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Department:  
Cooperative Governance  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

# OVERVIEW OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

International Dialogue series on Disaster Management Systems - South Africa,

17 April 2023

Dr. Elias Sithole





**OVERVIEW OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA**



# OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

1. Introduction
2. Legislative mandate
3. National Disaster Management Centre
4. Provincial and Municipal Administrations
5. Powers and Duties
6. Institutional arrangements
7. key focus areas of the disaster management system in South Africa
8. South Africa experiences
9. Review of the disaster management system in South Africa
10. Anticipated lessons from the dialogue series
11. Fire Services
12. Repositioning

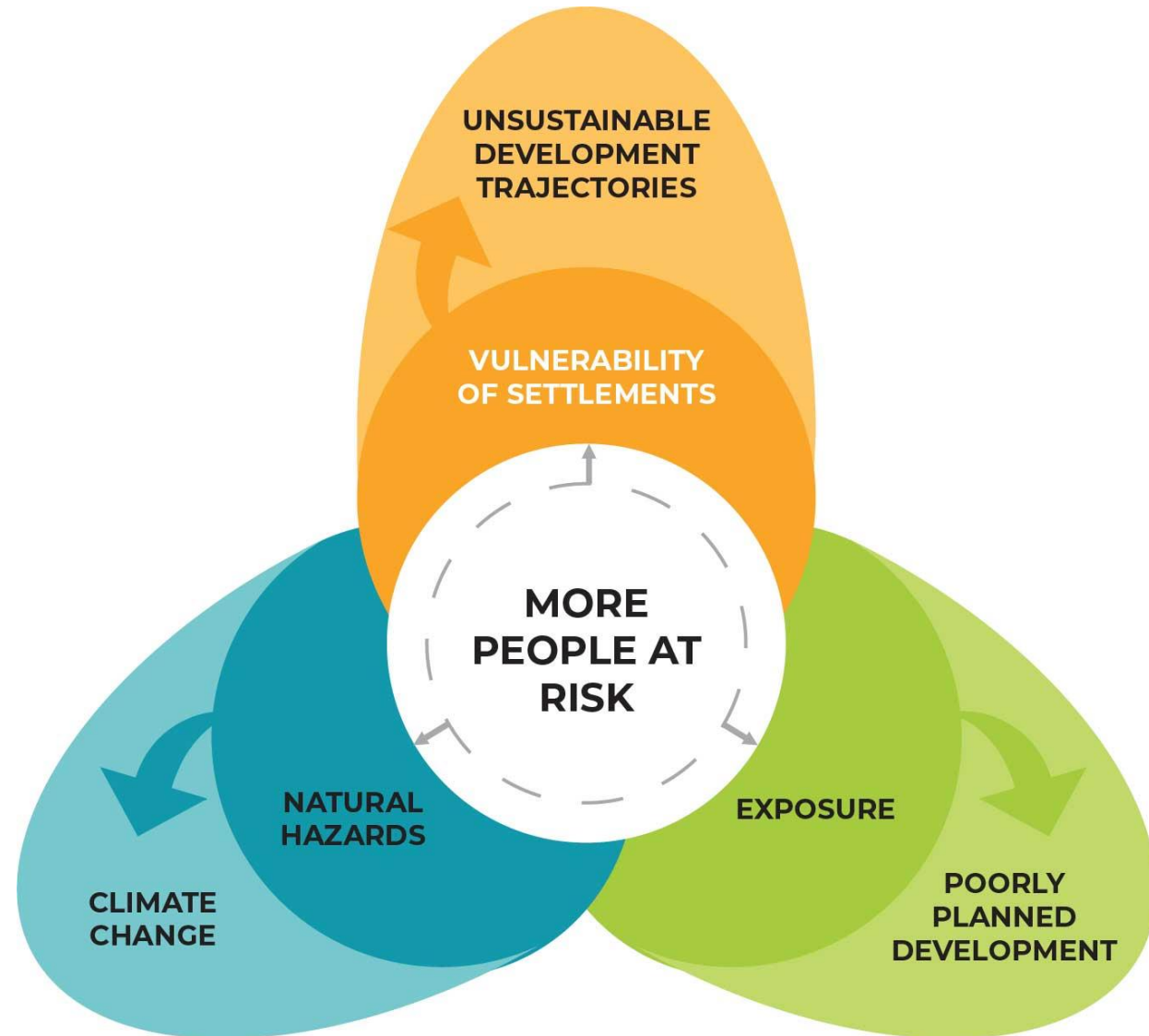
# WORDS OF APPRECIATION

1. **Mr L Buys-** Former Head of the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) :Establishment of the NDMC, Legislations and published it
2. **Mr Lance Williams:** Former Head of the NDMC :Continue with the establishment of the NDMC and the Publication of the National Disaster Management Framework, 2005
3. **Mr George Killian:** Former Acting Head of the NDMC: Transformation of the NDMC towards a Branch and publication of the Volunteer Regulation; FIFA World Cup, Cricket World Cup, CAF Cup
4. **Mr Ken Terry:** Former Head of the NDMC: Operationalizing of the NDMC, implementation of the NDMC structure into a Branch
5. **Dr Mmaphaka Tau:** Former Head of the NDMC : Successfully managing the **Coronavirus**, COVID-19, maintaining the complex relationship with the NATJOINTS, For the first time in the country ,introduce the Disaster Risk Reduction and mainstreaming it.
6. **Pat Read-** a distinguished scholar and disaster management activists.
7. **Prof Andries Jordaan:** First Director for DiMTEC: is an education, training, and research centre within the Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences on the Bloemfontein Campus of the University of the Free State in South Africa.
8. **Prof Dewald Van Niekerk:** Head of the African Centre for Disaster Studies, North-West University
9. **Dr Maliga Reddy Associate Director:** is an Associate Director in the Department of Public Management and Economics; DUT

# INTRODUCTION

- South Africa faces increasing levels of disaster risk. **It is exposed to a wide range of weather hazards, including drought, fire, tropical cyclones and severe weather hazards that can trigger widespread hardship and devastation.**
- **Climate change** is altering the face of disaster risk, not only through increased weather-related risks and sea-level and temperature rises, but also through increases in societal vulnerabilities, for example, from stresses on water availability, agriculture and ecosystems.
- Climate change is intricately linked to almost all facets of our society, particularly socio-economic progression as resources such as water, feedstock in form on food, fibre, biodiversity, amongst others determine the production potential of many sectors of the economy, which in turn affect human development aspirations of the country.
- The character and severity of impacts from climate extremes depend not only on the extremes themselves but also on exposure & vulnerability

# OBSERVATIONS & TRENDS



# LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

# LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

- ❑ Constitutionally, Government bears primary responsibility for Disaster Management in South Africa (Schedule 4, Part A).
- ❑ Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 (DMA) is the primary legislation dealing with Disaster Management in the country. This Act provides for an integrated & coordinated disaster management policy that focuses on:
  - ✓ Prevention; Mitigation; Emergency preparedness; Rapid & effective response; & Post-disaster recovery
- ❑ DMA provides for establishment of Disaster Management Centre's across all spheres of government.
- ❑ DMA is internationally reputed for its emphasis on prevention and its relative comprehensive approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).
- ❑ DMA establishes the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) with the objective 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, other role-players involved in disaster management and communities.
- ❑ DMA provides for the National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF) which serves as National policy
- ❑ The NDMF has recently been reviewed and will be published for public comments over the next few months

# NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

- The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) is established as a Presidentially assigned function to a Cabinet Member. This function is coordinated through the implementation of the Act, as well as the accompanying NDMF across the three spheres of government. The NDMC also administers fire legislation (Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987).
- The objective of the National Centre 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, other role-players involved in disaster management and communities. (section 9).
- The Head of the NDMC is accountable for execution of powers of the National Centre, its performance and duties and takes all decisions as mandated by legislation.
- The NDMC has legislative power to classify a disaster as local , provincial or national, as prescribed, for each category.



# PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIONS

- Disaster Management Centres must be established in each province and district municipality (sections 29, 43). A Local Municipality may establish a Disaster Management Centre in consultation with the District Municipality, subject to a SLA [section 43(4)].
- The executive leadership in the applicable sphere of government must appoint a Head of the Centre [sections 31(MEC), 45 (Municipal Council)].
- Prepare and implement a disaster management framework (sections 28, 42).
- May establish a disaster management advisory forum (sections 37 & 51).
- Prepare a disaster management plan (sections 38,39, 52, 53)
- \* A Local Municipality must establish capacity for the development and coordination of **a disaster management plan and the implementation of a disaster management function for the municipality** which forms part of the disaster management plan as approved by the relevant municipal disaster management centre (section 43(3)) & Municipal Systems Act, 2000

# POWERS & DUTIES OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRES (SEC 15, 30, 44)

- Specialise in disaster management issues.
- Monitor compliance of organs of state and statutory functionaries.
- Monitor progress with post-disaster recovery & rehabilitation.
- Advisory and consultative body on disaster issues.
- Make recommendations regarding DM funding.
- Make recommendations on legislation affecting DM.
- Promote the recruitment, training and participation of volunteers in DM.
- Promote disaster management capacity building, training and education throughout the republic, including in schools.
- Promote research in all aspects of disaster management.
- Liaise (must) and coordinate activities amongst all the centres.

# POWERS AND DUTIES OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIONS

- Coordinate and manage disasters classified as a local or provincial disasters (sections 40, 54).
- Declare provincial or local states of disaster where existing legislation and contingency arrangements do not adequately provide for the executive to deal effectively with the disaster, or other special circumstances warrant the declaration of a provincial or local state of disaster.
- Make regulations or issue directions concerning applicable issues required to:
  - (a) assist and protect the public;
  - (b) provide relief to the public;
  - (c) protect property;
  - (d) prevent or combat disruption; or
  - (e) deal with the destructive and other effects of the disaster.



# THEME 1: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

# OVERVIEW NDMC ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

## BRANCH: NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE (Posts: 32)

**Purpose:** To promote an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation by all role-players and stakeholders

### Functions:

- Develop, strengthen, and manage the regulatory frameworks and oversee institutional arrangements relating to disaster risk management
- Facilitate the development, assessment and implementation of multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction frameworks and plans and promote education, training and public awareness among role-players and communities to ensure disaster risk avoidance and built community resilience
- Develop and oversee the implementation of all response and recovery strategies and projects following a disaster in an integrated and development manner.
- To establish and maintain information and communication and knowledge management infrastructure and systems.
- To establish and maintain intelligence, geographic information, and management and early warning systems

1 X Head: NDMC L15 – Dr E Sithole  
 1 X DD: Branch Coordinator L11- Ms M Losper  
 1 X Executive Assistant E L7 – Ms M Louw

**CHIEF DIRECTORATE: POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT**  
 (Posts: 8)

**CHIEF DIRECTORATE: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**  
 (Posts: 9)

**CHIEF DIRECTORATE: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY COORDINATION**  
 (Posts: 5)

**DIRECTORATE: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SERVICES** (Posts: 5)

**Purpose:** To establish and maintain information and communication and knowledge management infrastructure and systems.

**Functions:**

- Oversee the installation and maintenance of computer infrastructure, including networks, information security systems, and technical support and emerging technologies.
- Design, develop and maintain data, information and knowledge management systems and business application systems for disaster risk management and fire services.
- Coordinate the development of knowledge management services for disaster risk management and fire services.
- Develop and maintain the National Disaster Loss and Damage database.

1 X Director L13 – Riaz Moolla  
 1 X Deputy Director Infrastructure L11  
 1 X Deputy Director: System Developer – Alpheus Mashigo  
 L11 1 X Assistant Director: System Developer L9 -  
 1 X Junior Programmer L7 -

**DIRECTORATE: DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT AND EARLY WARNING** (Posts: 2)

**Purpose:** To establish and maintain intelligence, geographic information, and management and early warning systems

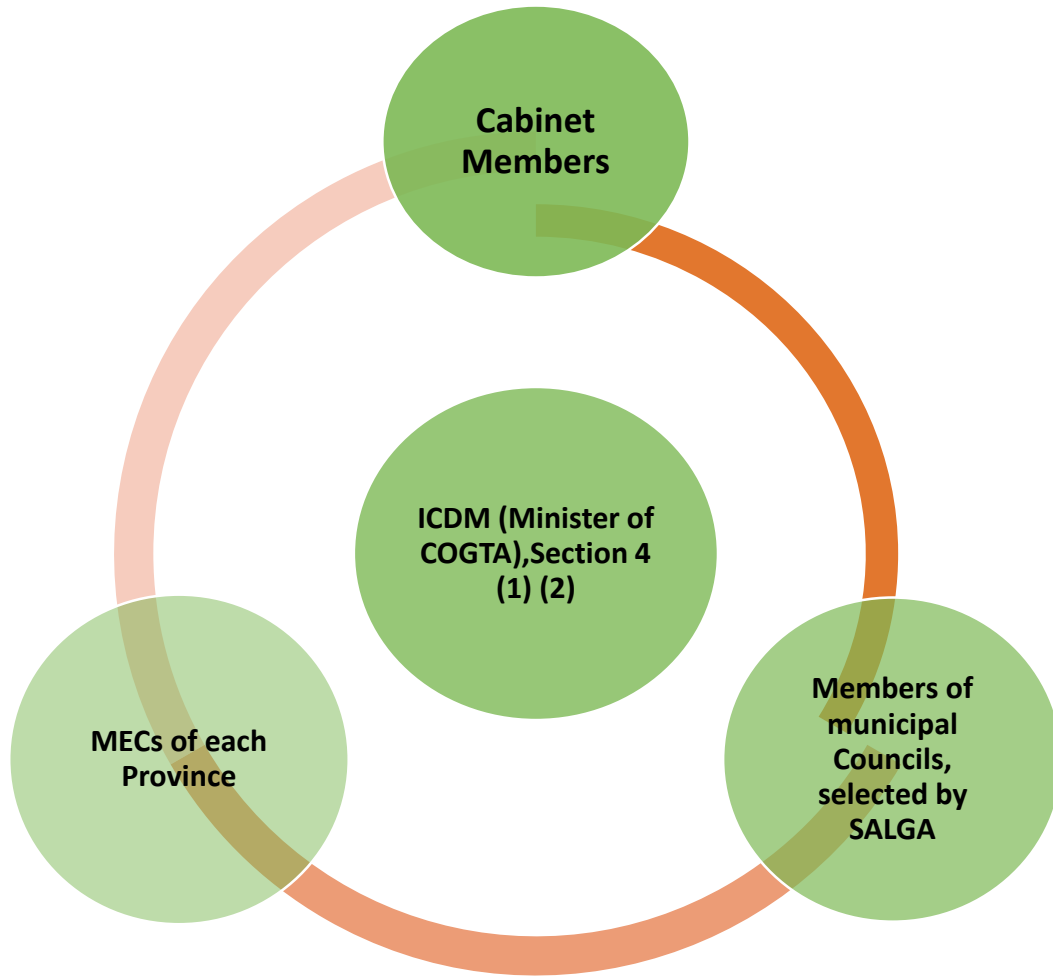
**Functions:**

- Generate and maintain a national indicative disaster risk profile.
- Develop and roll-out DM early warning systems and dissemination of early warnings to vulnerable communities.
- Establish and maintain geographic information management Systems for DRM and maintain appropriate spatial information.
- Gather information on all aspects of DM and disseminate to stakeholders and vulnerable communities.
- Monitor and evaluate compliance related to disaster management spatial information.

