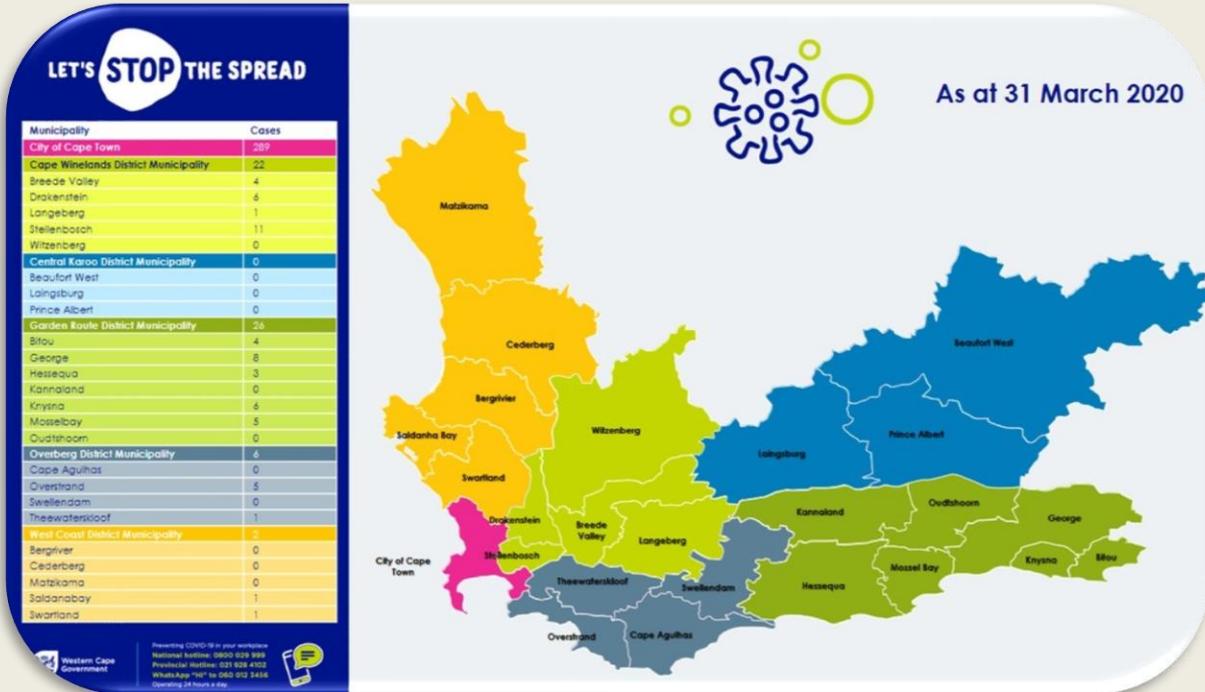
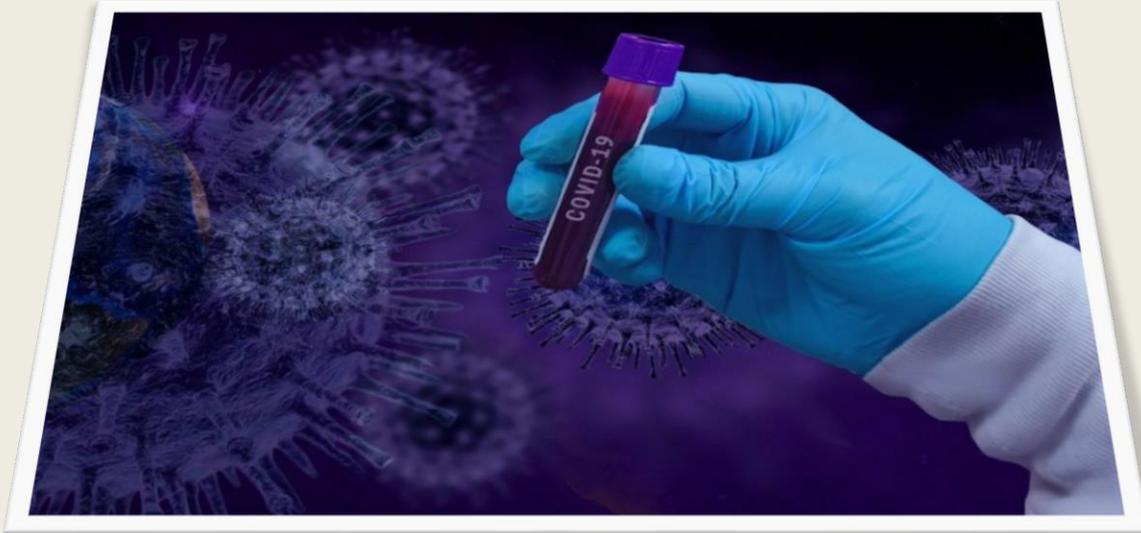




**Western Cape  
Government**  
Local Government



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1 APRIL 2019 TO 31 MARCH 2020**  
**PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**

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## Foreword by Minister

With the current global disaster, known as the COVID-19 pandemic, we as a Country recognises the local impact of global disasters and how small our world has become. For this reason, we must view our world through different lenses and redefine the resilience of our communities. Even though this pandemic is a tragedy to our economy and society at large, it presents us with an opportunity to focus our collective efforts to strengthen our poverty-stricken communities that require strategic and urgent attention. My Department will work closely



to learn the lessons of this disaster and encourage unprecedented leadership and courage to build resilient communities, systems and structures through innovation, coordination and collaboration with strategic partners.

We need to forge sound international relations with other countries including our neighbouring countries to reduce the impact of disasters as a collective global community. I am proud to share that one of Disaster Management Directors, Ms. J Pandaram, was the only Western Cape Government official and the sole South African representative to join several global UNDAC (United National Disaster Assessment and Coordination) team members in an international emergency response mission following the devastating Tropical Cyclone Idai landfall near Beira City in Mozambique.

A government policy is a principle that guides decisions and outcomes towards the enhancement of communities. The Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 underwent an amendment in 2015. My Department reviewed and updated the Western Cape Disaster Management Framework, 2010 which outlines the implementation of the Act. The Department also developed the hazard ownership report with the aim to clarify the roles and responsibilities of lead departments and to concrete policy implementation. A consultative stakeholder process was followed with findings tabled at the Disaster Management Summit in March 2020 which prompted debates amongst key stakeholders, stimulated advocacy and promoted ownership.

The amendments to the DM Act emphasized the need for municipalities to ensure capacity at local level for the implementation of the Act. To support and capacitate our

municipalities, the Department provided various capacity building initiatives such as the provision of funding towards graduate internship programmes, training and development programmes as well as hands on support with the development of disaster management plans.

To strengthen the resilience of communities to respond disasters, 2 280 smoke alarms were provided to various municipalities across the Province. In addition, Fire Capacity Building Initiatives to the total amount of R 7 million was transferred to the Cape Winelands District Municipality, Berg River Municipality, Witzenberg Municipality, Kannaland Municipality, Hessequa Municipality, Mossel Bay Municipality, Oudtshoorn Municipality and Prince Albert Municipality.

The National declared drought, reported as the worst in one hundred years, had a lasting devastating socio-economic and environmental impact within the Western Cape Province, particularly in the agricultural sector. The efforts of the Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) ensured that funding made available in previous years to combat the drought was successfully managed and that implemented projects have either been completed or are running according to schedule. For the period 2017 to 2020, a total amount of R1, 252 billion national disaster grant funding was allocated for disaster recovery and rehabilitation projects towards the recent disasters such as drought, storms and fires. My department works diligently with international, national, provincial and municipal partners to ensure accountability and risk-reducing (building back better) solutions.

Whilst dealing with drought and COVID-19, we are mindful of other factors such as poverty and unemployment, compounded with weak economic growth which continued to impact on the citizenry.

We call for a collective effort between national and provincial government to strengthen local government towards building a resilient Province.



**AW BREDELL**

**MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

## Overview by the Head of Provincial Disaster Management Centre

The Western Cape Department of Local Government herewith presents the Provincial Disaster Management Centre's (PDMC's) annual report for the 2019/2020 financial year in compliance with Section 36 of the Disaster Management Act 57 2002 as amended. The report provides an overview of the activities undertaken by the PDMC across the province during the period under review.



### Highlights of Achievements

The Provincial Risk Profile underwent a comprehensive review during the previous cycle. To streamline and ensure risk reduction initiatives in the Province, the PDMC developed a hazard ownership report to clarify roles and responsibilities. My team deems this as an imperative step towards risk ownership and integrated provincial risk reduction for the Province.

During the reporting year my team continued to support our provincial and municipal stakeholders with various capacity building initiatives.

Our flagship Hazard Awareness Programme was rolled out to Primary Schools reaching 33 900 learners in the Overberg and Cape Winelands district municipalities aimed at educating our future generation and instilling hazard avoidance and risk reduction behaviour. Accumulatively for the period 2010 till 2020, the campaign has reached approximately 470 schools and 207 719 learners.

We are very excited about our High School Debate Competition which reached forty-two (42) grade 8 and 9 learners, which was piloted in the Garden Route District Municipality and Central Karoo District Municipality. This programme aims to create hazard awareness through fun methods as well as cultivating and developing the leadership, interpersonal influence, teambuilding, problem solving and oral presentation skills of our future leaders.

We also provided funding for the appointment of four interns targeted specifically for disaster management for a 12-month period. The aim of the programme is to build human capacity at municipal level and to afford employment opportunities for our youth.

My team also conducted thirty-one (31) Fire Brigade Services training sessions where 595 officials across the Province was trained aimed at reducing the risk of fires.

Furthermore, we provided financial support, R400 000 each, to the National Sea Rescue Institute and the Western Cape Lifesaving Non- Profit Organisations to strengthen and support our drowning prevention strategy and to enhance water related emergencies.

My team's passion, resilience, leadership and tenacity has made me proud as the HOC particularly evident during the activation of the Provincial Disaster Management Centre from the middle of March 2020 for the COVID-19 virus pandemic.

Importantly, I thank our many stakeholders and partners for their dedicated sacrifices, innovation underpinned by a heart of service towards the protection of the lives of our people, the environment, property and business. The next reporting year will require us to work as a collective force to rebuild our Province to adapt to the new normal.

May God bless us all.

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light yellow rectangular background. The signature is cursive and appears to read 'C Deiner'.

**MR C DEINER**

**HEAD: PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**

## Official Sign-off

It is hereby certified that this Annual Report

- was developed by the management of the Provincial Disaster Management Centre under the guidance of the HOD: Local Government, Mr G Paulse and Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Mr A Bredell;
- was prepared in line with the current APP of the WCDLG and Section 36 of the Disaster Management Act 2002 as amended;



MR C DEINER

**HEAD OF CENTRE: PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**



MR G PAULSE

**HEAD OF DEPARTMENT: LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

## Acronyms

Acronym	Description
<i>APP</i>	Annual Performance Plan
<i>DRD</i>	Disaster Risk Dashboard
<i>DRR</i>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<i>DST</i>	Decision Support Tool
<i>EPREV</i>	Emergency Preparedness Review Committee
<i>FBS</i>	Fire Brigade Services
<i>GIS</i>	Geographic Information System
<i>HOC</i>	Head of Centre
<i>ICS</i>	Incident Command System
<i>IDP</i>	Integration Development Plan
<i>JOC</i>	Joint Operations Centre
<i>LGMTEC</i>	Local Government Medium Term Expenditure Committee
<i>NDMC</i>	National Disaster Management Centre
<i>NEMA</i>	National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998
<i>NSRI</i>	National Sea Rescue Institute
<i>PDMC</i>	Provincial Disaster Management Centre
<i>SAPS</i>	South African Police Service
<i>SAWS</i>	South African Weather Services
<i>WC DLG</i>	Western Cape Department of Local Government
<i>WC DoA</i>	Western Cape Department of Agriculture

# Chapter 1: General Information

## 1.1 Introduction

The section provides general information on the Provincial Disaster Management Centre's (PDMC) legislative mandate with regards to the strategic overview and the basic organisational structure of the programme.

## 1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Chief Directorate: Disaster Management and Fire Rescue Services is to promote an integrated, coordinated and multi-disciplinary disaster management and fire rescue service.

## 1.3 Legislative mandate

The PDMC draws its legislative mandate from the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 as amended and the Fire Brigade Services Act 99 of 1987. Below are some of the main legislation applicable to Disaster Management.

### 1.3.1 Constitution of South Africa 1996

#### 1.3.1.1 Chapter Two of the Constitution of South Africa

All spheres of government are obligated to ensure the social and economic development of its citizens while preserving the ecosystem for future generations. If these rights are achieved it will increase the livelihood of the most vulnerable, protect the environment from degradation and stimulate economic development that will contribute to the necessary infrastructure that could reduce the risk of disasters or the impact of disasters. The PDMC needs to promote DRR initiatives that ensure sustainable ecological development in the Western Cape, while prompting economic and social development.

#### 1.3.1.2 Chapter Three of the Constitution of South Africa

This chapter involves the cooperative government function in relation to intergovernmental relations. The PDMC is required to ensure that it observes and adheres to the principles of this chapter in relation to disaster management. The PDMC should conduct its activities within the parameters outlined in this chapter in relation disaster management.

### **1.3.1.3 Chapter Five of the Constitution of South Africa**

This chapter examines the national intervention in provincial administration when a province cannot or does not fulfil an executive obligation in terms of the Constitution or legislation. The PDMC needs to ensure that support is rendered to the Province where applicable, to ensure delivery on the deliverables of its disaster obligations.

### **1.3.2 Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002)**

This Act provides for an integrated and co-ordinated approach to disaster management, focused on rapid and effective response; recovery from disasters as well as the reduction of disaster risk; the establishment of provincial and municipal disaster management centres; and a framework under which the PDMC operates and liaises with municipalities and relevant stakeholders on disaster-related matters.

### **1.3.3 Disaster Management Amendment Act, 2015 (Act 16 of 2015)**

The Disaster Management Amendment Act seeks to, amongst others,

- Clarify the policy focus on rehabilitation and functioning of Disaster Management Centres;
- Align the functions of the Provincial and National Disaster Management Advisory Forum to accommodate the South African National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR);
- Provide for the South African National Defence Force, South African Police Service (SAPS) and any other organs of state to assist the disaster management structures; and
- Strengthen the disaster risk reporting system in order to improve the country's ability to manage potential disasters.

### **1.3.4 Western Cape Disaster Management Framework 2010**

The framework is a legal instrument specified by the Act to address needs for consistency across multiple interest groups, by providing a coherent transparent and inclusive policy on disaster management appropriate for the Western Cape.

