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governance**

Department:
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR 2022-23
SUMMER SEASON**



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

SEPTEMBER 2022

Document Information	
Document Type	National Disaster Management Contingency Plan for 2022/2023 Summer Season
Applicability	Disaster Management Contingency plan in the event of extreme weather conditions during the summer season of 2022/23.
Status	Final
Main Contributors	National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) Provincial Disaster Management Centres (9 Provinces), Sector departments and State-owned Entities
Author	NDMC
Date of this Compilation	September 2022
Other documents with direct bearing on this contingency plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 Provincial Disaster Management Contingency Plans for 2022/2023 Summer Season • Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) • National Disaster Management Framework of 2005 • Sector disaster management contingency plans for 2022/2023 summer season • Other relevant legislation and frameworks

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FOREWORD BY THE HEAD (ACTING) OF THE NATIONALDISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

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



In our quest to implement the disaster management legislation, specifically, the National Disaster Management Framework of 2005 (NDMF) for this purpose, the NDMC strives to strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events by issuing early warning, integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and ensure that capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. It is expected of all organs of state to ensure effective and appropriate disaster response and recovery by:

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

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

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

The National Disaster Management Contingency Plan for 2022-23 Summer Season has been developed through engagements and inputs from key role players with the following objective:

- i. Outline the country’s capabilities, preparedness and response arrangements within

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

The Plan is risk-based and provides an insight on the forecast issued by SAWS combined with the hazard profile for various hazards developed by the NDMC. SAWS issued Seasonal Climate Watch for the period starting from September 2021 to January 2022, to enable relevant disaster management stakeholders to monitor the issued forecasts that is anticipating a strong likelihood of occurrence of the hazards that include:

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

This contingency plan is premised on the co-existence of wet and dry conditions emanating from floods, drought and fires hazards. Already some provinces such as KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), Eastern Cape (EC) and North West (NW) are experiencing heavy rainfall accompanied by windstorms. Drought is prevalent in some provinces such as EC, Northern Cape (NC), and Western Cape (WC), with some pockets within north-eastern Free State, northern Mpumalanga, and southern Limpopo.

These conditions call for appropriate actions by all relevant stakeholders to prepare, be ready to deploy immediate response measures, as well as implement mitigation measures to deal with the effects of any incident that may happen during the season. The goal is to reduce the vulnerabilities and build the resilience within communities.



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Ms Ane Bruwer

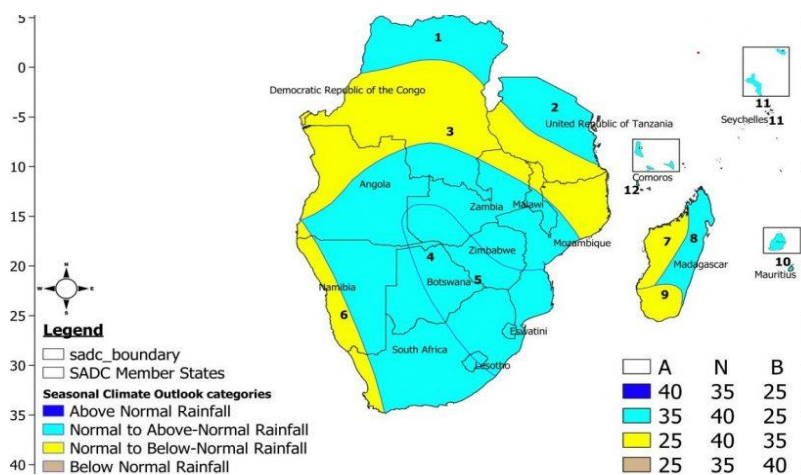
ACTING HEAD: NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE (ACTING)

DATE: 30 September 2022

1. Introduction and Rationale

Extreme weather events experienced in recent years across the globe have become more intense and more frequent. Changes in climate conditions, particularly the warming of global temperatures is the primary source to weather-related disasters. The Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forecast (SARCOF) statement indicates that the bulk of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Region is likely to receive normal to above-normal rainfall for the period October-November-December (OND) 2022 and January-February-March (JFM) 2023. The picture below depicts how the situation may look like:

Figure 1: The SADC Region is likely to receive normal to above-normal rainfall for the period October-November-December 2022 and January-February-March 2023.



South Africa as a country, just like the rest of the world, faces a wide range of hazards. Long-term climate variation and change are increasing in intensity and frequency and the severity is expected to increase over time. The South African Weather Service (SAWS) also provided an insight on the forecast they issued for the period starting from September to November 2022. This forecast is combined with the profile for various hazards produced by the NDMC. Prior to presentation of the hazard profile, the NDMC convenes a quarterly Early Warnings Task Team meeting to deliberate on and discuss the results of the forthcoming seasonal outlook in an effort to reach consensus and finalize the results. It is important to note from the forecasts and the hazard profile that the most common hazards that would be identified through the SAWS forecast, and the hazard profile developed by the NDMC and the Early Warnings Task Team, especially during summer season include amongst others, severe storms, tornadoes, hailstorms and torrential downpours that can lead to floods. All these occurrences do account for large-scale damage to infrastructure and economic losses. Hotter global temperatures increase the risk of droughts that are also characterised by conditions of veldfires, and informal settlements fires, whilst the intensity of storms create wetter monsoons. In the

face of more common extreme weather events and climate related disasters, natural resources such as land and water become most vulnerable. Failure to act urgently leads to a reverse in development gains for the poorest and most vulnerable people in society.

The negative impacts of disasters depend on the intensity of individual incidents. Disasters can be of low intensity and occurring frequently, or they can be once-off catastrophic events. Low-frequency events with high impact such as earthquakes and tsunamis as well as some high frequency/high impact events such as floods and tornadoes cannot be prevented. These calamities can however be mitigated significantly through earlier prediction, early warning, risk-proofing infrastructure, emergency preparedness, and effective response systems

It is observed that, a variety of weather-related hazards in the summer season can trigger widespread hardship and devastation. South Africa experiences flooding as the common hazard in the summer season. In addition to floods, the country experiences:

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

In April 2022, the country was severely impacted by the adverse weather incidents, resulting in the loss of life, severe human suffering and widespread damage to property, infrastructure and the environment particularly within KZN, EC and NW provinces. Importantly is that extreme weather events have been experienced for a protracted period including during the past Winter Season, where other provinces were affected, particularly the Western Cape Province.