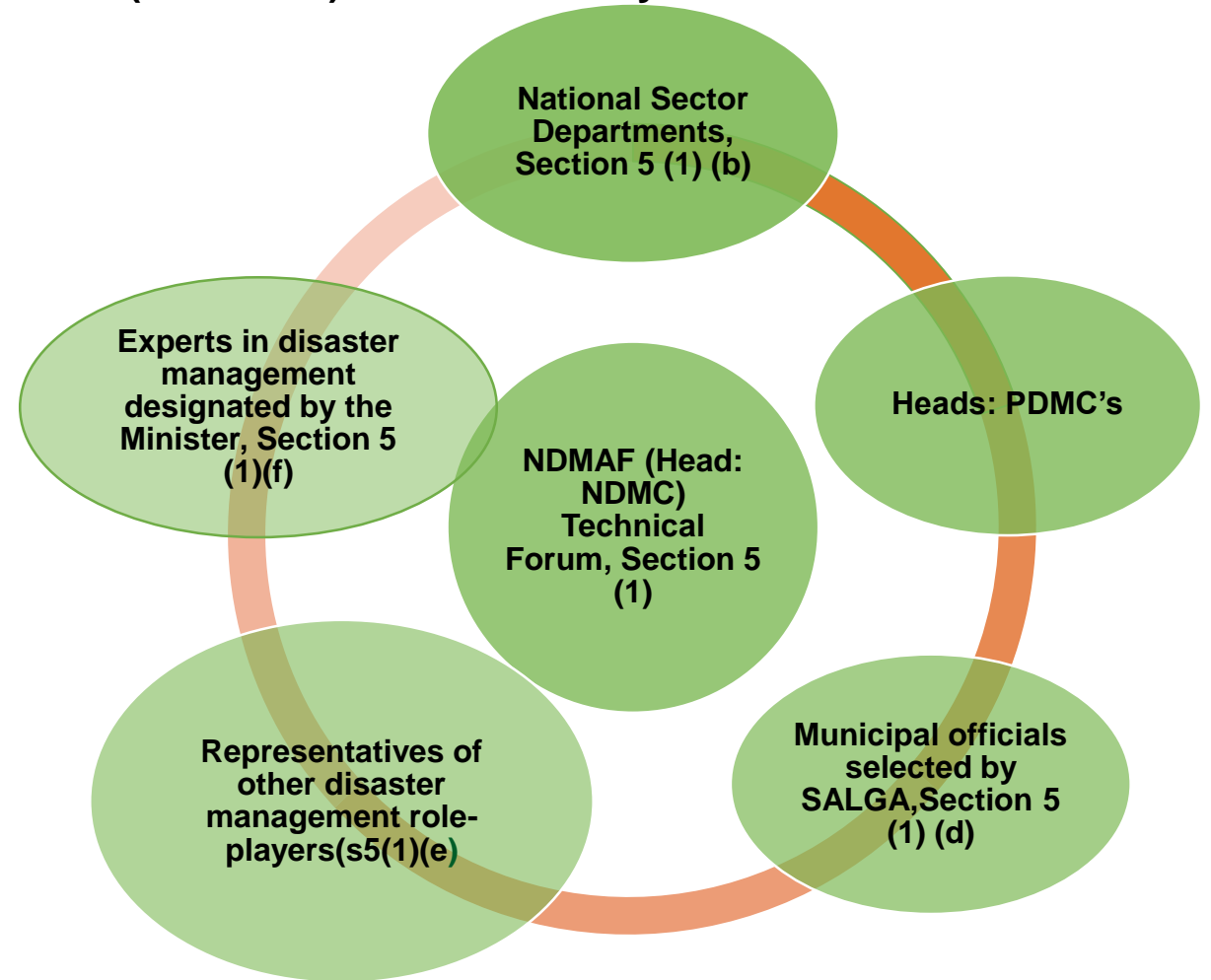
1 X Director L13 – Mr D Pillay  
 1 X Control GIS/Technologist (OSD) L12 – Mr M van Staden

# DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

## Political Structure: Established by President



## National Disaster Management Advisory Forum (Section 5)- established by Minister: COGTA





# DISASTER MANAGEMENT JOINT SPECIAL OPERATION COMMAND (DMJSOC)

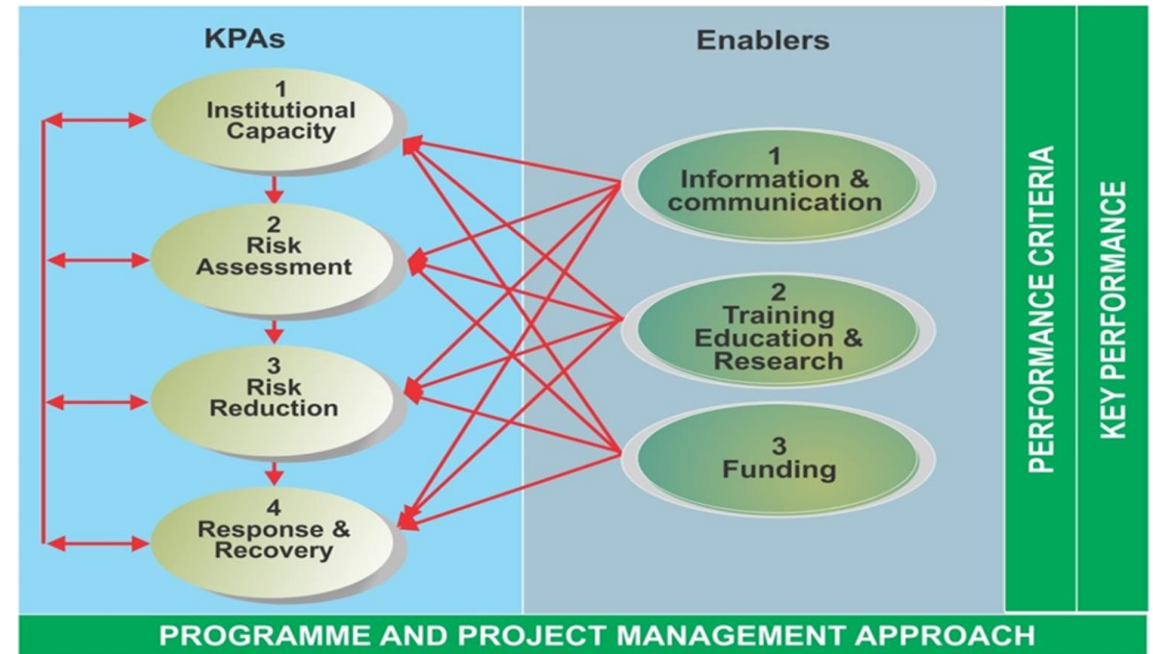
- The DMJSOC is a multi-hazard strategic management centre for response and recovery operations and continuously render services in response to other major hazard incidents within the country.
- DMJSOC also provides support on monitoring of expenditure following municipal and provincial grant funding awarded by COGTA through NDMC to sector departments and municipalities affected by the impacts of floods. Furthermore, DMJSOC officials also conduct physical monitoring of the implementation of the grant funded projects.
- As a mechanism for preparedness, the DMJSOC also communicates Seasonal Climate Watch provided by the South African Weather Service (SAWS) and coordinates development of the National disaster management seasonal contingency plan and those of provinces and sector departments.
- The DMJSOC is supported by **15 contract employees** through an MoU entered into by the department with the DBSA. The MoU expires at the end of March 2024.