### **1.3.5 Fire Brigade Service Act (Act 99 of 1987)**

The Act provides for the establishment, maintenance, employment, coordination and standardisation of Fire Brigade Services (FBS) and related matters therewith.

### **1.3.6 Public Finance Management (Act 1 of 1999)**

- To regulate financial management in the national government and provincial governments;
- To ensure that all revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of governments is managed efficiently and effectively;
- To provide for the responsibilities of persons entrusted with financial management in those governments; and
- To provide for matters related therewith.

### **1.3.7 Local Government: Municipal Finance Management (Act 56 of 2003)**

- To secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and other institutions within the local sphere of government;
- To establish treasury norms and standards for the local sphere of government; and
- To provide for matters related therewith.

### **1.3.8 Local Government: Municipality Systems (Act 32 of 2000)**

- To provide the core principles, mechanisms and processes, necessary to allow for progressive municipal growth towards the social and economic upliftment of local communities, and ensure affordable universal access to essential services to all;
- To provide for the manner in which municipal authority and functions is exercised and performed;
- To provide for community participation;
- To establish a simple and enabling framework for the core process of planning, performance management, resource mobilisation and organisational change, which underpin the notion of developing local government;
- To provide an effective framework for local public administration and human resource development;
- To empower the underprivileged and ensure municipalities put service tariffs and credit control policies in place while considering their required needs, and provide a framework for the provision of services, service delivery agreements and municipal service districts;
- To provide for credit control and debt collection;

- To establish a framework for support, monitoring and standard setting across all spheres of government in order to progressively build local government into an efficient, frontline development agency capable of seamlessly integrating all spheres of government activities, with their local natural environment and for the overall social and economic upliftment of communities;
- To provide for legal matters pertaining to local government; and
- To provide for matters incidental thereto.

### **1.3.9 The Intergovernmental Relations Framework (Act 13 of 2005)**

- To facilitate the coordination between the three spheres of government through the implementation of policy and legislation;
- It is a framework act, which allows flexibility between the three spheres in meeting challenges concerned with the conduct and practices of cooperative government;
- It also provides for the basic architecture of intergovernmental structures and for processes to guide the settlement of intergovernmental disputes.

## **1.4 Strategic Overview**

### **1.4.1 Vision**

The Vision of the PDMC is to promote **Safer, Resilient and Sustainable Development as per the Provincial strategic objectives.**

### **1.4.2 Mission**

The mission of the PDMC is:

- To establish and maintain integrated systems and structures for disaster management;
- To conduct, identify and prioritise hazards and vulnerabilities in the Province;
- To develop and implement DRR (prevention mitigation and preparedness) projects and programmes;
- To develop and implement effective and rapid emergency/disaster response and recovery mechanisms.

### **1.4.3 Values**

The values of the PDMC are aligned to the values of the Western Cape Government. Our values are:

- Caring;
- Competency;
- Accountability;
- Integrity;
- Responsiveness; &
- Innovation.

#### 1.4.4 The Strategic objectives

Strategic Objectives of the PDMC, as stipulated in the Western Cape DLGs Annual Performance plan, is depicted in Table 1 and 2. The National Prescribed Indicator is depicted in Table 3. All projects have specific project plans with the completion date for deliverables as 31 March 2020.

The projects are as follows:

**Table 1: Strategic Objectives**

<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	To co-ordinate effective disaster management preparedness, intergovernmental fora and recovery To co-ordinate the reduction of potential risks posed by hazards To improve the Fire and Rescue Services capability
<b>Purpose</b>	To manage disaster management at provincial and local level to ensure the establishment of effective and efficient disaster management mechanisms
<b>Strategic Goal</b>	A disaster-resilient Province
<b>Progress</b>	Disaster Preparedness plans, disaster declarations, hazard awareness campaigns, intergovernmental engagements, risk assessments and training programmes are some of the projects implemented towards ensuring a disaster resilient Province and coordination of planning and response in the Province

**Table 2: Strategic Performance Indicators**

Performance Indicators		Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comments on deviations/general comments
1.	Stakeholders assisted in developing disaster preparedness plans	2	2	4	2	4	2	The following stakeholders were assisted with Disaster Preparedness Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provincial Winter Readiness Plan;</li> <li>• WC Province: Xenophobia Framework Plan;</li> <li>• Western Cape Summer Preparedness Plan; &amp;</li> <li>• Hessequa Municipality: Disaster Preparedness Plan</li> </ul>
2.	Centre enhancements to ensure functional Western Cape Disaster Management Centre	1	1	1	1	1	-	The following activities were completed to ensure a functional PDMC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided a disaster management information and communication system;</li> <li>• Updated the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)s for managing and activation of the centre; &amp;</li> <li>• Ensured a Provincial hotline and space for the Covid-19 management within the Centre.</li> </ul>
3.	Provincial Disaster Management Annual Report	1	1	1	1	1	-	The Annual Report was submitted to NDMC.
4.	Meetings inter-governmental disaster management fora	4	4	4	4	4	-	Disaster Management Advisory Forum took place every quarter during this period.

Performance Indicators		Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comments on deviations/general comments
5.	Disaster damage assessments/ verifications conducted	5	8	1	1	1	-	Virtual disaster damage assessments were conducted during the period under review for both drought and COVID-19 declared disasters. Through this process a total of three funding applications have been submitted to National Disaster Management Centre.
6.	Disaster declarations/ classifications facilitated	3	-	1	1	2	1	Disaster declarations were made for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drought on 04 March 2020 (Gazette 43066); &amp;</li> <li>• COVID-19 on 15 March 2020 (Gazette 43096)</li> </ul>
7.	Disaster recovery programmes monitored and supported	1	4	1	1	1	-	Disaster recovery programmes monitored and supported pertained to Drought funding projects throughout the Province.
8.	Municipalities supported with risk and vulnerability assessments	3	5	3	3	3	-	Municipalities supported with risk and vulnerability assessments were the City of Cape Town, West Coast and Cape Winelands District Municipalities.
9.	Municipalities supported to develop DRR Measures in	6	3	3	3	2	(1)	Municipalities that received customised support on disaster risks reductions in their Integrated Development Plans (IDP)s:

Performance Indicators		Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comments on deviations/general comments
	Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)							Swellendam Municipality and Mossel Bay Municipality  Drakenstein Municipality was scheduled for 19 March 2020 was postponed after the presidential address to the nation.  It was then re-scheduled for 31 March 2020, but the country then went into lockdown on 26 March 2020 thus forcing cancellation of the workshop.
10.	Maintenance of Data Repository at Western Cape Disaster Management Centre	1	1	2	1	1	-	The Western Cape Decision Support Tool (DST) was migrated into the azure cloud and upgraded from district / regional DST into a singular Provincial DST. As part of this upgrade, a gap analysis was conducted on data that is contained in the DST in an effort to source up to date and / or relevant datasets. In addition to this, the Department, with the support of Cel, developed the Fire Risk App and the Recovery Dashboard.
11.	Disaster Hazard Awareness Programme	1	1	1	1	1	-	The Fire & Flood Awareness Campaign Roadshow was successfully implemented in over 90 primary schools, reaching over 40 000 pupils across Overberg, Cape Winelands and Central Karoo.

Performance Indicators		Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comments on deviations/general comments
12.	Fire Service Training Programmes	15	8	8	5	5	-	A variety of fire service programmes such as Fire Fighting, Hazmat, Swift Water Rescue, were implemented.
13.	Aerial Firefighting and Ground Support Programmes	2	3	3	1	1	-	The Department facilitated Aerial Fire and ground programmes by appointing a service provider to support in this endeavour.
14.	Emergency Management Skills Capacity Development (Incident Command) Programmes	2	3	3	2	2	-	The two Emergency Management Skills Programmes planned were the Divisional Supervisor Training and the Development of a Wildfire Pre-Attack Plan.
15.	Fire and Life Safety Programmes	6	7	7	3	3	-	Fire and Life Safety training programmes focused on Fire line safety Training, Public Information Officer Training and Be Wildfire Ready Awareness Training.
16.	Special Operations Capacity-building Programmes	1	2	2	1	1	-	Special Operations Capacity-building Programme provided during the period was the: Advance Rope Rescue Training, hosted at the Ceres Fire Station.

**Table 3: Nationally Prescribed Indicators**

Performance Indicators		Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comments on deviations/general comments
1.	Number of municipalities supported to maintain functional Disaster Management Centres	6	6	6	6	6	-	All Municipal Disaster Management Centres in the Province are functional. The centres are situated in all Districts and Metro.
2.	Number of municipalities supported on Fire Brigade Services	-	-	22	5	11	6	The following Municipalities were supported with Fire Brigade Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bergrivier Municipality</li> <li>• Cape Winelands Municipality</li> <li>• Drakenstein Municipality</li> <li>• Hessequa Municipality</li> <li>• Kannaland Municipality</li> <li>• Knysna Municipality</li> <li>• Mossel Bay Municipality</li> <li>• Oudtshoorn Municipality</li> <li>• Prince Albert Municipality</li> <li>• Stellenbosch Municipality</li> <li>• Witzenberg Municipality</li> <li>• More municipalities were able to be supported due to additional resources that become available.</li> </ul>

## 1.5 Organisational Structure

The PDMC is a Chief Directorate within the Western Cape Western Cape, Department of Local Government (DLG). Figure 1 displays the organisational structure for the Chief Directorate: Disaster Management and Fire Rescue Services.

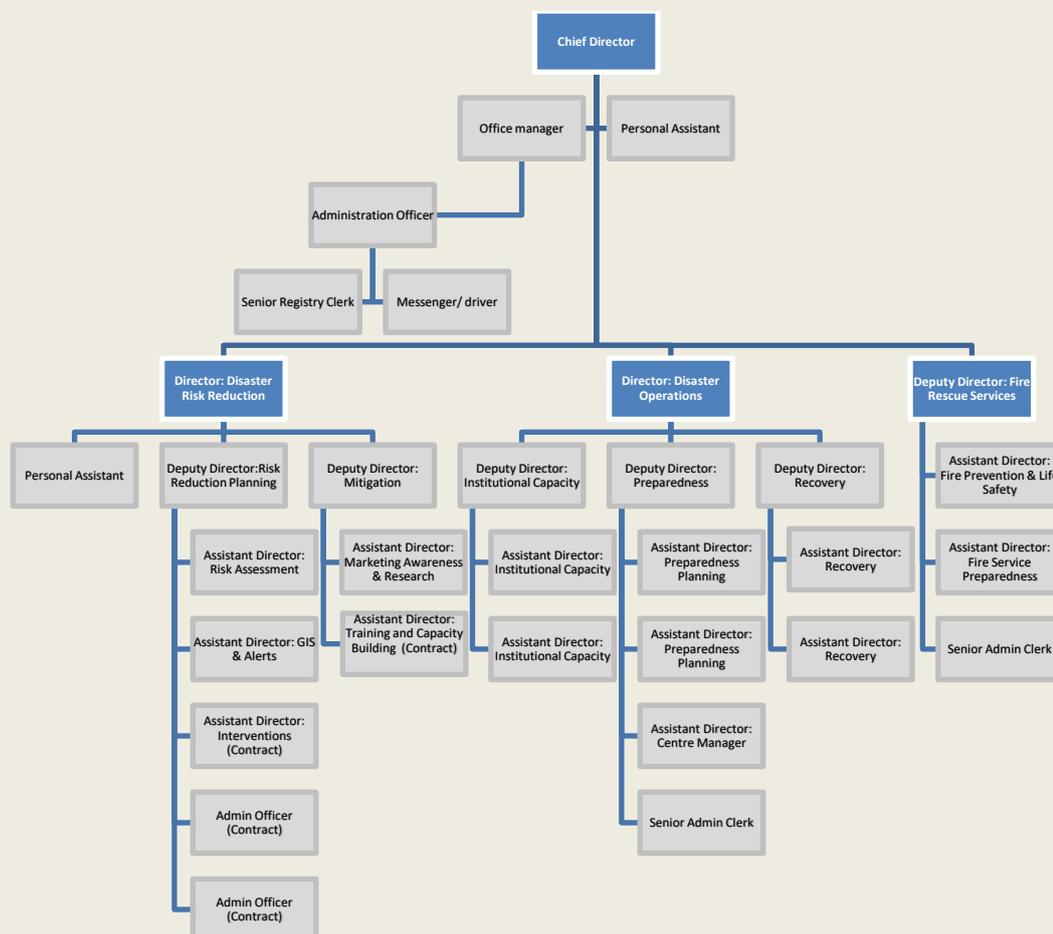


Figure 1: Organisational Structure

## 1.6 Expenditure Trends

The expenditure for the PDMC is reported in the Annual Financial Statements of the Western Cape WCDLG. The provision of immediate relief for disasters transferred to Provincial Departments and Municipalities affected by disasters is provided through the disaster relief conditional grant finding processes. These funds are monitored by the PDMC which is reported on in Chapter 5: Disaster Response and Recovery of the Annual Report.

## Chapter 2: Integrated Institutional Capacity

### 2.1 Introduction

The focus for Integrated Institutional Capacity is to establish the necessary institutional measures for implemented disaster risk management within the Western Cape. It specifically addresses the application of co-operative governance principles for the purpose of disaster risk management. It also emphasises the involvement of all stakeholders in strengthening the proficiencies of provincial and municipal state structures to reduce the likelihood and severity of disasters.

### 2.2 Heads of Centres meeting

Four Heads of Centre Forum meetings took place during May, August and November 2019 as well as the month of February in 2020. The forum is chaired by the Provincial Disaster Management: Head of Centre (HOC) with PDMC senior and middle managers and Metro as well as District Heads of Centres across the Province in attendance. The purpose of the Western Cape Heads of Centre Forum is to ensure effective implementation of the disaster management policies within the Western Cape. It is a strategic institutional mechanism for the integrated direction and execution of disaster management policy in the Western Cape and it provides a platform to share best practices, escalate challenges and receive advice and support from strategic partners. The following topics were discussed:

- The implementation of the Disaster Management Act in the metro and various districts;
- On-going disaster incidents and potential disaster incidents such as drought, electricity disruption, xenophobia and Corona Virus Preparedness;
- The clarification of roles and responsibilities in the provision social relief, mass special events and how to access funding using MIG funds; &
- The need for a disaster management reporting information system in the Western Cape was highlighted.

The HOC meetings were rotated amongst the various district municipalities and this gave rise to the benchmarking of projects in the various districts such as the reclamation plant in Beaufort West and Moorreesburg. Team spirit was also fostered with a walk through the beautiful Ebb and Flow nature reserve in Wilderness.

