPs.
- c) Evaluating the implementation of plans in the technical task team.
- d) Facilitation of integration of DRR and climate change adaptation into planning.
- e) Preparation of seasonal contingency plans for summer, winter and the COVID-19 Pandemic Response Plan.

Details of these activities are set out in Chapter 5.

2.3.2 Directorate: Disaster Response Coordination

The Dir: DRC comprises a Director, a Deputy Director and a Senior Administrative Officer who are permanent staff. The directorate was further supported through the NDMC DOC by two Deputy Directors and two Assistant Directors. The primary responsibilities of the directorate are as follows:

- a) Disaster assessments, verification of occurrences, coordination of disaster classification processes and reporting.
- b) Coordination of disaster response, recovery and rehabilitation measures.
- c) Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of disaster intervention measures.
- d) Strategic support and guidance to stakeholders on disaster response measures in the country.

2.3.2.1 Coordination of disaster occurrences in the country

The DCoG through the NDMC continued to coordinate relevant stakeholders regarding disaster occurrences in relevant provinces. Details of these activities are set out in Chapter 4.

2.3.2.2 Drought and water shortage related conditions

The NDMC has been coordinating persisting drought and water scarcity conditions in the country during the financial year. The coordination has mainly been through the NJDCC to ensure well-integrated and coordinated planning, response and recovery efforts by the relevant sectors, state-owned entities, government agencies and private sector. The NJDCC comprises all relevant national organs of the state as well as the provincial disaster management centres (PDMCs). Other relevant stakeholders are brought on board as and when required. The NJDCC has been continuing with the implementation of the National Integrated Drought Response Operational Plan (NIDROP) guiding coordination and management of drought conditions. NIDROP focuses on the entire value chain of disaster management that are as follows:

- a) Institutional arrangements.
- b) Drought risk assessment and risk monitoring.
- c) Drought intervention measures.
- d) Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of intervention measures.
- e) Drought risk reduction measures and resilience building initiatives.

2.3.2.3 Drought coordination

The country continued to face severe pressure with respect to water security due to various factors, among others, an increased water demand commensurate with an increasing population, climate change, poor planning and management of water resources, limited investment into water reservoir infrastructure and recurring droughts in parts of the country. The NDMC, through the NJDCC continues to coordinate the monitoring of and reporting on drought conditions as well as the oversight of the implementation of drought interventions by all relevant role players. Updated reports on drought conditions and interventions from all provinces and key sector departments outlining their drought status, impact of previous and current intervention measures and additional support required from national government are received (more details in chapter 4).

2.3.2.4 Summer rain and flood coordination

The NJFCC, through the NDMC, coordinates relevant stakeholders regarding flood conditions across the country, including submission of updated reports on drought conditions as well as implementation of disaster intervention measures in the country by relevant organs of state. Heavy rain that resulted in flooding (tropical storm Eloise) occurred in the previous financial year (2020/21), and coordination of disaster response intervention measures were facilitated and coordinated during the 2021/22 financial year.

Based on forecast data, SAWS issued severe warning alerts on any predicted severe weather conditions, supported by media statements to warn communities. As part of activation of the National Seasonal Contingency Plan, this information was disseminated to all relevant role players by the NDMC employing the common alert protocol for further dissemination to the local sphere and communities. Most parts of the country experienced summer rains which resulted in flooding in some areas. Severe weather incidents affected all provinces resulting in 103 fatalities within 22 districts as of 21 January 2022, and 27 districts were without fatalities. Sectors which were mostly affected were Human Settlements, Public Works and Roads Infrastructure (more details in chapter 4).

2.3.2.5 COVID-19 pandemic

Following the declaration of COVID-19 as a pandemic on 11 March 2020 by the World Health Organization (WHO), the President of the Republic of South Africa established

the National Coronavirus Command Council (NCCC). The NCCC, led by the President, is coordinating and guiding government response to the pandemic by all spheres of government, relevant stakeholders and society. The NCCC was supported by a technical committee comprising the respective Directors-General of the ministries serving in the NCCC. At a provincial and local level, the Provincial Coronavirus Command Council, led by Premiers and District and Metro Coronavirus Command Councils were established for coordination in the respective spheres (more details in chapter 4).

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

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

2.4.1 Directorate: Disaster Risk Management Education, Training, Awareness and Research

The Directorate: Disaster Risk Management Education, Training, Awareness and Research comprises one Director, two Deputy Directors, two Assistant Directors, one Administrative Officer and two Assistant Directors (through the DBSA). Each Deputy Director is responsible for a sub-directorate. One is responsible for Education, Training and Research (formal education) while the other one is responsible for Advocacy and Awareness programmes (informal education). Formal education refers to education that occurs within a structured curriculum and formal environment, while informal education refers to education that occurs outside the structured curriculum and usually involves conversations, and the exploration and enlargement of experiences. The main purpose of this directorate is to promote DRR through formal and informal education programmes, as well as through research.

In promoting formal education, the NDMC offers bursaries to South African students registered for disaster management

qualifications at public institutions of higher learning in South Africa. The directorate further collaborates with the institutions of higher learning to ensure that DRM programmes are developed and implemented. In addition, the DCoG, through the NDMC, supports the Department of Basic Education (DBE) to promote the integration of DRM in the school system. To this effect, an agreement titled 'Implementation Protocol' has been developed and signed between the two departments to formalise the collaboration. During the year under review, the directorate was able to achieve all its set targets.

2.4.1.1 Sub-Directorate: Education and Training:

The Sub-Directorate: Education and Training comprises one Deputy Director and one Assistant Director. The objective of this sub-directorate is to promote a culture of risk avoidance among stakeholders by capacitating role players through formalised education and training programmes. These seek to enhance disaster risk management skills to pave way for career pursuance with the aim of building disaster-resilient communities. Therefore, the mandate of this sub-directorate straddles both the DBE and the Department of Higher Education and Training.

a) Promote disaster risk management education and training through the awarding of bursaries to universities for deserving applicants

The NDMC allocates R2 million for the bursary programme annually. During the financial year, the NDMC received 214 bursary applications. To ensure that bursaries were awarded timeously, the National Bursary Committee (NBC) meeting was held on 12 March 2021 to consider the bursary applications for the 2021 academic year. The NBC recommended a total of 77 applicants for the 2021 funding cycle. The financial projections for the recommended applicants exceeded the allocated budget of R2 million for the bursary programme.

The NDMC management advised that the following criteria be followed to ensure that financial costs fall within the allocated budget.

- 1st priority: Diploma and Advanced Diploma applicants; and
- 2nd priority: Post-graduate applicants with the final mark of 62% and above.

Based on the above criteria, the total number of the 2021 bursary recipients was reduced to 44. All successful bursary recipients signed the bursary contracts with the DCoG through the NDMC. The contracts clarified the department's roles and responsibilities as well as those of the bursary recipients. Following this, the bursary funds were transferred to the Durban University of Technology (DUT) and North-West University (NWU) by 28 June 2021, University of the Free State (UFS) by 5 July 2021 and Stellenbosch University (SUN) by July 2021. The total bursary fees for the 2021 academic year were R1 764 552.42.

The NDMC monitored the academic performance of all the bursary recipients. It was heartening to note that most students performed very well with few students from DUT, SUN and UFS having to repeat the modules that they did not pass during the first or second semester. To ensure that the needy students (who are often not able to pay the registration fee) are not disadvantaged, the bursary advertisement for the 2022 academic year was advertised during the third quarter. Successful bursary recipients signed bursary contracts during January 2022 and bursary promissory letters were issued, which enabled them to register for the 2022 academic year in time.

b) Promote access to research through the Jàmbá Journal of disaster risk studies

In promoting DRM research, in 2018, DCoG signed a five-year Memorandum of Understanding with the NWU for the publication of the Jàmbá Journal of Disaster Risk Studies. The annual target was met and a total of 36 articles were published between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022. A total of 85 articles were accepted during the financial year.

As of 16 March 2022, seven articles were in the editing phase, one article in the layout phase and five articles in the proofing phase. There were also 31 articles in various stages of the review process with no article still to be judged on whether its scope fits with the journal. Of the articles published, 32% were from SADC countries, 10% were from Europe and 1% were from North America and South America each. **Table 3** contains articles that were published during the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

Table 3: Articles published in Jàmbá during the year under review

Title	Author(s)	Date published	Article views
Original research			
The post-war era in Nigeria and the resilience of Igbo communal system.	Lawrence Okwuosa, Chinyere T. Nwaoga, Favour Uroko	19 April 2021	1 720
Evoking the epistemology of climate governance through indigenous knowledge systems for sustainable development in rural Zimbabwe.	Shingira S. Mugambiwa	28 April 2021	1 535
Participation of communal cattle farmers in drought risk reduction in southern Zimbabwe.	Thabo Ndlovu, Johannes Belle, Mitulo Silengo	14 May 2021	1 499
Vulnerability of rural households to climate-induced shocks in Lokka Abaya District, Sidama zone, southern Ethiopia.	Muluken Mekuyie	25 May 2021	1 499
A system dynamics approach for understanding community resilience to disaster risk.	Onyekachi J. Onyeagozire, Corrinne Shaw, Tom Ryan	14 June 2021	3 431
'Too many mice make no lining for their nest'—Reasons and effects of parallel governmental structures for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in southern Africa.	Per Becker, Magnus Hagelsteen, Marcus Abrahamsson	17 June 2021	1 405
Perception of agricultural drought resilience in SA: A case study of smallholder livestock farmers.	Yonas T. Bahta	22 June 2021	1 368
Disaster resilient village-based approach to disaster risk reduction policy in Indonesia: A regulatory analysis.	Saru Ariffin, Sonny S. Wicaksono, Slamet Sumarto, Martitah Martitah, Dewi Sulistianingsih	23 June 2021	1 392
Impact of retrofitting work on vulnerability reduction of local buildings in Kabul, Afghanistan.	Mohsen Mohammadi, Toshio Fujim	24 June 2021	1 460
Psychological capital and climate change adaptation: Empirical evidence from smallholder farmers in South Africa.	Unity Chipfupa, Aluwani Tagwi, Edilegnaw Wale	28 June 2021	1 319
Death in worship places: Evaluating the roles of religious organisations and state governments in reducing the risk of religious disaster.	Helena van Coller, Idowu A. Akinloye	12 July 2021	1 379
Effect of health belief model on flood-risk educational approach among elementary school children in Malaysia.	Ezza S. Azmi, Vivien How, Haliza Abdul Rahman	30 July 2021	1 278
The role of community protection institution in disaster management at West Java, Indonesia.	Etin Indrayani, Sadu Wasistiono.	3 August 2021	1 311
Exploring safety in disaster-induced displacement relocation site schools in Tokwe-Mukosi, Zimbabwe.	Munyaradzi Chidarikire, Dipane Hlalele, Kudzayi S. Tarisayi	13 August 2021	1 227
Managing health disasters and Civil-Military Cooperation: a case of COVID-19 in Pakistan.	Rabeea Jabbar, Muhammad Makki	24 August 2021	1 356
Key elements of disaster mitigation education in inclusive school setting in the Indonesia context.	Nurul H. Rofiah. Norimune Kawai, Elli Nur Hayati	30 August 2021	1 091
Local community-based disaster management: The transformation of religious and local wisdom values in preparation to deal with natural hazards in West Sumatra, Indonesia.	Syafwan Rozi, Abdul R. Rotonga, Januar Januar	31 August 2021	1 203

Title	Author(s)	Date published	Article views
COVID-19 disaster response: South African disaster managers' faith in mandating legislation tested.	Olivia Kunguma, Alice Ncube, Mosekama O. Mokhele	6 September 2021	1 493
Investigating the prevention and mitigatory role of risk communication in the COVID-19 pandemic: A case study of Bloemfontein, South Africa.	Olivia Kunguma, Mosekama O. Mokhele, Mercia Coetzee	27 September 2021	1 043
Interfacing vector-borne disease dynamics with climate change: Implications for the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in Masvingo city, Zimbabwe.	Lazarus Chapungu, Godwell Nhamo	28 September 2021	916
Tackling climate change through craft development: The case of rural women in uPhongolo Local Municipality.	Anttonio T. Nzama	30 September 2021	984
Knowledge creation elements for enhancing community resilience towards disaster: A Delphy study.	Rina S. Oktari, Khairul Munadi, Rinaldi Idroes, Hizir Sofyan, Bokiraiya Latuamury	25 October 2021	814
Impact of fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>) (J.E. Smith) on small-scale maize farmers and its control strategies in the Limpopo province, South Africa.	Mankwana C. Makgoba, Phumudzo P. Tshikhudo, Livhuwani R. Nnzeru, Rudzani A. Makhado	27 October 2021	976
Impact of women's participation on village savings and loan on children's nutritional diversity in rural Chimanimani in Zimbabwe.	Kudakwashe A. Mbiro, Thabo Ndlovu	28 October 2021	756
The impact of disasters on economic growth in selected Southern Africa Development Community countries.	Emmanuel Owusu-Sekyere, Wilfred Lunga, Selma T. Karuaihe	29 October 2021	1 012
How is COVID-19 perceived by medical students? A survey in Aceh province, Indonesia.	Rina S. Oktari, Muhammad D. Detiro, Safrizal Rahman	29 October 2021	678
Comic worksheets for integrated disaster risk reduction learning in the subject of Geography.	Ahmad Yani	25 November 2021	658
Private companies and community collaboration: Towards building disaster resilience in Diepsloot, Johannesburg, South Africa.	Modiegi Bopane, Livhuwani D. Nemaconde, Kristel Fourie	25 November 2021	723
From the Cyclone Idai disaster to the COVID-19 pandemic: An account of inadvertent social capital enhancement in Eastern Chimanimani, Zimbabwe.	Wisemen Chingomb, Happwell Musarandega	29 November 2021	626
Climate change adaptation strategies and production efficiency: The case of citrus farmers in the Limpopo province.	Samuel Joseph, Michael A. Antwi. Clarietta Chagwiza, Theresa T. Rubhara	29 November 2021	642
Role of frequency modulation radio in disaster communication: A case study of Pakistan earthquake.	Syed I. Rahman, Nauman Sial, Saniya Moazzam	30 November 2021	651
Quantifying the nutritional and income loss due to crop raiding in rural African subsistence farming community in SA	Tlou D. Raphela, Neville Pillay	30 November 2021	700
The impact of climate change on visitor destination selection: A case study of the central Drakensberg Region in Kwazulu-Natal.	Nduzo A. Ngxongo	3 December 2021	1 727
Inter-agency collaboration and disaster management: a case study of the 2005 earthquake disaster in Pakistan.	Ikram Shah, Tahir Mahmood, Sajjad A. Khan, Noor Elahi, Muhammad Shahnawaz, Adnan A. Dogar, Fazli Subhan, Khoula Begum	27 January 2022	2 637
Initiative to boost resilience towards EL Nino in Zimbabwe's rural communities.	Jephias Matunhu, Stephen Mago, Viola Matunhu	16 February 2022	2 057

Title	Author(s)	Date published	Article views
Policy coherence between food security, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in South Africa: A summative content analysis approach.	Annegrace Zembe, Livhuwani D. NemaKonde, Paul Chipangura	22 February 2022	2 115
Analysis of trends, recurrences, severity and frequency of droughts using standardised precipitation index: Case of OR Tambo District Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa.	Melezwa Khamisa, Simbarashe Ndhleve, Motebang D.V. Nakin, Asabonga Mngeni, Hlekani M. Kabiti	25 February 2022	2 065
The role of public participation in disaster risk reduction initiatives: The case of Katlehong township.	Ziyanda Nkombi, Gideon J. Wentink	28 February 2022	2 274
Exploring strategies for management of disasters associated with illegal gold mining in abandoned mines: A case study of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality.	Khodani Matshusa, Llewellyn Leonard	11 March 2022	2 003
Opinion Papers			
The synergistic relationship between Amartya Sen entitlement theory and the systems theory in developing a food security implementation model in Matabeleland South Province, Zimbabwe.	Tapiwa Muzerengi, Ernest N. Khalema, Emmanuel Zivenge	8 April 2021	1 796
Simple rules and self-organisation: A complex systems' perspective on South Africa's COVID-19 response.	Christo Coetzee	13 May 2021	1 357
COVID-19 home remedies and myths becoming a hazardous health infodemic?	Olivia Kunguma	30 September 2021	1 131

In promoting the integration of DRR education in the South African school system, the DCoG, through the NDMC, signed an agreement titled 'Implementation Protocol' with the DBE aimed at formalising collaboration between the two departments. Through this collaboration, the DBE reviewed the Life Orientation textbooks for grades four to 12 to incorporate DRM. The NDMC, Santam Insurance and DBE collaborated on a project to train the Education Districts Safety Committees on DRM and specifically on how to conduct risk assessment in a practical manner utilising the risk assessment tool.

c) Promote DRM in the school system through joint programmes with DBE

Noting the high number of schools in the country, priority was given to special schools to address safety challenges highlighted by the Human Rights Commission. In addressing this matter, the NDMC in collaboration with the DBE and Santam Insurance trained seven education districts on disaster risk assessment and mitigation measures. The first training was held on 31 August 2021 at Yingisani special school, greater Tzaneen Local Municipality, Mopani District in the Limpopo province. To address the challenges identified, Santam bought and installed fire equipment in the hall, kitchen, and hostels. The fire equipment included fire extinguishers, alarms, and smoke detectors.



Figure 8: Yingisani Special School



Figure 9: Filadelfia Senior Secondary School

The second training was conducted on 25 November 2021 at Filadelfia Senior Secondary School in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng province. A total of eight districts attended the training. Education districts included Gauteng North, Gauteng East, Ekurhuleni South, Ekurhuleni North, Tshwane South, Tshwane North, Tshwane West, and Johannesburg West.

In total, 9 education districts were trained during the financial year. This project created awareness to those in the education fraternity, as safety in all the assessed schools was found to be inadequate. While all of them had School Safety Committees, the committee members were not adequately trained. Fire equipment was also not adequate, putting the school community at risk.

2.4.1.2 Sub-Directorate: Advocacy and Public Awareness

The Sub-Directorate: Advocacy and Public Awareness comprises one Deputy Director. The objective of this sub-directorate is to promote a culture of risk avoidance among stakeholders by capacitating role players through public awareness programmes. While the previous section dealt with formal education,

advocacy and public awareness programmes are part of informal education.

To promote DRR through public awareness, a series of events was held in collaboration with a range of stakeholders including municipalities, schools, and community structures. The aim was to empower stakeholders to identify and reduce hazard risks. Advocacy and public awareness interventions included the following:

a) Promote seven Integrated Disaster Risk Management Advocacy and Awareness programmes including the commemoration of the International Day for Disaster Reduction

In pursuit of promoting a culture of risk avoidance among stakeholders, engagements were facilitated to capacitate role players through education, training and integrated public awareness programmes informed by scientific research. In consultation with the various stakeholders, the NDMC developed a National Advocacy and Awareness Plan (NAAP). This assisted in identifying advocacy and awareness programmes that the NDMC could support during the year under review. In line with implementation of NAAP, events that were conducted follow.

b) Training of Traditional Leaders on COVID-19

The NDMC in partnership with the Free State PDMC conducted a workshop to train traditional leaders on COVID-19 in Thaba 'Nchu within Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality on 30 August 2021. The workshop aimed to capacitate these leaders with knowledge and understanding of the aspects that lead to COVID-19 infections, measures to curb the spread of the virus and the advantages of vaccination. Once equipped with information, traditional leaders are expected to assist government in empowering people within their respective communities. The workshop was attended by stakeholders from government and traditional leaders within the Mangaung Metro.



Figure 10: Workshop for traditional leaders in Mangaung

The training of traditional leaders on COVID-19 was in line with the obligations of Section 20 of the Act that promotes risk-avoidance behaviour. This was also in line with the provisions of Section 6.5 of the Framework which requires the development of an Integrated Public Awareness Strategy (IPAS) to promote an informed, alert, and self-reliant society empowered by government's efforts to reduce vulnerability in communities.

c) Gauteng Province Workshop on Disaster Grant Funding and Provincial Disaster Management Frameworks

The NDMC in partnership with the Gauteng PDMC conducted a workshop with sector departments and local municipalities across the Gauteng province to provide technical support and orientate the affected stakeholders

towards ensuring adherence of and compliance with the Disaster Grants Framework application process. This capacitation was critical for effective implementation of the Provincial Disaster Management Framework (PDMF).

d) Digital Hazard Awareness Workshop by the Western Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centre

The Western Cape PDMC assumed a digital approach towards implementing school awareness projects. This approach explored digital strategies on implementing awareness campaigns as it has been challenging for the PDMC to reach out to some of its intended target markets during the COVID-19 pandemic. A workshop was hosted on a hybrid platform.