The condition was of severe magnitude and resultantly, on 18 April 2022, the occurrence was reclassified by the NDMC as a national disaster in terms of the DMA, whereby the primary responsibility to coordinate and manage this disaster was designated to the national executive.

Following reclassification of the disaster, the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, subsequent to consulting responsible Cabinet Members, declared a national state of disaster on the impact of severe weather events in terms Section 27 of DMA. A notice to this effect was published in Government Gazette No. 46247 – R. 2029 of 18 April 2022. The primary purpose of the declaration is to augment existing legislation and contingency arrangements of the affected organs of state as well as activate other extraordinary measures as and when required.

As government resources have become stretched in efforts to augment resources in dealing with the floods, further pronouncement has been placed on the need to put adequate measures in place to guard against known and unknown threats for the

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

Meteorological services, which include weather and climate information, are required for an effective and efficient tactical and strategic planning to mitigate against weather and climate-related impacts. The provision of climate services to the climate sensitive socio-economic sectors such as infrastructure in the water, transport and energy sectors during design and operational phases help to prevent and minimize loss of investment resulting from the impact of adverse weather and climatic conditions. To that effect, the NDMC aims to facilitate for all organs of state, that they are weather-ready and climate-smart through the generation and dissemination of a downscaled national rainfall outlook for the upcoming rainy season.

In order to ensure preparedness measures for any eventuality during the 2022-2023 summer season, the NDMC, in partnership with national sector departments, state-owned entities, and Provincial Disaster Management Centres (PDMCs), is presenting a **“National Disaster Management Contingency Plan for 2022-23 Summer Season”**. This plan is risk-based and provides an insight on the forecast issued by SAWS combined with the hazard profile for various hazards produced by the NDMC during this contingency planning season (2022/23 Summer season), as indicated above in this narrative.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this **National Disaster Management Contingency Plan for 2022-23 Summer Season** is to provide a high-level, strategic and unifying framework that outlines measures needed to assist the country to deal with any emergency related to the predicted summer season hazards through effective emergency preparedness mitigation, response and recovery efforts that will also limit the impact and consequences of these hazards on the wellbeing of people, property, infrastructure and the environment.

2.1. Objectives of the plan

The plan intends to:

- (i) Outline the country's capabilities, preparedness and response arrangements within an integrated approach and shared responsibilities between government, state entities, private institutions/agencies, communities, and individuals for the management of the hazards that may occur during the season;
- (ii) Provide organisational procedures, roles and responsibilities, human and financial resources, communication channels and any other resource or activity

- required for the country to mitigate, respond timely and effectively to an incident should one or more occur during this season; and
- (III) Guide decision making to ensure that budget allocations support the implementation of contingency arrangements.

3. Scope of the plan

The scope of this contingency plan covers emergency preparedness and response mechanisms and actions within a multi-hazard approach with more focus on the hazards identified in the forecast issued by SAWS, as well as the hazard profile developed and issued by the NDMC and Early Warning Task Team for this season. The plan strives to strengthen multi-sectoral capacity and collaboration across relevant government sectors, the private sector and civil society, that may be employed if a major incident(s) occurs across the country upon notification by the SAWS and escalates into a disaster during this summer season. Preparedness measures should also consider the existence of Covid-19 pandemic and the fact that summer season includes the festive season that is characterised by mass gatherings and the use of alcohol that perpetuates lawlessness.

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

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

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

It should be noted that planning emergency actions is process-orientated and therefore cannot be regarded as a once off event process. While the plan may detail specific

objectives and preparedness actions, these can still be reviewed from time to time to suit the requirements of a future changing situation.

4. Legislative Framework underpinning the plan

- 4.1. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996)
- 4.2. Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002)
- 4.3. National Disaster Management Framework of 2005
- 4.4. Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act No. 99 of 1987)
- 4.5. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030
- 4.6. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
- 4.7. The Paris Agreement on Climate Change (UNFCCC)n
- 4.8. Division of Revenue Act, 2022 (Act No 5 of 2022 - DORA)
- 4.9. Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999 - PFMA)
- 4.10. Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003 – MFMA)
- 4.11. Disaster Management Volunteer Regulations, 2010
- 4.12. Other Sector Legislation

5. The South African Hazard Profile for Spring Season

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

5.1. Overview of the Spring towards Summer Season Hazard Forecast

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

5.1.1. Fire hazard profile for spring 2022

The fire hazard profile for the reporting season is shown in **Figure 1**. eastern Parts of South Africa illustrate high (Red) and medium to high (Orange) fire hazard scores. These areas include western parts of KwaZulu-Natal (Amajuba, Harry Gwala, uMgungundlovu, uMzinyathi, uThukela, and Zululand), Mpumalanga (Ehlanzeni, Gert Sibande, and Nkangala), northern parts of the Eastern Cape (Alfred Nzo, Chris Hani, and Joe Gqabi), far eastern areas of the Free State (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and significant areas in North West (Bojanala) and Limpopo (Waterberg and Sekhukhune).