One of our disaster management pioneers, Mr H Rust (Head of Centre: Central Karoo District Municipality), retired the end May 2020. He has made an everlasting impact in the disaster management fraternity serving his community with passion for more 16 years as the Head of Disaster Management Centre.



Figure 2: Beaufort West Water Reclamation Plant



Figure 3: Beaufort West Water Reclamation Plant



Figure 4: Beaufort West Water Reclamation Plant



Figure 5: Wittehoogte Water Treatment Plant



Figure 6: Wittehoogte Water Treatment Plant



**Figure 7: Teambuilding at Ebb & Flow**



**Figure 8: Teambuilding at Ebb & Flow**

## 2.3 Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forum meeting

The PDMC held four Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forum meetings for the months of May, August and November 2019 as well as the month of February in 2020. The forum is well represented by approximately 60 stakeholders across national and provincial departments, municipalities, non-government organisations, private sector, insurance industries, higher education institutions, etc. The purpose of the forum is to give effect to Section 37 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 as amended with the aim to ensure integration of disaster management activities across Provinces. It allows the various disaster management stakeholders to consult one another and coordinate the required action on disaster management related matters in the Province. The topics discussed included:

- Feedback from the National Disaster Management Centre Advisory Forum (NDMAF);
- Petro Chemical Work stream feedback;
- Disaster Management Institute of South Africa feedback;
- Operation Phakisa feedback;
- Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer Beetle;
- Provincial Risk Profile and Provincial Risk Monitoring;
- South Africa Weather Service (SAWS) weather outlook;
- Drought monitoring and Dam levels monitoring
- Possible electricity disruptions;
- Mozambique Flooding Response Deployment;
- Remediation and Emergency Incident Management;
- Popularization of the integrated public awareness strategy;
- Western Cape Disaster Management Summer and Winter Preparedness;
- Major Hazard Installations;
- Department of Agriculture drought assessments;
- Process followed by the Department of Health with the procurement of drones;
- Festive season reflection: Fire Services and Traffic Management Services; &
- Corona Virus Preparedness



Figure 9: Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forum

## 2.4 Western Cape Capacity Building Working Group

Following continuous capacity challenges due to insufficient dedicated disaster practitioners at district and local municipal level, the Western Cape Disaster Management Capacity Building Working Group was formed to develop a strategy addressing this challenge. Meetings are held quarterly, and a draft strategy has been developed for further consultation.

As part of the strategy, the Provincial Disaster Management Centre supported four district municipalities with financial support towards the appointment of four disaster management interns. The Disaster Management Internship programme was proposed to run for a period of 12 months in each of the districts, to assist municipalities in building capacity in the respective disaster management units. The intention was for the Head of Centre or designated mentor to equip the appointed intern with the necessary skills to be able to function in a disaster management role. Transfer Agreements were signed on 5 December 2019 and monies were transferred on 17 December 2019 to the following Districts:

- Central Karoo District Municipality;
- Garden Route District Municipality;
- West Coast District Municipality; &
- Cape Winelands District Municipality

The learning outcomes of the program require that the intern have exposure in all four Key Performance Areas as outlined in the disaster management policies, to ensure a well-rounded learning experience that will allow the both the municipality and the intern to benefit from the programme. The program was also created with the hopes that should budgetary opportunities arise; the districts could then absorb the intern on a permanent basis, thereby creating permanent capacity within the district. On the 3 February 2020 and 1 April 2020, the West Coast and Cape Winelands districts welcomed Ms. Chantal Mentor and Ms. Emma Chapman respectively. Progress reports are submitted on a monthly basis as per the requirements of the Transfer Agreements, to ensure that the program is accomplishing its objectives.



Figure 10: Ms Emma Chapman and d Ms Chantal Mentor

## **2.5 Forums Supported by the Provincial Disaster Management Centre**

The PDMC supported the following stakeholder engagements with the aim to render support and foster partnerships:

### **2.5.1 District and Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum**

All District Municipalities in the Western Cape namely, Cape Winelands, Garden Route, Overberg, West Coast and Central Karoo District Municipalities, as well as the City of Cape Town, have established Disaster Management Advisory Forums and committees to drive the implementation of disaster management within their respective jurisdictional areas. The PDMC attends advisory forums and supports the various forums with the requested interventions.

The PDMC attended the first Oudtshoorn Disaster Management Advisory Forum to support the local municipality to strengthen and foster partnerships towards disaster resilience. Furthermore, the PDMC engaged with Drakenstein Municipality to support with the strengthening of disaster management functionality and stakeholder relations in the municipality.

The PDMC also attended the Eastern Cape PDMC Disaster Management Advisory Forum and made a presentation in relation to the functions of the centre. Further documentation and lessons learned was shared in collaboration and support to our neighbouring PDMC.

### **2.5.2 Coastal Provincial Disaster Management Centre Forum**

The Coastal PDMC Forum was established to forge closer working relationships between the four coastal PDMCs and a platform to share experiences, expertise and resources to support and assist one another where required. With the Collaboration Protocol being signed in April 2014, it required an update which led to various engagements with the relevant Heads of Departments and legal services during the reporting year. The Collaboration Protocol is in its final stages of amendment and it is envisaged that it be finalised during the 2020-21 performance year. The amended agreement has been presented to the Heads of Department (HOD) forum where the Cooperative Governance HOD's meets on a quarterly basis. The various Heads of Centres held strategic planning session to further strengthen the partnership and formulate strategic intent and goals to direct collective collaboration taking intergovernmental relations towards coastal disaster resilience. This session was coupled with the parties attending the Western Cape Disaster Management Summit (10-11 March 2020) and the first Corona Virus (COVID-19) Joint Operations Committee meeting 12 March 2020.

### 2.5.3 Complex Humanitarian Emergency Task Team

The Complex Humanitarian Emergency Task Team was established to monitor the risk of possible social conflict in the Western Cape chaired by the Director: Disaster Operations, Ms J Pandaram. The task team met on 21 May 2019, 20 August 2019 and 18 February 2020. Topics covered were The Department of Community Safety Municipal Support Initiative, Progress were made on social conflict plans and the update of the refugee booklet. The established stakeholder relation benefits became evident when an urgent meeting was called for on 6 September 2019 due a xenophobia early warning for the country. All stakeholder attended the meeting on short notice and activated contingency plans to ensure law enforcement, possible sheltering and humanitarian support and communication as well as the strengthening of relations and cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

## 2.6 Capacity in the Provincial Disaster Management Centre

The PDMC received a National Indicator which speaks to the functionality of the Disaster Management Centres in the Province. The NDMC's quarterly Monitoring and Reporting tool is used in addressing the indicator. A summary of the implementation of the DM Act in the Cape Town Metro and as well the district municipalities are as follows:

**Table 4: Summary of the implementation of the DM Act in the Cape Town Metro and District Municipalities**

Minimum performance standard	City of Cape Town	Central Karoo	Cape Winelands	Garden Route	Overberg	West Coast
<b>HOC</b>	Appointed	Appointed	Appointed	Appointed	Appointed	Appointed
<b>Annual Report</b>	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted
<b>Active Advisory Forum</b>	Active and meets Quarterly	Active and meets bi-annually	Active and meets bi-annually	Use existing forums e.g. DCF	Have a functional Advisory Forum	Quarterly
<b>Risk Assessment (RA)</b>	RA for specific hazards that was undertaken in 2009 and documented as per the national standard, is now currently under review.	RA for specific known hazards undertaken and documented as per national standards	Currently reviewing the community risk assessment for the district	RA for specific known hazards undertaken and documented as per national standards	RA for specific known hazards undertaken and documented as per national standards.	RA for specific known hazards undertaken and documented as per national standards
<b>Framework</b>	Has a framework	Has a framework	Framework compiled in 2009	Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy developed and approved by Council	Updated framework approved by Council on 24 June 2019	Framework was completed in 2006 and updated in 2012. Currently being revised for changes
<b>Disaster Management Plan</b>	Has a disaster management plan - dated March 2020	Has a disaster management plan in place which forms part of the IDP	The district has a corporate disaster management plan	Has a disaster management plan in place	Updated plan approved by Council on 24 June 2019	Has a disaster management plan & a climate change plan was adopted in 2019

## 2.7 Eagle's View Newsletter

The Eagle's View newsletter aims to generate newsworthy disaster management articles to increase disaster awareness, communication, engagements with stakeholders and promote disaster management principles with topics pertinent to current developments. The PDMC issued a newsletter in August 2019 highlighting topics on the following:

- Hazard awareness programme;
- Koeberg Station Exercise a great success;
- UNDAC urgently deployed to Mozambique;
- PSHB poses a threat to South Africa; &
- Dam levels.

## 2.8 International Collaboration

### 2.8.1 Malawian delegation

The NDMC hosted a Malawian delegation and the Western Cape was approached to showcase and benchmark disaster management risk reduction and operations at provincial, district and local level. The study tour focused on the following areas:

- Understanding the requirements for the establishment of Emergency Operation Centres;
- The dissemination of community based early warnings for floods and drought;
- Disaster preparedness and contingency planning;
- Community based disaster risk reduction and recovery interventions for floods and drought;
- Technology and Information Management; &
- Integration/ Mainstreaming of disaster risk management and resilience.

The delegation was exposed to various disaster management centres in the country from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> of September 2019 and visited the Western Cape, in particular the Garden Route District Municipality, from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> of September 2019. The aim was to show case the district disaster management centre and various disaster mitigation projects such as the George Reclamation Plant, Knysna Desalination plant, Knysna Fire Mitigation Projects and Bitou Desalination Plant.



## Malawian Delegation Embarks on First Disaster Management Study Tour in South Africa

As part of its disaster management study tour in South Africa, the Malawian delegation took a three day visit of the Garden Route District Municipality as well as embarked on a George, Knysna and Plettenberg Bay experience from 17 to 19 September.

Speaking with the Head of the Malawian delegation during the tour, James Chiusiwa expressed excitement over the opportunity to learn and share disaster risk management experiences with its South African stakeholders.

"We have learnt the importance of having memoranda of understanding between different stakeholders for effective coordination in disaster risk management as well as developing standard operating procedures for different processes" he said.

Head of Disaster Management

Centre for Garden Route Municipality, Gerhard Otto welcomed the Malawian delegation and expressed great happiness over the joint venture and the opportunity to share valuable knowledge with our African counterparts.

The primary objective of the study tour is to share information with the Malawian delegation on the emergency management and disaster management systems in South Africa and promote best practice principles across the board.

Some of the areas discussed covered various disaster management functions and tools including understanding the requirements for the establishment of the emergency operation centres, dissemination of community base, early warning signs of floods and drought,

disaster preparedness and contingency planning, community based disaster risk reduction as well as recovery intervention for floods and drought.

Director Disaster Operations, Ms Jacqueline Pandaram and Director Disaster Risk Reduction, Mr Schalk Carstens gave presentations on the mandate of the Western Cape Disaster Management Centre, its structures, operations as well as the equipment functions.

The study tour concluded in Plettenberg Bay with Bitou Municipality Executive Mayor, Peter Lubese briefing the Malawian delegation on the economy status of the town and the attraction of Plettenberg Bay as the tourist's destination of choice on the Garden Route. 

Figure 11: Malawian Delegation: Garden Route District Disaster Management Centre: Article



**Figure 12: Malawian Delegation in Bitou Municipality**



**Figure 13: Malawian Delegation: George Reclamation Plan**



**Figure 14: Malawian Delegation: Bitou Municipality**



**Figure 15: Malawian Delegation: Knysna Municipality: Fire Prevention Projects**

## 2.9 Disaster Management Framework

The Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 was amended in 2015. The Western Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centre has a Western Cape Disaster Management Framework which outlines the implementation of the Act. This framework is aligned to the National Disaster Management Framework of 2005.

The Western Cape Disaster Management Centre embarked on the first phase of reviewing and updating of the Western Cape Disaster Management framework considering the amendments of the Disaster Management Act 16 of 2015.

Various stakeholder engagements took place with internal and external stakeholders with a final draft discussed at the disaster management summit on 10 and 11 March 2020 that was attended by various national, provincial and municipal stakeholders.

The theme of the Western Cape Disaster Management Summit "Bridging the Gap between policy and implementation to strengthening disaster resilience" led to vigorous stakeholder discussion regarding the policy changes required as well as the implementation.

Further engagement will take place towards finalising the framework.



**Figure 16: Review of the Framework: Internal Workshop**



**Figure 17: Disaster Management Summit 10 - 11 March 2020**

## **2.10 Institutional Capacity Challenges**

The Disaster Management Act 2002 was amended in 2015 and requires the Disaster Management Provincial Framework to be amended and aligned with the National Disaster Management Framework. The PDMC commenced with the first phase of review and update of the Disaster Management Provincial Framework during 2019/20 however it still needs to be aligned to national framework which still requires amendment.

The lack of human capacity as well as the appropriate positioning of disaster management staff at municipal level has been a well debated topic since the implementation of the DM Act. Thus, the amendment DM Act took into consideration the capacity required at municipal level which provides municipalities with the required legal mandate to make provision for disaster management officials. The need for capacity at local level has become critical considering the impact of climate change evident in the diverse and compound disaster across the Western Cape which has been amplified with the current COVID-19 national disaster.

The PDMC assisted four district municipalities with financial support towards the appointment of four disaster management interns.

# Chapter 3: Disaster Risk Assessments

## 3.1 Introduction

The National Disaster Management Framework's Key Performance Area 2 sets out a uniform approach to assessing and monitoring disaster risks that will inform disaster risk management planning and disaster risk reduction undertaken by organs of state and other role players. It is within this Framework that the Provincial Disaster Management Centre developed a standardised best practice risk assessment methodology.

The PDMC's standardised risk assessment methodology proposes for a comprehensive disaster risk assessment approach that incorporates two components: a community-based risk assessment and a scientific based disaster risk assessment. This methodology ensures that all disaster risk assessments in the process are done in a uniform manner that can translate in a Provincial overview of disaster risks.