The recommendations that were noted for pursuing are summarised in the following table.

Table 4: Summary of recommendations to pursue

Item	Comments	Proposed way forward
Issues impacting on language barrier.	Informal settlements comprise various groups that speak different languages, which makes it difficult at times to convey the message efficiently.	There is a need for assessment of languages used within a particular community to ensure that they are grouped according to those specific areas.
Measures in place to achieve risk-avoidance behaviour within communities.	Monitoring of behaviour requires a full study as it is not an easy concept to measure.	This aspect will require funding to be secured for a pilot study.
Monitoring initiatives for the school awareness campaigns.	The retention of information communicated to a particular school is measured after six months by asking learners the same questions that were asked in the previous visit.	To explore monitoring techniques that can be deployed when physical interaction is not allowed in the schools.
Monitoring of impact of hazard-specific awareness campaigns.	In terms of fire hazard, it is much better to measure risk reduction as significant existing data can be harnessed. However, insufficient data exist for other hazards.	Measures for collecting data related to other hazards must be explored.
Influences on behaviour.	Disaster management can be linked to other thematic areas (competing issues in the public domain) i.e. Gender-based violence issues can be linked to issues of housing, poverty, etc.	Linking awareness campaigns to current issues must be explored.

e) Commemoration of the 2021 International Day for Disaster Reduction at Blouberg Local Municipality

The Capricorn District Management (CDM) held the commemoration of the 2021 IDDR at Cooperspark Community Hall in Cooperspark Village in Blouberg Local Municipality (BLM). Prior to the event, the Mayoral Committee responsible for Community Services led a briefing session which was attended by the CDM, BLM Councillors and officials, representatives from the NDMC, Limpopo PDMC, South African National Space Agency and Mosonya High School’s Principal. The theme was, ‘Substantially enhance District Development Model (DDM)

through adequate and sustainable support to complement District Disaster Management Programmes’. This theme is linked to some of the sub-targets/deliverables of Target F of the Sendai Framework as articulated by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, which are:

- Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in DRR.
- Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for DRR capacity building.



Figure 11: Event attendees



Figure 12: Blouberg Councillors handing over gifts to Principal Makgamatha

f) Commemoration of the International Day for Disaster Reduction 2021 Webinar by the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality

The City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (COCT MM) commemorated the 2021 IDDR under the theme, 'Fire Risk in Informal Settlements: Mitigating the Hazard and Building Resilience'. The aim of this event was to engage all relevant stakeholders including NGOs on strategies that can be employed in reducing informal settlements' fire risks within the COCT MM. The event followed a hybrid approach where presenters were located physically at the COCT DMC offices and the majority of stakeholders joined via the online platform MS Teams. The event was attended by various stakeholders including disaster management stakeholders, Councillors, Fire Services officials, NDMC, PDMC, University of Stellenbosch, private sector, and NGOs.

Fires in informal settlements is one of the most frequent disaster incidents in the COCT MM and is exacerbated by the unprecedented growth of informal settlements. The density of the informal settlements within the COCT MM very often hinders access to provision of emergency services by fire fighters. The COCT MM has been proactive in collaborating with the business sector to find techniques and strategies to mitigate informal settlement fires and to ensure resilience among communities. Among the strategies that have been employed is the appointment of disaster management volunteers as required in terms of Section 58 of the Act. Volunteers help to perform standby duties, including at fire stations, first aid rooms and during instances of flooding. The COCT MM has signed a service level agreement with the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) to provide all the necessary resources during disaster incidents such as blankets, shelter and food.



Figure 13: Non-compliance to building regulations in informal settlements

It should however be noted that the rapid growth of informal settlements in the COCT MM hinders the attainment of SDG 11, which aims to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”, and the SFDRR that aims to substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030. It is encouraging to note that this event was responsive to the Global Targets A-D of the SFDRR which are summarised in **Table 5**.

Table 5: City of Cape Town’s response to the Global Targets A-D of the Sendai Framework

Global targets	COCT MM response to the global targets
Target A: Reduce disaster global mortality	The mitigation measures being employed such as installation of smoke detectors, distribution of fire extinguishers, public education and awareness programmes, etc. are aimed at reducing the number of deaths within the municipality.
Target B: Reduce the number of affected people globally	The city is working with various stakeholders to reduce the number of people that are affected by the informal settlements’ fires.
Target C: Reduce direct economic loss in relation to GDP	The impact of fires on informal settlements results in economic losses for the country. The re-blocking project that has been piloted at Flamingo Heights and Khayelitsha has managed to achieve the goal of the absence of fires in these communities. This means that once replicated, this project can yield fruitful results in the reduction of economic losses due to fire incidents.
Target D: Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	The fires in the COCT informal settlements have caused a lot of damage to their infrastructure which is the source of their livelihood. Disruption of basic services in these communities due to the inaccessibility of these areas has been a challenge. However, the strategies, such as re-blocking, that the COCT MM in collaboration with the various stakeholders are implementing are yielding good results in improving infrastructure in these areas.

g) Workshop on Integrated School-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Pilot Project

The Western Cape PDMC conducted an Integrated School-Based DRR Pilot Project Workshop. The purpose of this project was to assist the schools, both primary and secondary, to implement school disaster management planning and integrate DRR into the school curriculum. Its objectives are to assist the existing School Safety Committees and School

Management Teams as well as a focal point (DRR teacher) to formulate School Disaster Management Committees, School Disaster Management Plans, and DRR learning in schools, to mention a few activities. The workshop shared ideas towards the rolling out of this project to improve risk reduction measures within the school environment. The event targeted the national and provincial DBE, the NDMC, selected DDMCs, NGOs, and teachers.



Figure 14: Some of the key stakeholders that attended the workshop represented the three spheres of government and NGOs

The presentation for the Western Cape Pilot Project touched on the following three broad areas:

Table 6: An overview of the Integrated School-Based DRR Pilot Project Workshop

Overview of the project	Challenges in training teachers on DRR	Assessment tool
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve integration of disaster management education. To ensure DRR measures are implemented within the school environment. To ensure that school safety does not only focus on violence but is inclusive of all risks/hazards affecting the school. A Resource Manual has been developed that is inclusive of the roles and responsibilities of the School Safety Committees. Identification of the relevant subjects for inclusion in the DRR curriculum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualifications. Time for training. Training not given priority. Lack of partnership. Lack of interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Assessment Tool still requires inputs from stakeholders prior full implementation. The Assessment Tool will undergo a parallel process by being piloted while stakeholder inputs are being consolidated. Lessons learnt during the pilot phase will be incorporated towards refining the Assessment Tool.

Recommendations of the workshop are summarised in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Summary of Integrated School-Based DRR Pilot Project Workshop recommendations

Integration of DRR into the school curriculum	School safety framework	Training	PDMC requirements
There is a need to revisit the curriculum of 2005 and identify the relevant subject(s) to cater for DRR.	DBE to be engaged to consider reviewing the framework to include all risks within the school environment.	Training of teachers on disaster management to be done formally and informally.	Political buy-in for this project is critical. Piloting of the project is scheduled for two years.
There is currently a lot of disaster management themes already included in the school curriculum, however, monitoring of the relevant themes/topics is required.		Informal training to be inclusive of other role players such as DMCs, Fire Services, etc. It should also take advantage of the current schedule for teacher development programmes.	The Assessment Tool to be shared with the stakeholders for inputs by the end of March 2022.

This project, among others, resonates with the global and national deliverables aimed at promoting risk-avoidance behaviour as follows:

(i) Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005,

Act No. 13 of 2005, The DCoG through the NDMC signed an Implementation Protocol with the DBE to collaborate on the implementation of DRM in the South African school system, guided by the National Disaster Management School Tool Kit Framework of 2015, with special focus on:

- Promotion of disaster risk planning and implementation in the South African school system;
- Strengthening integration of DRM education in the school system;
- Promotion of implementation of the norms and standards for school infrastructure;
- Promotion of teacher development in the DRM field; and
- Promotion of DRM advocacy and awareness in the school system.

(ii) National indicators – IPAS objectives:

- Promote awareness of DRM in schools and ‘at risk’ communities;
- Enhance DRM capability by organs of state, sectors, disciplines, and all other entities; and
- Strengthen disaster risk governance in managing disaster risks.

(iii) Global indicators:

- Hyogo Framework Priority for Action 3: Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels (HFA 3) – ‘DRR Begins at School’, a theme that was selected for the World Disaster Reduction Campaign 2006–2007.
- Target G of the SFDRR: Substantially increase the availability of access to multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (EWS) and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

h) 2021 International Day for Disaster Reduction Practitioners Session

The DCoG, through the NDMC in collaboration with the Eastern Cape COGTA, Matatiele Local Municipality, and the Kingdom of Lesotho, held a Practitioners Working Session on 6–7 December 2021. The event followed a hybrid approach with the physical session held at Matatiele Town Hall while other stakeholders joined the session virtually. Partnering in such an event is critical in the promotion and enhancement of DRM.



Figure 15: Programme Director, Mr Retselisitsoe Molefe and keynote speakers

A summary of the issues covered in Mr Molefe’s speech are listed in **Figure 16**.



Figure 16: Summary of the purpose for the 2021 IDDR Practitioners Working Session

(i) Summary of attendance

The event was well attended on both days with representation from the three spheres of the South African government, the Kingdom of Lesotho, academia and NGOs. The attendance for both days was as follows:

Table 8: Summary of attendance at the 2021 IDDR Practitioners Working Session

Day 1 attendance: 6 December 2021	Day 2 attendance: 7 December 2021	Total attendance
Physical attendance: 46 Virtual attendance: 82	Physical attendance: 44 Virtual attendance: 80	Day 1: 128 Day 2: 124

(ii) Overall evaluation of the 2021 IDDR Practitioners Working Session

All attendees for the Practitioners Working Session of the 2021 IDDR were provided with an opportunity to evaluate the event. A total of 31 physical attendees and 12 virtual attendees filled in the evaluation forms.

An overall analysis of the evaluation for the two days is provided in **Figure 17**.

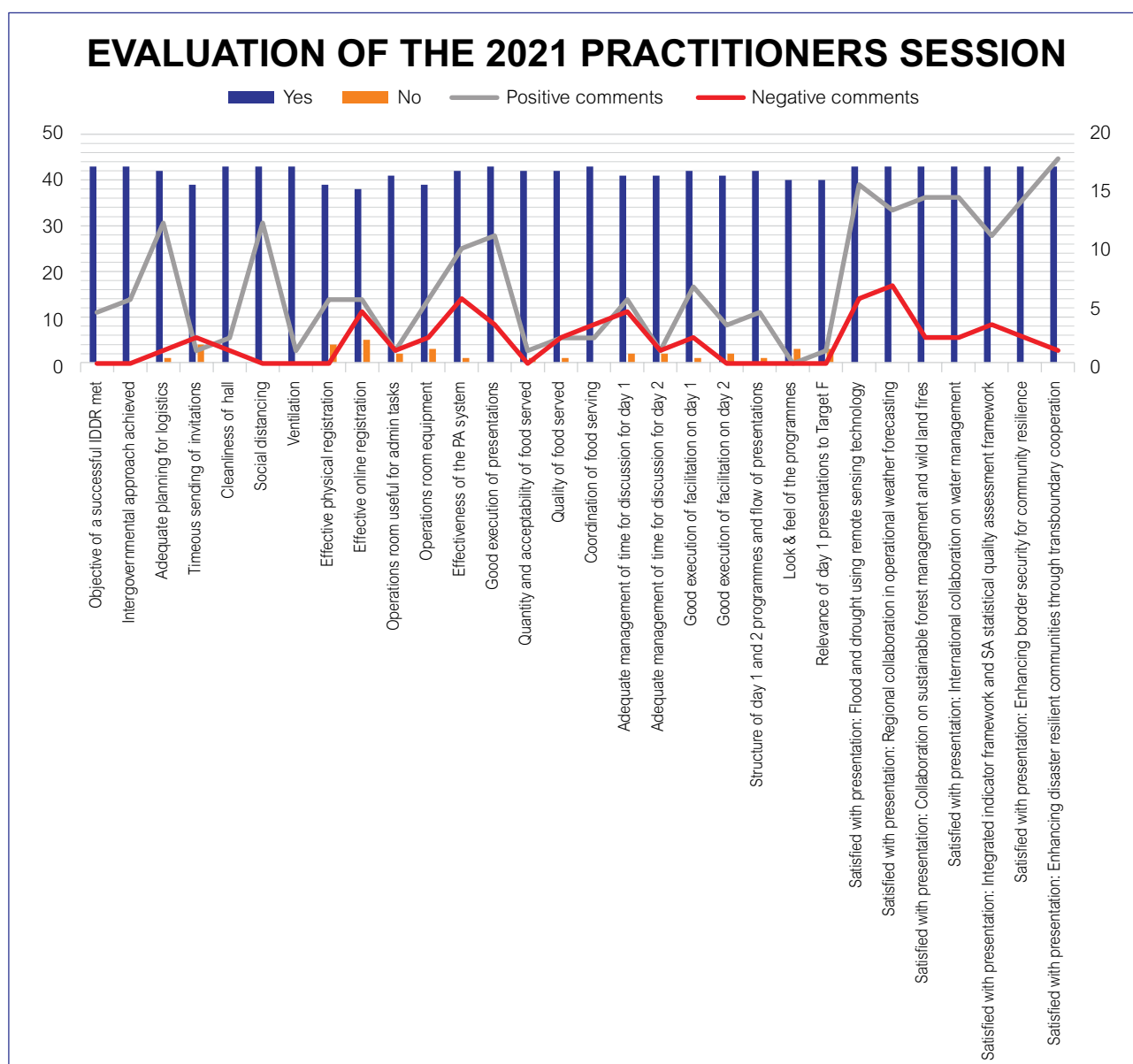


Figure 17: Summary of Day 1 and Day 2 evaluations

The hosting of the 2021 IDDR Practitioners Working Session was aligned to the following objectives of IPAS:

- Enhance DRM capability by organs of state, sectors, disciplines, and all other entities;
- Promote a culture of risk avoidance behaviour among all stakeholders; and
- Strengthen disaster risk governance in managing disaster risks.

It should also be noted that monitoring the implementation of the IDDR Global Indicators is an ongoing process that will be reported continuously.

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

The Chief Directorate: Information Technology, Intelligence and Information Management Systems guides the development of a comprehensive information management and communication system and establishes integrated communication links with all disaster management role players. It has seven staff members and comprises two directorates.

2.5.1 Directorate: Early Warnings and Capability Management Systems

The Directorate: Early Warnings and Capability Management Systems (Dir: EWCMS) comprises a Director and Deputy

Director (GIS). Its purpose is to promote, develop, evaluate and maintain the suite of national risk and vulnerability profiles, further develop the disaster management early warning system in collaboration with SAWS and maintain a spatial repository of information in the GIS information platform. During the year under review, the sub-directorate completed activities related to its specific scope of work.

2.5.1.1 Early warning dissemination systems

In the year under review, Dir: EWCMS continued its collaboration with SAWS to further the early warnings agenda in South Africa. A number of virtual workshops were conducted for introduction and training on Impact-Based Early Warning Systems (IBEWS) at the district level. These engagements served as a source for new registrations to the early warnings stakeholder distribution lists, source new user requirements and showcased recently developed applications in support of impact-based early warnings.

The directorate continued with the development and enhancement of early warning tools and services hosted on the NDMC GIS Portal (<http://gismap.ndmc.gov.za/>). These included the IBEWS, which was refined and redeployed to provide stakeholders with a near real-time view of weather warnings issued by SAWS across South Africa.

Figure 18 shows the web portal interface that features the daily IBEWS from the weather service. This is accessible for all disaster management stakeholders and has a frequent refresh capability built in so that all warnings are consistently updated

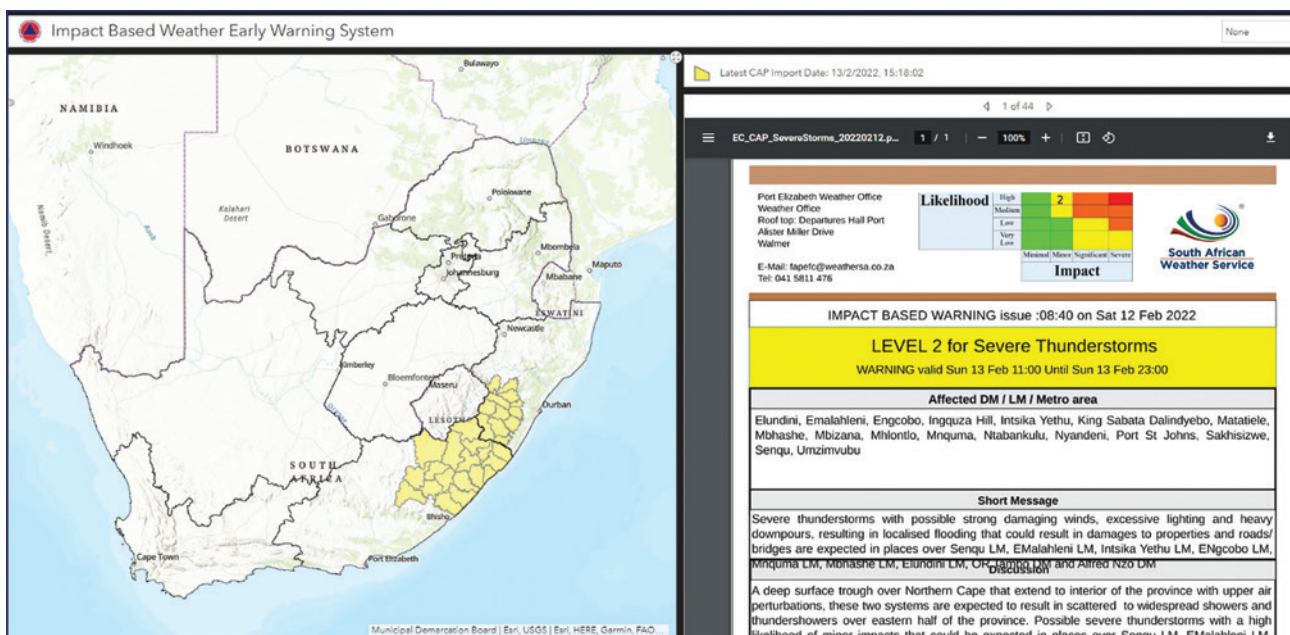


Figure 18: Impact-Based Weather Early Warning System

In addition to the IBEWS application and user requirements sourced from the 2021 workshops, the Daily Fire Index EWS was redeveloped and optimised. This web service now provides fire danger early warnings on a daily basis sourced from SAWS and live satellite fire observations (**Figure 19**). This new functionality is available to all registered disaster management stakeholders to understand daily weather warnings and fire danger indices relevant to their geographical space.

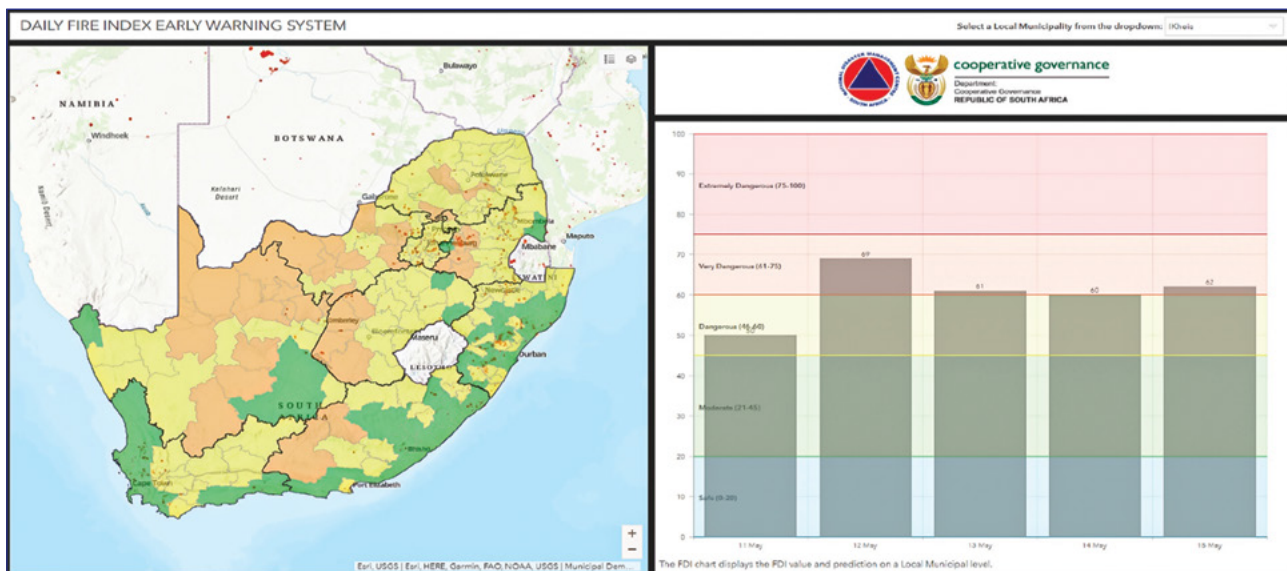


Figure 19: Daily Fire Index Early Warning System

The directorate conducted quarterly meetings with key stakeholders as part of the Early Warnings Task Team (EWTT). This task team specifically provides information and advisory support to the NDMAF.