## THEME 2: KEY FOCUS AREAS OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

# DISASTER MANAGEMENT LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- The **Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 (the Act)** as the primary legislation provides for an integrated & coordinated disaster management policy that focuses on:
  - Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters (Prevention);
  - Mitigating the severity of disasters (Mitigation);
  - Emergency preparedness;
  - Rapid and effective response to disasters, and
  - Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.



## Subordinate legislation: A Policy Framework for Disaster Risk Management in SA (GN 654 dated 29 April 2005)

- The Act recognises the wide-ranging opportunities to promote the avoidance and reduction of disaster losses through the concerted energies and efforts of all spheres of government, civil society and the private sector.
- It also acknowledges the crucial need for uniformity in the approach taken by such a diversity of role players and partners.
- The NDMF,2005 is the legal instrument specified by the Act to address such 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 (section 7(1)).



## THEME 3: SOUTH AFRICA EXPERIENCES

# PREVALENCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF DISASTERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

- On an annual basis, South Africa is confronted with dire 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 instrument and inherent structures enable a satisfactory response that also instils a sense of confidence for future planning of safety and stability.
- The strategic location of the NDMC within the DCoG, enables effective management (including development, resourcing and support) of the disaster management legislative and policy framework in the country. The provisions of the DMA empowered the NDMC to engage and support the development of Disaster Management Plans (DMPs) and Contingency Plans (CPs), across the spheres of government, sectors and stakeholders.
- The emergence of new occurrences and/or disasters such as the prevalent energy crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic, however was a real test to the robustness and agility of the DMA.
- Provisions of the DMA enabled and guided the implementation of regulations and directives that were central to management of the national and collective response to COVID-19 and implementation of various response measures.

# PREVALENCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF DISASTERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Collaboratively, through various legislative and policy means, the DMA served as an enabling tool for public health actors to set up and strengthen emergency services for response systems that were necessary to mitigate the severity of the pandemic and its impact.
- The bravery and commitment that were demonstrated by all frontline public health workers, associated disciplines and civil society in fighting the pandemic, along with the efficiency and effectiveness with which the vaccination programme was expanded and accelerated for the benefit of all South Africans, was highly commendable.
- South Africa has however, not been immune to the devastating loss of many lives, a knock in the fiscus and general decline in the economy, with inherent characteristics such as loss of jobs and other economic opportunities, as well as a myriad of social challenges.
- This implies that 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.



# PREVALENCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF DISASTERS IN SA

- By building on the existing foundations of capacity and infrastructure, the NDMC can effectively lead the implementation of the DRR programmes.
- In the 2021/22 financial year, the Department and the NDMC demonstrated leadership in the fight against COVID-19 through coordination of cooperative action in DRM.
- In many ways, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the interconnectedness of DRR 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.
- The NDMC, is also making good progress in influencing district and municipal planning within the ambit of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) framework for the benefit of DRR.
- At a local sphere of government, the District Development Model (DDM) has emerged as a key governance instrument through which DRR could be used to achieve inclusive socio-economic growth and community resilience.
- The DDM offers a coherent approach to efficient planning for mitigation and effective response to emergencies and disasters.

# PREVALENCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF DISASTERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The NDMC also invests in the Geographical Information Systems (GIS), and other Information and Communications Technology (ICT) tools that boost perfection in Early Warning Systems (EWS) for improved preparedness and response.
- Gradually, stakeholders are being empowered with real-time alerts for improved planning and interventions.
- South Africa also recognises that local ownership and objective accountability of the current available UN tools and instruments such as the Paris Agreements and Sendai Framework as progressive enablers for Member States is imperative to strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems for building resilience to disasters.
- The national commemoration of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR) also provides the needed assurance that there is progress in promoting a global culture of DRR in the country. Through the commemoration South Africa demonstrates its commitment to the implementation of the SFDRR.
- In many ways, South Africa is making progress in making the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and DRR every stakeholder's business.
- Cooperation with Southern African Development Community (SADC) structures is also given due attention, and the mainstreaming and institutionalisation of DRR in that context, is improving.

# PREVALENCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF DISASTERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

- 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.

# THEME 3: REVIEW OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA



# REVIEW OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The nature of policy development and implementation requires periodical reviews of policy instruments. The National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF) 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 NDMC, has embarked on an exercise that intends to determine the efficiency of the NDMF at promoting implementation, identification and reporting on the implementation gaps that may exist following the amendments made to the DMA.
- The exercise also considers the implications of the global agreements as applicable to disaster management practices in the country.
- The review process has just been concluded and the updated framework will soon be published for public comments.
- The above process coincides with a call by Cabinet to review the system of disaster management in the country.
- To achieve this, a two-pronged approach has been adopted to review and overhaul the system of disaster management in South Africa.
- One approach (led by the NDMC) entails research on the perception of the system by scholars in the field of disaster management and thus will present gaps as well as recommendations for improvement, from existing literature, as well as consultation with relevant stakeholders.
- The expected outcome of this process is a synthesis report that will inform the review of the disaster management system in South Africa

# REVIEW OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The preliminary research report presents a comprehensive overview of the disaster management system in South Africa, highlighting the various challenges faced by the fraternity.
- Overall, the report highlights the need for South Africa to move towards risk reduction and align with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR).
- The recommendations presented in the report can help the Disaster Management Sector improve its capabilities and respond more effectively to disasters while promoting sustainable development and increasing resilience in the face of increasing disaster risk.
- Parallel to the process outlined above, the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation is leading a knowledge sharing series, the main objective of which is sharing global expertise and knowledge on disaster risk reduction.
- The series assumes a dialogue approach that seeks to leverage the experiences of countries that have been severely affected by disasters, by benchmarking how they prepare for, and respond to such.
- The series also seeks to enhance the knowledge of South Africa on mainstreaming disaster management into the country's planning systems, guided by the National Development Plan (NDP), as well as into implementation frameworks such as the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), to ensure the involvement of the whole of government.
- Insights from the knowledge-sharing series will contribute to the review and strengthening of the system of disaster management in South Africa.