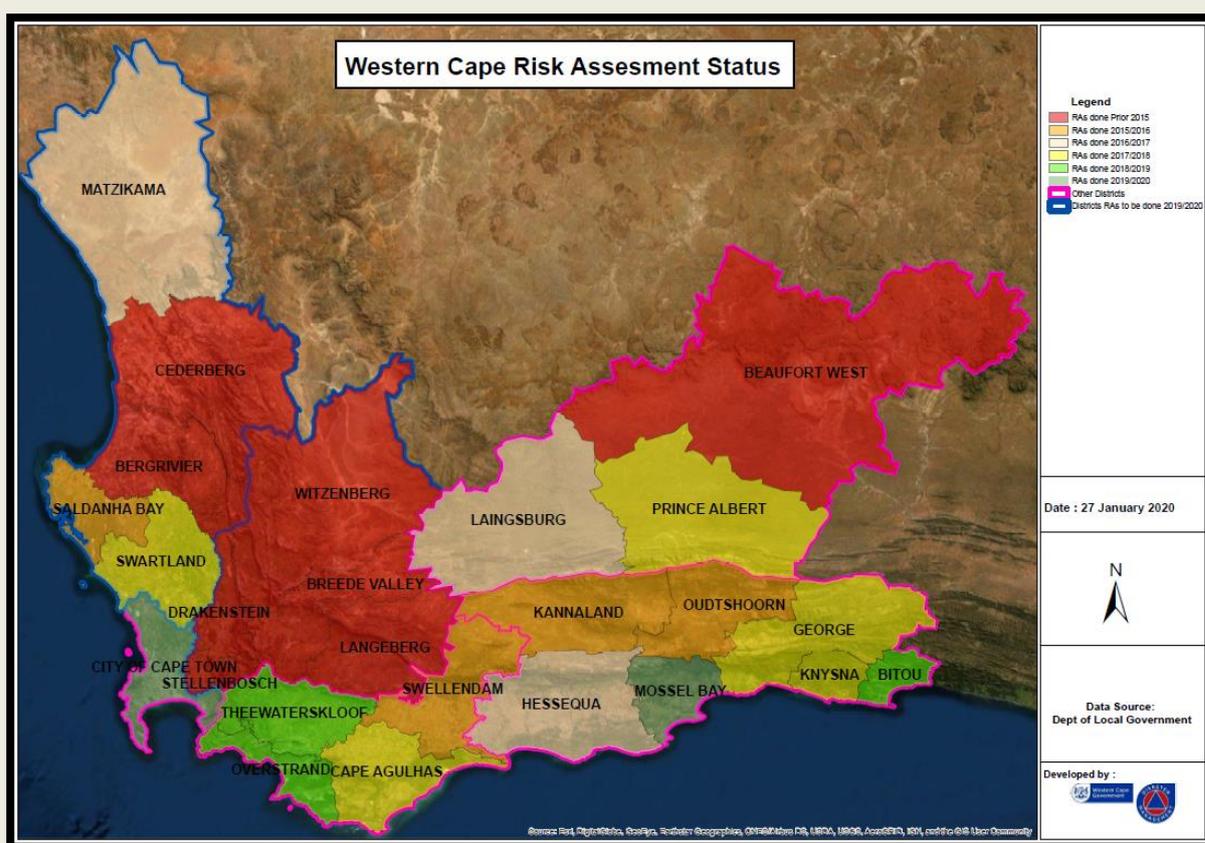


Figure 18: Western Cape Risk Assessment Status

In the previous five years the PDMC's focus was on providing financial and technical support to district and local municipalities in the Province to undertake disaster risk assessments and to date, all district municipalities and local municipalities have been

assisted. For the next five years the PDMC's seeks to shift its support to focus on the institutionalization of risk reduction in Municipalities.

### 3.2 Development & Maintenance of the Spatial Data Repository (GIS)

The PDMC has a fully functional and well-maintained GIS that includes a Web Based Decision Support Tool (DST) that provides decision makers with accurate and credible information. All operational datasets are updated, maintained and uploaded into our central data repository.

The DST was previously divided into five Western Cape District Municipalities and each District had its own login details however it was identified that the data is not the same in all the districts. The DST was then amalgamated into one Provincial DST to fill in the gaps that were identified in terms of spatial data.

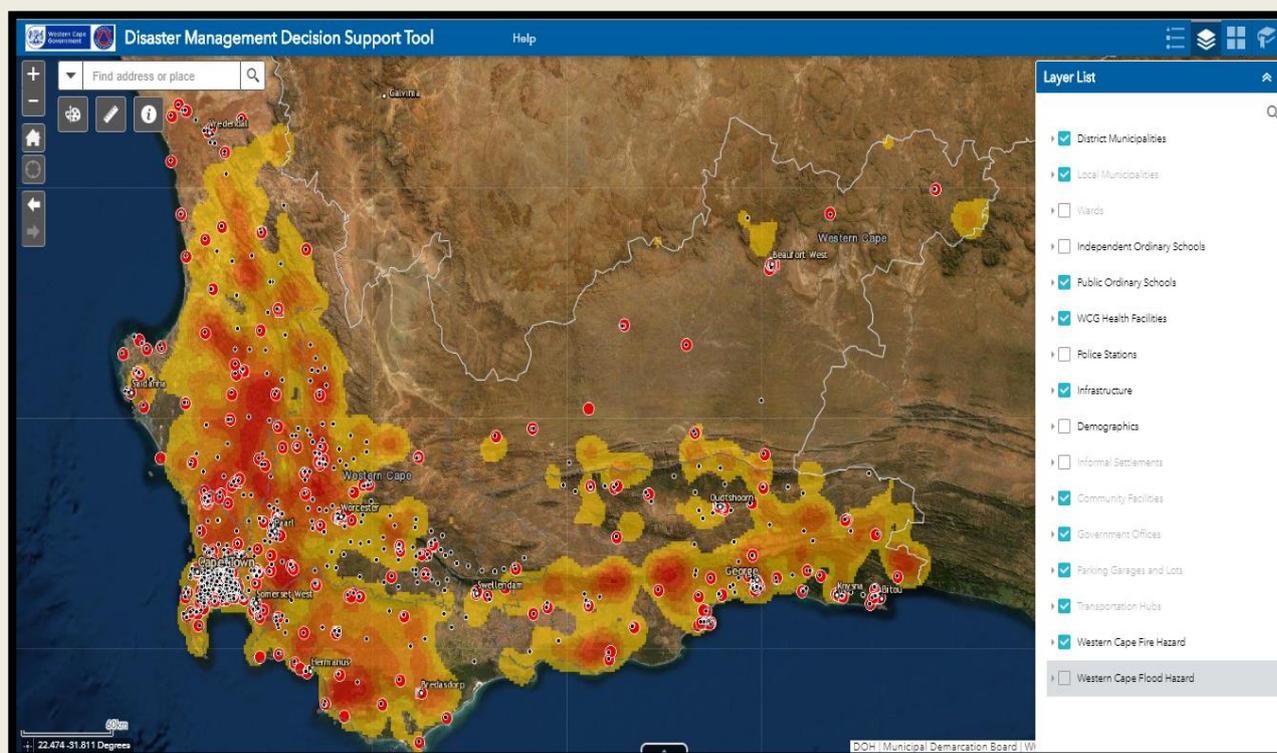


Figure 19: Disaster Management Decision Support Tool Preview

#### 3.2.1 Development of the Western Cape Drought Risk Dashboard

The Drought Risk Dashboard is a web-based tool containing a variety of data sets relevant to the drought. It includes the latest dam levels, critical infrastructure, risk levels of towns and municipalities as well as the spatial extent of dams over a time series.

The Drought Risk Dashboard provides decision-makers with an executive view of the drought risk in the Province and assist stakeholders to make informed decisions regarding

risk reduction interventions and contingencies. The data in the drought dashboard is updated every Monday.

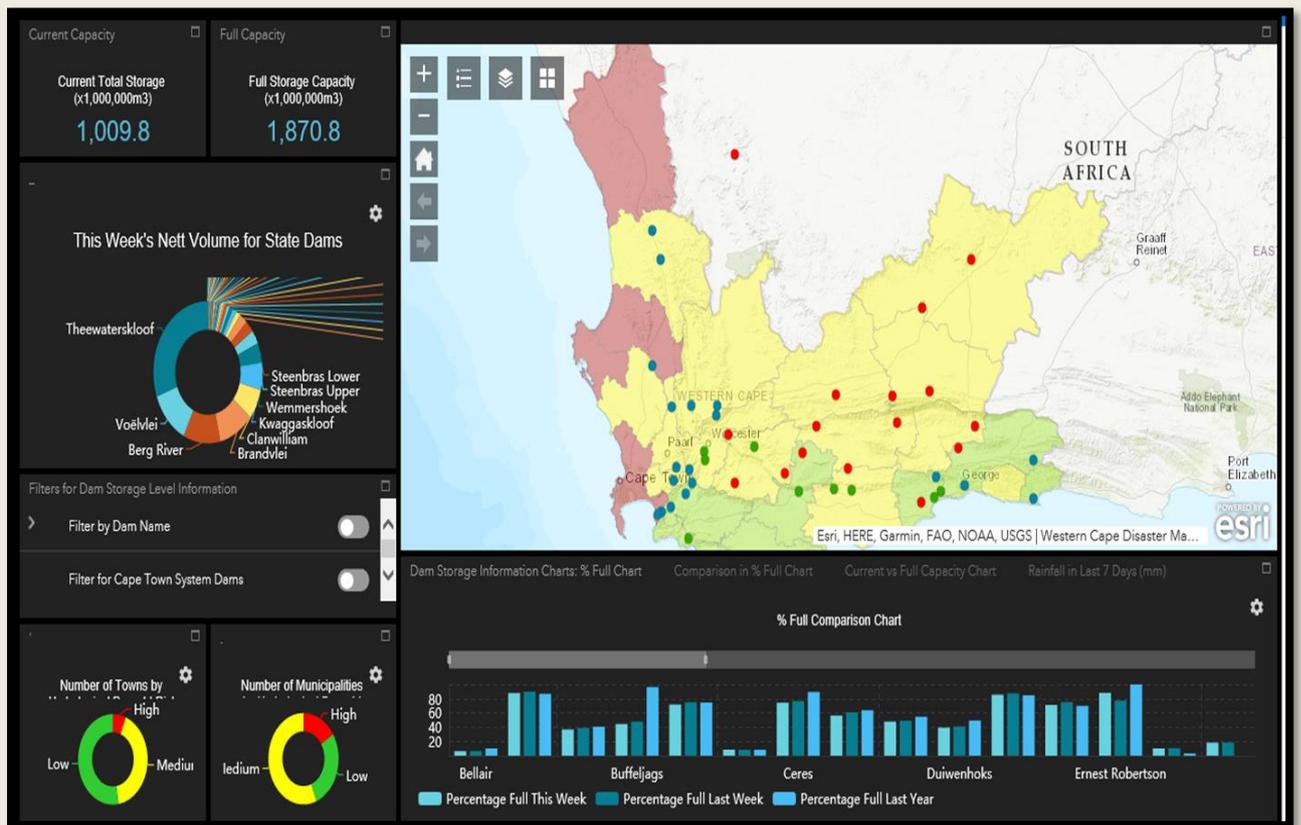


Figure 20: Western Cape Drought Risk Dashboard

### 3.2.2 Fire Risk Assessment Drive Times Analysis

The PDMC in collaboration with Corporate GIS developed Fire Risk Assessment Drive Times Analysis and App. This risk analysis tool is considered crucial for the monitoring and oversight mandate of the DLG over fire service delivery as it provides an understanding of drive times from fire stations to key resources within the Western Cape. This project is focused on the Cape Town Metropolitan area as a Pilot project which will be expanded to include the remainder of the Western Cape.

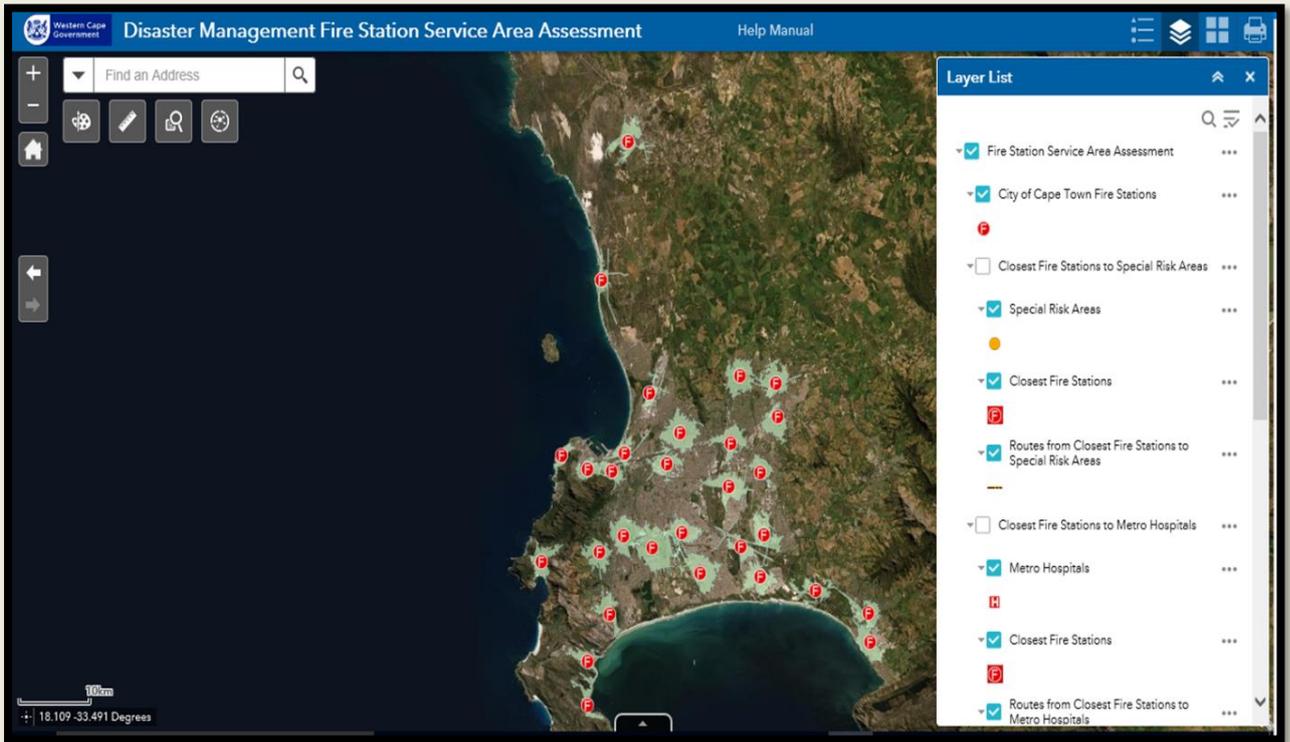


Figure 21: Fire Risk Assessment Drive Times Analysis

### 3.2.3 Disaster Recovery Data Capture & Development of Dashboard Application

The PDMC has developed a Disaster Recovery data capture app. The deliverable of this dashboard renders disaster recovery information and includes an interactive map with supporting graphs relating to type of hazard, incident date, allocated funding, however this is an ongoing project it has not been completed.