2.5.1.2 Seasonal Hazard Profile

The Dir: EWCMS continued to provide guidance and long-term early warnings to the NDMAF. As a standing item on the agenda, the product (in collaboration with SAWS) aimed to guide and inform disaster management stakeholders in all spheres of government of the medium-term (three-month) forecast as it pertains to various hazards throughout South Africa. One of the main goals of the seasonal profiles are to create awareness around potential and current conditions (situational awareness) to augment short-term EWS and assist in identifying possible areas of targeted DRR initiatives. The Seasonal Hazard Profile is produced at the beginning of each season (every three months) and is available from the NDMC website (www.ndmc.gov.za).

2.5.1.3 Geographic information systems

The NDMC provides spatial analytical capabilities leveraged in situational awareness, risk and vulnerability, early warnings and monitoring and evaluation. The GIS environment was subjected to important infrastructural advancements in terms of server (hardware) upgrades and migration, software upgrades, as well as optimisation of GIS Portal products and services. This allows the platform to optimise the annual geoprocessing activities of the unit.

The NDMC GIS Portal (<http://gismap.ndmc.gov.za/>) is the central entry point to spatial services and tools available to the disaster management fraternity and the public. In optimising user access to the GIS Portal, a new web interface was designed to be more functionally accessible. The suite of tools has been optimised to aid users to obtain relevant information related to early warnings, risk assessment outputs, data sourcing tools and general observational GIS services. **Figure 20** provides an illustration of the NDMC GIS postal interface.



Figure 20: NDMC GIS Portal landing page

A suite of additional tools were developed including new data sourcing tools like the Disaster Management Framework Survey and new Staffing Survey Tool for reporting compliance to the disaster management legislation aligned to the disaster management framework development. Further development iterations of survey tools included those for disaster management centres, risk assessment compliance, advisory forums, awareness campaigns and response, relief and rehabilitation surveys were all developed for optimisation. Finally, the Disaster Management Compliance viewer was developed to provide general oversight in terms of compliance to the Act and Framework.



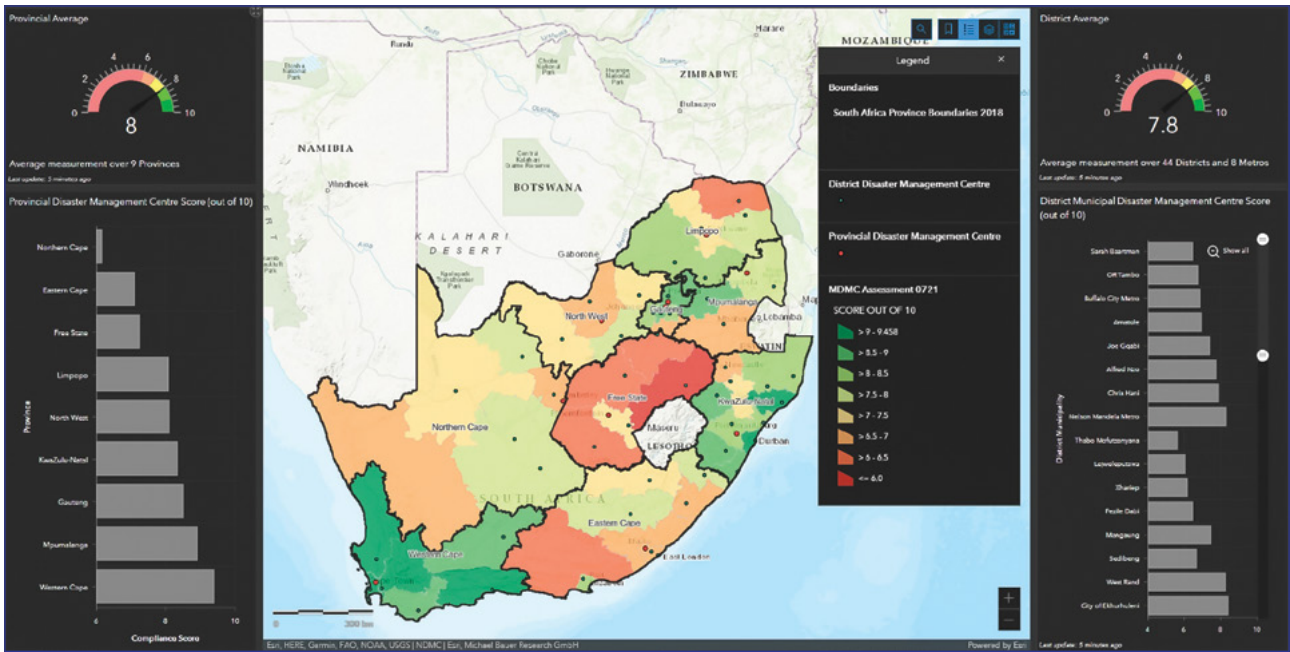


Figure 21: Disaster Management Compliance Management Dashboard

Figure 21 provides an illustration of the interface in which a weighted scoring model provides insight into national compliance for disaster management in the country. To bolster awareness around this tool, the unit conducted introductory workshops to familiarise users with these tools to allow for seamless reporting to the national entity.

2.5.1.4 Spatial information support to the National Drought Joint Coordination Committee

In support of mitigation efforts of the drought conditions experienced across South Africa, monthly spatial products were developed to provide insight on the progression of the drought hazard and its implications for specific geographical areas. In addition, a Drought Monitoring Tool that provides stakeholders with the ability to track drought conditions' Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI), across various quaternary catchments was developed. (<https://ndmcgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/42de70656a4545edbd627e157d515c17>)

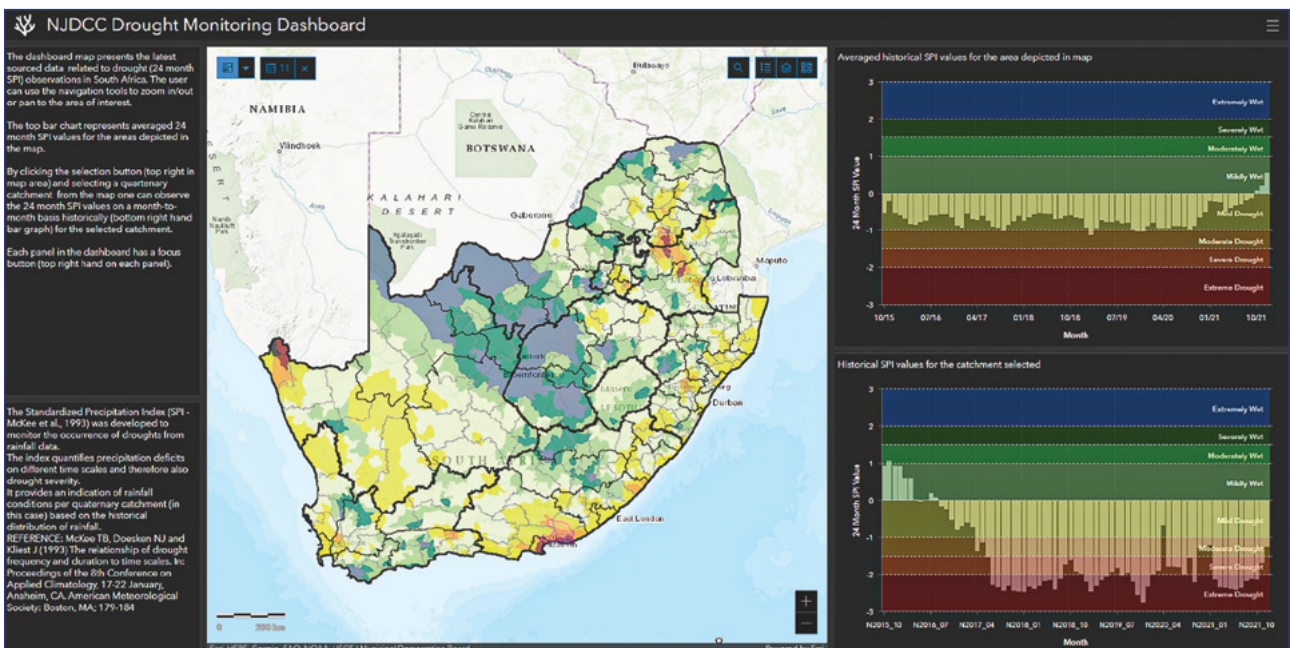


Figure 22: National Joint Drought Coordination Committee Drought Monitoring Dashboard

Figure 22 provides an illustration of the Drought Monitoring Tool that allows users to zoom and pan to their respective areas of interest and query historical SPI trends. This tool supports strategic and operational decision-making and allows multiple users to gain access to updated information instantaneously.

2.5.2 Directorate: Intelligence and Information Management

The Directorate: Intelligence and Information Management (Dir: IIM) comprises three Deputy Directors, one Assistant Director and a Junior Programme Developer. The directorate serves as an enabler to NDMC business units by providing optimal support and ensuring the efficient operation of the NDMC as a programme. The applications development team is responsible for all aspects of development and support to all internally created business systems including specialist areas like GIS and online applications for COVID-19. This includes standardisation of applications development methodologies, technologies (programming language, databases and support tools) and monitoring and testing of hardware/software environments. In the year under

review, the directorate executed this mandate in terms of the following key areas of business:

2.5.2.1 Progress on the implementation of the in-house application systems

a) NDMC Big Data Phase 2 development

The Dir: IIM continued with the implementation of the NDMC Big Data Phase 2 development. This iteration of the Big Data project included ingestion of data and developing of dashboards for the NDMC chief directorates. This functionality enabled the NDMC sub-units to have a more precise and understandable perspective of incoming data and data generated internally. Each unit received training and the 9 PDMCs were also trained in the use of the tool and the data components.

Figure 23 provides an illustration of the early warning ingestion tool that allows live weather data to be captured and streamed into a central data repository. This requires no human intervention, and the application can serve in any PDMC for the management and response to more localised hazards.

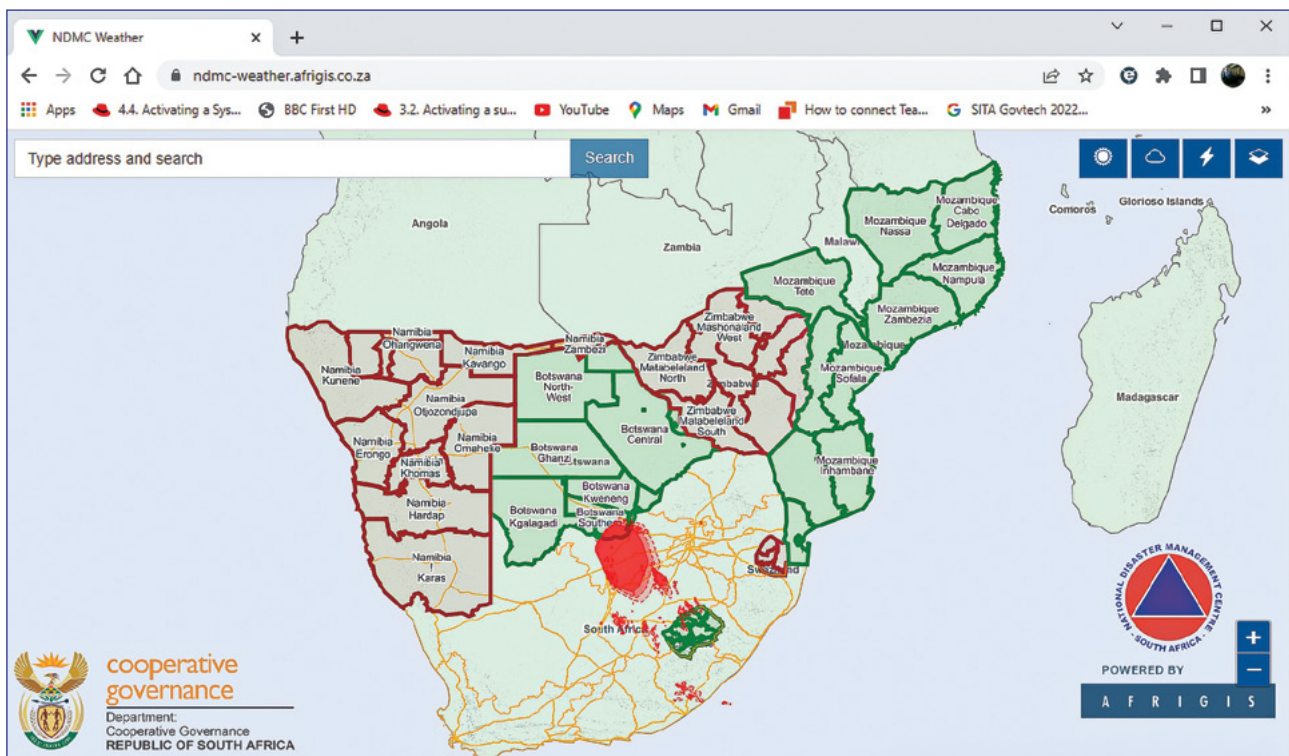


Figure 23: NDMC Big Data Dashboard for disaster management plans

b) NDMC bursary application

The bursary applications' process was upgraded from manual to online which enabled faster processing. The online application system (**Figure 24**) assisted the CD: DRMETAR in managing the applications with interactive monitoring reports and dashboards.

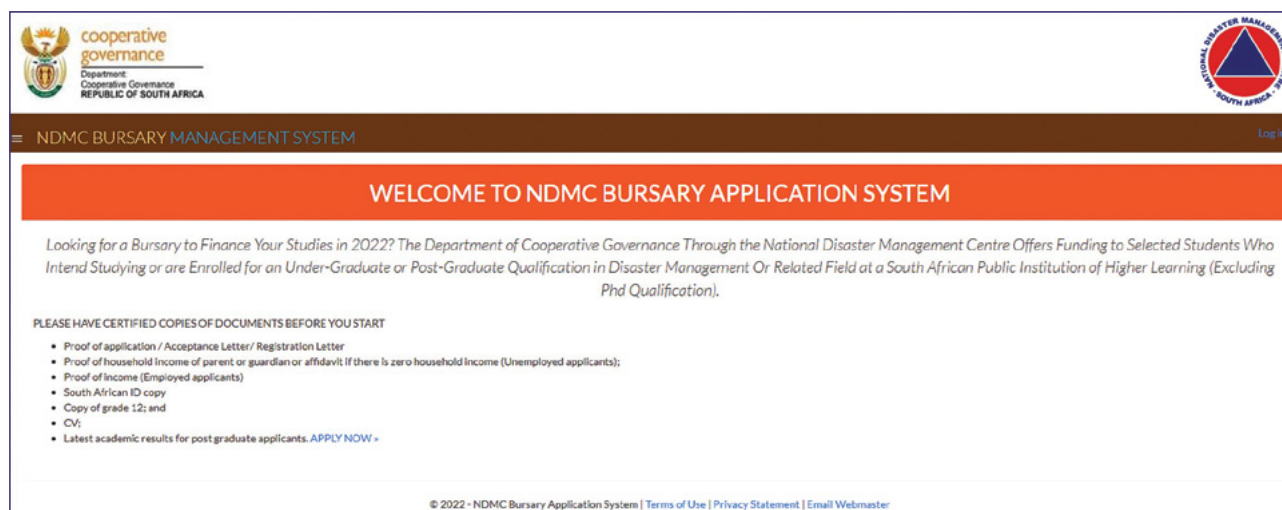


Figure 24: NDMC Online Bursary Application System

c) NDMC Online Newsletter implementation

In terms of 6.5.3 of the NDMF, communication about DRR, preparedness, response and recovery activities, it is important to ensure that information is passed on to communities and those involved in early warning, response and recovery efforts. The NDMC implemented the NDMC Online Newsletter and the first publication was on 31 March 2022. The new NDMC Online Newsletter can be accessed via this link: http://emedia.ndmc.gov.za/Publications/FY2021-22/Newsletter_Issue_6878.

d) DRM mainstreaming application

Historically, DRM has not received much attention as a discipline and this is evident from the few tertiary institutions offering DRM as a core major in South Africa and other parts of the continent. In addition, DRM is not listed on the 'List of occupations in higher demand', by the Department of Higher Education and Training (Gazette 38174 of 2014). This translates to an inability to proactively address the country's vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards of different origins, forms and magnitude. The NDMC continues to initiate partnerships that will increase the registered quality education and training programmes.

The Dir: IMM developed an online DRM mainstream web portal for the CD: DRMETAR. This involved transforming a manually operated database into a web portal application that can be accessed externally by institutions offering DRM courses and material. The tools allow students intending to study in the respective DRM fields to have access to these materials and notices.



e) NDMC Digital Contacts

A new interactive Digital Contacts web portal has been designed and developed to cater for all contacts of the professionals in disaster management. This will ensure fast searching and navigation to contacts. The portal was planned, designed, developed and implemented in the year under review.

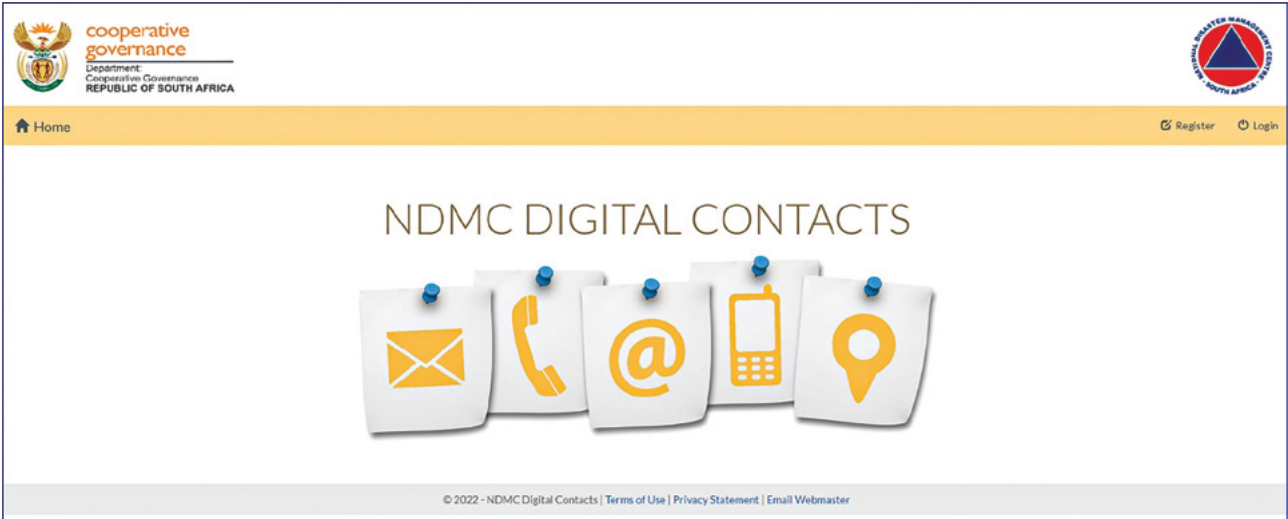


Figure 25: NDMC Digital Contacts

f) Online registration revamped for the registration of delegates

The Dir: IIM revamped the old online registration portal to cater for all internal NDMC events. This was to centralise the registration portal so that data of all delegates can be stored in a single repository and alleviate the challenge of having delegates register themselves each time there is an event they wish to attend.



Figure 26: NDMC Online Registration Portal

2.5.2.2 Support to the NDMC chief directorates

The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) team provided technical support for the hosting of the IDDR event for 2021. The event was a hybrid-session and participants were able to access the event online while other delegates attended the event physically. The design and planning of the actual event (including the post-event survey form) was also performed by the team in attendance.



Figure 27: 2021 IDDR at Eastern Cape Matatielle

2.5.2.3 Disaster management information systems

The NDMC supports an independent information technology platform and all aspects of this independent infrastructure platform. The unit undertook a complete refurbishment of the data centre as it had reached end of life and end of support. Maintaining a system that is outdated posed a risk to the NDMC in terms of part replacements, significant enterprise security risks and lower productivity due to unpredictable failures. The entire data centre was replaced with newer technology that meets the current demand and is scalable for future growth. The new solution (**Figure 28**) includes servers, networking, storage, backup to disk to tape, wireless access points and a five-year maintenance plan.