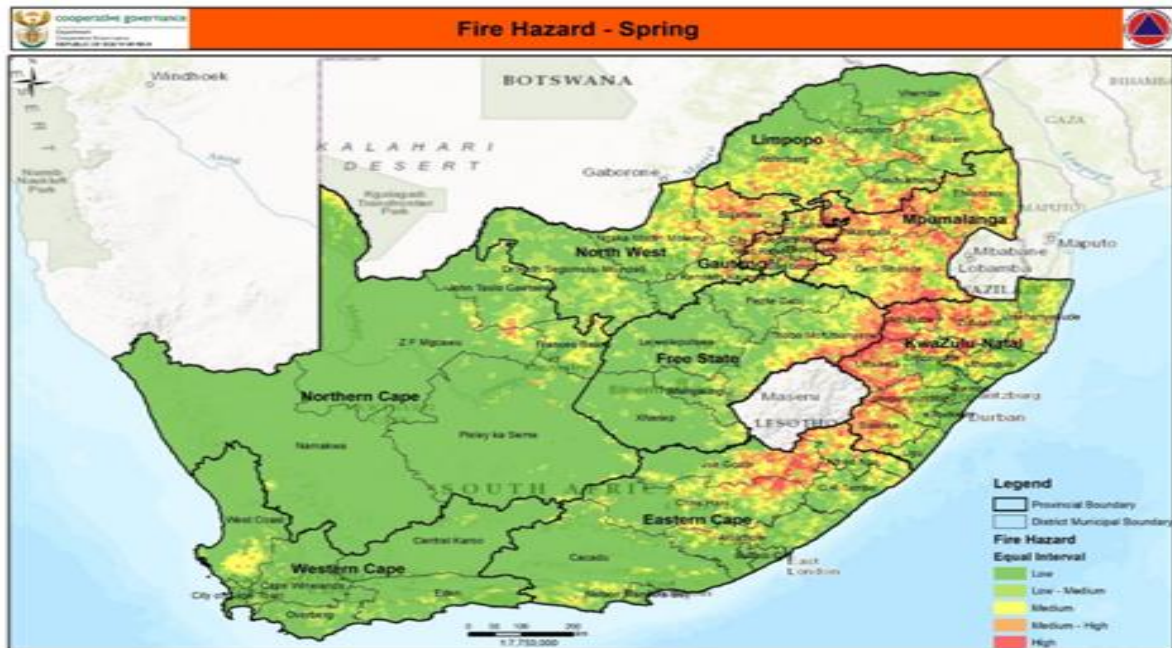


Figure 1: Fire hazard profile- spring

5.1.2 Flood

Figure 2 represents findings from the spring towards summer seasonal Flood Hazard Profile. High (Red) and medium to high (Orange) flood hazard scores are observed in northern and coastal KwaZulu-Natal (eThekweni, uMkhanyakude, King Cetshwayo, iLembe as well as in uThukela district municipality in the west). Similar elevated values are also observed in smaller regions of the Eastern Cape (Buffalo City Metro, Amathole) and in the Western Cape (Cape Winelands). The multi-model rainfall forecast indicates below-normal rainfall for the western parts of the country during spring (Sep-Oct-Nov) in **Figure 3**, with above-normal rainfall expected over most of the remainder of the country. Rainfall conditions are predicted to improve further during the early-summer (Oct-Nov-Dec) into the start of the mid-summer months (Nov-Dec-Jan). SAWS continues to monitor the weather and climate conditions.

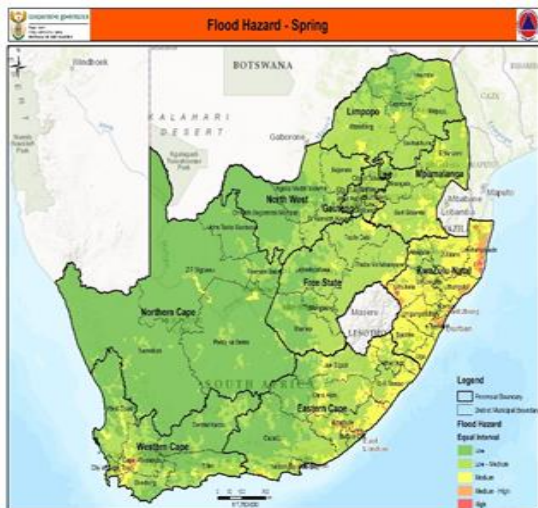


Figure 2: Flood hazard profile

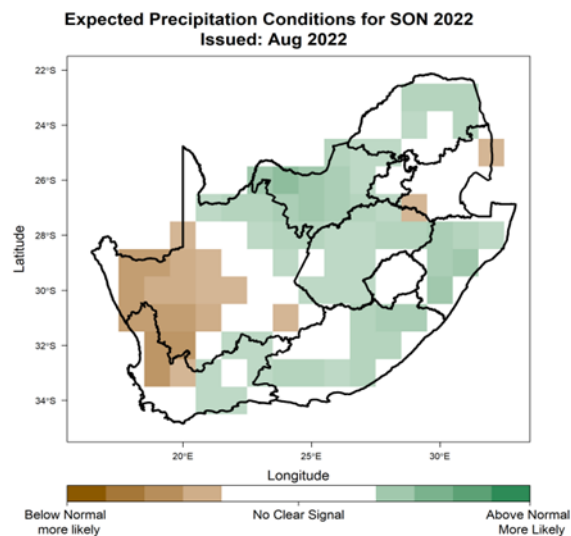


Figure 3: Precipitation conditions

5.1.3 Windstorm

High (Red) and medium to high (Orange) windstorm hazard values dominate across South Africa for the spring period (Figure 4). Significant areas illustrate high values in the Western Cape (City of Cape Town, Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, and Overberg), Eastern Cape (Nelson Mandela Bay Metro, Buffalo City Metro, Sarah Baartman, Amathole, Chris Hani, and O.R. Tambo) and the Northern Cape (Pixley- Ka- Seme). Similarly, as featured in **Figure 4**, all districts of the Free State express either high (Red) or medium to high (Orange) hazard scores during this period. Western parts of KwaZulu-Natal (Amajuba, uThukela, uMgungundlovu) and southern Mpumalanga (Gert Sibande) also display higher hazard values.