### 3.3 Risk Assessment Challenges

The PDMC and the Directorate: Disaster Risk Reduction experienced several challenges in supporting municipalities with risk and vulnerability assessments. The challenges experienced and mitigation measures implemented include the following:

- Internal capacity constraints as all resources were diverted to deal with the wave of disasters in the Province (Drought, storms and Knysna fires): the PDMC resolved to outsourcing a number of risk assessment to ensure that projects are rolled out and delivered on time.

# Chapter 4: Disaster Risk Reduction

## 4.1 Introduction

The aim of Disaster Risk Reduction is to ensure that all disaster management stakeholders develop and implement integrated disaster management plans and risk reduction programmes, i.e. Disaster Management Chapter in Municipal Integrated Development Plan. These include long term *Risk Reduction Interventions Strategies*, short-term *Mitigation Intervention Strategies* to alleviate the impact of disasters on communities and *Preparedness Intervention Strategies* to ensure stakeholders and communities are prepared during a disaster.

### 4.1.1 Western Cape Drought Intervention

As an ongoing support to the current drought situation in the Province, the PDMC together with the Department of Water and Sanitation, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, the Department of Local Government: Municipal Infrastructure, the Department of Agriculture and the South African Weather Services provided updates on the water security of towns and agricultural sector in the Province which are spatially mapped by the PDMC. Through the information gathered by the aforementioned Departments, all the Provincial Sector Departments can prioritise their interventions and funding to assist with drought alleviation projects. Below is an example of the Water Security Map that is produced by the PDMC in monitoring the water security of towns in the Province.

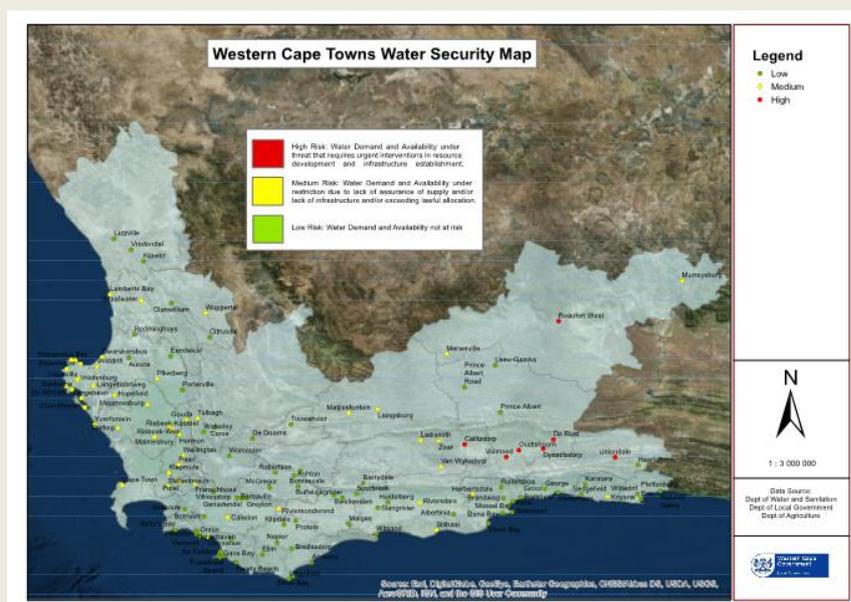


Figure 22: Western Cape Town's Water Security Map

### 4.1.2 Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer

As part of its intervention support to the Province, the PDMC has been monitoring the risk posed by the Polyphagous Shothole Borer (PSHB) and *Fusarium euwallaceae* (Fungus) in the agricultural and forestry sector. Several meetings were held to reach consensus on the level of risk posed by the PSHB and fungus in the Province; determine roles and responsibilities; and to identify current initiatives and measures that are currently in place and needed to deal with the risk.

To date one hundred (100) infected reproductive trees have already been removed in Somerset West and the City of Cape Town is continuing with verifications of reports. The city has established their own task group and is currently addressing the problem in their area of responsibility. They have established a 24-hour reporting portal and have indicated that this portal may be able to accommodate other municipalities. The process of tree felling, equipment sanitising and general operational costs to curb the spread of the beetle is very expensive.

**Table 4: About the PSHB**

<p><b>1. What does this beetle do?</b> The PSHB beetle (<i>Euwallacea whitfordiodendrus</i>) creates tunnels, or galleries, in the trunks and branches of host trees and lays their eggs inside.</p> 	<p><b>2. What is fusarium?</b> The female PSHB beetle carries a fungus (<i>Fusarium euwallaceae</i>) from tree to tree. The fungus grows in the tunnels becoming a 'food garden' for larvae and adults.</p> 
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**3. What can you see on tree trunks?**  
**Round 1mm diameter entry-holes to beetle tunnels. Look for dark, wet staining; thick gumming; streaks of white powder or fine sawdust coming from holes. Symptoms are un**



**4. What happens to the tree?**  
The fungus in the tunnels is really bad for trees as it disrupts the flow of water and nutrients within the tree, causing branch dieback and ultimately the death of the tree.



Image courtesy: ZW de Beer. Source: <https://www.capetowninvasives.org.za/shot-hole-borer>

### **4.1.3 Montagu – Flood Disaster Warning**

On 29 January 2020 a meeting pertaining to a flood risk in Montagu was held to reach consensus on the level of risk and to determine a best way forward. Present in the meeting were a number of representatives from the following organizations: Department of Local Government; Western Cape Disaster Management Centre; Department of Environmental Affairs and Developmental Planning; Department of Transport and Public Works; Department of Water and Sanitation; Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Area; Cape Winelands District Municipality and Langeberg Local Municipality.

As a way forward it was agreed that the berm should remain in place until a comprehensive study is carried out in the area to establish the flood risk in Montagu and to quantify the impact of the berm should a flood occur.

## **4.2 Early Warning Systems**

The PDMC ensures the maintenance of an early warning database that includes all the critical role-players within disaster management. Early warnings are disseminated to all

district disaster management centres down to community level. This ensures that all the necessary line functions and departments are kept abreast of all impending incidents.

The South African Weather Services together with the City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management Centre and the PDMC hosted an Impact Based Forecasting Workshop that sought to introduce stakeholders to Impact Based Process Flow. Eskom also introduced an early warning WhatsApp group where early warnings regarding load-shedding notices are disseminated to the disaster management stakeholders.

## **4.2 Mitigation Intervention Strategies**

### **4.2.1 Hazard Awareness Programme**

The mitigation strategies focussed on a holistic approach for all Provincial Hazards of the Western Cape through the 'hazard awareness programme' executed by two sub-programmes namely:

- Disaster Awareness Campaign previously known as Fire & Flood Awareness Campaign; &
- Debate of High Schools Competition

#### **4.2.2.1 Disaster Awareness Campaign: Western Cape Province**

The Department of Local Government, through the Provincial Disaster Management Centre rolled out the Disaster Awareness Campaign Roadshow throughout the Western Cape Province over a 5-week period per district/financial year. Primary schools in rural areas vulnerable to these hazards are the main target audience. However, town-based public and private schools were also included in some areas as guided by Local and District Municipalities. The campaign collaborated with various stakeholders as well as local authorities such as Fire Rescue Services, Local and District Municipalities and Disaster Management officials.

The first phase of the awareness campaign took place from 05 – 18 September 2019 in the Overberg District Municipality specifically in Cape Agulhas Municipality and Swellendam Municipality. The second phase of the awareness campaign took place from 27 January 2020 till 26 February 2020 in Cape Winelands District Municipality specifically in Witzenberg Municipality and Stellenbosch Municipality.

The campaign in the form of a 30-minute industrial theatre play focussed on topics such as fire, flood and drought including drowning related incidents/disasters that may cause injury,

loss of life, displacement of people, damage to property and the environment. The objectives of the campaign depicted in the figure below:



**Figure 23: Hazard Awareness Campaign: Objectives**

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Accumulatively for the period 2010 till 2020, the campaign has reached approximately 470 schools and 207 719 learners.

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### Estimated financial implications: 2019/20

Allocated Budget: Hazard Awareness Programme	Cost implications
Campaign element: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment of service provider (theatre group)</li> <li>• Cost includes: Actors' fees, travelling costs, accommodation, meals, cleaning and repairing of Gerry the Mascot, Videography taking of the Play and equipment</li> </ul>	R 900 000.00
Additional educational material (pamphlets)	R 222 203.00
Indirect Costs Estimate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traveling Cost</li> </ul>	R 60 000.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accommodation and meals in terms of staff</li> </ul>	R 18 000.00
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>R 1 200 203.00</b>

**Table 5: Estimated Financial Implications (2019/2020 figures)**

#### 4.2.2.2 High School Debate Competition

The High School Debate Competition was piloted in Garden Route District Municipality and Central Karoo District Municipality with the high school learners (grade 8 and 9) as the target group. This exercise is designed to allow the learners to strengthen their skills in the areas of leadership, interpersonal influence, teambuilding, problem solving and oral presentation. The debate unpacked topics in relation to disaster management such as the impact of disasters on the environment, social, and economic sectors (as per Enabler 2 of the DMA)

**Table 6: DMA 57 of 2002: Enabler 2**

To provide for -

- an integrated and co-ordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation;
- the establishment and functioning of national, provincial and municipal disaster management centres;
- disaster management volunteers; and
- matters incidental thereto.

The rationale behind this debating programme was to:

- Promote the improvement of literacy levels in our country;
- Encourage learners to take positive action towards their environment;
- Promote disaster risk avoidance behaviour;
- Marketing of disaster management as a career opportunity; &
- To strengthen disaster resilience



**Figure 24: High School Debate**



**Figure 25: High School Debate**

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*“To create a prosperous and equitable society that lives in harmony with our environment.”*

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## 4.3 Disaster Management and Integrated Development Planning

The IDP is an annually reviewed 5-year overarching plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to coordinate the work of local and other spheres of government and should consider the following:

- Existing conditions and problems vs available resources;
- Economic and social development;
- Set a framework for what infrastructure and services are needed; &
- The protection of environment

### 4.3.1 Integrated Development Planning

Integrated Development Planning is also an approach to planning that involves the entire Municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve good long-term and sustainable development (social development, economic development and environmental development). This approach also applies to Disaster Management planning and the way it interacts and synergises with the Integrated Development Plan. This particularly applies to the IDP process and phases, where Disaster Management planning should run in parallel with the IDP cycle.

Key elements of Integrated Development Planning consist of the following:

Key Element	Process
Public Participation	Disaster Risk Assessments consist of a Scientific-based Disaster Risk Assessment as well as a Community-based Risk Assessment, where the latter forms part of the Public Participation process, namely during the actual risk assessment and during the Public Participation phase of the IDP cycle
Strategic focus	The final Risk Assessment document contains strategic information that has developmental implications
Integration	Both the IDP and the Disaster Management planning processes seek to integrate the respective approaches within the final IDP document
Prioritising	Disaster Risk Assessments categorise and prioritise risks which can then be linked to the prioritised areas in the IDP
Delivery orientation	Risk reduction activities should primarily be carried by means of service delivery

### **4.3.2 Annual assessments of IDPs**

The Department of Local Government, through the Directorate: Integrated Development Planning coordinates and facilitates annual assessments of municipal IDPs. Sector departments assess the content, relevance and quality of the IDPs in accordance to their IDP indicators, which are based on legislative requirements.

The Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) specifically assesses the Disaster Management chapter in the IDP instead of only the Disaster Management Plan. Annual reviews of the five-year IDP should reflect on the progress made on institutional arrangements, risk assessment updates, risk reduction projects and interventions, as well as any changes made to the disaster management preparedness, response and contingency plans. Each unit within the PDMC assesses the IDPs in line with their functional areas of expertise, thus providing specific expert-based reviews. The overall findings are consolidated into the LGMTEC 3 reports that are then sent to municipalities to amend the draft IDPs.

Due to the activation of the Western Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centre to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic on a 24/7 basis, it was not possible to assess to the municipal IDP's Disaster Management Chapters for the 2019-20 financial year.

### **4.3.3 Linking Disaster Management Planning & Integrated Development Planning**

Risk Assessments will inform and underpin all risk reduction planning, which can be implemented in the following ways.

- Disaster risk is incorporated into risk reduction planning on a strategic level to inform any required interventions:
  - Risk reduction objectives are developed and prioritised (in the DM Chapter);
  - Risk reduction projects are created to support the objectives (project plans in the DM Plan); and
  - Implementation of projects (through the IDP).
  
- Disaster risk is incorporated into service delivery plans by municipal line departments:
  - Using Risk Assessment information for risk reduction orientated service delivery; and
  - Enhanced or targeted service delivery in high risk or prioritised areas.
  
- Disaster risk is incorporated into development planning:

- Risks that potentially affect new developments (whether in planning or building phase) or existing developments/assets/infrastructure are identified and addressed through control measures in the municipality and IDP; and
- Disaster Risk Register in the Disaster Management Chapter serves as the control measure for reducing identified and prioritised developmental risk in order to have sustainable and resilient developments.

Further reasons for linking Disaster Management (DM) with Integrated Development Planning (IDP) includes:

- Integration - the IDP plays a co-ordinating, facilitating and integrating function between the different sectoral plans – the IDP is a multi-sectoral approach to Disaster Management and is especially necessary for risk reduction initiatives.
- Funding - without inclusion into the IDP, disaster risk reduction projects will not be assigned with a budget and it will therefore not be possible to execute such projects

The Disaster Management Act is the legislative backbone, the Disaster Management Frameworks are the approach and vision, whilst the Disaster Management Plan and Disaster Management Chapter in the IDP are the means of coordination and implementation. Disaster Risk Reduction should predominantly take place developmentally, by always factoring prevailing risks from the Risk Assessment in all development projects and service delivery. Since Disaster Management is a collaborative process that involves all spheres of government on the political and administrative levels, including all sectors of society, the predominant challenge therein is for municipalities to facilitate and manage that process of participation, i.e. suitable institutional arrangement and corporate planning.

All municipalities in the Western Cape have been supported with the provision of the Disaster Management Chapter guidelines, where hands-on support was provided to the following municipalities in the 2019/20 financial year:

- Mossel Bay Local Municipality;
- Swellendam Local Municipality

#### **4.4 Preparedness Intervention Strategies**

Disaster management plans incorporate elements of preparedness, response and recovery appropriate to the respective functional areas of the different organs of state.

#### 4.4.1 Support with the Development of Disaster Management Plans

The PDMC focussed on creating an updated database of all plans in the province and has been a work in progress in communicating with the Head of Centres to ensure that all plans on record are submitted to the Centre.

As part of the APP for the WCDLG, the indicator for the PDMC is to assist stakeholders (one Provincial/National Department or State-Owned Enterprise and one municipality) in developing or reviewing disaster management and/or preparedness plans.