# REVIEW OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

- As the two parallel processes outlined above unfold, the two departments will ensure that key outputs of the processes undertaken align to Government's Programme of Action.
- Planning for the implementation of the reviewed model of disaster management system will be informed by the National Development Plan (NDP) as the main strategic framework that informs future planning in Government; and
- The extent of alignment with Government's Programme of Action (POA), priorities of Government and applicable targets of the NDP will be explicitly expressed in the proposed model of disaster management.
- A direct linkage to priorities and/or targets alluded to above is anticipated, however, they will only be quantified when the research that is currently underway is concluded and when lessons learned from the dialogue series are documented.

# THEME : ANTICIPATED LESSONS FROM THE DIALOGUE SERIES



# ANTICIPATED LESSONS FROM THE DIALOGUE SERIES

- The anticipated lessons from the dialogue series are mainly informed by the key shortcomings identified from literature review and can be summarised as follow;
  1. Best approaches towards ensuring implementation of policy frameworks, especially at the local/municipal level.
  2. Placement of the disaster management function across the board, in terms of governance structures.
  3. Mobilising human capacity to take the lead in DRR and response coordination.
  4. Mobilising resources
  5. Inculcating communities' involvement in risk assessment and disaster management planning
  6. Mainstreaming disaster management, especially in line departments
  7. Changing focus from response to DRR
  8. Strengthening early warning systems
  9. Strengthening hazard monitoring
  10. improving community and stakeholder awareness
  11. Strengthening information management and communication systems
  12. Financing risk



# NATIONAL FIRE SERVICES FUNCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

# REGULATORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

## White Paper on Local Government, 1998

White Paper allocates roles and responsibilities to national government with respect to local government. These include –

- Providing a framework for municipal capacity-building and support;
- Monitoring and oversight, support for key institutions, etc.

## White Paper on Fire Services

- The NDMC initiated review of fire services legislative framework in 2006 in order to reposition Fire Services to respond to the challenging and evolving agenda going forward.
- The Fire Services White Paper was gazetted on 13 August 2021, and underpinned the repositioning of Fire Services from a response-based approach to a more proactive, preventative approach.

### • **Draft Fire Services Bill**

- The current Draft Fire Services Bill places communities at the heart of this new proactive approach, and contains the following policy proposals:
  - Reform legislation to reposition the fire services into the 21st century;
  - Clear definition of roles and responsibilities of all spheres of government;
  - Establishment of Fire Services coordinating structures at both provincial and national government spheres;

## Fire Brigade Service Act Nr 99 of 1987 (FBSA)

- The NDMC administers the FBSA which provides for the establishment, maintenance, employment, coordination, and standardization of Fire Brigade Services, and for connected matters.



# THE FIRE PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

## The fire problem in South Africa:

### Economic losses (ISS)

- The Table Mountain wildfire, flooding and severe weather events led to about R2.7 billion in economic losses to South Africa in 2021, a report by insurance group AON shows.
- There is also a profound economic impact from wildfires, as properties and businesses are destroyed, and tourism and recreation are decimated.

### Other factors negatively affecting the fire resilience of communities

- The continued shortage of fire services staff and the current economic restrictions that places limitations on the recruiting of additional staff.
- The added risks of migration and congestion of cities and towns.
- Limited housing opportunities leading to increase in informal housing within cities and towns with the resultant increase in fires and emergencies.
- Fire Services in its current state, cannot guarantee the absolute effective response to and provision of full fire and emergency cover for every incident or event.



# REGULATORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

## Existing role of the National Fire Services

The concurrent administration of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act No. 99 of 1987) (FBSA) was assigned to the Provinces and National in October 1994.

The National Fire Services (NFS) is located within the NDMC and was assigned oversight duties over Fire Services through the abovementioned proclamation.

## Expanded roles and responsibilities in terms of the White Paper on Fire Services

- establishment and coordination of technical structures required to coordinate fire services work and support effective functioning of the national advisory structures;
- monitor and provide oversight on fire services issues;
- establish and oversee implementation of a national strategic agenda for fire services;
- develop and oversee implementation of a national fire services strategic framework which will set standards for the delivery of fire services;
- develop and oversee implementation of national norms and standards for provision of fire services;

# REGULATORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

## Expanded roles and responsibilities in terms of the White Paper on Fire Services (continued)

- develop and oversee implementation of a national fire safety and prevention strategy;
- develop and oversee implementation of a national fire services education, training and research strategy;
- establish mechanisms to protect national key strategic facilities from fires;
- develop and oversee implementation of a national strategy to professionalize the fire services;
- develop a career path for personnel in the fire services taking into account the importance of multi-level entry for practitioners;
- engage with other national sector departments and industry stakeholders on fire services issues;
- coordinate involvement of fire services in regional and international
- establish a national fire research and data centre and serve as a custodian of all fire services information.
- develop and adopt a national Incident Management System for use by fire services in order to improve response to large-scale fire and related incidents.

# REPOSITIONING OF THE NATIONAL FIRE SERVICES DIRECTORATE

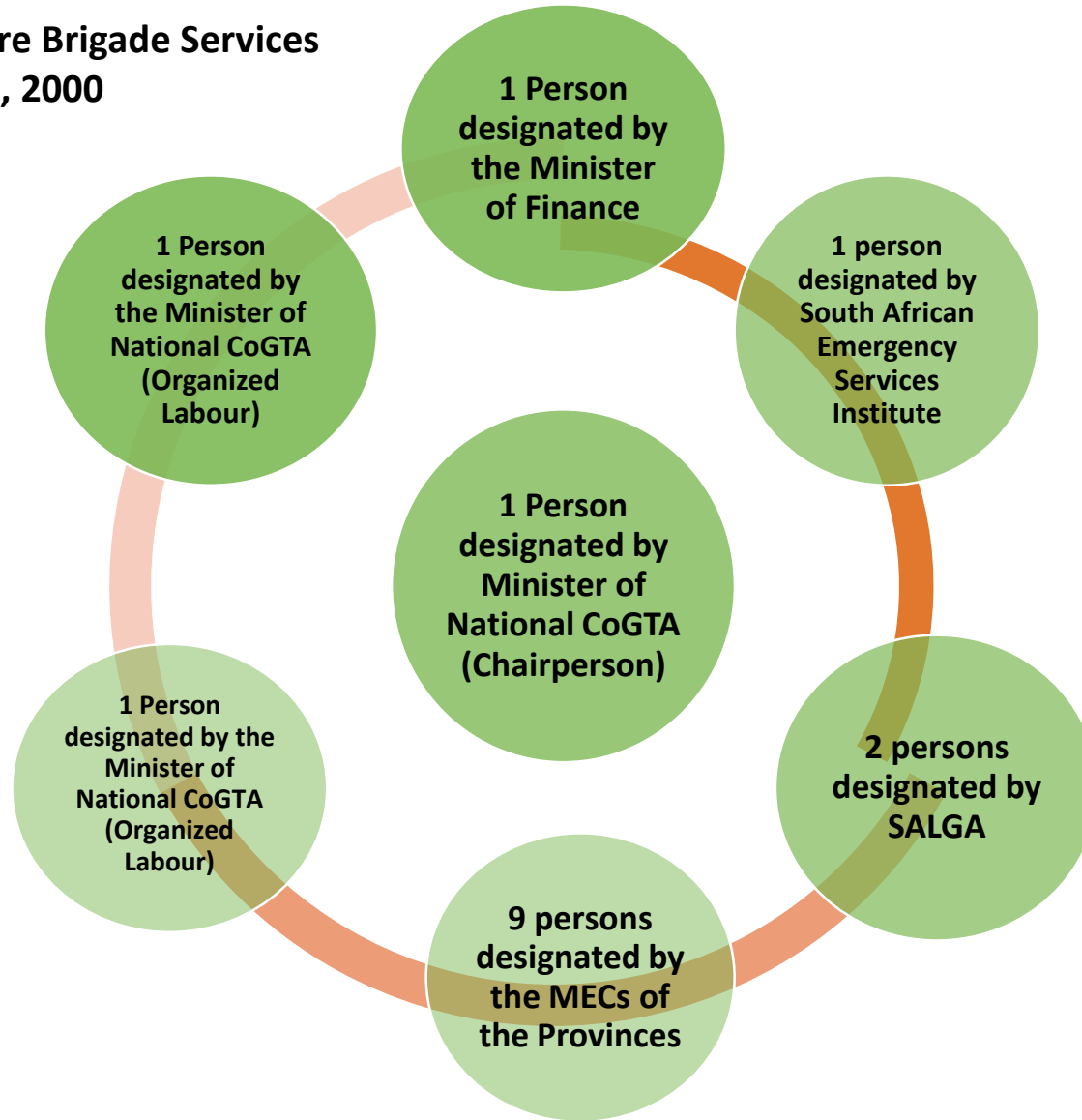
## Key drivers for the repositioning of Fire Services