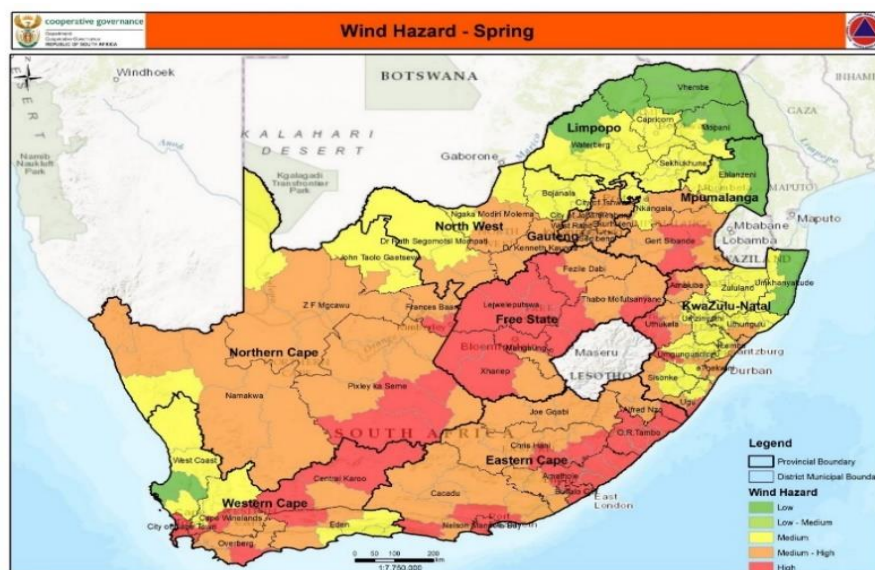


Figure 4: Wind hazard – Spring

5.1.4 Drought

The latest drought observations are presented in **Figure 5**. Drought occurrence is currently very limited following two wet summers over large parts of the interior. Most of the central to northern interior remain extremely wet (Blue). The far north-eastern parts of the country together with much of the southern to western coastal belt and adjacent interior haven't experienced similar extremely wet conditions during the past summer as most of the rest of the interior.

Short to medium term SPI data and vegetation activity indicate existing and developing drought conditions over the southern to western coastal areas and adjacent interior. Over the winter rainfall region in particular, parts of the main grain production area experience moderate to severe drought at the shorter time scales, related to a delayed onset of winter rainfall together with below-normal rainfall during July 2022. Parts of the Eastern Cape (parts of Sarah Baartman and Nelson Mandela Bay) and the northern parts of the western escarpment still experience severe (Red) to extreme (Maroon) drought conditions at longer time scales. Smaller areas along the border between Limpopo and Mpumalanga are still at risk for drought conditions if the onset of the coming summer rainy season is delayed. Parts of this area still experience moderate drought at the longer time scales.

The precipitation forecast for the coming months indicated a generally higher likelihood of above normal precipitation over central, southern and eastern parts of the country (**Figure 7**). This may assist in alleviating drought conditions over the indicated areas (central Eastern Cape & Limpopo).

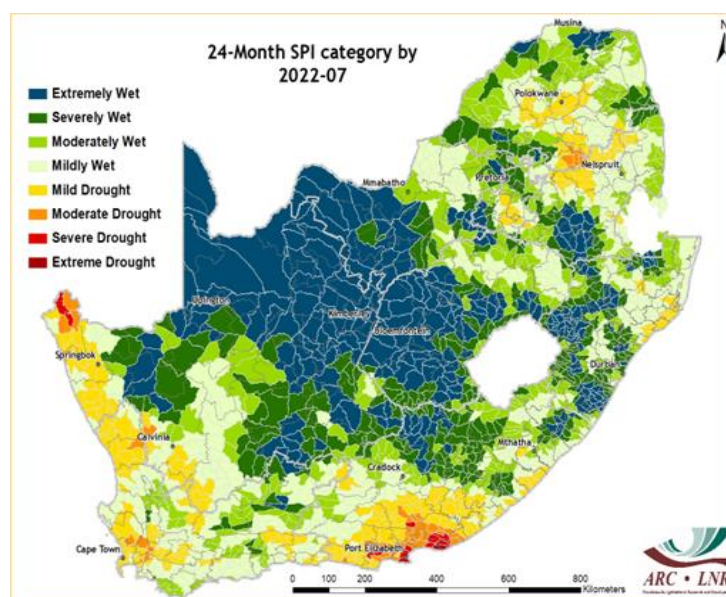


Figure 5: Drought status

The Percentage of Average Seasonal Greenness (PASG) in **Figure 6**, demonstrates deviations from the long-term average vegetation activity over a given timeframe. From the legend provided vegetation activity is categorized from presenting well above average (in green) to areas showing potential drought (orange) and drought conditions (red).

The PASG indicates well-above-average cumulative vegetation activity over most of the interior, reaching a maximum over the northern to central and western interior. The south-western half of the Eastern Cape as well as large parts of the winter rainfall region, especially the grain-production areas (Swartland and Ruens), experience below-average cumulative vegetation activity, associated with lower rainfall as shown in the SPI maps and also indicating potential drought (Orange) and drought (Red) signals.

The dry conditions over the south-western winter rainfall region and further up the West Coast are related to a delayed start to the rainy season as well as below-normal rainfall during July. Further north, around the Richtersveld, drought conditions have been present for a longer timeframe.

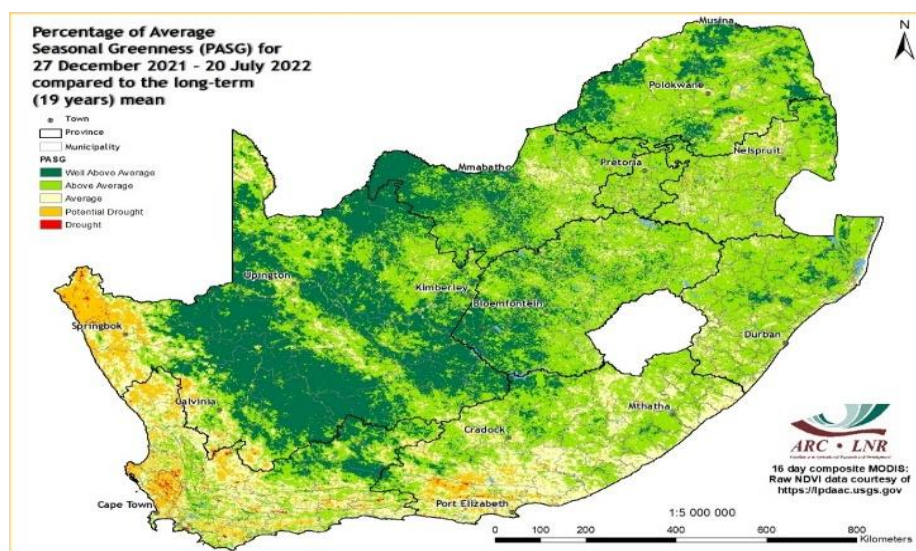


Figure 6: Spatial depiction of Vegetation Conditions

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

SAWS has predicted that the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) will most likely remain in a neutral state for spring, with a likely change to a weak La Niña during early- and mid-summer at a 60 % probability. ENSO starts playing an important role in our summer rainfall and there is an increased likelihood of a weak La Niña during early and mid-summer is expected to be favourable for above-normal rainfall in that period.