During the period under review, the Centre finalised the Xenophobia Framework and commenced with providing the Department of Human Settlements with assistance in developing their Disaster Management Plan.

As for municipalities the PDMC assisted Hessequa and George municipalities in developing their disaster management plans. Extensive consultation took place with internal and external role-players during the year. These plans were developed in line with the National Disaster Management guideline in developing disaster management plans. To a lesser extent Knysna Municipality was also supported. As a first in the Province, Knysna Municipality not only had internal and external consultation but also advertised their draft plan in the local newspaper for comments.

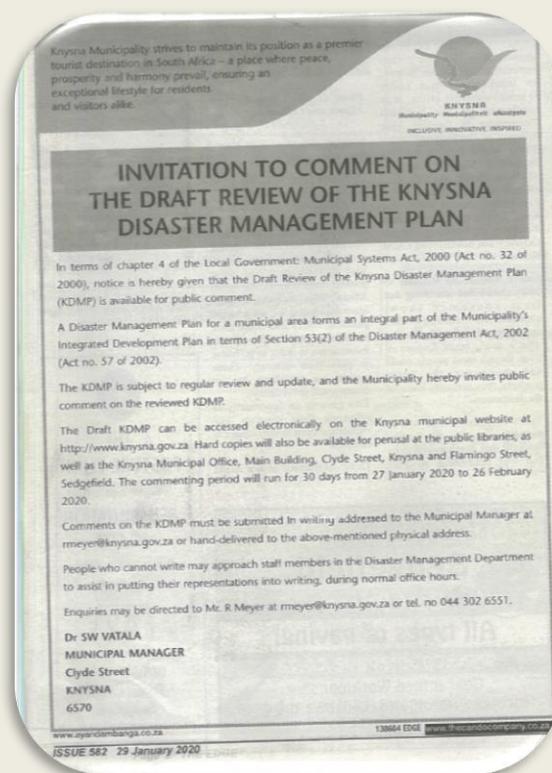


Figure 26: Public Comment Invitation: Knysna Disaster Management Plan

Over and above the APP deliverables and the following plans were developed or commented on:

**Table 7: Disaster Management Plans support initiatives**

Disaster Management Plans: Updated / Developed
PDMC Festive Summer Readiness (included input from all relevant provincial departments as well as all Heads of Centres)
PDMC Winter Readiness plan (included input from all relevant provincial departments as well as all Heads of Centres)
Reviewed and updated the Electrical Disruption Contingency Plan
Participated in the National Nuclear and Radiation Plan workshops and provided comments
Provided assistance to Drakenstein Municipality with regards to planning
Participated in the development of a Mass Rescue Operations Plan as developed by SAMSA
Participated in the finalisation of the National Oil Spill Plan
Participated and presented at the City of Cape Town's Workshop on Integrated response to terror attacks in urban area
Coordinated and presented at training sessions with West Coast and Cape Winelands District municipalities around nuclear planning

All the aforementioned plans were submitted to the NDMC.

## Chapter 5: Disaster Response and Recovery

### 5.1 Introduction

This key performance area includes the implementation of priorities concerned with disaster response and recovery and rehabilitation in the Province of the Western Cape. It addresses the requirements in the Act for an integrated and co-ordinated policy that focuses on rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery. When a significant event or disaster occurs or is threatening to occur, it is imperative that there is no confusion in roles and responsibilities and the necessary procedures to be followed. It describes measures to ensure effective disaster response, recovery and rehabilitation planning.

### 5.2 Disaster Response

During the reporting year the PDMC has the following disaster incidents:

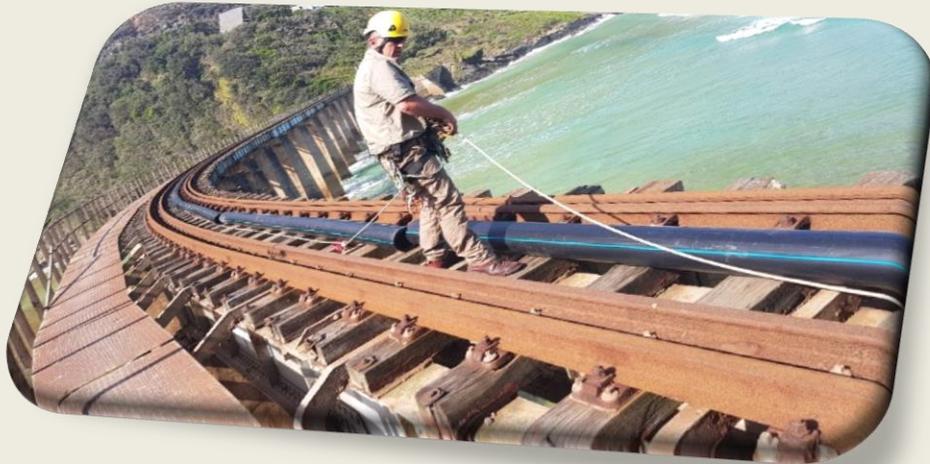
#### 5.2.1 Severe Weather Events

The WCDMC implemented a low activation of the centre from 21 to 22 June 2019 to monitor the severe weather warning. Minor damages were reported across the Province. Severe weather which led to flooding mostly in informal settlements within the City of Cape Town during July 2019. Minor flooding incidents on 29 September mostly experienced in Garden Route Area.



Figure 27: Article on minor flooding on Mossel Bay

On 6 October 2019 the main water pipeline providing water from George to Wilderness collapsed and fell in the sea. Since this pipeline is attached below the walkway over the Kaaimans Bridge the mending of it became a challenge. George Municipality (Civil Engineering), Garden Route District Municipality, Transnet, Rope Rescue Technician as well as Working on Fire High Angling Team worked together as a team to replace and mend the pipeline over a period of 7 (seven) days. While repairs were underway, George Municipality ensured the supply of water by transporting water to the Wilderness community.



**Figure 28: Kaaimans Bridge repairs**



## 5.2.2 Protest by Foreign Nationals

The protest held by foreigners at the UNHCR offices in Cape Town had a significant effect on the Western Cape Disaster Management Centre in that the Department of Local Government Head office resides in the same building as the UNHCR. The Head of Department decided to relocate the Departments officials due to safety and security issues. The Disaster Management Centre was required to house at least 43 officials for a period of 5 (five) days from 25 October 2019.



Figure 29: Foreign Nationals at Waldorf Building, Cape Town

## 5.2.3 Load shedding by Eskom

During the period 5 to 9 December 2019, Eskom implemented stages 2 and 4 load shedding across the country. On 9 December 2019 load shedding progressed from stage 4 to 6 and an urgent Disaster Management meeting was convened with the relevant role-players on 10 December 2019. In attendance was the Head of Department: Local Government, Director General, Ministers Bredell and Meyer as well as the Premier of the Western Cape Province.

Major challenges recorded was the supply of fuel for generators, supply of water to areas already dealing with drought conditions (specifically Kannaland and Beaufort West), as well as the communication networks. An urgent meeting took place on 11 December 2019 with the South African Petroleum Industry Agency regarding the prioritization of fuel supplies for emergency services in the Province.

It is recommended that National Disaster Management Centre re-prioritise the development of a national plan and revive/visit the national task team to coordinate energy disaster related matters (Operation Black Swan).

On 11 December 2019, the City of Cape Town through the Provincial Disaster Management Centre assisted Cederberg Municipality with bottled water during load shedding which affected their pumps and water security.

#### 5.2.4 Special Major Events

The centre was once again used as a venue to co-ordinate the Two Oceans Marathon and the Cape Town Cycle tour on 19 April 2019 and 8 March 2020 respectively. This required the planning of all necessary equipment and resources essential for the use of the centre as a JOC.



Figure 30: Two Oceans Marathon 19 April 2019



Figure 31: Cape Town Cycle Tour

## 5.2.5 Coronavirus Outbreak

With the outbreak of Coronavirus, the PDMC have, as a representative on the Communicable Disease Committee (CDC), ensured the dissemination of information from the Provincial Department of Health and have participated in the weekly CDC meetings to ensure early warning mechanisms and preparedness initiatives.

The Western Cape Disaster Management Centre was activated for the coordination of the COVID-19 pandemic on 13 March 2020. On 31 March 2020 the Western Cape recorded 345 infected people. The total cases for the Province are depicted in the graph below.



Figure 32: COVID-19 Positive Cases: 31 March 2020

The PDMC activated the Joint Operations Centre to support the Department of Health with the coordination of the COVID-19 pandemic. The priority during the month of March was to reduce morbidity and mortality resulting from COVID-19 in the Province by educating the public, implementing social distancing strategies, isolation of patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 and requesting self-quarantine for persons who may have been exposed to COVID-19. The broader PDMC objectives is the following:

- To protect the public's health by slowing the spread of the novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in the community;
- To achieve and maintain situational awareness about the virus in the Western Cape and impacts on the healthcare system and at-risk communities;
- To support the informational and medical resource needs of public and private partners;

- To provide timely and accurate information to the public and stake holders and to Support the continuity of health operations.

The Institutional arrangement and clusters established for the coordination of the disaster is depicted in Figures below:

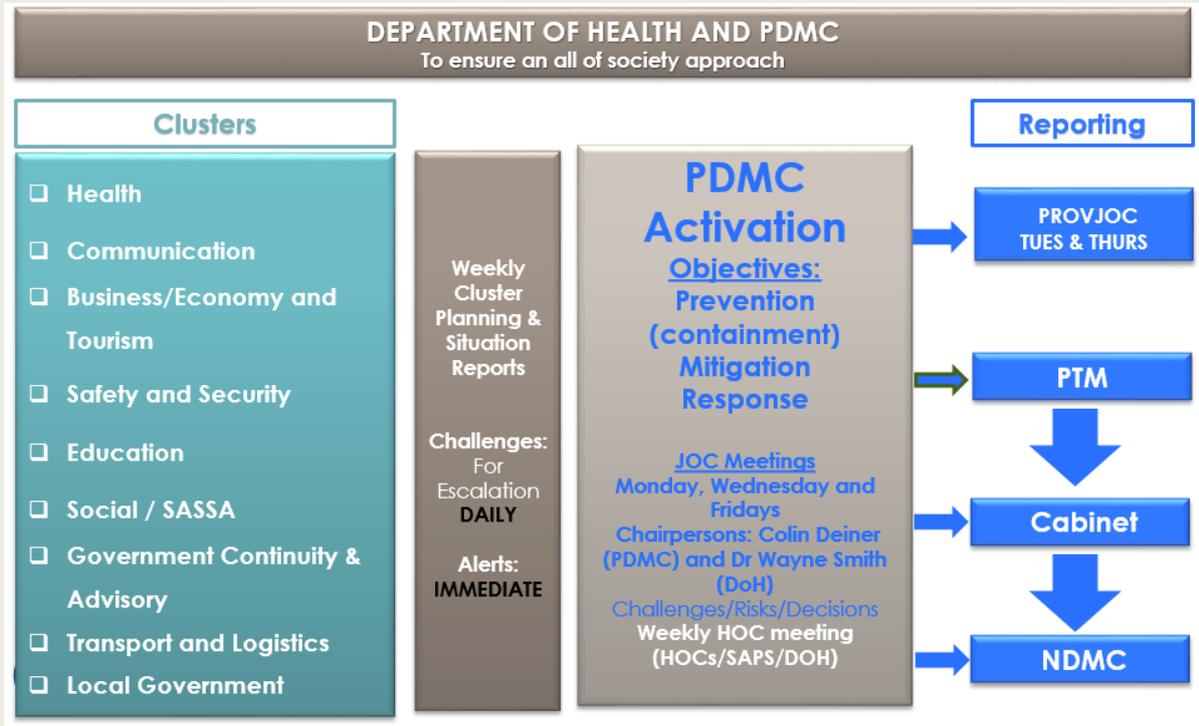
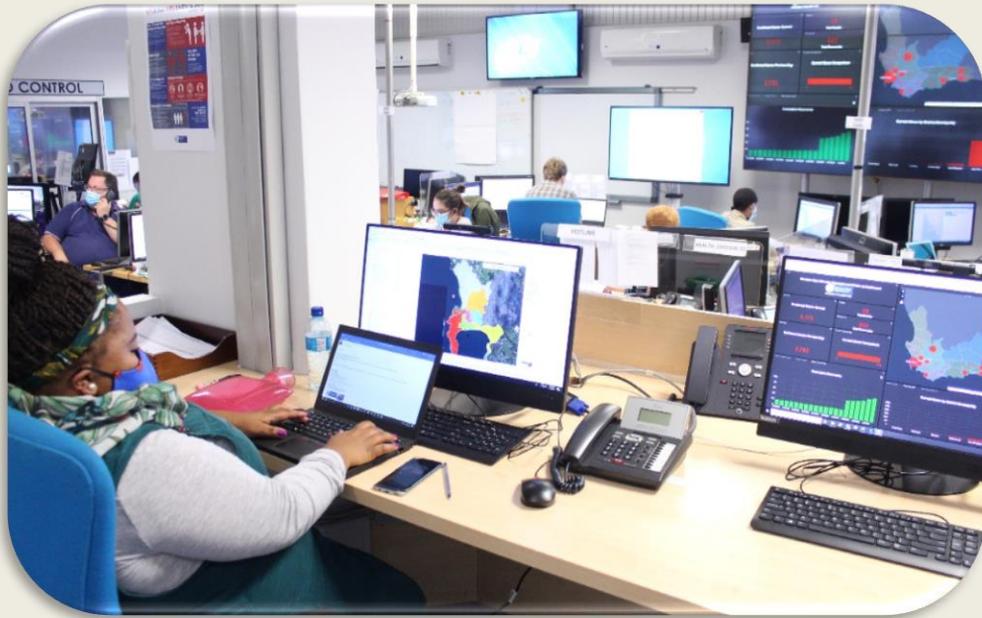


Figure 33: COVID-19 Institutional arrangements



Figure 34: Clusters: COVID-19 JOC Coordination



**Figure 35: GIS Specialist: Ms K Ntleki: COVID-19 activation**



**Figure 36: COVID-19 Activation of the PDMC**



**Figure 37: COVID-19 Activation of the PDMC**

## 5.2.6 UNDAC Urgently Deployed to Mozambique

Following the devastating Tropical Cyclone Idai landfall near Beira City Mozambique on 14 March 2019, the UN Resident Coordinator for Mozambique, Mr. Marcoluigi Corsi, in consultation with OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa and the OCHA Emergency Response Support Branch, was requested to mobilise an emergency United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) task team to aid the country.