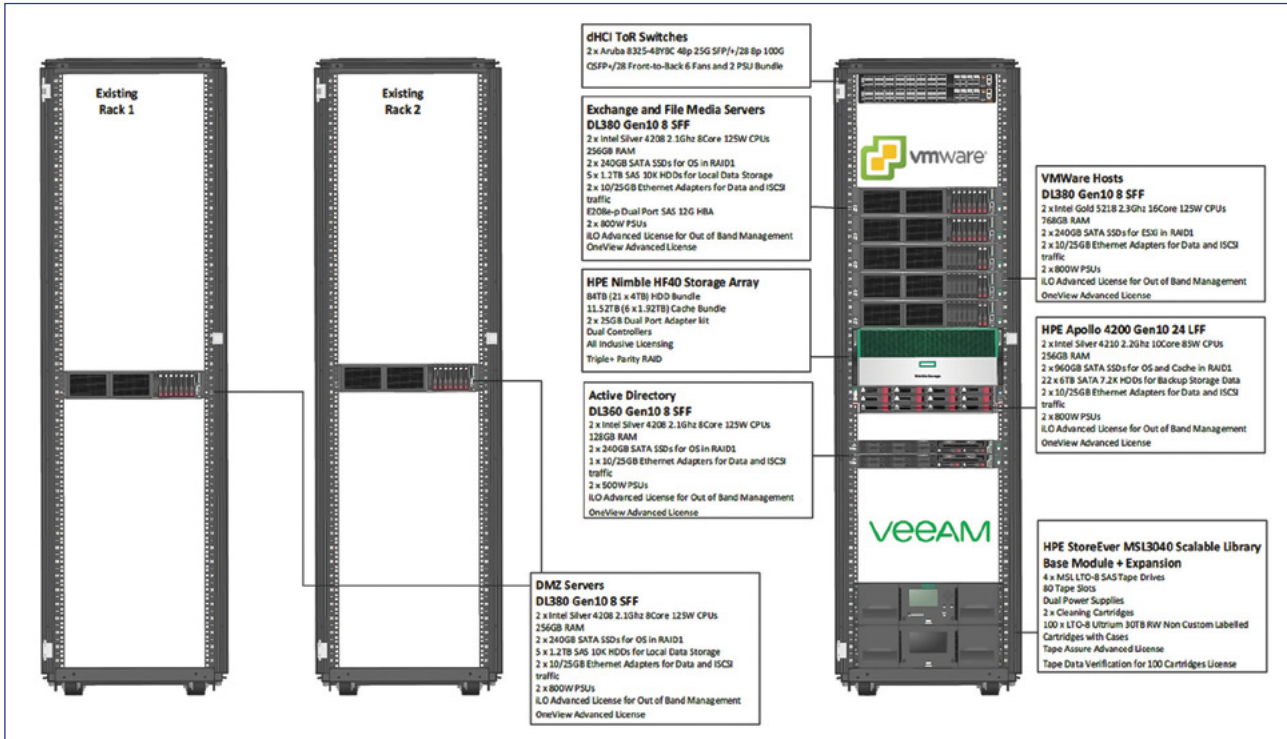


Figure 28: NDMC production environment

2.4.2.4 NDMC information and communication security protocols

The NDMC network environment is not immune to outside threats that can harm the ICT platform. The network environment is consistently under risk, and it is important to keep abreast of the latest software upgrades to secure the interoperable parts between multiple systems. Some of the security software that is used by the NDMC include Firewall, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), Symantec antivirus and Veeam. The NDMC Firewall Intrusion Prevention System, Advanced Malware Protection and Uniform Resource Locator Licence was renewed to provide a secure NDMC network environment against external attacks. SSL is the standard technology for keeping an internet connection secure and safeguarding any sensitive data that are being sent between two systems, preventing criminals from reading and modifying any information transferred, including potential personal details.

The Symantec antivirus licence was renewed to provide endpoint protection antivirus software to protect the

NDMC environment against viruses and intrusions. The SSL Certificate was renewed to cryptographic and secure communications over a computer network between the NDMC users and the multi-domain application services. The NDMC made backups of all critical department information resources in a recoverable fashion using the Veeam backup solution and stored off-site backup tapes in a secure, environmentally controlled location.

The NDMC is tasked with delivering information storage, processing and disaster support to all PDMCs and other disaster management stakeholders. In order to fulfil this requirement, the NDMC has to operate a system with adequate data backup and a suitable data recovery solution. The backup tape media is a product of the NDMC data backup scheduled on a monthly basis that is required as part of the NDMC’s business continuity equipment. The NDMC backup system is a daily operation and performs a complete backup of the entire system on a weekly, monthly and yearly basis.







CHAPTER 3

DIRECTORATE: FIRE SERVICES

3.1 PURPOSE OF THE DIRECTORATE: FIRE SERVICES

The Directorate: Fire Services (Dir: FS) is responsible for administration of the FBSA, Act No. 99 of 1987, which provides for the establishment, maintenance, employment, coordination and standardisation of fire brigade services in the country. The Dir: FS comprises one Deputy Director and a Director position that is currently vacant and is responsible for, among others:

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

3.2 ENHANCING THE FIRE SERVICES REGULATORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

The process of reviewing the Fire Services legislation has gained momentum following approval of the White Paper on Fire Services by Cabinet on 27 May 2020. The White

Paper was subsequently gazetted on 13 August 2021. The finalisation of the White Paper on Fire Services provides a strong policy basis for the sector in addressing most of its challenges. The Dir: FS led a consultation process on drafting the Fire Services Bill in the 2021/22 financial year and was supported by the Head of Centre for submission to other internal structures to the Cabinet.

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

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

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



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

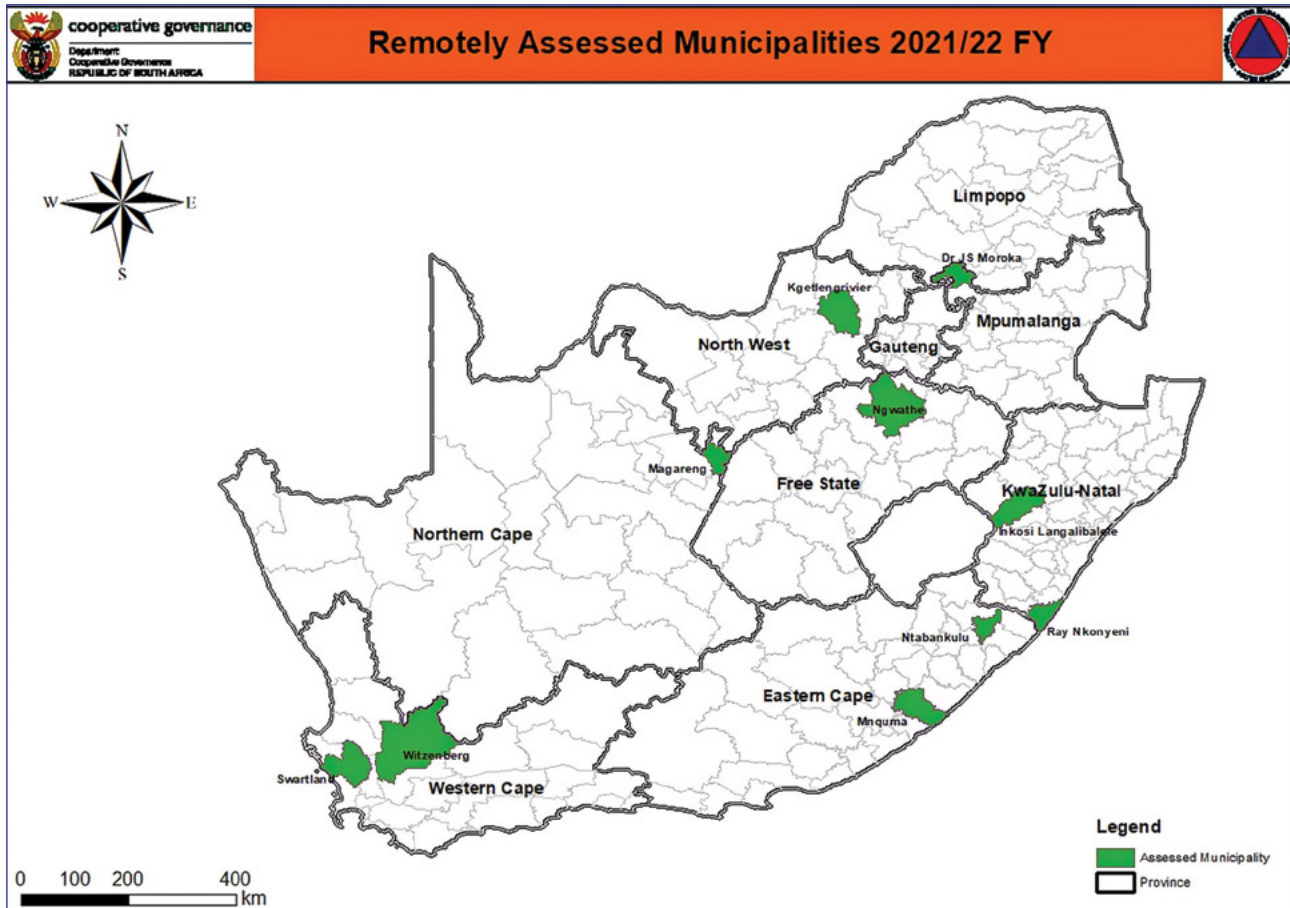


Figure 29: Municipalities assessed for fire safety and prevention capacity

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

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

The Dir: FS has also noted that some municipalities do not have requisite skills to undertake fire safety and prevention, hence its capacity building with the Fire Protection Association of Southern Africa will be strengthened to accelerate building of capacity for the function. Recently, several fires were witnessed in assisted facilities across the country, i.e. hospitals, old-age homes, schools for learners with special needs, to mention a few. The directorate is concerned that most municipalities do not have targeted programmes to reduce fire risks and losses in these facilities. Lastly, the issue of lack of hydrants in rural areas remains a major hindrance to effective firefighting operations.

Against this background, the directorate prepared an assessment report for each municipality with key findings and recommendations for implementation to institutionalise

fire safety and prevention in these municipalities. In broad terms, the recommendations were as follows:

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

3.5 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS TO IMPROVE FIRE SERVICES CAPABILITIES

The role of Fire Services has expanded over the years. As such, Fire Services' role must be seen in the context of the broader national development agenda of government. In this regard, the National Development Plan noted that the country faces a high accident rate and Fire Services plays a critical role in providing rescue required to extricate trapped people (patients) in these accidents. It is against this background that the White Paper on Fire Services calls for "Robust and dynamic partnerships between all spheres of government, private sector, civil society organisations and communities" to address the fire problem facing the country.

The directorate facilitated a training programme initiative to 'train the trainer', in collaboration with Audi South Africa and the South African National Fire and Emergency Services. The programme enabled the team of trainees to adequately handle electric vehicle incidents on South African roads. This collaboration will equip firefighters with skills and knowledge to handle rescue incidents involving electrical vehicles safely and effectively in general and those produced by Audi and Volkswagen in particular.



Figure 30: Electrical vehicles produced by Audi and Volkswagen



Figure 31: City of Tshwane Emergency Services

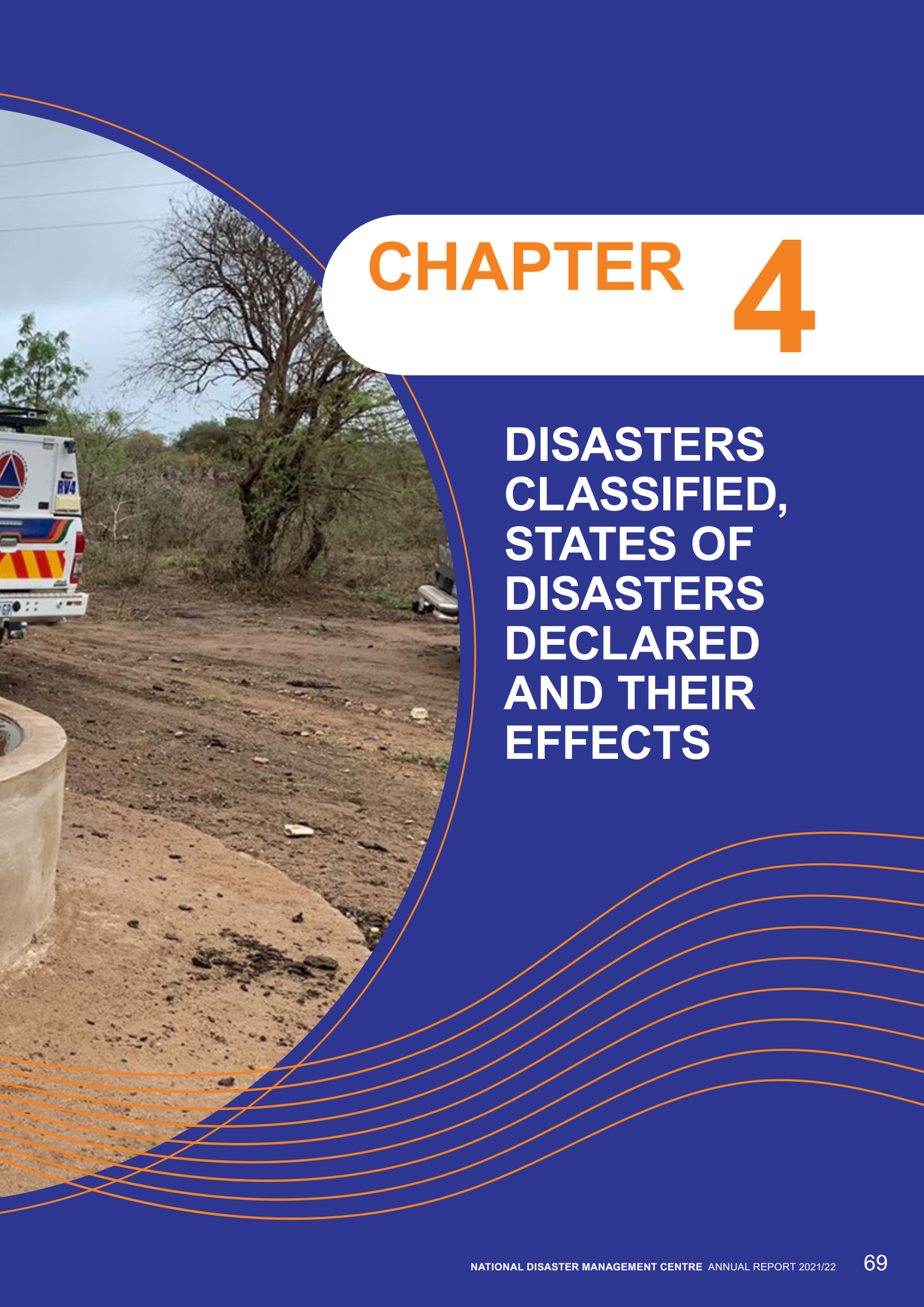
The Dir: FS recognises that fire services is contending with a plethora of challenges and that an all-of-society approach is required to mobilise resources and technical support to effectively address some of the challenges. Given this, the directorate works with various partners to provide targeted support to identified municipalities across the country. During its assessment of municipalities (as highlighted earlier), the directorate noted that most municipalities could not service fire hydrants. The directorate facilitated engagements between the Gauteng PDMC, City of Tshwane Metro and Hollard Insure to pilot an initiative on fire hydrant maintenance in the City of Tshwane through a public-private partnership between the City of Tshwane and Hollard Insure.

The primary objective of the initiative was to support City of Tshwane Emergency Services with identifying, inspecting and marking fire hydrants in the municipality to ensure that they are functional. Fifteen local, unemployed youth were recruited and trained to conduct this work and a total of 665 hydrants were inspected in the City of Tshwane. The activities included recording fire hydrant information in the bespoke app developed for the project, as well as conducting basic maintenance on the hydrants (painting and clearing the area around the hydrants).

3.6 ESTABLISHMENT OF URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING CAPACITY

The NDMC is the Country Focal Point (CFP) for INSARAG activities in South Africa. Therefore, the Dir: FS is responsible for coordinating CFP responsibilities on behalf of the NDMC. Against this background, the directorate has initiated an Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) capacity building programme that seeks to enhance existing USAR capabilities in identified provinces. During the period under review, the directorate was unable to support provinces with establishment of USAR institutional arrangements and capacity building through provision of selected USAR courses due to COVID-19 restrictions. However, the NDMC has made a transition from a USAR Enhancement Plan to a USAR Governance Framework which was given a go ahead by the HoC. Consultative processes with the provinces and other stakeholders will commence in the current financial year.





CHAPTER 4

DISASTERS CLASSIFIED, STATES OF DISASTERS DECLARED AND THEIR EFFECTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

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

4.2 CLASSIFICATION OF DISASTERS AND THE DECLARATION OF STATES OF DISASTER

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

- a) Formally determine that a disaster exists.
- b) Assign primary responsibility to a particular sphere of government for the coordination and management of the disaster.
- c) Ensure that a sphere of government is accountable for the disaster.
- d) Enable organs of state in other spheres to assist the sphere having primary responsibility, to deal with the disaster or its consequences.

The Head of the National Centre, by the powers assigned by section 12 of the DMA, in terms of section 23(1)(b), is responsible to classify a disaster as a local, provincial or national disaster.

Following the classification of a disaster, the declaration of states of disaster is sometimes undertaken by the

executive of the spheres of government to whom primary responsibility to manage and coordinate the disaster has been assigned to deal with those disasters, where:

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

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

Where necessary and applicable, the NDMC classified occurrences as disasters as per section 23 of the DMA as well as advised on the declaration of states of disasters by the relevant executive as per sections 27, 41 or 55 of the DMA. **Table 9** sets out the disasters classified and states of disasters declared during the reporting period.



Table 9: Disasters classified and states of disaster declared during the 2021/22 financial year

Area	Type of disaster	Classification details	Details of declaration of state of disaster
National	Communicable disease (COVID-19)	<p>Classification of COVID-19 pandemic as a national disaster published (GN 312 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020) (p3)</p> <p>Revocation of COVID-19 pandemic as a national disaster published (GN R.1992 in GG 46199 of 5 April 2022) (p3)</p>	<p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 April 2021 (GN R193 in GG 44256 of 11 March 2021) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 May 2021 (GN 333 in GG 44447 of 14 April 2021) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 June 2021 (GN R424 in GG 44574 of 14 May 2021) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 July 2021 (GN R493 in GG 44692 of 11 June 2021) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 August 2021 (GN R611 in GG 44839 of 12 July 2021) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 September 2021 (GN R733 in GG 44986 of 12 August 2021) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 October 2021 (GN R897 in GG 45155 of 12 September 2021) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 November 2021 (GN R1031 in GG 45313 of 13 October 2021) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 December 2021 (GN R1501 in GG 45485 of 13 November 2021) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 January 2022 (GN R1598 in GG 45633 of 10 December 2021) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 February 2022 (GN R1672 in GG 45754 of 14 January 2022) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 March 2022 (GN R1758 in GG 45921 of 14 February 2022) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 extended to 15 April 2022 (GN R1875 in GG 46042 of 14 March 2022) (p3).</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 313 in GG 43096 of 15 March 2020 terminated on 4 April 2022 (GN R1988 in GG 46197 of 4 April 2022) (p3).</p>
National	Strong winds and floods	<p>Classification of strong winds and floods as a national disaster published (GN 90 in GG 44156 of 12 February 2021) (p3)</p>	<p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 117 in GG 44184 of 24 February 2021.</p> <p>Declaration of a national state of disaster published in GN 117 in GG 44184 of 24 February 2021 lapsed 24 May 2021.</p>

Area	Type of disaster	Classification details	Details of declaration of state of disaster
National	Drought	Classification of drought as a national disaster published (GN 638 in GG 44876 of 20 July 2021) (p3)	No declaration of national state of disaster was made.
Provincial	Severe weather events	Classification of severe weather events as a provincial disaster published (GN 1023 in GG 45296 of 8 October 2021) (p3)	No declaration of provincial state of disaster was made.
National	Severe weather events	Classification of severe weather events as a national disaster published (GN R.1687 in GG 45789 of 19 January 2022) (p3)	No declaration of national state of disaster was made.