Figure 7 below provides the precipitation prediction at a 60-percentage chance of a weak La Nina impacting the south western (Western Cape, Northern Cape) and central interior (Free State and North West provinces) of the country. Although this is predicted at a 60% chance, there should be consistent monitoring of these changes and the impact on the provinces concerned and mentioned above.

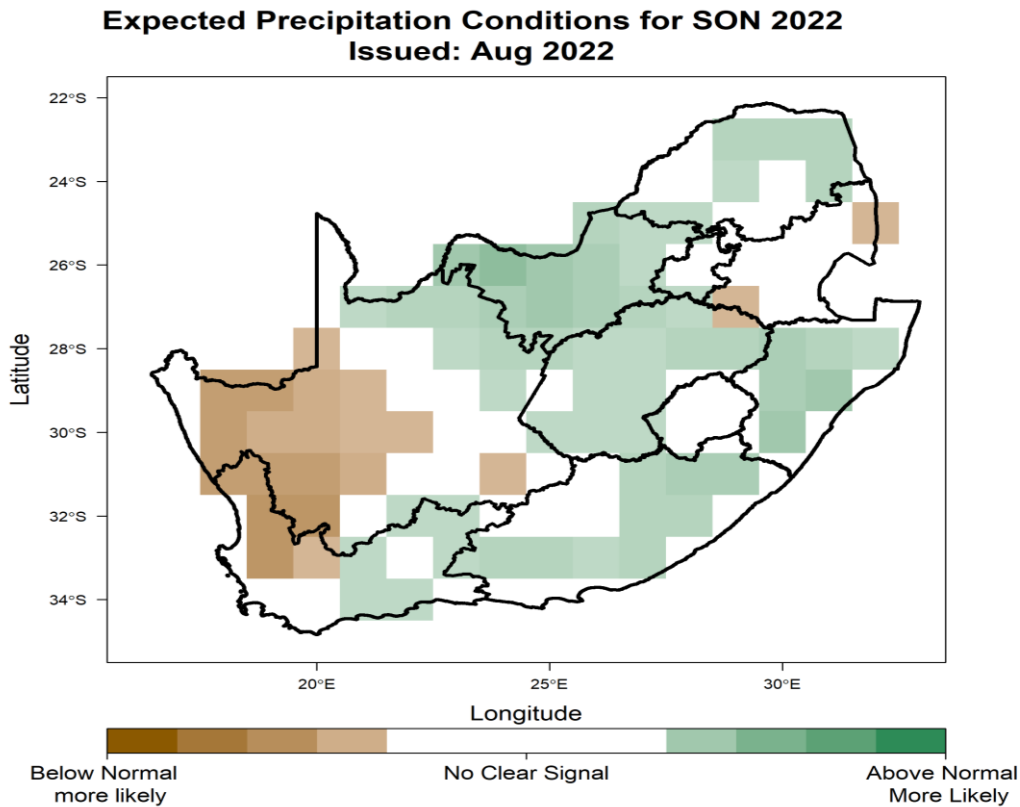


Figure 7: Expected precipitation prediction for the late summer and the influence (60%) of the weak La Nina

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

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

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

Potential Hazards or Hazardous Events	Worst Case Scenarios and potential consequence	Measures to reduce the risk of summer seasonal hazards
<p>Veldfires and structural fires</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veldfires will impact local economies and lead to unemployment. • Veldfires pose a significant risk to lives, property, livelihoods, public infrastructure and the environment. • Veldfires can destroy vegetation and adversely affect agricultural production. • Veldt fires can destroy labour farm housing, farm infrastructure and homesteads. • Veldt fires can have devastating impacts on the Wildland Urban Interface. • Smoke generated from veldfires will adversely affect the health of affected communities. • Veldfires can have trans-boundary effects. • Critical economic assets like plantation forests, pasture, crops and ecotourism facilities necessary to sustain rural economies can be affected by veldfires. • Veldfires will damage fire-sensitive natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation among communities and farming communities. • Early warning alerts through use of Fire Danger Index Rating and the advanced fire information system (AFIS). • Activation of Fire Protection Associations supported by provinces and municipalities. • Government support to farmers to construct fire belts/ fire breaks. • Deployment of other resources such as Working on Fire.
<p>Windstorms and floods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result of long-lasting rainfall (over several days or even weeks), causing rapidly rising rivers, lakes and run-off. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaigns • Dissemination of early warning alerts for early action.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large areas of land will be affected across district municipalities. • Flooding will cause damage to agricultural sector- crops and animal production, infrastructure (roads, public buildings and private dwellings), and temporary disruption to access of basic services and daily economic activities (health and education, workplaces, etc). • Loss of lives, livelihoods and displacement of people. • Outbreaks of disease (measles, cholera, malaria) can be expected because of damage to water and sanitation facilities. • Search and rescue services will be required. • Air and water transport will be required. • Recovery is expected to take relatively long period. • International support will be called upon to assist in providing humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level, and to assist with early recovery and reconstruction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of the situation through the NJDCC. • Implementation of Provinces and Municipalities preparedness measures through cleaning of storm water drainage systems to avoid flooding, river banks cleaning. • Communicable disease surveillance to avoid spread of communicable diseases. • Identification of vulnerable communities to ensure deployment of resources through provinces and municipalities coordination. • Rapid response and restoration of damaged infrastructure through implementation of temporary infrastructure.
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining and pressured agricultural resources i.e. vegetation, loss of livestock and crops. • Decreasing grain surplus/reserves for the countries. • Government Strategic Grain Reserves will not be sufficient to cater for the population in need considering that more reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous awareness campaigns on water conservation and demand management across the country. • Dissemination of early warnings for early action. • Monitoring of the situation and implementation of