The Director: Disaster Operations, Ms Jacqueline Pandaram, was the only Western Cape Government official and the sole South African representative to join several global UNDAC team members in an international emergency response mission, working closely with Government counterparts and UN agencies.

Reflecting on the devastation, Ms J Pandaram described this as one of the worst disasters she had ever witnessed in the entirety of her career. Entire villages were submerged under water as flood waters rose. Damages to agricultural production corresponded to some 13% of the total agricultural land in the country, thousands of people were stranded on roofs and trees and many families separated as they fled the rising flood waters.

Overall, it is estimated that a total of 1.85 million people needed urgent humanitarian assistance with 400 residents still declared missing; more than 1 600 announced injured and 602 people believed to be deceased. Amidst the flood disaster, cases of a cholera outbreak totalling 3,982 cholera cases and seven deaths were also reported. A total of 7,534 malaria cases were confirmed for the period dating 27 March to 09 April 2020.



Figure 38: UNDAC Deployed to Mozambique



Figure 39: Mozambique Flooding Disaster



Figure 40: Mozambique Flooding Disaster

### 5.3 PDMC Benchmarking and Capacity Building

The following organisations visited the centre for disaster management training, capacity building, information sharing, and lessons learned:

- Delegation from Denmark on 27 March 2019;
- United States of America visit on 2 May 2019;
- Stellenbosch University visit on 16 May 2019;
- Eastern Cape Provincial Government visit on 3 June 2019;
- Limpopo Disaster Management Centre on 5 June 2019;
- EXCO of the Consular Corps on 25 July 2019;
- DA Shadow Minister visit on 21 November 2019;
- Russian Delegation visit on 6 February 2020; &
- Department of Home Affairs Local Benchmarking to Establish a National Border Risk Management and Targeting Centre on 24 February 2020.



Figure 41: Denmark Delegation



Figure 42: United States Delegation

## **5.4 Disaster Response Planning Committees / Task Teams**

The PDMC is an active member on the Operation Phakisa Interim Incident Management Organisation Workgroup. Extensive interaction as well as training has taken place with regards to the Incident Management/Command System. The PDMC is also represented on the various Working Groups namely; the Training working group, National Oil Spill Plan working group and the Incident Management System Manual working group.

The PDMC co-ordinated the Provincial Consultative Workshop on the Development of the Integrated National Drought Management Plan (NDMP) in November 2019 and is also represented on the National Consultative workshop on the development of the National Disaster Management Plan which was held in December 2019.

Furthermore, the PDMC participates in the quarterly Emergency Preparedness and Emergency Planning Steering Oversight Committees which deals with Nuclear Preparedness as well as the Emergency Preparedness Review committee (EPREV). During the previous period under review, the recommendations/suggestions as per the EPREV action list were closed. This involved engagements with the West Coast and Cape Winelands district municipalities to ensure centres could be utilised as a fail over site for the City of Cape Town centre during a nuclear event. In February 2020 the National Nuclear Regulator visited West Coast and Cape Winelands district municipalities to assess the fail over sites. The PDMC also participates on the National Nuclear and Radiation Disaster Management Plan Workgroup.

In preparation for the State of the Province Address, which was held in February 2020, the PDMC attended the necessary South African Police Provincial Joints Committee planning meetings.

The PDMC also participates in the City of Cape Town's Flood and Storm Task Team.

## **5.5 Disaster Response Exercises**

The PDMC actively participated in the following exercises with the aim to test the implementation of disaster management and hazard specific plans:

- Annual Koeberg Station exercise held on 29 May 2019. The PDMC must commend the NDMC Head of Centre for attending on the day as an observer as well as activating their own centre for the exercise;

- Astron Energy Exercise;
- Avian Influenza desk top exercise;
- ACSA Tabletop exercise;
- Hazmat exercise to test Oudtshoorn Disaster Management Plan;
- City of Cape Town Earthquake exercise;
- ORYX Energies;
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Joint Industry Government Exercise as per Operation Phakisa; &
- A representative from PDMC attended an INSARAG earthquake exercise in Azerbaijan.

In addition to the above exercises, the Centre held its own internal exercise on 7 October 2019 in conjunction with the City of Cape Town's earthquake exercise to test the activation protocols and the management mechanisms.



Figure 43: Koeberg Station Exercise



Figure 44: Participants in the Oudtshoorn exercise



Figure 45: INSARAG Exercise- Azerbaijan



Figure 46: INSARAG Exercise

## 5.6 Disaster Response Capacity Support

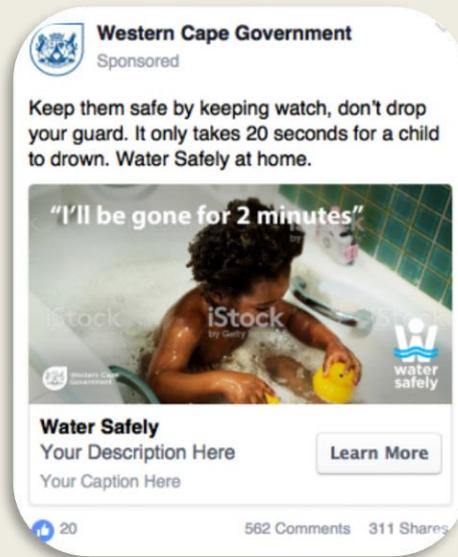
For the 2019/20 financial year the PDMC financially supported NSRI and Lifesaving Western Cape with an amount of R400 000.00 each.

The centre held the annual handover event of the cheque on 23 November 2019 at the Hout Bay NSRI base station.



**Figure 47: NSRI and Lifesaving Western Cape Cheque Handover, Hout Bay**

As part of the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Drowning Prevention and Water Safety the PDMC facilitated two workgroup meetings. The implementation plan is a challenge to execute due to the multi-sectoral responsibilities and the identification of the lead department. The PDMC provided funding to the amount of R100 000 for the media and advertisement roll out "Water Safely" campaign in collaboration with the Department's Communication Directorate. The campaign not only includes Social Media awareness but also radio interviews with campaigns held at two beaches.



**Figure 48: Drowning Prevention: Social Media Awareness**

In addition, two staff members participated in the International Lifesaving Conference held in Durban from 8 to 10 October 2019. Here the Western Cape Drowning Strategy was showcased by the researchers as a first for the country.



**Figure 49: International Lifesaving Conference**

The PDMC also supported the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Drowning Prevention and Water Safety Event which took place at Monwabisi Beach in September 2019 through participation and awareness.



**Figure 50: 2nd Annual Drowning Prevention Strategy and Water Safety Event**

## **5.7 Disaster Response: Readiness of PDMC**

In 2019/20 the centre received approval to replace the Audio-Visual equipment in the centre. The process with the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) has commenced and a business case together with the specifications has been completed. The PDMC also went through a tender process for the supply and delivery of an information management system. A service provider (Spinning your Web) was appointed and the rollout of the software commenced.

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the activation and management of the centre was reviewed and updated. Additional SoP's for Standby and utilisation of Pool mobile phones were compiled and completed. The PDMC is also represented on the NDMC workgroup for the development of guidelines for the activation and responding to disasters.

## **5.8 Disaster Response Challenges**

Major electricity load shedding has had a huge impact on municipalities and service delivery. The PDMC reviewed the Electrical Disruption Plan by including load shedding and not only focussing on a blackout. It is vital however for National Disaster Management to ensure planning at national level should the entire country experience a major electricity

disruption or prolonged load shedding incident it would mean all provinces would compete for the same national resources.

## **5.9 Disaster Recovery**

### **5.9.1 Damage Assessments**

The provincial disaster management centre in collaboration with other organs of states are mandated to conduct damage assessments for the purpose of verifying the severity and impact of any significant incident with a potential of becoming a disaster (Section 23 (2) of the DMA 57 of 2002).

Assessments are conducted to ascertain damages and losses incurred to the infrastructure (municipal or sector departments). In an event of incident affecting the agricultural sector, losses with respect to livestock and grazing areas are considered. During the 2019 – 2020 financial year, there were no incidents that occurred which necessitated damage assessments to be conducted.

### **5.9.2 Disaster Declarations and Classifications**

#### **5.9.2.1 Disaster Declaration**

The state of drought in many parts of the country and the areas of Greater Karroo and upper West Coast region of the Western Cape Province is still in a severe drought. The drought classification was still deemed in place even though the declaration lapsed on 13 June 2018.

The fact that the classification is still in place even though the national drought declaration lapsed presented legal complexities. The PDMC sought legal advice in order to appropriately guide drought-stricken municipalities on the following legal questions:

- Is NDMC considering the lapse of the National Disaster Classification?
- Is NDMC considering the reclassification of the National Disaster Classification?
- How would NDMC advise that PDMC support municipalities who have already passed council resolutions for the declaration of a local state of disaster?
- What is the benefit of the classification in the absence of a declaration? and

- If the declaration lapse after three months without an extension, does the classification not also lapse?

Based on the feedback from the NDMC on the way forward and the Province's Legal Advisory Services advice, a circular (C9/2019) clarifying the approach to dealing with drought was published in April 2019. *Inter alia*, the circular advised the following:

- All municipalities within the Western Cape should refrain from declaring the continuing drought a local state of disaster while the national drought classification remains in place. A local state of disaster may only be declared by a municipal council where supported by a corresponding local disaster classification made by the National Disaster Management Centre;
- Given that the continuing drought cannot currently be declared a local state of disaster, all municipalities within the Western Cape should refrain from issuing and giving effect to by-laws and/or directions pursuant to section 55(2) of the Act in relation to the continuing drought (including, for example, by-laws and/or directions concerning emergency procurement procedures);
- All municipal organs of state are empowered and have been requested by the National Disaster Management Centre, to provide assistance to the National Executive to deal with the national drought disaster and its consequences. This assistance should be provided in close co-operation with the National Executive; undertaken in consultation with all relevant DMCs (including the PDMC); and provided in accordance with any contingency plans, emergency procedures and disaster management plans that are in place and applicable at a national, provincial and municipal level;
- In the context of the existing national drought classification, municipalities may request any competent authority to issue a direction in terms of section 30A of the NEMA where (i) the situation to which the request for a direction relates falls within the definition of an "emergency situation" in the NEMA; and (ii) the direction is required for the purposes of undertaking certain listed or specified activities as part of necessary drought relief efforts without the required environmental authorisation.

- The PDMC continued to support municipalities within the province with the development and revision of the necessary disaster plans to aid effective municipal response and recovery programmes; and
- The Western Cape Government provided support regarding applications for funding requests that needed to be made to the NDMC and the Provincial Treasury for the purposes of addressing the ongoing drought.

Several queries directed from farming associations, individuals, organs of state and politicians regarding this issue has been handled effectively through the guidance of this circular.

It must be noted that the Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma has, in terms of Section 27(1) of Chapter 3 of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 as amended reclassified the persisting drought as a national disaster on 4 March 2020.

A national state of disaster was declared on 15 March 2020 for the management of the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in the activation of the PDMC for coordination and integration.

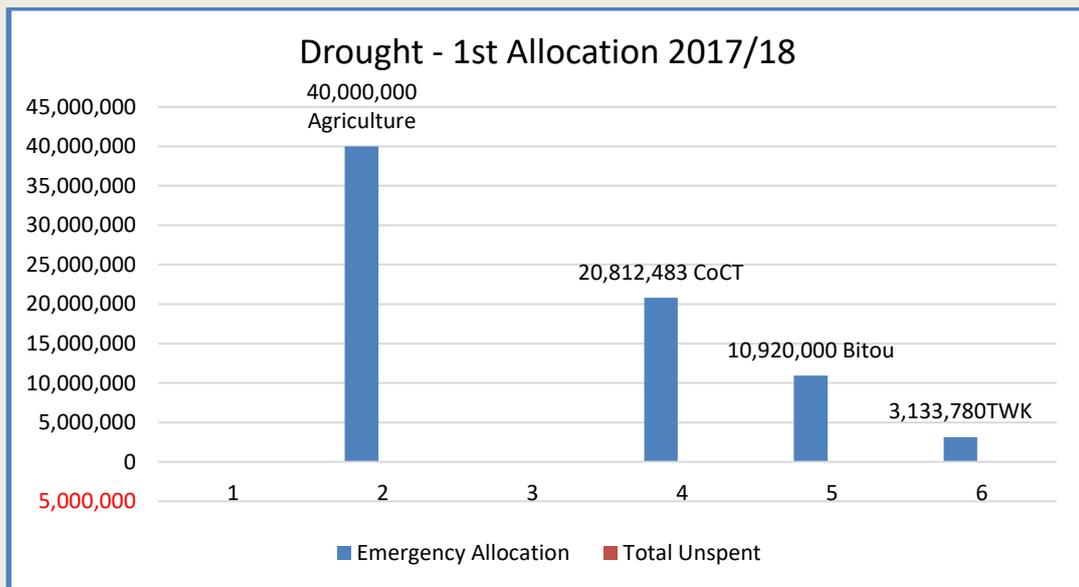
### **5.9.3 Monitoring of Funded Projects: Disaster Recovery Conditional Grants**

#### **5.9.3.1 Funding Allocation: Drought, Fires and Storms Allocation**

The drought funds (Municipal and Provincial Disaster Grants) were allocated for the period 2017 to 2019. The allocated funds were emergency relief funds which has to be spent within 3 months following the transfer of the funds. The tables and graphs below depict the 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20 allocation expenditures and project completion progress in terms of Municipal and Provincial Conditional Grants.