4.3 REFLECTION ON NATIONAL DISASTERS AND FUNDED INTERVENTIONS

The financial and non-financial performance reported is for disaster grant funding transferred by the NDMC from the Provincial Disaster Relief Grant (PDRG) to respective sector departments. A summary of the allocations follows in **Table 10**.

4.3.1 Drought

The drought conditions in South Africa persisted for a long period with the agricultural sector as one of the worst affected sectors. The sector sought assistance to mitigate the effects and impact of the drought and consultations were arranged with various stakeholders such as the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), the Agricultural Research Council and provinces. The DALRRD submitted

a funding request from the PDRG for seven provinces to mitigate the effects of the drought. The funding request was submitted by the DCoG to National Treasury for the release of funding from the PDRG in the seven provinces. Approval was granted by National Treasury and the funds were subsequently released to the seven provincial departments.

The DCoG transferred an amount of R138 489 000 from the PDRG to the provincial DALRRD to address the effects of drought. In the year under review, cumulative expenditure was at R127 710 000 which translates to 92% of the total allocation of R138 489 000. Table 10 depicts the allocation breakdown per province and financial performance (status on expenditure). The implementation period lapsed on 31 December 2020, however, National Treasury approved requests for extension to 31 March 2022 for six provinces and granted rollover to Limpopo province to finalise the implementation of projects.

Table 10: Total allocation breakdown and financial performance (status on expenditure): Provincial Departments of Agriculture (drought)

Province	Allocation R'000	Expenditure R'000	% Spent	Balance R'000
Eastern Cape	R35 000	R34 030	97%	R819
KwaZulu-Natal	R4 000	R3 750	94%	R250
Limpopo	R18 640	R11 680	63%	R6 959
Mpumalanga	R12 160	R11 695	96%	R465
Northern Cape	R35 689	R33 605	94%	R2 083
North West	R8 000	R7 950	99.3%	R50
Western Cape	R25 000	R25 000	100%	R0
Grant Total	R138 489	R127 710	92.2%	R10 779



Figure 32: Makahlule community livestock project and Masia community livestock project

4.3.2 Spatial Information Decision Support to the National Joint Flood Coordination Committee

The Directorate provided geospatial outputs to quantifying the extent and damage that resulted from Tropical Storm Eloise making landfall in the northern parts of the country in late January 2021. Spatial information from various stakeholders was collated, and brokered by the Early Warnings Task Team to provide situational

awareness to aid the decision-making abilities of the NJFCC.

Figure 33 is a map that was produced to highlight the extent of excessive rainfall and the locations of reported incidents across the different provinces in December 2021. Additional spatial support and products were also provided for all flooding events that took place in the financial year. The products and services of the Directorate are constantly evolving to meet the requirements of disaster management entities and stakeholders.

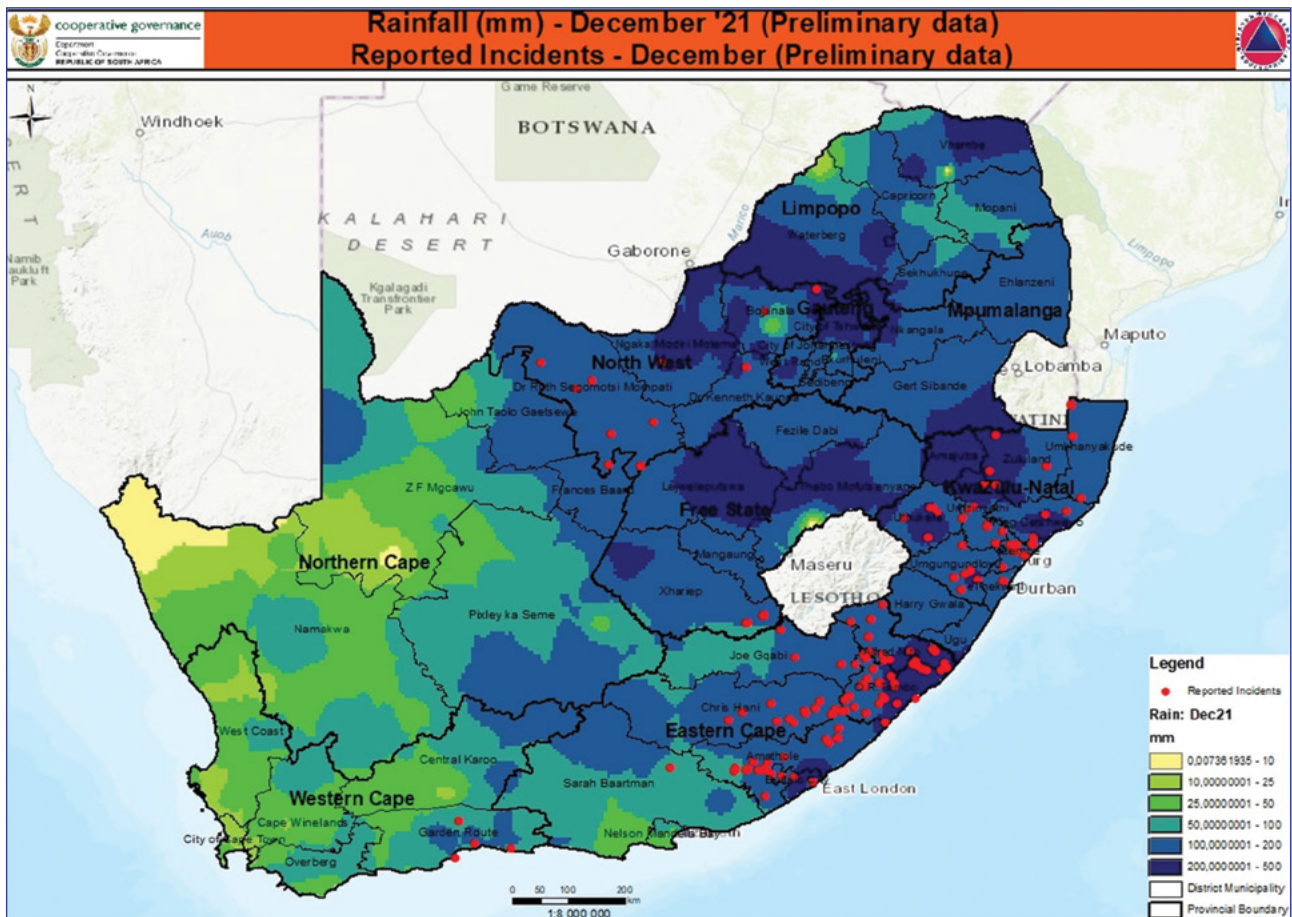


Figure 33: NJFCC rainfall and incidents map

The disaster response stakeholders included the Department of Social Development, SASSA, the Department of Defence, municipalities and social partners provided relief to communities that needed support. Furthermore, the activation of structures such as the NJFCC and ICDM by CoGTA contributed significantly to an efficient, integrated, multi-sphere and multi-sectoral response. Again, SAWS played an important role in providing the early warnings to coordinating structures which formed the basis for a massive stakeholder and community mobilisation programme.

A key benefit to the vast amount of rain that fell as a result of the tropical storm was that the dam levels in the affected areas began to rise rapidly and, in many

cases, dams not only reached full capacity but started to overflow. By early February 2021 surface water data showed that for the corresponding period of the previous year, surface water increased by 25%. In support for implementing intervention measures (addressing damages) an amount of R157 138 499 (R157.1 million) was released from the Municipal Disaster Relief Grant (MDRG) to 16 municipalities in the affected provinces, which were KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Northern Cape and North West. The allocation was meant for reconstruction of damaged critical infrastructure in provinces. In the year under review, cumulative expenditure was at R131 059 000 which translated to 83% of the total allocation of R157 138 000. The implementation period lapsed on 30 June 2022.

Table 11: Detailed provincial allocation breakdown and financial performance for tropical storm Eloise

Province	Municipalities	Allocation R'000	Cumulative expenditure R'000	% Spent	Balance R'000
KwaZulu-Natal	Alfred Duma	R31 937	R30 655	96%	R1 282
Limpopo	Blouberg	R12 900	R12 876	99%	R24
	Lepelle-Nkumpi	R5 626	R5 617	99%	R759
	Molemole	R1 000	R1 000	100%	R0
	Polokwane	R2 600	R2 599	99%	R100
	Makhado	R26 000	R25 346	97%	R653
	Thulamela	R13 000	R10 529	81%	R2 472
	Collins Chabane	R26 000	R26 000	100%	R0
Northern Cape	Magareng	R6 440	R0	0%	R6 440
	Sol Plaatjie	R1 015	R308	30%	R707
	Phokwane	R6 456	R863	13%	R5 593
	Kgatelopele	R1 838	R0	0%	R1 838
	Gamagara	R7 000	R1 852	17%	R5 147
North West	Lekwa Teamaneng	R4 570	R4 570	100%	R0
	Naledi	R4 393	R2 483	57%	R1 910
	Kagisano Molopo	R6 361	R6 361	94%	R0
Grant Total	16	R157 139	R131 059	83%	R26 925

The overall percentage of expenditure indicates that in most areas rehabilitation work has commenced and in some areas rehabilitation projects have been completed. The following pictures demonstrate the progress that was made.



Figure 34: Eltivillas project before and after rehabilitation





Figure 35: Malamulele section B and C during and after rehabilitation



Figure 36: Makuleke culvert bridge project in Collins Chabane Local Municipality



Figure 37: Makuleke culvert bridge during rehabilitation phase



Figure 38: Tshikonelo gravel road rehabilitation

4.3.3 The COVID-19 pandemic

In recent memory, the COVID-19 pandemic was unprecedented and has in many ways significantly reconfigured how people live their lives. After two years of implementing a range of measures, the country is still working hard to navigate the severe socio-economic effects of the pandemic.

Following the classification of a national disaster and the declaration of a national state of disaster in mid-March 2020, the DMA became the main regulatory framework to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic (i.e. regulations and directions), initially through the so-called hard lockdown but later through the Risk-Adjusted Strategy which aimed to ensure a balance between saving lives and the maintenance of livelihoods. It has been used to respond to two waves of the pandemic that occurred in the year under review.



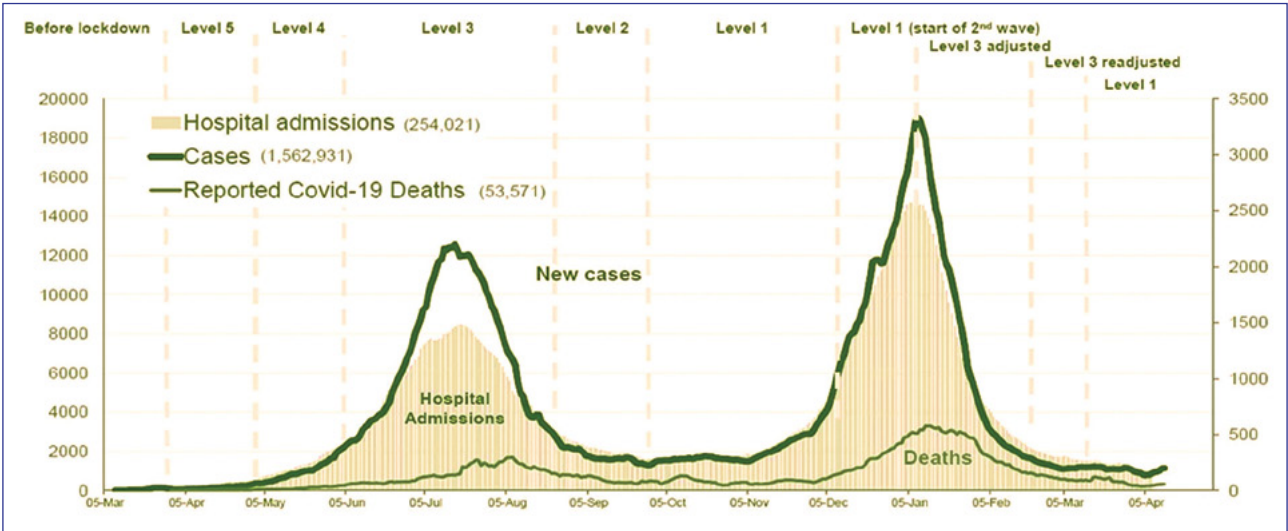


Figure 39: Risk-Adjusted Strategy and COVID-19 waves during 2021/22

COVID-19 structures and institutional systems played a critical role in coordinating the country’s response to the pandemic. The NCCC, led by the President, continued to coordinate and guide government response to the pandemic by all spheres of government and society. Structures such as NATJOINTS, the Presidential Coordinating Council and MINMEC were tasked to provide overall coordination of the response to COVID-19. The DCoG Minister continued to chair several meetings with relevant Cabinet members to discuss disaster management issues and more particularly impact of the legislative framework to deal with COVID-19. **Figure 40** depicts the primary structures that were established to coordinate and guide all spheres of government and society’s responses to the pandemic.

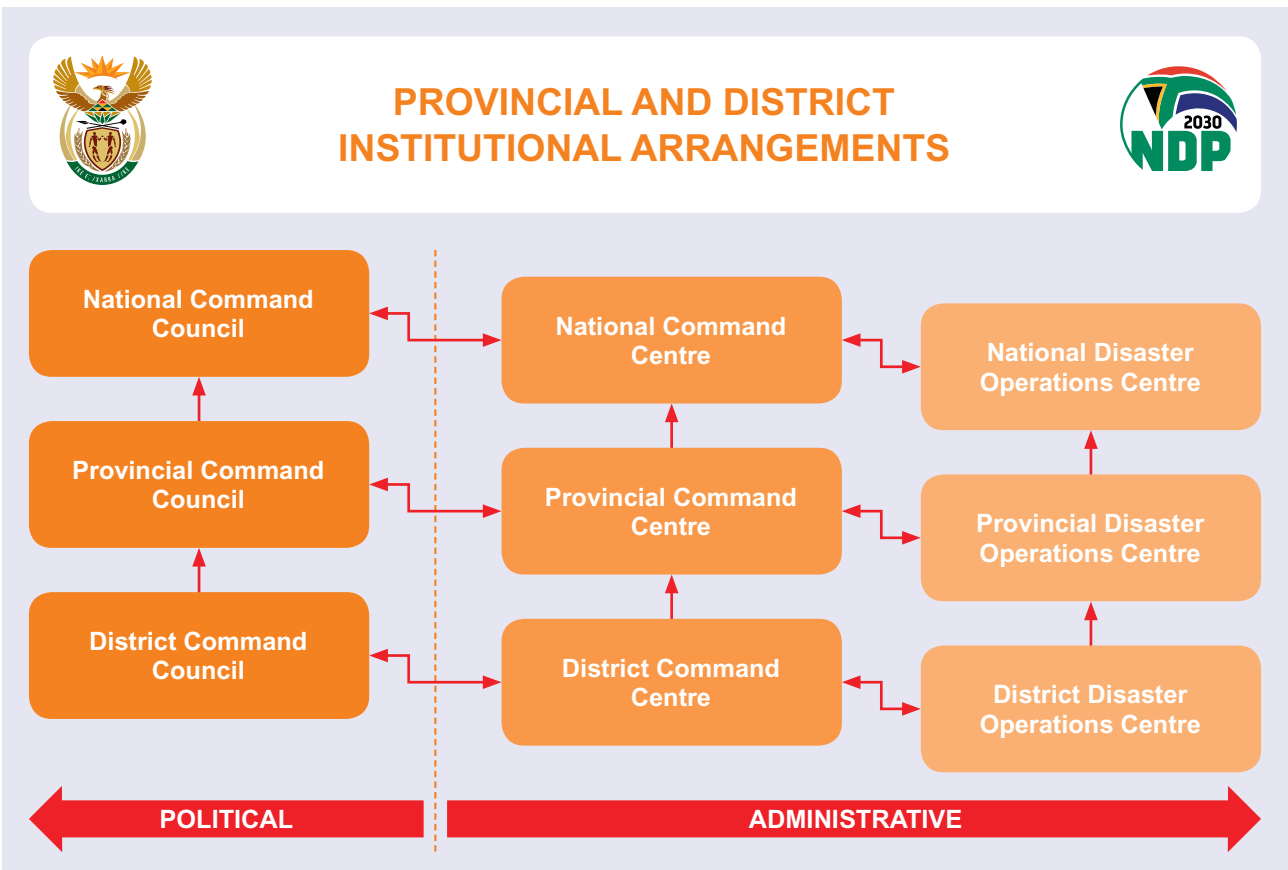


Figure 40: NATJOINTS as well as PROVJOINTS structures

The structures that were established to coordinate the national response to the pandemic were successful. The NDMC DOC, which continued to serve as an interface with the NATJOINTS and PROVJOINTS structures, extended to the facilitation of the flow of information (reports) from districts and metros. The composition and 'location' of NATJOINTS made it possible for this structure to be effective in consultation, decision-making and communication of the national response to COVID-19. Using guidance from the Head of the NDMC on disaster management related matters, various workstreams successfully dealt with an array of matters such as border control and travel restrictions; economic; social; and legal and regulatory matters. Furthermore, the leadership of the National Department of Health and the NDMC serving as the Chairperson of the Public Health Infections Containment Workstream, was central in the implementation of health control measures to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

It is important to indicate that the regulations, directives and notices that were issued in terms of Section 27(2) of the DMA, enabled all state agencies to take the necessary steps, preventing an escalation of the pandemic and minimising its effects. Furthermore, the NDMC, through DOC, received daily enquiries and inputs including various legal disputes and PAIA requests which DOC reported and recorded on a weekly basis. Throughout the

COVID-19 pandemic, the NDMC consulted, prepared and shared with stakeholders, regulatory measures issued, where necessary. This communication included liaison on the month-to-month extension of the national state of disaster.

4.3.3.1 National overview of COVID-19

Through the NDMC DOC, the DCoG continued to coordinate responses to the COVID-19 pandemic for provincial and local governments, including activities related to the effects of other hazards and the implementation of interventions by organs of state within the country. On an ongoing basis, the DOC interacted with the PDMCs to receive progress updates on activities implemented to curb the spread of the pandemic. The DOC provided bi-weekly reports which informed the reviews and decision-making by the Minister. As of October 2021, the country remained at alert level 1.

During alert level 1 from 1 October 2021, the trends of the progression of the pandemic indicated a substantial decline, the frequency of meetings and reporting by COVID-19 institutional structures were also relaxed. As shown in **Figure 41**, the country recorded a significant decrease in active cases for this reporting period. Four provinces with the highest number of active cases were Gauteng (5 135), KwaZulu-Natal (2 960), Northern Cape (2 645) and Free State (1 307).

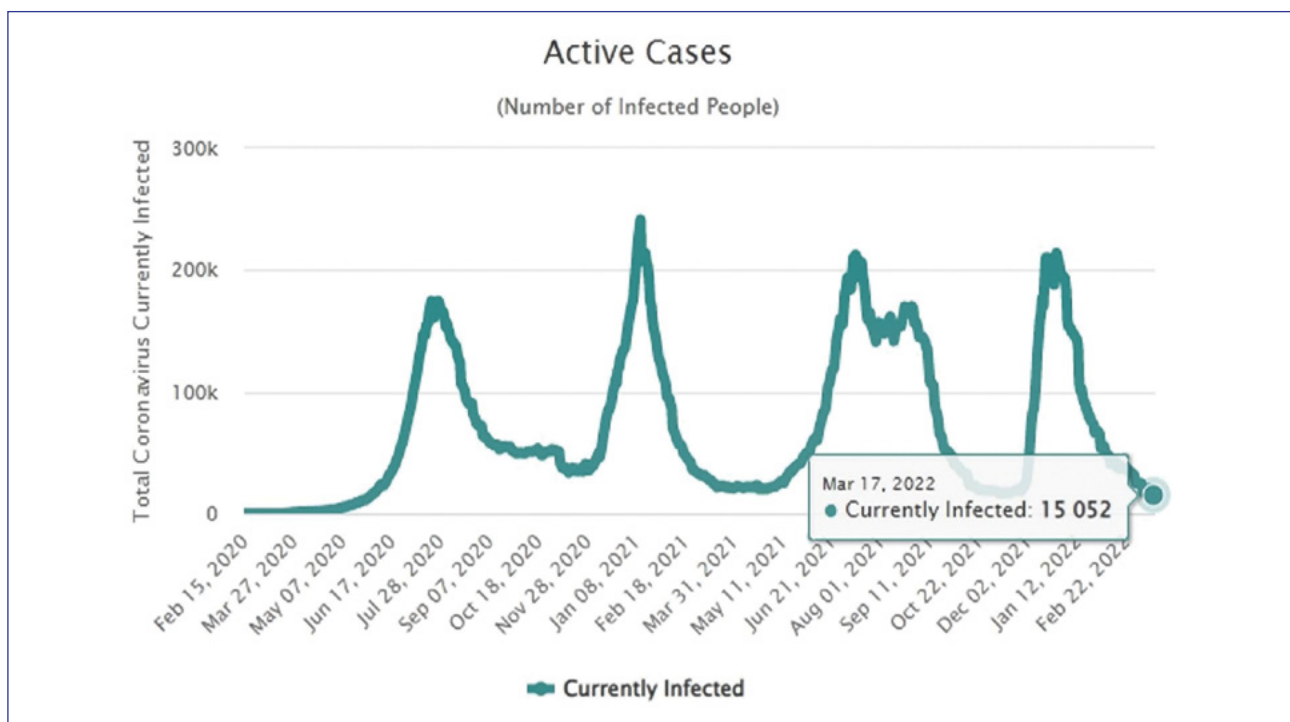


Figure 41: National overview of COVID-19 pandemic infections as at 17 March 2022

As at 17 March 2022, the global cumulative COVID-19 cases stood at 466 544 318, recoveries stood at 398 168 581, while fatalities stood at 6 088 220 and active cases stood at 62 287 517. At this point, South Africa had moved to 26th position in terms of global COVID-19 infections. In the continent, the total number of cumulative cases was 11 652 330, where South Africa continued to account for most of the cases at 31.7% of all cases reported. The national cumulative total of detected COVID-19 cases stood at 3 700 484 at the time of reporting (17 March 2022), with recoveries at 3 585 603, translating to a recovery rate of 96.9%. The COVID-19 pandemic-related fatalities stood at 99 829 with 15 052 active cases.