- **Legislative basis** - There is a need to review the FBSA to ensure that it is aligned, harmonised and consistent with the post 1994 legal framework/dispensation in the country.
- **Partnership** – robust and dynamic partnerships between all spheres of government, private sector, civil society organizations and communities is essential for the effective delivery of fire services.
- **Standardization of fire services** – standardization of norms and standards is critical in fire services in the country and model by-laws and other similar mechanisms are required to accomplish this.
- **Changing role of fire services** – traditional roles and responsibilities of fire services are changing across the globe. Some of these changes are fundamental and requires legislative overhaul to adequately reflect the changing role of the modern-day fire service.
- **Modernizing agenda** – global technological advancement spawns new challenges to fire services that necessitate ongoing modernization of fire services operations.
- **Changes in the built and natural environment** – this introduces new risks requiring different methodologies to manage effectively.

The current fire services legislative framework does not adequately reflect most of the factors/ challenges outlined above and it is only through fundamental review of the legislative framework that the fire services can be repositioned to respond to this challenging and evolving agenda going forward.

# INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES – FIRE SERVICES

## Fire Services Board: As per Fire Brigade Services Amendment Act, 2000





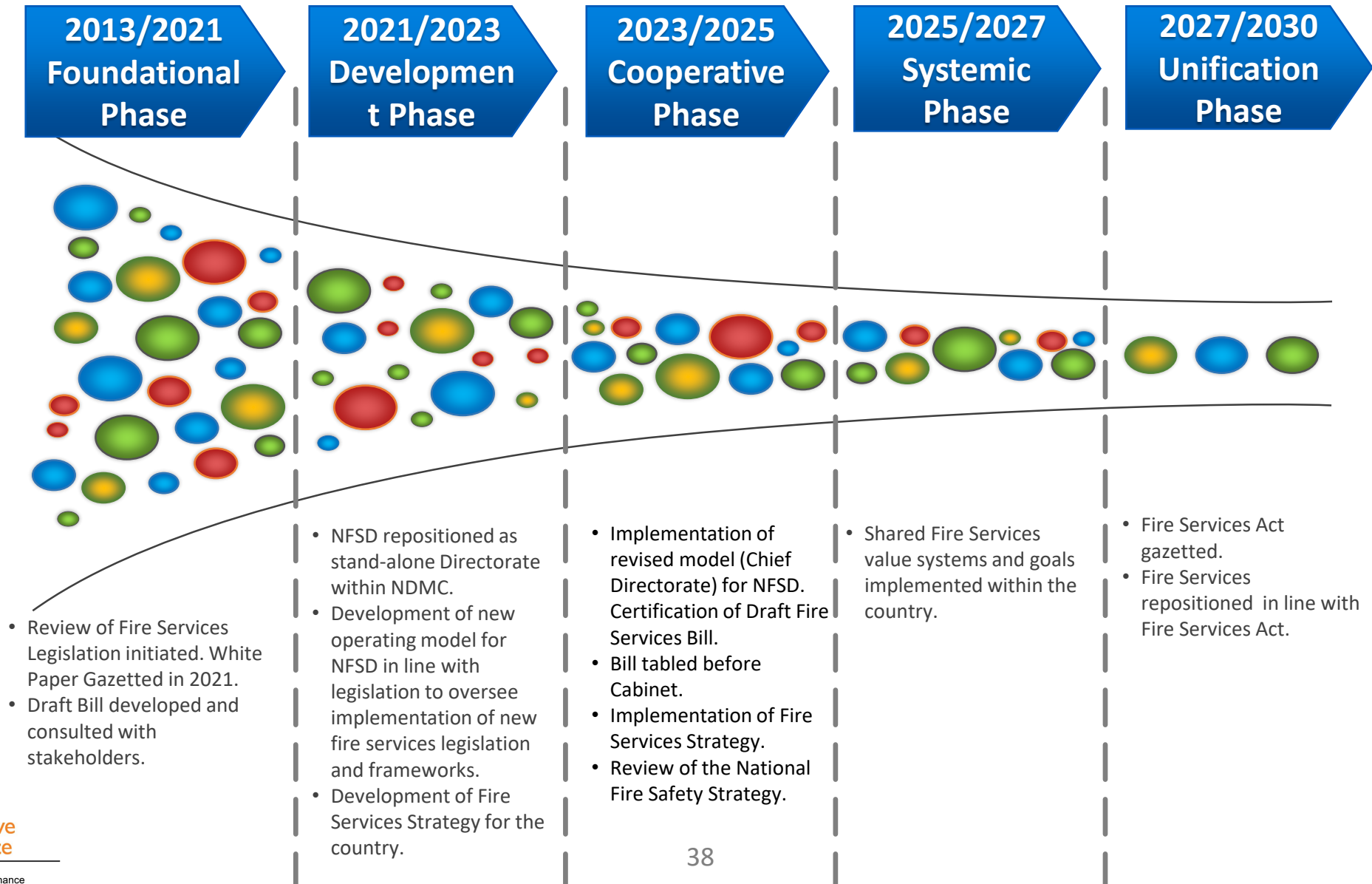
# REPOSITIONING OF THE NATIONAL FIRE SERVICES DIRECTORATE

- These strategic objectives are important building blocks towards repositioning Fire Services in the country in order to be well-placed to act comprehensively both within, as well as outside of its borders.
- Also, at a time of accelerated globalization, fighting fires and dealing with other disruptive incidents within urban environment is becoming increasingly complex.
- The combination of climate change, rapid migration and increasing socio-economic challenges will have significant implications for the vulnerability of communities within the country.
- Therefore, developing appropriate mechanisms to prevent, plan for and manage fires and other disruptive events in the country will, in the future, be a key aspect to securing the safety of our citizens.