	<p>have already been used in the response to the food shortage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity and government through its interventions to support the households and businesses is required for more than 3 months (up to 8 to 10 months). • Dam levels and underground water resources dropping to the lowest percentages. • Interrupted water supply to communities and for livestock. • Dry spells experienced over a large part of the country. • Food resources might be sourced from outside the country. • High inflation rate leading to higher prices for basic necessities such as food. • Shortage of feed/ fodder for livestock 	<p>intervention measures through the NJDCC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectors implementation of their contingency plans and mitigation measures.
<p>COVID-19 Pandemic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 pandemic was declared a national state of disaster. • The government developed scenarios that are informed by the behaviour of the epidemiological infections (trends and the growth) of the COVID-19 pandemic observed across the country. • The scenarios range from the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic across the country with minimal prevention and mitigation (intervention) measures to the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic across the country with the implementation of the most intense prevention and mitigation measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities awareness campaigns and outreach programmes on Vaccination programme. • Continuous implementation of COVID-19 vaccine strategy and vaccine roll-out throughout the country. • Continued implementation of COVID-19 pandemic protocols

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of the country with its socio-economic and other dynamics, which include culture and tradition, need to be understood as well as taken into consideration in order to understand the behaviour of the epidemiological infections between the scenarios. • The scenarios also assist the country to sequence and phase its priority areas with a view to deepening the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic whilst rebuilding the economy. • Government still implements the lockdown levels based on the country situation in combating the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. • The Vaccine Roll out process is currently underway and more awareness is in place to encourage the citizens to vaccinate to reduce the spread of COVID -19 pandemic and build resilience among communities. 	
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7. Communication and information management

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

The NDMC's DOC is operational during official hours however that is subject to adjustment as and when the situation demands. The NDMC has a team of officials

operating within the DOC and attached to each province as captured in Section 15, Table 5.

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

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

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

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

Table 2: Standard response structure

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

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

9. Institutional Arrangements

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

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

9.1. The National Disaster Management Centre

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

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

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

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

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

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

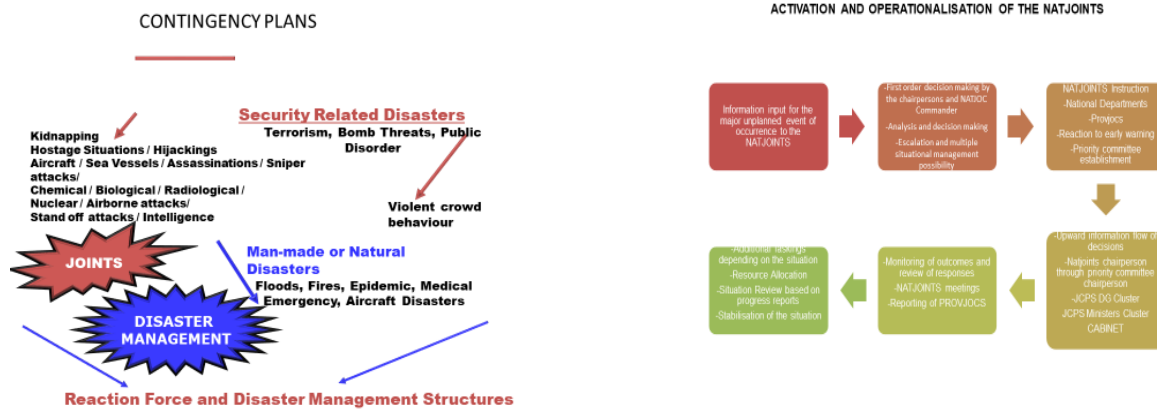


Figure 9: Contingency Plans Figure 10: Activation of the NATJOINTS

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

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

10. Procedures for Early Warning and Monitoring

Aligned to the Sendai Framework’s seven global targets is to substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments by 2030. To make this a realisation, the NDMC and SAWS work closely together to distribute early warnings via mobile messaging, short Message System (SMS) and via web interfaces. SAWS is the official authoritative voice for weather and climate forecasting, provides meteorological solutions for improved quality of life for all and continuously providing among others, early warning. The NDMC therefore works industriously to enhance current early warnings platforms being

developed by SAWS and undertakes the necessary training and workshops on a national scale. This year, the NDMC and SAWS have planned a series of workshops to introduce and training provinces (and their respective districts) on the Impact Based Early Warnings System. This new platform shifts early warnings messages to become more proactive and takes into consideration the geographical vulnerabilities and special conditions of provinces, districts and local municipalities.

11. Roles and Responsibilities of other organs of state- and State-Owned entities

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

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

Organ of state	Roles & responsibilities
Provincial Disaster Management Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support and advice to municipalities, sector departments and stakeholders during incidents. • Joint co-operation in ensuring emergency preparedness. • Coordination of prevention and mitigation strategies. • Planning in terms of disaster response, relief, and recovery. • Monitor, report, and coordinate interventions applicable to relevant escalated municipal disaster incidents. • Escalate occurrences to the NDMC if the Province is unable to cope with the effects of such occurrences. • Coordination of humanitarian relief and different provincial stakeholders during disaster response. • Provision of accurate operational information to the NDMC. • Submission of reports to NDMC.
Municipal Disaster Management Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-operation with PDMCs and NDMC in the identification of hazards, risk, and vulnerability within their geographical area. • Disaster management coordination and information sharing. • Joint co-operation in ensuring emergency preparedness. • Coordination and implementation of prevention and mitigation strategies. • Implement disaster response, provision of relief and immediate recovery to communities. • Mobilisation of resources to ensure immediate response to disasters and incidents. • Evacuation to temporary shelters of all or part of the population from the disaster-stricken areas if such action is necessary for saving lives. • Submission of incident reports to PDMCs and NDMC