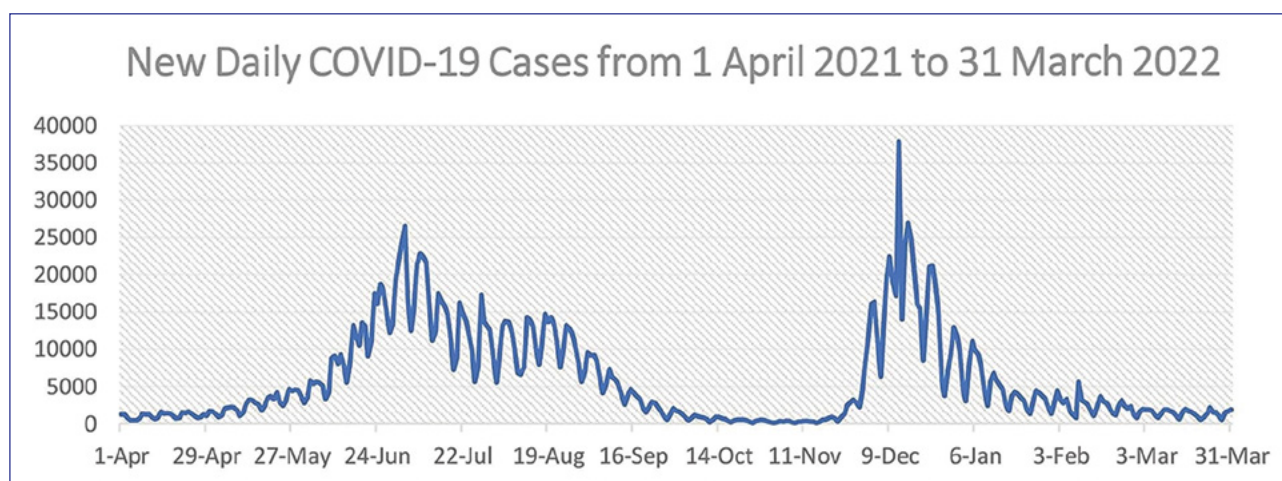


Figure 42: Overview of COVID-19 pandemic infections as at 31 March 2022

4.3.3.2 Total financial allocation and performance (state of expenditure)

After the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, collaboratively, the NDMC, National Treasury and the Department of Health received and processed (analysed) funding requests (submissions) for implementation plans from provinces for intervention measures related to the COVID-19 outbreak.

Overall, the provinces requested an amount of R716 million. However, National Treasury recommended an amount of R466 392 000 (R466.3 million). The department then further converted an amount of R335 488 000 (R335.4 million) from the MDRG to the PDRG that had an amount of R131 000 000 (R131 million) to augment the shortfall within the PDRG. The purpose of funding allocation to the provincial DoH was for the procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE) and ventilators. The cumulative expenditure was R443 198 000, amounting to 95% of the total allocation of R466 392 000.

Table 12 provides a breakdown of allocations and financial performance (state of expenditure) per province.

Table 12: Total allocation and financial expenditure for COVID-19 by provincial health departments in the 2021/22 financial year

Province	Allocation R'000	Expenditure R'000	% Spent	Balance R'000
Eastern Cape	R44 551	R44 551	100%	R0
Free State	R12 429	R12 426	99.9%	R3
Gauteng	R115 996	R115 996	100%	R0
KwaZulu-Natal	R138 918	R116 363	84%	R22 555
Limpopo	R42 449	R42 448	99.9%	R1
Mpumalanga	R33 993	R33 391	98.2%	R602
Northern Cape	R6 224	R6 224	100%	R0
North West	R18 540	R18 507	99.8%	R33
Western Cape	R53 292	R53 292	100%	R0
Grant Total	R466 392	R443 198	95%	R23 194

An amount of R150 970 000 (R151 million) was released from the MDRG to 246 municipalities across the country. The purpose of the allocation was for implementation of intervention measures to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic within municipalities, specifically for the following actions:

- The provision of temporary sanitation (chemical toilets); and
- The decontamination of specific selected public spaces, PPE and hygiene packs, and waste and refuse removal within municipalities.

In the year under review, the reported cumulative expenditure was R125 975 000 amounting to 83% of the total allocation of R150 970 000 for COVID-19. Four provinces, i.e. Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West, have spent more than 90% of their allocations with the Western Cape sitting at 100% expenditure while the Eastern Cape and Gauteng reported an expenditure of 85% and 77%, respectively. KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape spent 71% and 24% of their respective allocated funds.

Table 13: Total allocation and financial expenditure for COVID-19 by municipalities in the 2021/22 financial year

Province	No. of LM's allocated funds	Total allocation R'000	Expenditure R'000	% Spent	Balance R'000
Eastern Cape	37	R42 787	R36 396	85%	R6 391
Gauteng	8	R5 276	R4 084	77%	R1 192
Free State	22	R8 610	R8 580	99.6%	R30
KwaZulu-Natal	53	R47 499	R33 813	71%	R13 686
Limpopo	27	R14 579	R13 412	92%	R1 166
Mpumalanga	17	R9 596	R9 480	99%	R116
Northern Cape	31	R3 137	R742	24%	R2 395
North West	22	R11 559	R11 541	99.8%	R17
Western Cape	29	R7 927	R7 927	100%	R0
Total	246	R150 970	R125 813	83.3%	R25 157

4.3.3.3 COVID-19 country report

In partnership with the Government Technical Advisory Centre and the National Research Foundation, the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation conceptualised and produced the 2021 COVID-19 Country Report and presentations. It has been very important for the country to record interventions that were executed. The thematic focus areas in the reports are as follows: leadership, governance, institutional arrangements; legal response and challenges, legal and regulatory responses, legal and human rights considerations; communication; the health sector; the education sector; the impact on vulnerable groups; gender equity; macroeconomic impact and policy; agriculture and food supply chain transport; tourism and leisure sector responses; international cooperation and infrastructure; civil society responses; and case studies on provincial and local government.

The Country Report is an objective reflection that builds on the government-society collective action and commitment that characterised the COVID-19 pandemic national

response. It mainly emanated from the WHO Independent Panel for the Pandemic Preparedness and Response which used scientific data and wider social participatory approach to consolidate such a reflection. This was basically a whole-of-society approach in dealing with the pandemic.

As a unique phenomenon, along with the devastation and uncertainty it brought, the COVID-19 pandemic challenged society and decision-makers. In South Africa, the national response to the COVID-19 pandemic was facilitated through the Risk-Adjusted Strategy that was approved by Cabinet. It is through this approach that the country implemented short-term interventions to the more medium-term measures. These measures enabled the country to identify the apex priorities and other vulnerabilities. As such, this Country Report underscores the learning (lessons) that continues to be gathered especially in the planning (setting up structures), investment of national capacity (i.e. Solidarity Fund) and the importance of improving on EWS for effective response.

Overall, the Country Report emphasises the potential (existing foundation for national resilience) that a successful partnership between government and society (academia, NGOs and business) could achieve. In addition, the report elevates the issues of a need and urgency of localising manufacturing of vaccines and drugs for improved preparedness and response against a range of diseases. Again, the quality of leadership, institutional commitment, consistent political oversight, improved public health infrastructure and communication proved essential in the implementation of the national response. Despite these positives, there were areas of deficiencies that were identified, especially in data management systems and inadequate capacities at local government. These remain hazards until they are addressed for resilience and effective response. The South Africa COVID-19 Country Report can be accessed from: <https://www.gtac.gov.za/Pages/COVID-Country-Report.aspx>.

4.3.3.4 COVID-19 post-disaster review

The Act and the NDMF provide for the NDMC to conduct post-disaster reviews. Given that the COVID-19 pandemic was classified as a national disaster, meant that the NDMC had to commission a COVID-19 post-disaster review process. The process was funded by the United Nations Development Programme and executed by a service provider. From the results of the review, it became apparent that until the COVID-19 pandemic happened, the assumption was that the existing Acts and policies on disaster management were adequate. The pandemic has provided an opportunity for almost a full appreciation of the robustness and agility of the Act and policies. Therefore, the lessons that emerged from the review are essential in refining disaster management policy and practice. **Table 14** presents a brief outline of findings and recommendations.

Table 14: Some preliminary findings and recommendations on the COVID-19 post-disaster reviews

Findings	Recommendations
The disaster management function should be placed in a central or strategic office of an institution or state organ.	For example, in the Office of the Municipal Manager at the municipal level and Office of Premier at the provincial level, etc.
The workstreams at the national level and the cluster system seem to work exceptionally well especially in grouping experts around a shared challenge to save time during joint meetings. The United Nations (UN) On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, the rapid response system for coordinating international response activities, applies a cluster system consisting of 11 clusters.	Depending on the hazard impact, it might be helpful for South Africa to align its clusters approach to the UN clusters as far as possible, which are camp coordination and camp management; early recovery; education; emergency telecommunications; food security; health; logistics; nutrition; protection; shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene.
The Command Council seems to be a good initiative, since it provides political leadership a platform to support (strategic direction) the disaster response.	A long-term official structure like the ICDM should also be utilised for strategic direction in future national disasters instead of a temporary structure such as the NCCC.
Reporting should be standardised and streamlined with the support of a geo-referenced reporting system.	A standardised, geo-referenced reporting system will enable a single line of reporting with a single point of submission.
Too many structures and parallel structures to disaster management created confusion. The Act and the NDMF should describe official structures for disaster management and be clear on who is responsible for coordination.	For example, the use of NATJOINTS at the national level was clear, but confusion existed at the municipal level. The use of the NATJOINT system created expectations and conflict, especially at the municipal level.
The country should consider adopting and implementing a standardised Incident Command System for all disaster responses.	Such a system will contain all the objectives of unified command, interoperable communication systems, standardised reporting, management by objectives, etc.
There is a need for a standard data capturing and storage system with guidelines articulating clear expectations and responsibilities.	The NDMC needs to design and implement a system that will support the capturing of real-time data, including guidelines on data and interpretation.
Improve capacity in PDMCs and municipalities to manage COVID-19 information. More skilled personnel working on COVID-19 data will ensure that information is easily accessible.	An increase in capacity can be temporary during emergencies like these. Involvement of volunteers such as disaster management students to assist with data collection and management of information is critical.
There are deficiencies, unclear reporting lines which result in delays in timeous decision-making at various governance levels.	DMCs need to assist (orientate and guide) all role players including traditional leaders, NGOs, etc. to ensure consistency in reporting.
There seems to be little accountability from Accounting Officers responsible for managing grant funds.	Issuance of a directive that outlines roles and responsibilities of the Accounting Officers (including PDMC HoCs and municipal HoCs) in disaster grant administration.





CHAPTER 5

PROGRESS MADE WITH THE PREPARATION OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS



5.1 INTRODUCTION

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

The DMA, particularly sections 25, 38, 39, 52 and 53, provides a legislative requirement for the organs of state to develop, regularly update and submit disaster management plans to the NDMC. The NDMF, particularly Key Performance Area 3, outlines planning and integration of core risk reduction principles aimed at prevention and mitigation of risks onto ongoing programmes and initiatives.

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

In this regard, it is important to coordinate and align the implementation of the DMPs of the districts/metros with those of other organs of state and institutional role-players through the context of the 'One Plan' of the DDM. In terms of the APP of the DCoG, the NDMC was expected to facilitate and provide support to the development of 10 district municipal DMPs during the 2021/22 financial year.

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

5.2 SUBMISSION OF PLANS TO THE NDMC

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

In order to monitor compliance with the above-mentioned stipulations, the NDMC has developed a database of DMPs. To date, the NDMC has a total of 151 DMPs, of



which 14 are from national sector departments, 9 from provincial government, eight from provincial sector departments, seven from metropolitan municipalities, 40 from district municipalities, 68 from local municipalities and five from public entities.

5.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS ASSESSED IN 2021/22

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

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

During the 2021/22 financial year, the NDMC assessed 14 disaster management plans and feedback was provided to the relevant municipalities and provinces for consideration.

5.3.1 Assessed disaster management plans

- a) Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality;
- b) Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality;
- c) Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality;
- d) Ehlanzeni District Municipality;
- e) Vhembe District Municipality;
- f) Sekhukhune District Municipality;
- g) uMkhanyakude District Municipality;
- h) Madibeng District Municipality;
- i) uThukela District Municipality;
- j) uMzinyathi District Municipality;
- k) Department of Trade, Industry and Competition;
- l) South African Police Services; and
- m) South African National Defence Force.

5.3.2 Municipalities and organs of state that were engaged on their disaster management plans

- a) Ehlanzeni District Municipality;
- b) Vhembe District Municipality;
- c) uThukela District Municipality;
- d) uMzinyathi District Municipality; and
- e) uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

5.3.3 Sector departments engaged on the development of disaster management plans

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

5.4 EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANS AND STRATEGIES

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

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

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

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

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

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



The NDMC is participating in the Steering Coordinating Committee on Ecosystem-Based Adaptation led by the DFFE. This committee was established to conceptualise projects and coordinate the implementation of projects to mitigate the effects of climate change across the country. The NDMC has also participated in the assessment of the Climate Change Response Plans of various district municipalities, a project also driven by the DFFE.

The common objective of mainstreaming climate change adaptation and DRR efforts is ultimately to build resilience of people, economies and protect natural resources against impacts of extreme weather. It is therefore imperative that all spheres of government and sectors incorporate climate change adaptation and DRR in the development of disaster management plans.

5.6 PREPARATION OF SEASONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS

The fact that the country is prone to a variety of natural hazards and related disasters, among others, drought, floods, fires and epidemics, calls for the development of seasonal contingency plans. The purpose of seasonal contingency plans is to provide a high-level, strategic and unifying framework that outlines measures needed to assist the country to deal with any emergency related to extreme seasonal hazards through effective prevention, mitigation, emergency preparedness, response and recovery. 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.

The following contingency plans were developed by the NDMC for the financial year 2021/22:

- a) National Contingency Plan for 2021 Summer Season.
- b) National Contingency Plan for 2021 Winter Season.

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





CHAPTER 6

NATIONAL COORDINATION AND COMPLIANCE



6.1 INTRODUCTION

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

6.2 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COORDINATION

The DMA and the NDMF recognises that the objectives of disaster management cannot be met without sound intergovernmental cooperation and coordination. Thus,

three broad groups of disaster management institutional structures were established across the three spheres of government. The various forums range from political, technical to administrative structures. Within the national sphere of government, these structures are the ICDM, the NDMAF, the HoCeF and the Multisectoral DOC. Similar structures are duplicated at provincial and municipal spheres of government.

The NDMC is the principal functional unit for national disaster management coordination that is responsible for guiding and developing frameworks for the government’s disaster management policy, legislation, facilitating and monitoring implementation, and facilitating and guiding cross-functional and multidisciplinary disaster management activities among stakeholders. To achieve this, the NDMC, among its other responsibilities, must establish and maintain institutional arrangements, namely the ICDM and NDMAF, that enable the implementation of the multi-governmental provisions of the DMA. **Figure 43** illustrates how the national operating model places the NDMC in the centre of the disaster management value chain and depicts the role each structure and organisation plays in meeting the delivery needs in terms of disaster management.

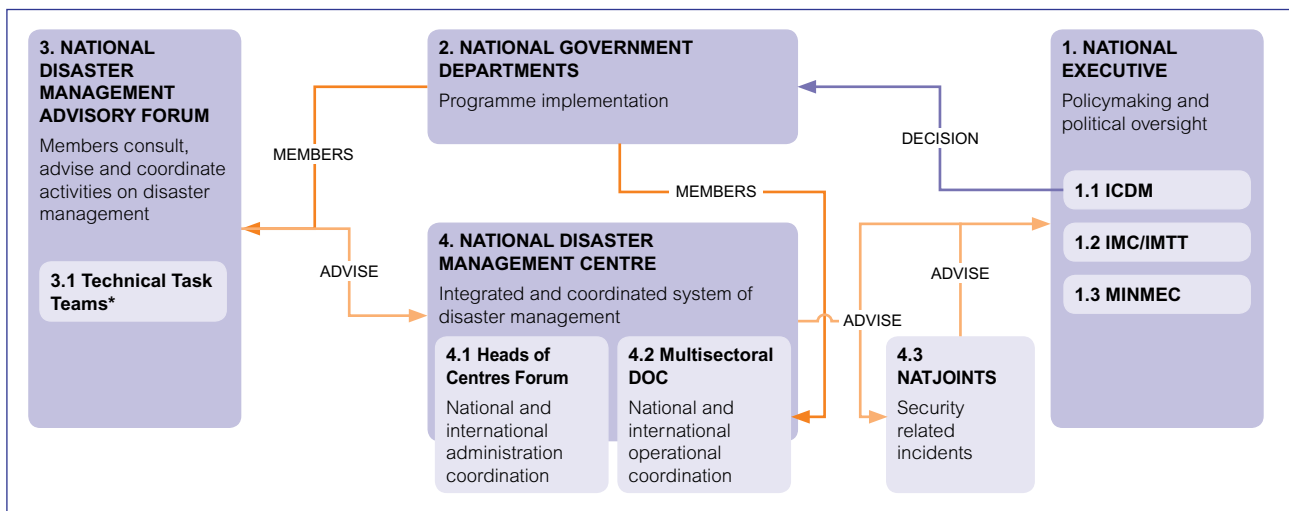


Figure 43: Link among disaster management institutional structures

The NDMF in KPA 1 indicates that the NDMC not only advises the ICDM and the NDMAF but also provides secretarial support to the NDMAF. It is here that the organisational link between the NDMAF, the NDMC and ICDM is relevant to the efficiency of the institutional structure. The secretariat role described by the NDMF, therefore, goes beyond taking minutes of the structure. The secretariat role is defined in the literature as involving the officials or office entrusted with the administrative duties of the forum, maintaining its records, dealing with appointments and overseeing or performing secretarial duties. The model also indicates that the NDMC may advise NATJOINTS on security-related incidents. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the NDMC played a key role in advising NATJOINTS through participating and leading in its workstream structures and supporting the Directors-General Forum and the NCCC.

Coordination and efficient functioning of institutional structures cannot be achieved across the spheres of government without clarifying the interaction of the policymaking process, the provision of advice and the implementation of policy decisions. **Figure 44** is adapted to show how the broad groups of institutional structures interact. In this regard, the national operating model also places the PDMCs and MDMCs in the centre of the disaster management value chain within their respective spheres of government and depicts the role each structure and organisation plays in meeting the delivery needs in terms of disaster management. **Figure 44** also indicates how coordination is achieved vertically in the disaster management value chain.