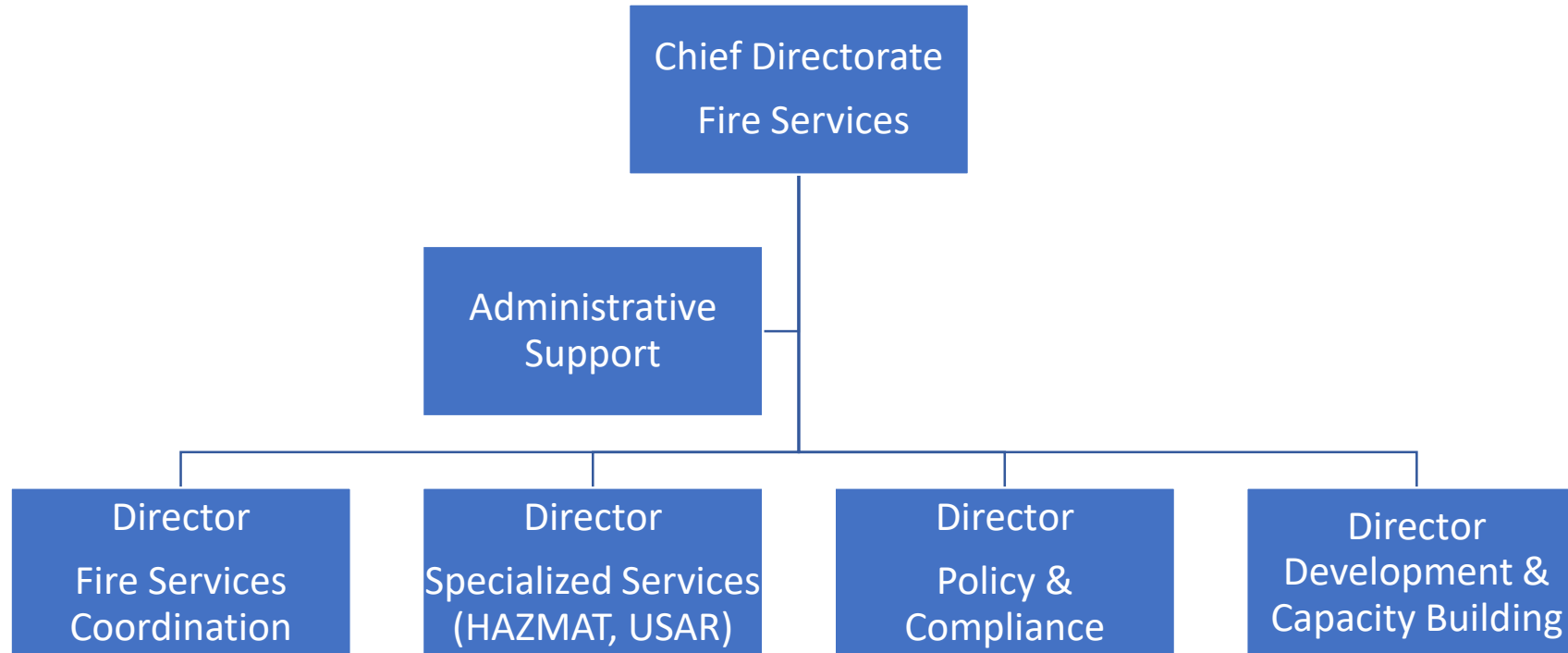
## Strategic Objectives developed in line with the White Paper for Fire Services:



# REPOSITIONING OF THE NATIONAL FIRE SERVICES DIRECTORATE



# REPOSITIONING OF THE NATIONAL FIRE SERVICES



# OVER THE HORIZON INTO THE FUTURE

- Over the next few years, there will be greater generational, social, economic and environmental change than over the past half century.
- Fire Services sector needs to look at both past lessons and future development to form a comprehensive understanding of the impacts that these changes will have on local communities, the spheres of government concurrently responsible for Fire Services, the environment, and how the Fire Services embrace and adapt to meet both changing conditions and expectations.
- South Africa is faced with the environmental and socio-economic impact of rapid urbanization, which drives increased demand for resources such as land, water, housing etc. to support the population of the country.
- Simultaneously with these changes facing our country, Fire Services must reposition itself through legislative, organizational and functional redevelopment, at all spheres of government.



# REPOSITIONING OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT

# REPOSITIONING OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT

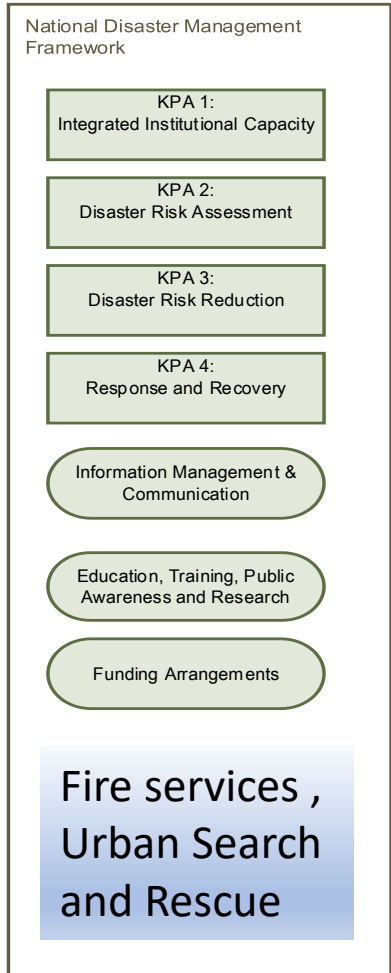
The Minister of COGTA received a letter dated 8 July 2022 from the Minister in the Presidency regarding the implementation of the Programme of Action for recommendations adopted by a Cabinet Committee meeting on 28 to 29 June 2022

**One of the recommendations approved by Cabinet concerns the review and overhaul of the current disaster management system in South Africa which should include:**

- 1) Benchmarking of international practices e.g Physical Disaster Management Centres.
- 2) Mainstreaming disaster management in the medium- term Strategic Framework (MTSF) of the new administration.
- 3) **DCOG and the Presidency to submit to Cabinet a revised model of disaster management by the end of the current financial year.**