South African Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During disaster or major incidents such as shack fires, snow incidents, the SAPS are expected to execute the following: • Crowd Control during incidents. • Public Safety – provide transportation, emergency medical care and be a bridge between citizens and rescue personnel when a need arises. • Organize Search Teams – Release of search and rescue teams in disaster events.
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness on disaster risk management. • Issue monthly advisories and daily extreme weather warnings. • Control/containment of plant and animal diseases. • Public awareness farming communities. • Co-ordination of agriculturally related disasters. • Aid Farmers during disasters. • Advise primary producers relative to disaster recovery process. • Provide agrometeorological strategies in line with the seasonal forecast. • Conduct assessment after incidences. • Support provinces on overall disaster risk management activities including on submission of reports for disaster funding. • Provide the Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). • Participate in the relevant NDMC's structures.
National Joint Operations and Intelligence Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation and issuance of NATJOINTS instruction in case of major crisis or disaster in the country. • Coordination of major incidents/ disasters. • Immediate facilitation of release of critical resources. • Coordination of safety and security major incidents.
Provincial and Municipal Fire and Rescue services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing the outbreak or spread of a fire. • Fighting or extinguishing a fire. • The protection of life or property against a fire or other threatening danger. • The rescue of life or property from a fire or other danger. • Subject to the provision of the Health Act, 1977 (Act No. 63 of 1977), the rendering of an ambulance service as an integral part of the Fire Brigade Service. • Assist municipalities with fire prevention and mitigation measures. • Assist municipalities with management of hazardous material situations.
Department of Health (Emergency Medical Rescue Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescue (advanced medical rescue) – Disaster team available 24 hours. • Assessment, treatment, and transportation of injured persons. • Provision of aero-medical transportation services. • Handling of hazardous material/dangerous goods incidents. • Provision of ambulance and support vehicles. • Directing all Triage, Treatment and Transportation activities. • Establishing on-site Advanced Life Support.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing communication with hospitals regarding the number of the injured, severity of injuries, estimated time of arrival, and termination of patient flow. • Coordinating hospital destination for patients.
Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of mobile clinics and health facilities. • Guard for epidemic outbreaks and mitigate epidemic spread. • Public health advice and warnings. • Epidemiology/disease surveillance. • Collection/dissemination of health information. • Psychological and counselling services for disaster affected persons working together Department of Social Development. • Health education programs and immunisation programs .
Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of schools for temporary shelter (if required) Facilitation of learning materials and school uniforms for the affected pupils.
Department of Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordination of NGO's and locally based community recovery services. • Co-ordination of humanitarian relief to affected people. • Provision of social workers. • Provision of hot meals (food) and food parcels through SASSA and Food Bank. • Social relief of Distress.
Department of Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of temporary shelter and emergency housing. • Identification of alternative land for relocation for affected people. • Relocation of communities located in hazardous areas or at-risk areas. • Provision of temporary shelter.
Department of Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of early warnings (flood and drought related). • Dam safety management. • Assist with technical support to damaged essential water infrastructure. • Provision of emergency temporary sanitation and water services/ supply.
Department of Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate speedy construction of temporary roads for communities. • Coordinate all transport related incidents such as roads and bridges during major accident. • Coordination of road closures because of disaster incidents. • Traffic control, including assistance with road closures. • Assist to repair damaged roads following a disaster for recovery.
Department of Public Works and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with implementation of Bailey bridges where roads are damaged and communities are cut from daily economic activities.
Provincial Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist with allocation of funds to repair the damaged infrastructure following funding request from NDMC.

South African National Defence Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon receipt of information from the PDMC they are to provide: • Manpower to assist in various roles. • Specialized transportation- Aerial support for rescue / mobile kitchens / mobile clinics. • Assist with construction of temporary bridges in collaboration with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.
Department of Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon receipt of information from the PDMC they are to provide: • Lost permits and ID Documents.
Non-Governmental Organisations	<p>Provide the following to disaster victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with humanitarian relief during disaster situations. • Primary health care clinics educational psychological support. • Assist with distribution of food parcel in areas affected by disasters or major incidents. • Assist with counselling services. • Assist with drought relief support.
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with the provision of policies in natural resource protection. • Provide guidelines on sustainable resource management.
South African Weather Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in early warnings on severe and adverse weather patterns.
Agricultural Research Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in disaster related research and advises. • Disaster incident coordination and information sharing. • Assist in research on possible diseases and give advice on treatment thereof.
Fire Protection Associations (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and implementation of prevention and mitigation strategies that are fire related. • Joint co-operation in ensuring emergency preparedness in fire prevention and fighting. • Manpower and resource availability to assist in various roles on fire readiness and preparedness. • Assist in providing veld and forest fire mitigating measures.

12. Financial arrangements for response measures

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

mobilised by relevant stakeholders within the affected municipalities and or provinces and deployed as and when a need arises. This is in terms of section 2 (1) (b) of the DMA.

The DMA does not apply to an occurrence falling within the definition of “disaster” - to the extent that the occurrence can be dealt with effectively in terms of other national legislation”:

- (i) “Aimed at reducing the risk, and addressing the consequences of occurrences of that nature; and
- (ii) Identified by the Minister by notice in the Gazette”.

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

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

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

13. National disaster response stakeholder directory

Table 4: NDMC CONTACTS INFORMATION

NAME / SURNAME	LANDLINE	CELLPHONE	EMAIL
Ms Ané Bruwer	012 848 4601		AneB@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Jurgens Dyssel	012 848 4608	082 495 1820	JurgensD@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Jennifer Kolokoto	012 848 4616	060 984 6157	JenniferK@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Motlalepula Pitso	012 848 4606	060 984 5939	MotlalepulaP@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Dechlan Pillay	012 848 4624	066 304 1675	dechlanp@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Lizzy Morake	012 848 4621	012 848 4621	Lizzym@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Bongeka Mpinke	012 848 4879	066 393 0735	BongekaM@ndmc.gov.za