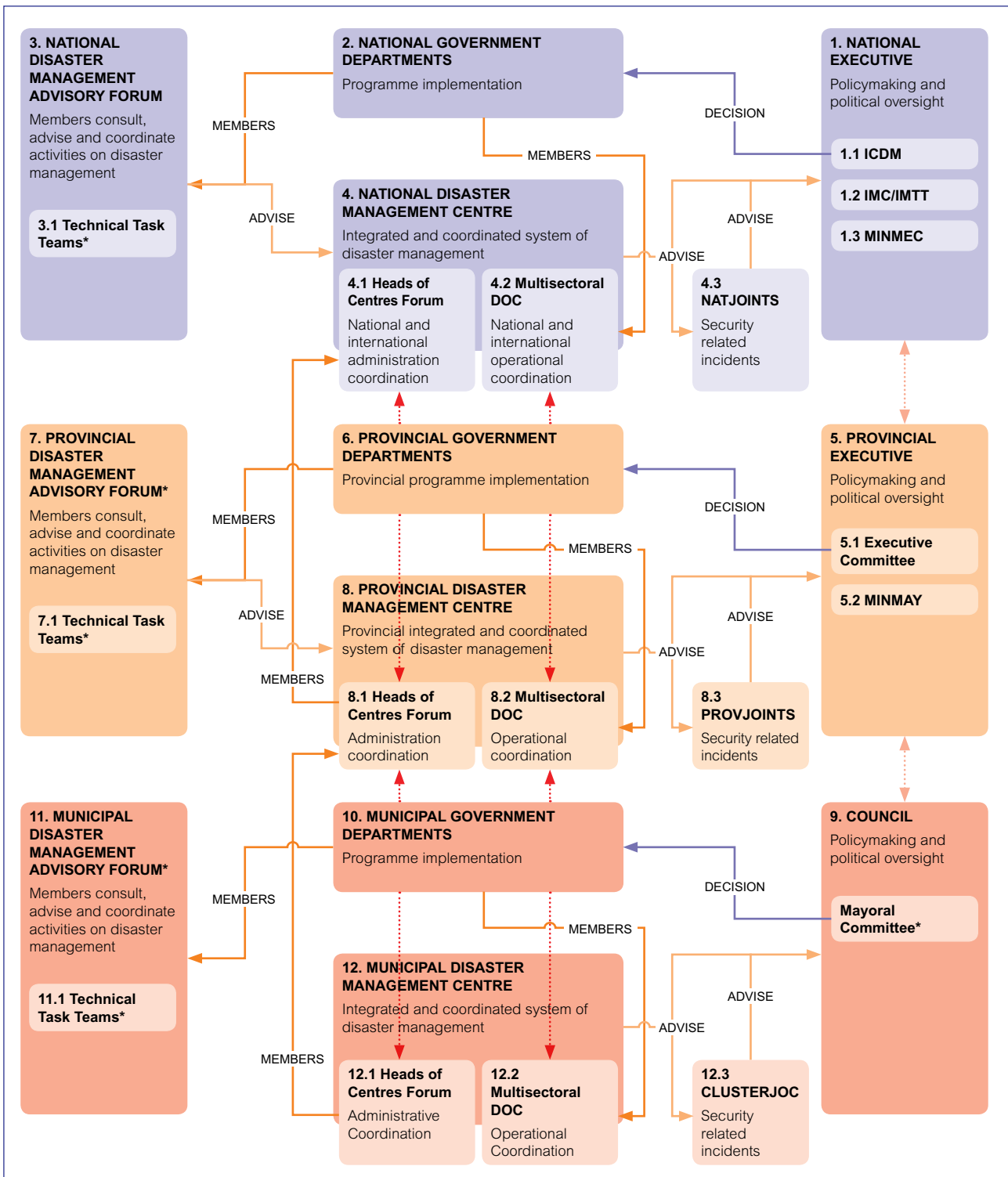


Figure 44: Institutional structures' coordination across the three spheres of government

6.2.1 Inter-Ministerial committee on disaster management

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

- a) Minister of CoGTA, as chairperson by the assignment of the DMA to the Minister by the President.
- b) Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform
- c) Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.
- d) Minister of Basic Education.
- e) Minister of Defence and Military Veterans.
- f) Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy.
- g) Minister of Finance.
- h) Minister of Health.
- i) Minister of Higher Education and Training.
- j) Minister of Home Affairs.
- k) Minister of Human Settlements.
- l) Minister of International Relations and Cooperation.
- m) Minister of Police.
- n) Minister in the Presidency.
- o) Minister of Public Works.
- p) Minister of Social Development.
- q) Minister of Transport.
- r) Minister of Water and Sanitation.
- s) MEC for Cooperative Governance as selected by the Premier of the Eastern Cape.
- t) MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and Human Settlements as selected by the Premier of the Free State.
- u) MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and Human Settlements as selected by the Premier of Gauteng.
- v) MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs as selected by the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal.
- w) MEC for Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs as selected by the Premier of Limpopo.
- x) MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs as selected by the Premier of Mpumalanga.
- y) MEC for Local Government and Human Settlements as selected by the Premier of North West.
- z) MEC for Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs as selected by the Premier of the Northern Cape.
- aa) MEC for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning as selected by the Premier of the Western Cape.

The ICDM must give effect to the principles of cooperative governance, is accountable to Cabinet on the coordination of disaster management among the spheres of government and must advise and make recommendations to Cabinet on issues relating to disaster management. The ICDM met on several occasions during the COVID-19 pandemic to discuss key aspects of the Disaster Management Regulations to be issued and advised the NCCC and Cabinet on the regulations to be issued.



Many parts of the country have been experiencing summer rains since November 2021 and have experienced flooding which resulted in fatalities, and infrastructure damages mostly within the roads, education, health and human settlements sectors. During this period, the ICDM took a more practical and operational approach to coordinate and manage the integrated response to the disaster in line with the summer preparedness plan. The ICDM met twice in the 2021/22 financial year and these were Special ICDM meetings that were held on 11 and 24 January 2022. These meetings were scheduled to discuss developments regarding the disastrous weather-related events that took place in the country. The ICDM received reports from the respective national departments and provinces affected by the heavy rains and made decisions regarding the management and coordination of the response to the occurrence. During the deliberations, the basis for the classification of the occurrence as a national disaster and the declaration of a national state of disaster was also shared. While a state of disaster was declared, the need to augment existing legislation with regulations issued under Section 27 of the DMA was not identified. Once the weather system had cleared in the country and the applicable support was provided, the state of disaster was allowed to lapse. Members of the ICDM expressed

their satisfaction with the work performed, the functioning of the ICDM, the NDMC and other organs of state.

It is prudent to note that disaster management matters are also tabled and dealt with in meetings of MINMEC at CoGTA where it is appropriate to do so.

6.2.2 National Disaster Management Advisory Forum

The NDMAF was established according to Section 5 of the DMA. The NDMAF is a platform through which national, provincial and local government and other disaster management role-players consult one another on disaster management matters. During the year under review, the NDMAF met quarterly on:

- a) 10 June 2021;
- b) 9 September 2021;
- c) 9 December 2021; and
- d) 10 March 2022.

The documents of this forum are kept in a central portal for ease of access to members. A summary of the key issues discussed at the NDMAF meetings in the reporting period is outlined in **Figure 45**.

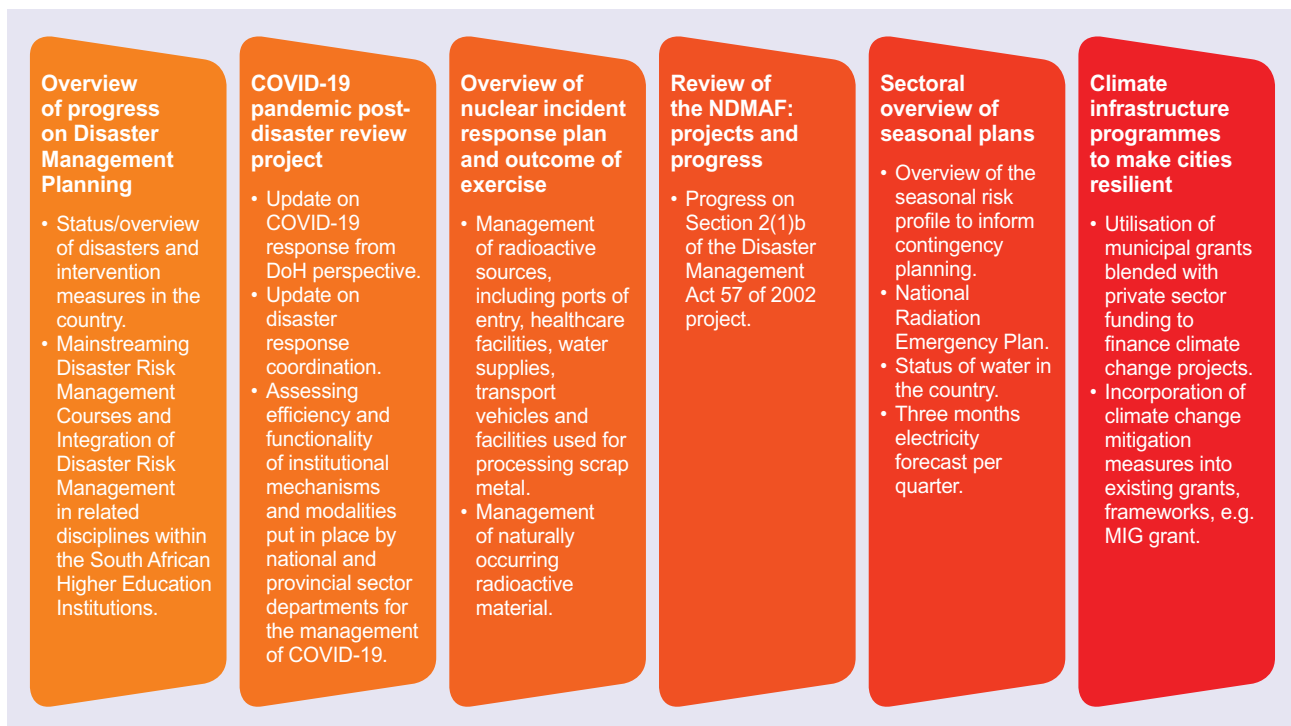


Figure 45: Summary of issues for noting from the NDMAF meetings

6.2.3 Heads of Centres' Forum

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

- a) 9 June 2021;
- b) 8 September 2021;
- c) 8 December 2021; and
- d) 9 March 2022.

A summary of the key issues discussed at the HoCeF meetings in the reporting period is outlined in **Figure 46**.

High Level Reports

- Feedback from high-level fora.
- PDMCs support sector departments/stakeholders to develop, review and implement plans in line with section 38.
- PDMCs providing technical support to the municipalities to review and develop disaster management plans in line with the NDMC guidelines.
- Reports by PDMCs – including Expenditure Reports (Disaster Funding) an Update on the Coordination and Management of COVID-19 Pandemic Response and Recovery Measures and seasonal preparedness.
- Road map to ensuring institutionalisation of the function of disaster management within the sector departments and other disciplines.

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency

- Review of frameworks to evaluate the impacts of weather and climate-related disaster.
- Relationship between international agendas and policy processes in South Africa.
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.
- Impacts of weather and climate change disasters in SA (review on loss and damage).
- Loss and damage estimates for the four major categories of weather-related disasters.

Disaster Management Plans managed within the NDMC

- The multi-sectoral nature of DRR in SA.
- Disaster Management Plans submitted to and assessed by the NDMC since the period 2018/19 to date.
- Assessment of DMPS for quarter 1, 2, 3 and 4.

South African Search and Rescue

- To ensure a coordinated and effective maritime and aeronautical search and rescue services within the respective South Africa search and rescue regions.
- Search for, assist and, where appropriate, effect a rescue operation for survivors of aircraft crashes or forced landings and the crew and passengers of vessels in distress.
- The Aeronautical Rescue Coordination Centre being alerted to aircraft accidents and incidents by Disaster Management Centres when they become aware of these events.

Figure 46: Summary of issues for noting from the HoCeF meetings

6.2.4 Technical Task Teams

In coordinating DRM planning, the NDMF empowers the Head of the NDMC to convene meetings of planning groups, Technical Task Teams (TTTs) and key personnel from line departments for integrated and coordinated planning. An overview of issues for implementation from the TTTs that took place during this reporting period is summarised in **Table 15**.

Table 15: Overview of issues noted for implementation

Date	TTT	Issues for Implementation
9 Apr 2021 21 Apr 2021 13 May 2021 14 Jul 2021 30 Sep 2021 17 Jan 2022 20 Jan 2022 21 Feb 2022	NJFCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDMC to share National Seasonal Contingency Plan with members of National Joint Floods Coordination Committee. • NDMC to circulate the draft document for inputs by committee members on the TOR for the Constitution of Multi-Sectoral Teams' to support the intervention measures within affected provinces and district municipalities. • PDMCs were to share a list of existing institutional structures for alignment with the multi-sectoral teams. • National sector departments to share detailed reports on damages experienced as well as the support provided/intended across all the affected provinces. • Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency to provide the NDMC with an action plan on support (technical support or resource-based) that will be rendered to the affected provinces and districts. • Comprehensive reports (including quantification of costs, interventions rendered and planned) to be compiled, and the DALRRD to facilitate the submission of the report to the NDMC. • Government Communication and Information System to provide a report on intervention measures undertaken in relation to the enhancement of communication (safety and awareness programmes).
8 Jun 2021 7 Sep 2021 3 Dec 2021 7 Mar 2022	EWTT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TOR for the EWTT have been reviewed and need to be recirculated to team members for comments and additions. • Sector departments to present in this Task Team need to relook at their areas of taskings and indicate if these will remain the same. • Seasonal profile to be distributed to all EWTT members for every season. • The Council for Geoscience/NDMC to decide on dates for the 2021 workshop and establish a planning team. • SAWS to provide feedback on the latest tsunami test and confirm finalisation of actions for the next tsunami test. • NDMC to make the focus simpler in terms of the seasonal weather so as to engage with Eskom before the NDMAF. • Change for 2022: SAWS, DWS and Eskom. Institutional input and role in the 2022/23 TT will be configured to speak to the seasonal profile and drought matters. Other hazards will be incorporated as it becomes relevant in the financial year. • A sequence of all sector department in terms of reporting to the Advisory Forum is proposed.

6.2.5 National Joint Drought Coordination Committee

The NJDCC continued to function with the main objective of ensuring well-integrated and coordinated planning, response and recovery efforts by the relevant sectors, state-owned entities, government agencies and private sectors in addressing the drought conditions in the country. The NIDROP for South Africa guided the operations of the NJDCC for the organs of state to address drought and water shortage conditions within the country.

6.2.6 National Joint Flood Coordination Committee

The NJFCC continued to function with the main objective of ensuring well-integrated and coordinated planning, response and recovery efforts by the relevant sectors, state-owned entities, government agencies and private sectors in addressing the floods in the country. The NJFCC

coordinated flooding-related matters particularly regarding the floods caused by tropical storm Idai and the summer rainfall.

6.2.7 National Disaster Management Planning Technical Task Team

The purpose of the TTT is to address multi-agency coordination needs in terms of DRR and planning. It also serves as a platform for mutual consultation between disaster management practitioners and other stakeholders on all activities relating to disaster management planning and to some extent, on disaster response and recovery. This arrangement ensures that there is always coherent, transparent and integrated disaster management planning, which includes timely and effective response to incidents and disasters and ensures an effective recovery through the build-back better approach as espoused in the SFDRR. The TOR was also developed to guide the operations of the TTT. This TOR outlines the key areas of the TTT

engagements as they touch on the following fundamental aspects on which the team members consult one another:

- a) Provide technical advice and guidance to organs of state regarding disaster management planning and any relevant DRR matters, which include the development, implementation, review and update of DMPs.
- b) Provide support to the organs of state across the three spheres of government on the coordination of the development and implementation of provincial and municipal DMPs.
- c) Create a close working relationship between stakeholders, with an enabling environment to create a climate for cooperation, as well as build a culture for coordination of disaster management planning.
- d) Ensure submission of DMPs by all stakeholders in terms of sections 25, 38, 39, 52 and 53 of the DMA to respective PDMCs and then to the NDMC.
- e) Ensure that PDMCs assist in developing, maintaining and updating the database for DMPs and disaster incidents including the reporting thereof.
- f) Create an enabling environment for members to present to the TTT or the NDMC the DMPs submitted for assessment, as well as to check the practicality of their implementation by all the relevant role-players within their respective areas of jurisdiction.
- g) Facilitate the development and implementation of DRR strategies aligned to climate change adaptation strategies and risk profiles as required by the DMA and NDMF.
- h) Ensure the development of seasonal preparedness plans as well as ensure that developed contingency plans are followed effectively in the event of disasters.
- i) Coordinate the simulation of DMPs.
- j) Develop a programme focusing on national simulations/exercises and facilitate participation by all relevant stakeholders.
- k) Facilitate the development and regular review of Standard Operating Procedures.
- l) Facilitate the integration of DRM activities (prevention and mitigation measures) into municipal IDPs.
- m) Give guidance to organs of state, public entities, private sector, NGOs, communities and individuals in terms of the development and implementation of appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies for their sector-related hazards, including the management of high-risk developments.

While the TOR outline specific periods in which meetings of the TTT are held, it is the prerogative of the NDMC to call special meetings as and when it is deemed necessary to do so.

6.2.8 NATJOINTS and its workstreams

The NDMC played a key role in two of the NATJOINTS work streams set up to coordinate the COVID-19 pandemic.

6.2.8.1 Public health infections containment workstream

Over and above the development of the National COVID-19 Pandemic Response Plan, for proper coordination of intervention measures, the NDMC through the Dir: DRRP served and is still serving at the NATJOINTS. This is a multi-sectoral structure that gets activated at the government strategic level to coordinate decisions and intervention measures during major incidents threatening to cause a disaster in the country. 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.

For proper coordination of measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 infections, NATJOINTS established seven workstreams, one of which is called the Public Health Infections Containment Workstream, under which NDMC officials of the Dir: DRRP serve. This workstream was constituted to discuss feasible health control measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 in the country. The stream is composed of a multi-sectoral team that together ensures a coordinated and consistent approach towards containing the spread of COVID-19 in the country, with a focus on the development of public hygiene control measures in curbing the spread of the virus and flattening the infection growth curve.

The role of the Dir: DRRP officials in this workstream is to chair meetings, provide secretarial services and consolidate workstream reports that are submitted to the NATJOINTS Secretariat. Furthermore, the officials play a liaison role between NATJOINTS and the NDMC DOC. This work continued in the 2021/22 financial year.

6.2.8.2 Legal and regulatory matters workstream

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

- a) Advised on the legal acceptability of regulations and directions, or other legal texts that government intends to promulgate or amend concerning its response to COVID-19.

- b) Gave guidance on the drafting of directions to ensure consistency with the regulations and other related legislative protocols.
- c) Considered and advised, where required, on COVID-19 related litigation and correspondence.
- d) Advised on legal issues on the implementation of the regulations and directions.
- e) Served as a consultative forum for governmental legal advisers of departments tasked with executing any part of the South African Government’s COVID-19 coordinated response.
- f) Assisted the NATJOINTS and engaged with the workstreams and other structures of the NATJOINTS with consideration, comments and proposed amendments to new or amending regulations or directions issued under the DMA and any other legal document as may be directed by the NCCC or requested by its subordinate structures and workstreams.

6.2.9 Fire Services Coordination

The Dir: FS recognises that multi-sphere and multi-sectoral coordination is essential for the effective delivery of fire services and has hosted several meetings with fire services’ provincial focal persons to improve joint

planning and coordination of fire services in the country. The directorate also hosted several engagements with the DoH; the Health and Welfare Sector, Education Training Authority; the Quality Council for Trade and Occupations; and the broader fire services stakeholders as the working group that was established to oversee the development of the curriculum and related processes for the Emergency Care Programme for First Responders.

6.3 LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

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

Table 16 lists the respective DMCs assessed.

Table 16: Disaster management centres assessed

Assessment period	DMC
April–June 2021 (Q1)	Western Cape PDMC, Cape Winelands MDMC and West Coast MDMC
	Northern Cape PDMC, Namakwa MDMC and Francis Baard MDMC
July–Sept 2021 (Q2)	Eastern Cape PDMC, OR Tambo MDMC and Alfred Nzo MDMC
	KZN PDMC, Amajuba MDMC and uMzinyathi MDMC
	Gauteng PDMC, West Rand MDMC and City of Joburg MDMC
Oct–Dec 2021 (Q3)	North West PDMC, Ngaka Modiri Molema MDMC and Dr RSM MDMC
	Limpopo PDMC, Mopani MDMC and Vhembe MDMC
	Mpumalanga PDMC, Ehlanzeni MDMC and Gert Sibande MDMC
Jan–March 2022 (Q4)	Free State PDMC, Thabo Mofutsanyane MDMC and Fezile Dabi MDMC



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

6.3.1 DMC meets the Minimum Infrastructure Requirements

Table 17: Summary of compliance to Municipal Infrastructure Requirement of a DMC

DMC meets minimum infrastructure requirement of a DMC	DMC does not meet minimum infrastructure requirement of DMC	No DMC
Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal PDMCs	Free State, Limpopo PDMCs	Northern Cape
Cape Winelands, West Coast, OR Tambo, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati, West Rand, City of Joburg, Mopani, Vhembe, Ehlanzeni, Thobo Mofutsanyana and Fezile Dabi	Ngaka Modiri Molema and Namakwa MDMCs	Amajuba, uMzinyathi, Gert Sibande, Alfred Nzo, Frances Baard

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

6.3.2 Functioning of Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forums

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

6.3.3 Development and gazetting of the Disaster Management Frameworks

Analysis of the development and gazetting of PDMFs required by the DMA revealed that all provinces have a PDMF. The status of the PDMFs developed is indicated in **Table 18**.