# PROGRESSION TO A REVISED DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

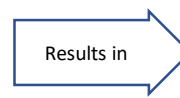
**Current operating model**



**Key Strategic objectives that should be pursued in the review (To be refined)**



**Key outputs that already emerge that should be pursued in the review (to be refined)**

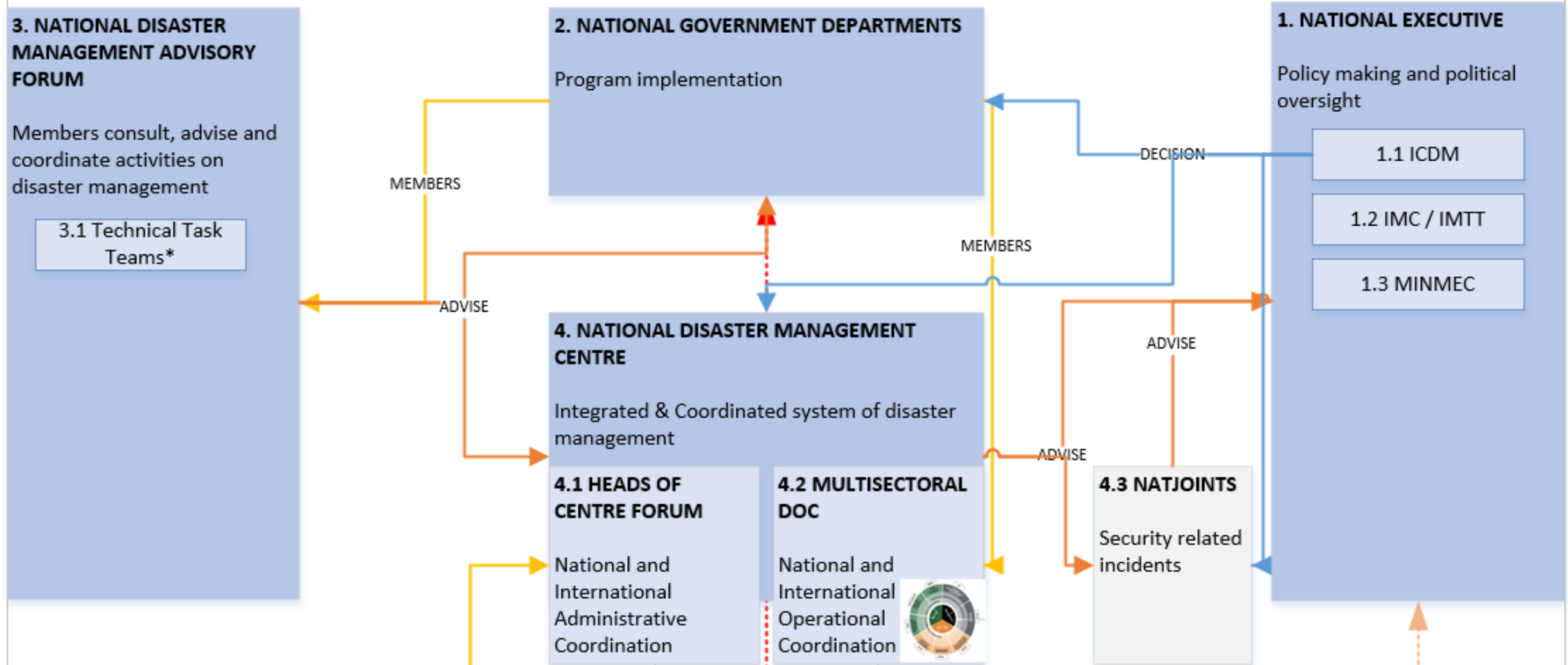


**Key outcomes desired**

- KEY ELEMENTS TO BE ADDRESSED IN A REVISED OPERATING MODEL**
1. Disaster management, capacity and capability reviewed and strengthened across spheres and sectors
  2. Appropriate placement of the disaster management function across the spheres to provide adequate convening power for effective coordination
  3. Formalise multi-disciplinary DOC arrangements (procedures for “peace time and bolstering capacity in war time”)
  4. Formalise suitable mechanisms to enhance functioning of joint coordination structures (Disaster management structures, NATJOINTS, Presidency)
  5. Implement a centralized information management system and reporting protocols
  6. Mainstream disaster management in all organs of state
  7. Improve intergovernmental collaboration and coordination through integrated disaster management plans and hazard specific contingency arrangements
  8. Identify risks early through multi-hazard community-based risk assessments
  9. Educate communities to increase resilience and decrease vulnerability
  10. Improve Early Warning Systems to activate local early action initiatives
  11. Develop & increase the use of risk transfer mechanisms
  12. Develop a disaster risk financing strategy for the country
  13. Review the Disaster Management Framework
  14. Develop Urban Search and Rescue and immediate response capacity that can be deployed according to the need.

- Revised DM System that will have the following outcomes aligned with SFDRR
1. Reduced mortality,
  2. Reduced number of affected people
  3. Reduced economic losses
  4. Reduced damage to critical infrastructure
  5. Increased DRR strategies, programs and plans
  6. Increased cooperation and collaboration
  7. Increased access to early warning that leads to early action

# DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (OPERATING MODEL) IN SOUTH AFRICA (NATIONAL SPHERE)



The DM System is established by the DM Act, 2002 and the value chain depicts the role each structure and organisation plays in meeting the delivery needs on a national level. This is duplicated in the provincial and local spheres of government.



# USAR SOUTH AFRICA



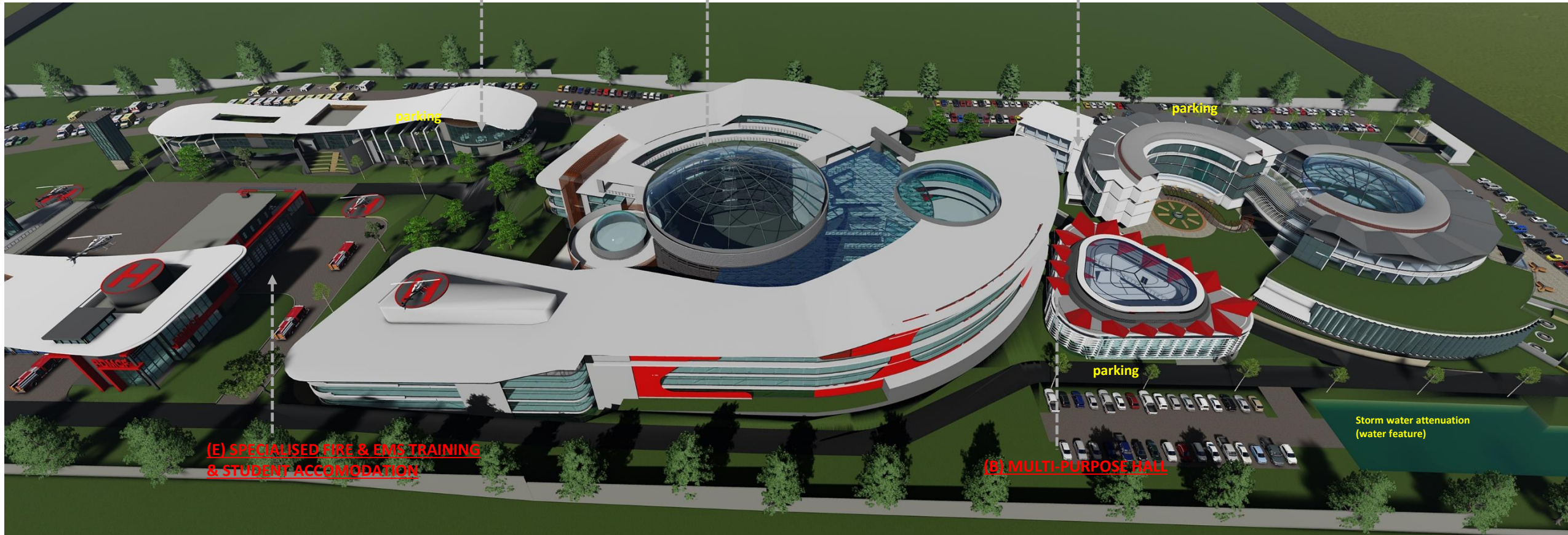


# FUTURE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

(D) SPECIALIZED TRAINING ACADEMY

(C) OPERATIONS/ HIGH TECH. COMMAND CENTRE

(A) CONFERENCE CENTRE & GUEST ACCOMODATION



**THANK YOU**

Ngiyabonga | Re a leboga | Ndo livhuwa | Nndza nkhensa | Ke a leboha haholo | Dankie | Enkosi