14. CONTACTS FOR THE DISASTER OPERATIONS CENTRE

Table 5: NDMC -DOC CONTACTS INFORMATION

NAME	RESPONSIBILITY	CONTACT NUMBERS	EMAIL ADDRESS
Ms Abigail Thabethe	DOC Coordinator	012 848 4652	abigailt@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Sihle Pokwana	Knowledge management; EC	072 072 6321	SihleP@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Ndivhuwo Ndaba	FS	071 952 9251	NdivhuwoN@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Samuel Maepa	GP	067 003 8852	SamuelM@ndmc.gov.za

Ms Nompumelelo Ekeke	KZN	076 750 6586	NompumeleloE@ndmc.gov.za
Dr Siphon Buthelezi	KZN		SiphonB@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Mpho Matshweu	LP	079 033 9218	MphoM@ndmc.gov.za
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Ms Lizzy Morake	NC	012 848 4621	LizzyM@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Bakang Mebalo	NW	073 122 5473	BakangM@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Dibuseng Chabana	WC	0790814246	dibusengc@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Samkele Dandala	GIS Support	062 691 4321	SamkeleD@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Nokuzola Mnika	GIS Support	012 848 4630	NokuzolaM@ndmc.gov.za
Ms Nondumiso Mda	Legal Enquiries	012 848 4608	NondumisoM@ndmc.gov.za
Mr Kwena Molokomme	Disaster Funding Support	012 848 4633	KwenaM@ndmc.gov.za

15. Provincial disaster response stakeholder directory

Table 6: PDMC CONTACTS INFORMATION

PROVINCE	NAME / SURNAME	LANDLINE	CELLPHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS
1. Eastern Cape	Mr. Philela Mabandla	040 602 6505	071 604 3160	Philela.mabandla@eccogta.gov.za
2. Free State	Mr. Markes Butler	051 407 2001	074 513 0453	markes@fscogta.gov.za
3. Gauteng	Dr. Elias Sithole	011 355 4815	082 490 9825	Elias.Sithole@gauteng.gov.za
4. KwaZulu-Natal	Mr. Sibongiseni Ngema	033 846 9014	066 475 2308	sibongiseni.ngema@kzncogta.gov.za
5. Mpumalanga	Mr. Silayiki Dhludhlu	013 757 2005	083 447 6001	sdhludhlu@mpg.gov.za
6. Limpopo	Mr. Patrick Mdaka	015 294 8037	066 479 2821	mdakap@coghsta.limpopo.gov.za

PROVINCE	NAME / SURNAME	LANDLINE	CELLPHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS
7. Northern Cape	Mr. Tebogo Gaolaolwe	053 807 9700	076173 8890	tgaolaolwe@ncpg.gov.za
8. North West	Mr. Masenyane Rikhotso	018 388 1833	083 454 3350	mrikhotso@nwgp.gov.za
9. Western Cape	Mr. Colin Deiner	021 737 0800	082 550 67770	Colin.Deiner@westerncape.gov.za

16. Directory for the national sector departments

Table 7: KEY ORGANS OF STATE CONTACTS INFORMATION

ROLE PLAYERS	NAME	CONTACT DETAILS
DCOG-LGOS	Ms Zodwa Modipane	T:0726236588 E: ZodwaM@cogta.gov.za
DTA	Mr Jacob Mashishi	T: 072 025 4607 E: JacobM@cogta.gov.za
SAWS	Mr Tshepo Ngobeni	T: 083 744 8603 E: Tshepo.Ngobeni@weathersa.co.za
	Mr Ezekiel Sebego	T:+27 12 367 6045 M:+27 83 467 6918 E: ezekiel.sebego@weathersa.co.za
	Mr Kevin Rae	T: 012 367 6002 M: 082 870 5879 E: kevin.rae@weathersa.co.za
DALRRD	Dr Ikalafeng Kgakatsi	T: 012 309 5722 C: 072 198 9882

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	Ms Oboneng Nonjola	T: 012 309 5761 C: 072 483 8346 E: ObonengN@dalrrd.gov.za
DSD and SASSA	Ms Lebohang Thema	C: 072 595 8364 E: ThemaL@sassa.gov.za
	Mr Menzi Ncobeni	T: +27 122 741 6813 C: +27 72 475 0318 E: menzin@dsd.gov.za
DEFF	Mr Tlou Ramaru	T: 072 114 1504 E: TRamaru@environment.gov.za
ESKOM	Ms Sajedah Mahomed	T:0826969790 E: MahomeS@eskom.co.za
Health	Ms Tsakani Fhurumele	T:076 587 3817 E:Tsakani.Furumele@health.gov.za
Human settlements	Ms Ngube Thokwana	T:082 828 6092 E:ngube.thokwana@dhs.gov.za
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SAPS	Brig E. Mahlabane	T:082 778 9240 E:mahlabaneeh@saps.gov.za

ROLE PLAYERS	NAME	CONTACT DETAILS
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SANDF	Col A. Louw	E:Amigo.Louw@dod.mil.za
National Treasury	Ms Millicent Mulaudzi	T:084 582 2981 E:Millicent.Mulaudzi@treasury.gov.za
Transport	Mr Solly Chuene	T:082 451 1676 E:ChueneS@dot.gov.za

17. CONCLUSION


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

While understanding the importance of DRR, the NDMC has developed a National Seasonal Disaster Management Contingency Plan for the 2022-23 Summer Season. The purpose of this contingency plan, which is updated on a seasonal basis is to provide a strategic and unifying framework that outlines measures needed to assist the country to deal with any emergency related to the extreme summer seasonal hazards through effective proactive response and recovery intervention measures. The plan also aims to ensure that emergency preparedness and mitigating measures to reduce the impact and consequences of the identified hazards to the wellbeing of people, property, infrastructure, and environment. The plan follows a multi-hazard approach towards the implementation of emergency preparedness actions, while also strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration across relevant government sectors, the private sector and civil society.

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

18. Annexures: Plans received from the Provinces and national sectors

#	ANNEXURE	DOCUMENTS
1	Annexure A	NDMC- Seasonal hazard profile
2	Annexure B	GP Provincial summer season contingency plan 2022-2023
3	Annexure C	NC Provincial summer season contingency plan 2022-2023
4	Annexure D	DSD summer seasonal contingency plan 2022-2023

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