Table 18: Status of Disaster Management Framework development by provinces

PDMC	Framework status	Gazette number and date
KwaZulu-Natal	Gazetted	PG 5455 of 4 February 2011
Gauteng	Gazetted	PG 167 of 10 February 2021
Mpumalanga	Gazetted	PG 1726 of 8 September 2009
Western Cape	Gazetted	PG 6698 of 20 February 2010
Free State	Developed in 2013	Framework not gazetted
North West	Reviewed in 2018	Framework not gazetted
Northern Cape	Approved in 2020	Framework not gazetted
Limpopo	Gazetted	PG 1621 of 20 May 2009
Eastern Cape	Gazetted	PG 1422 of 28 December 2020

Except for Xhariep District Municipality, all municipalities have developed, and some even reviewed, their DMFs. **Figure 47** shows from the information received, that the annual development of a DMF has progressed to a point where 98% of district/metropolitan municipalities have developed DMFs. This bodes well with Target E of the SFDRR. Some district/metropolitan municipalities have already reviewed their DMF and the dates reflected include these revisions.

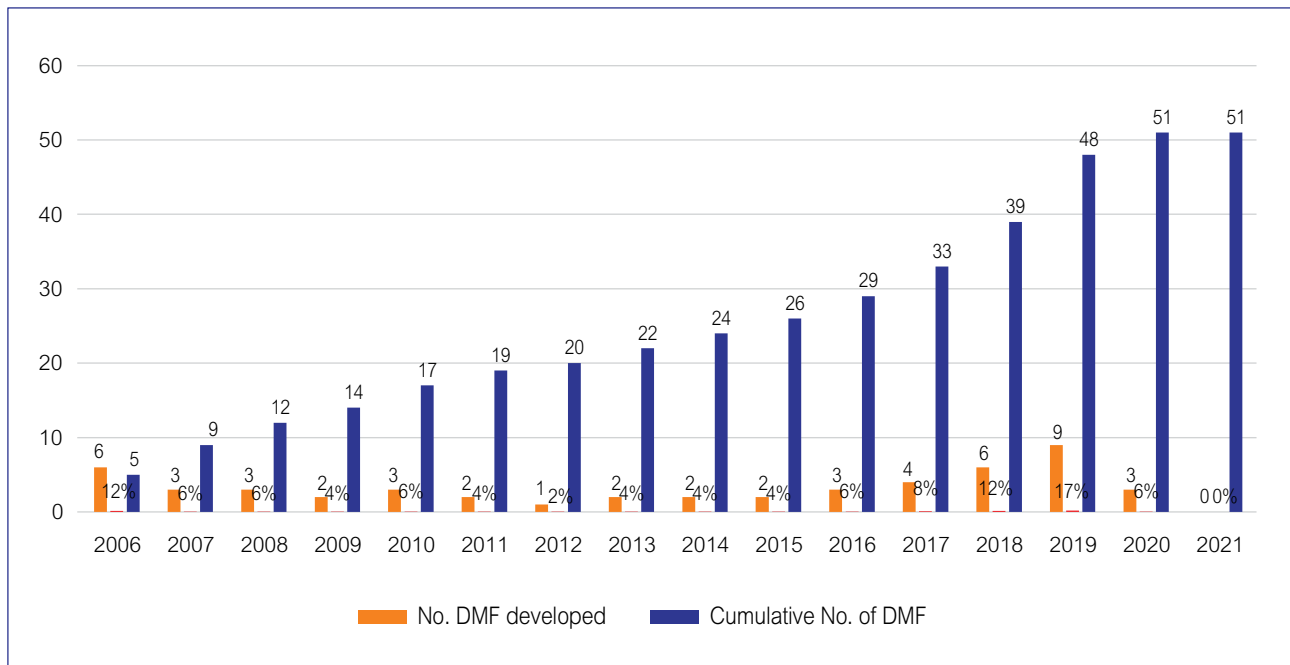


Figure 47: Disaster Management Frameworks developed by municipalities

6.3.4 Appointment of the Head of Centre, level of functioning and delegations

An analysis of the appointment of the HoCs in the PDMCs in terms of the DMA revealed that except for Limpopo (which until recently had an appointed HoC), all PDMCs have appointed HoCs, although only one HoC (Western Cape) is appointed in compliance to the DMA. The HoCs have all been appointed according to Public Service Act, 1994. **Table 19** indicates the level at which the HoCs for the PDMCs have been established in the respective provincial administrations, the status of the appointment of the HoC in terms of section 31 of the DMA and the financial delegations afforded to the HoC.

Table 19: Status quo on the appointment of HoCs in the provinces

PDMC	Level of functioning in the administration	HoC appointed	HoC has financial delegations
Eastern Cape	Directorate	Yes	Yes
Free State	Directorate	Yes	No
Gauteng	Chief Directorate	Yes	No
KwaZulu-Natal	Chief Directorate	Yes	No
Limpopo	Directorate	Acting	-
Mpumalanga	Directorate	Yes	Yes
North West	Directorate	Yes	Yes
Northern Cape	Sub-Directorate	Yes (Contract)	No
Western Cape	Chief Directorate	Yes	Yes

6.3.5 Development and submission of annual reports

The Western Cape PDMC and its municipalities (except the Central Karoo District Municipality which submitted three days after the deadline) submitted their annual reports within the deadlines of 30 June 2021 and 30 September 2021 respectively. All PDMCs submitted their annual reports on time except for the Northern Cape which did not submit. Out of the 52 municipalities, only 29 submitted their annual reports by 31 March 2022, which is an improvement from the previous financial year. Respective submission dates of the annual reports are listed in **Table 20**.

Table 20: Annual reports' submission dates for the 2021/22 financial year

Province	Disaster management centre	Date of submission
Eastern Cape	PDMC	2 September 2021
	Amathole	2 November 2021
	Alfred Nzo	25 October 2021
	Nelson Mandela Bay	30 November 2021
	Chris Hani	25 October 2021
Free State	PDMC	2 August 2021
Gauteng	PDMC	10 September 2021
	City of Johannesburg	14 September 2021
	City of Ekurhuleni	25 October 2021
	City of Tshwane	31 March 2022
	Sedibeng	20 September 2021
	West Rand	5 October 2021
KwaZulu-Natal	PDMC	3 September 2021
	King Cetshwayo	8 March 2022
	uMkhanyakude	8 March 2022
	Amajuba	8 March 2022
	Harry Gwala	8 March 2022
	uGu	8 March 2022
	eThekweni	8 March 2022
	uThukela	8 March 2022
	Zululand	8 March 2022
	uMgungundlovu	8 March 2022
	Ilembe	8 March 2022
	Umzinyathi	8 March 2022
Limpopo	Vhembe	7 December 2021
Mpumalanga	PDMC	19 April 2021
	Nkangala	20 October 2021
North West	PDMC	8 July 2021
	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	16 November 2021
Western Cape	PDMC	30 June 2021
	City of Cape Town	30 September 2021
	Cape Wine Lands	30 September 2021
	Garden Route	28 September 2021
	Overberg	30 September 2021
	West Coast	30 September 2021
	Central Karoo	5 October 2021

6.3.6 Development and submission of disaster management plans

All the PDMCs have developed and submitted DMPs to the NDMC. Besides Thabo Mofutsanyane who has not yet developed a DMP, all MDCS assessed during the 2021/22 financial year developed and submitted their plans.

6.3.7 Disaster risk assessments

The PDMCs have all conducted some sort of risk assessment either physically or on desktop. Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, North West, and Northern Cape PDMCs have physically conducted their risk assessments, while the Free State PDMC conducted a desktop exercise. Limpopo is supporting municipalities with conducting their risk assessments. The Eastern Cape and Gauteng, according to their reports, are currently busy with the review of their risk profiles.

6.3.8 Integrated information communication technology

The Legislative Compliance Management assessment and reports revealed that all PDMCs have access to basic information technology (IT) services like the internet and e-mail. Only the Western Cape and Gauteng PDMCs have functional, dedicated disaster management IT systems. The KwaZulu-Natal PDMC is currently benchmarking and developing the tender bid specifications to procure a dedicated disaster management IT system. Mpumalanga PDMC indicated that a system is available, however, there is no evidence that the system is in functional use. Limpopo PDMC's request to purchase such a system was not approved by the HoD and as such there is still no system. North West PDMC indicated that the procurement of a dedicated disaster management IT system is part of the DMC's establishment project and will be the next phase subsequent to moving to its new facility. The Northern Cape and Free State do not have the funds to procure a system. The Eastern Cape system has been installed and officials were trained, and the system is currently being utilised.

6.3.9 Updated DMC compliance data

The DMC Compliance Data Set maintained by the NDMC was updated using the information obtained from the quarterly reports, verification assessments, other units within the NDMC and other communications. The minimum assessment criteria recognises five levels of compliance to the DMA and NDMF. **Figure 48** illustrates the national status of DMCs based on the scores attained against the minimum assessment criteria.

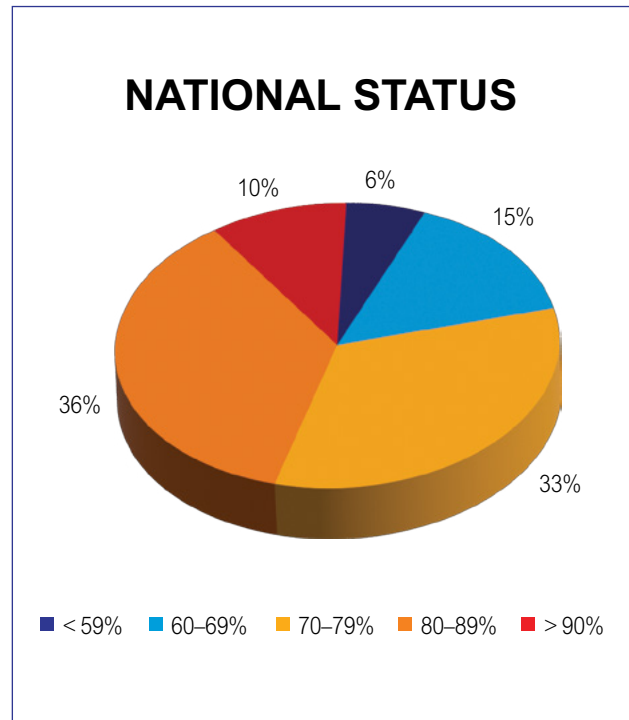


Figure 48: National status of DMC against assessment criteria

Figure 48 shows that 10% of DMCs achieved more than 90% against assessment criteria; 36% of DMCs achieved between 80% and 90%; 33% achieved between 70% and 79%; 15% achieved between 60% and 69%; and 6% of DMCs achieved less than 59%. Municipalities that achieved 69% or less are either less than average or do not comply at all as the country's average was between 70% and 80%.

6.3.10 Introduction and rolling out of the legislative compliance management tools

The NDMC (Early Warning Capability Management in partnership with PDRF units) came up with an innovative application, i.e. the Disaster Management Compliance Web Services Application on the Survey 123 platform. These tools, although not solely, will address the coordination and submission of the compliance assessment management reports and upgrade from manual to electronic submission. Another advantage of the tools is that some compliance issues will now be reported only once, e.g. the establishment of a DMC; or bi-annually, e.g. seasonal plans. Only issues that take place quarterly, e.g. awareness campaigns, will be reported quarterly. When captured, the submissions from DMCs now goes straight to the NDMC, however, PDMCs will be able to monitor and view what their MDMCs have submitted to the NDMC.

On 8 December 2021, during the HoCeF meeting, training on the tools was conducted for HoCs and on 10 December 2021 training was conducted for all the DMC officials. Training was offered on the MS Teams platform. Since January 2022, the implementation of the tools was piloted. The full implementation will be for Q1 for PDMCs and Q3 for MDMCs reporting, which is 7 July 2022. There has been slow but positive and steady acceptance by DMCs of the implementation of the new compliance tools.

6.3.11 Engagements with South African Local Government Association

The PDRF unit coordinated a meeting between all units of the NDMC and SALGA in an effort to come up with a strategy to support municipalities to improve their compliance and implementation of the disaster management function. The meeting resolved that the NDMC will work with SALGA by providing access to the quarterly compliance assessment results. Options to present compliance outcomes in the inter-governmental relations (IGR) structures will be pursued and the NDMC will also provide inputs in the Council Induction Training Materials.

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

Even though improvements with respect to compliance to the DMA and DMF has been recorded, implementation of the function remains a challenge across the board. The response to COVID-19 has also exposed weaknesses in the implementation of the function. Following are some generic findings that have been exacerbated by the prevalence of COVID-19:

- The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of the disaster management function and the need to address capacity challenges where in some instances there is no capacity at all.
- In general, the DMA and the NDMF are implemented by 'malicious compliance' with limited comprehension of the depth of the legislative framework. The COVID-19 response has emphasised this status quo and the need to improve resourcing and capacity.

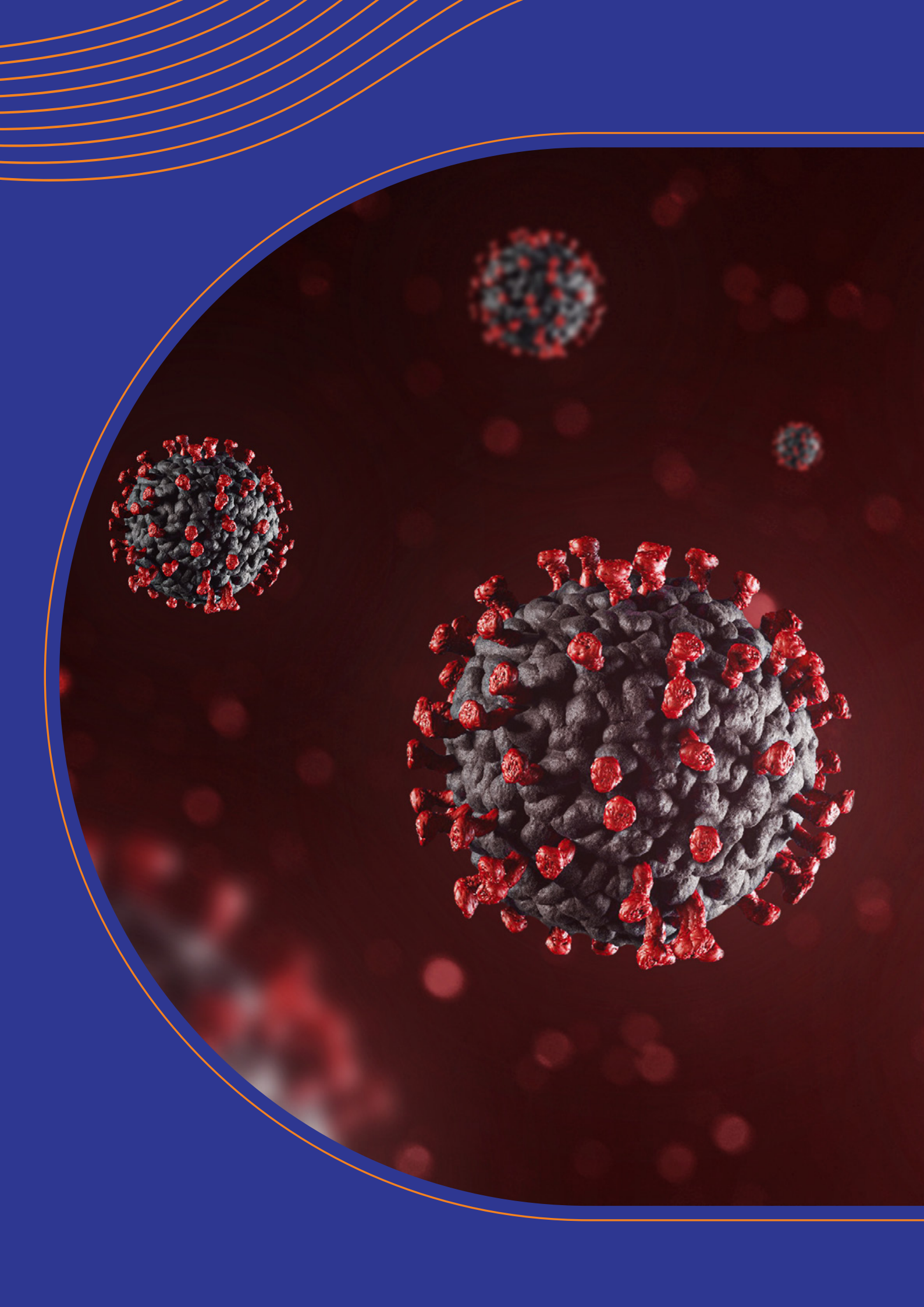


- Remuneration of HoCs is not standardised pursuant to the DPSA salary framework. This implies that the responsibilities that respective HoCs can assume are to a large extent dictated by the salary band at which they are remunerated, instead of the DMA. For instance, the majority of the HoCs do not have financial delegations which limits their scope of responsibility as mandated by the DMA.
- The DMA prescribes the appointment criteria of the HoCs, however only the Western Cape HoC complied.
- There are capacity challenges across all levels. For example, some officials are not adequately or properly trained and/or qualified for positions and some may not have technical knowledge.
- While DMCs are established, in most cases, they are under-resourced and under-capacitated, which negatively affect performance and morale as officials are usually overworked. COVID-19 highlighted the level of workforce shortages as officials had to work extraordinary hours and were extremely fatigued in the DOCs.
- The DMPs are not supported with budgets to ensure implementation. This is usually a consequence of failure to integrate DMPs in departmental strategic plans.
- Some DMPs have not been updated/reviewed in more than five years.
- Funding to establish and implement DRR measures is not prioritised by sector departments. Even in local government priority is given to provision of basic services and DRM is perceived to be an unfunded mandate.
- There is a tendency to allocate more funding for disaster response instead of DRR, despite global efforts to advocate for DRR.
- Delay and non-submission of disaster management grants allocation expenditure reports.
- In some instances, even though DMCs exist and are functional, they are not well planned, equipped, or resourced.
- Each province/municipality has a different mechanism/processes/standard for implementing the DMA and NDMF; no uniformity exists; however, the guidelines should assist to standardise the process.
- Since disaster management is not a specific government portfolio, but rather a coordinating or support function, it lacks a horizontal system of accountability or authority, which makes implementation of disaster management problematic.
- The use of IGR structures for planning is not optimised such that duplication of projects, overlapping and double-dipping occur, e.g. augmentation of water shortages by boreholes across departments.
- No clear mechanism exists for enforcing the risks profiling at provincial and local level inform the decision-making and development of the IDPs and subsequently the DDM.
- Challenges with functionality of the ICDM (special ICDMs were convened).

6.4.1 Recommendations to improve the implementation of the disaster management function

6.4.1.1 Interventions to improve compliance and overall implementation of the programme

- HoCs to be appointed in accordance with the DMA and the Minister to regularise recruitment with inherent remuneration.
- Appointment of qualified people in disaster management positions across the board. The DMCs need to recruit and retain staff with technical training and knowledge such as engineers, hydrologists, and agricultural scientists to advise on specific hazard risks and hazard impacts.
- Review the location of the disaster management function in all spheres of government.
- Capacitating and resourcing the DMCs for effective functioning and to meet the minimum requirements.
- Ensure full establishment of DMCs where these are still not fully functional, which includes capacitating and resourcing of the centres.
- Disaster management planning to be based on risk assessments.
- Prioritise funding for the disaster management function (ensure funding for DMPs) and focus more on funding for DRR than response.
- Disaster management grants must be utilised for intended purposes and expenditure reports submitted (adherence to the Disaster Management Grants Framework).
- Ensuring that the risk profiling at provincial and local level informs the decision-making and development of the IDPs and subsequently the DDM (to enhance joint planning).
- Regular updating/reviewing of the respective DMPs and driving the integration of all DMPs with and within departments, provinces and municipalities.
- Political support in following legislated processes, e.g. in the coordination of disaster response.
- Full functioning of the ICDM.



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