**Table 8: Disaster Conditional Grant & Disaster Recovery Grant 2017/18**

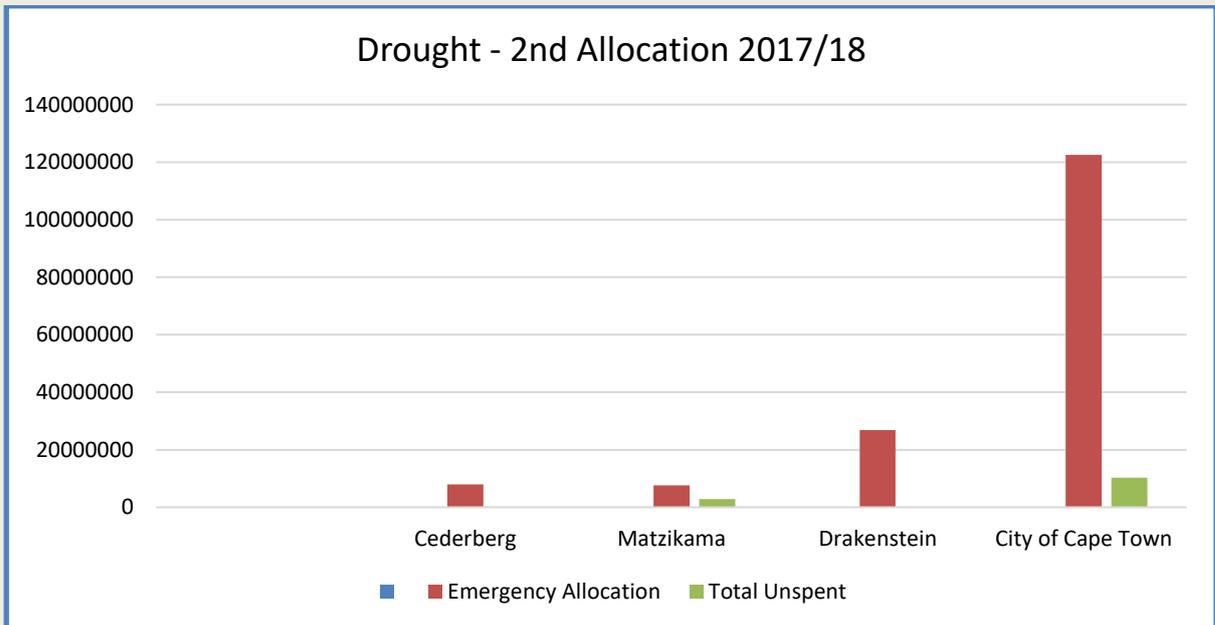
<b>DROUGHT</b>				
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Allocation – August 2017</b>				
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Date of Completion</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	Fodder Relief	R40 000 000	R0	May 2018
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	Drilling and equipping of boreholes in Wemmershoek & Steenbras Dam	R20 812 483	R0	April 2018
<b>Bitou</b>	Drilling & equipping of boreholes in Harkeville, Kurland, Kwanokuthula & Uplands	R10 920 000	R0	June 2018
<b>Theewaterskloof</b>	Drilling and equipping of boreholes in Theewaterskloof	R3 133 780	R0	April 2019
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R74 866 263</b>	<b>R0</b>	



**Figure 51: Graph Depicting the 2017/18 Drought spending: Allocation 1 Spending**

**Table 9: Municipal Disaster Conditional Grant 2017/18**

2 <sup>nd</sup> Allocation – March 2018				
Sector	Project	Allocation	Balance	Date of Completion
Cederberg	Clanwilliam – Drilling & equipping of 3 boreholes; Citrusdal - Drilling and equipping of 2 boreholes	R7 962 000	R0	June 2019
Matzikama	Koekenaap - Drilling & equipping of 3 boreholes; Strandfontein - Re-equipping of 2 existing boreholes; Vredendal Area 1 & 2 - Drilling and equipping of boreholes	R7 627 000	R2 831 447	Roll-over application declined (2 <sup>nd</sup> rollover), balance to be surrendered but DLG funded the shortfall
Drakenstein	Seven drill wellfields: Drilling & equipping of production boreholes	R 26 845 000	R0	January 2019
City of Cape Town	Drilling & equipping of boreholes in Atlantis Aquifer & Cape Flats Aquifer	R122 502 000	R10 327 640	Balance surrendered
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R164 936 000</b>	<b>R13 159 087</b>	



**Figure 52: Graph Depicting the 2017/18 Drought spending: Allocation 2**

Table 10: Provincial Disaster Conditional Grant 2018/19

3 <sup>rd</sup> Allocation – June 2018				
Sector	Project	Allocation	Balance	Date of Completion
Agriculture	Fodder Relief	R38 000 000	R0	January 2019
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R38 000 000</b>	<b>R0</b>	

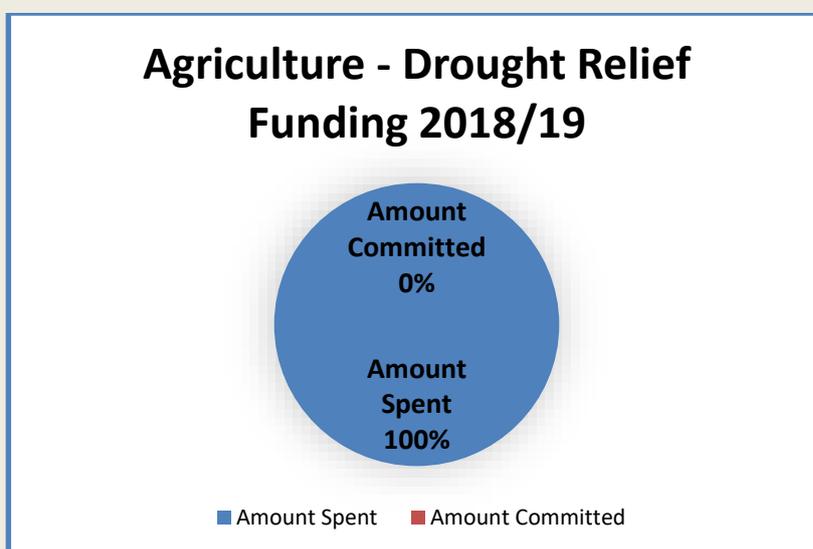
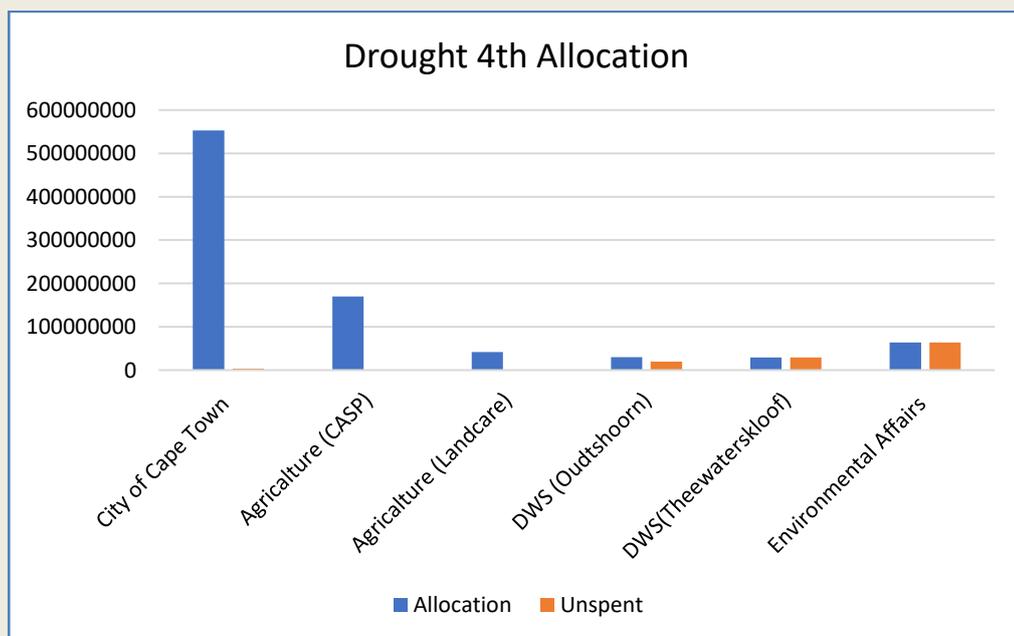


Figure 53: Pie Chart Depicting the 2018/19 Drought spending: Allocation 3

**Table 11: Disaster Conditional Grant & Disaster Recovery Grant 2019/2020**

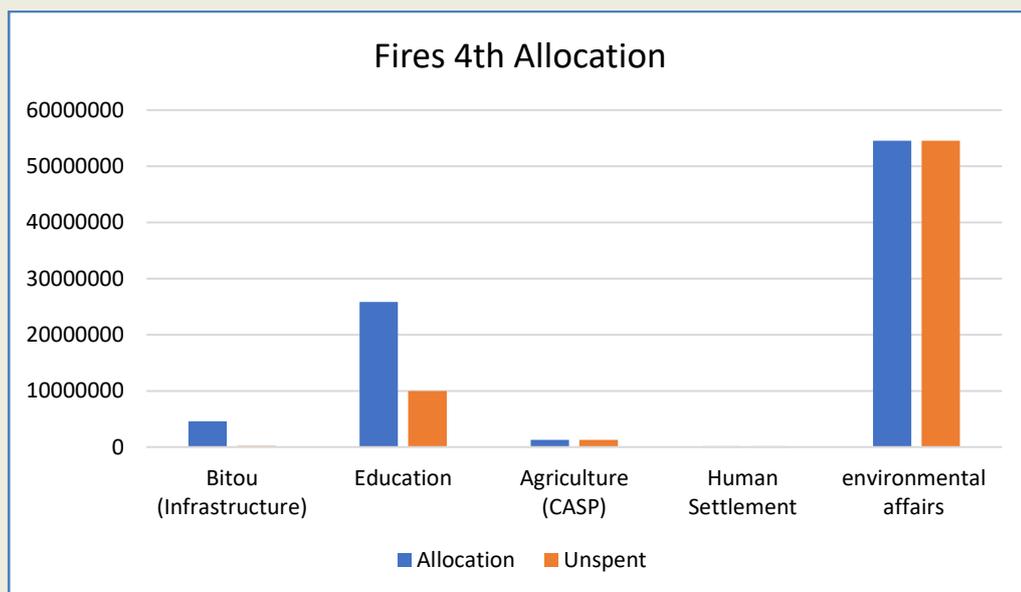
4 <sup>th</sup> Allocation – February 2019				
Sector	Project	Allocation	Balance	Date of Completion
City of Cape Town	Drilling & equipping of boreholes in Table Mountain Group Aquifer, Atlantis Aquifer & Cape Flats Aquifer	R553 050 000	R 3 731 644	Roll-over application approved and project in progress
Agriculture	Fodder Relief	R170 000 000	R0	August 2019
Agriculture	Landcare	R41 900 000	R0	
Water & Sanitation - Oudtshoorn	Oudtshoorn: Blossoms emergency water supply pipeline	R30 000 000	R19 781 745	Roll-over application approved and project in progress.
Water & Sanitation - Theewaterskloof	Theewaterskloof emergency borehole project	R28 919 000	R28 919 000	No reports received; projects managed by national department
Environmental Affairs	Drought projects	R63 686 296	*R63 686 296	No reports received; projects managed by national department
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R887 555 296</b>	<b>R116 118 685</b>	



**Figure 54: Graph depicting the 2019/2020 Drought spending: Allocation 4**

**Table 12: Disaster Conditional Grant & Disaster Recovery Grant 2019/2020**

<b>FIRES AND STORMS</b>				
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Allocation – Feb/Mar 2019</b>				
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Date of Completion</b>
<b>Bitou</b>	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure	R4 587 000	R197 708	Roll-over application approved and project in progress.
<b>Human Settlements</b>	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of 3 houses in Bitou (Kranshoek)	R127 000	R127 000	Department of Human Settlements
<b>Education</b>	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of Knysna HS Hostel & Simon van der Stel Primary School, Wynberg	R25 829 385	R10 007 280	Roll-over application approved and project in progress.
<b>Agriculture</b>	Rehabilitation of 4 farms in Knysna (Farm 203 Lot B, Nikky Smith, Kraaibos Erf 162, Adraina - Carr's Cape Farm)	R1 305 000	R1 305 000	Scope change approval in Nov 2019 by NDMC
<b>Environmental Affairs</b>	Knysna fire projects	R54 536 704	* R54 536 704	No reports received; projects managed by national department
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R86 385 089</b>	<b>R66 173 692</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>R1 251 742 648</b>	<b>R195 451 464</b>	



**Figure 55: Graph Depicting the 2019/20 Fire spending: Allocation 5**

The total allocation for all recovery and rehabilitation grants currently being monitored amount to R 968 023 165 for the reporting year. The below table depicts the aggregated amount and spending.

**Table 13 :Total Conditional Grants**

<b>TOTAL CONDITIONAL DISASTER GRANTS MONITORED 2019/20</b>			
<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>Amount Spent</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Percentage Spent</b>
<b>DROUGHT</b>			
R936 174 780	R820 056 095	R116 118 685	88%
<b>FIRES &amp; STORMS</b>			
R31 848 385	R20 211 397	R11 636 988	63%
<b>R968 023 165</b>	<b>R840 267 492</b>	<b>R258 030 928</b>	<b>87%</b>

### **5.9.3.2 Monitoring of funded projects**

Project site visits were undertaken for monitoring purposes with respect to rehabilitation and reconstruction of drought, fires and storm infrastructure projects on a quarterly basis. The project monitoring is carried out with NDMC, Municipalities and Provincial Sector Departments. The aim of the visits is to ascertain the progress of the funded projects, the spending of the allocated funds and to assist these municipalities in the likelihood that they might encounter challenges in the execution of their projects in the timeframe as per the conditional grants.

The Recovery unit visited the City of Cape Town, Cederberg, Matzikama, Bitou and Theewaterskloof municipalities; the Department of Human Settlements (Bitou) and the Department of Education (Knysna Hostel) to verify the progress of these projects during April 2019, August 2019, October 2019, December 2019, January 2020 and February 2020.



**Figure 56: City of Cape of Cape Town Steenbras Projects**



**Figure 57: The Cederberg Municipality Projects in Citrusdal**

The monitoring of funded projects also includes visits with the WCDoA to farms that has received fodder relief. The NDMC has allocated R211.9mil to WCDoA to assist them with fodder relief and Landcare. From 09 - 10 September 2019 the Recovery unit took part in the agricultural drought assessments in West Coast and Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo, Eden and Overberg District Municipalities from the 16 – 18 October 2019.



**Figure 58: Beaufort West Livestock Farm**

The PDMC regularly submits monthly expenditure and progress reports to the NDMC of all funded projects.

#### **5.9.4 Debriefings**

Key Performance Area 4, (with specific reference to 4.2.3: Disaster reviews and reports) of the National Disaster Management Framework of 2005 states that comprehensive reviews must be conducted routinely after all significant events and events classified as disasters.

The Western Cape, like most provinces in the country had to cope with the debilitating prevailing protracted drought. Debriefings and post-event analysis are an opportunity to record lessons learnt, challenges and successes and any other innovations that was implemented during the duration of a disaster. This would allow to catalogue a document to prepare the disaster management fraternity and their stakeholders to provide and develop future response/ readiness strategies. This document will then form the catalyst from which to identify research gaps on droughts (and other related hazards) and to ultimately incorporate findings into a blueprint document.

On 11 November 2019, Western Cape Disaster Management convened a drought debrief which focused on the lessons learnt, key challenges as well as any innovative measures. The debrief coincided with the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) which held a workshop to develop a National Drought Management Plan (NDMP) to ensure that the country is prepared to deal with the effects of drought. At the debrief drought work stream leaders reported on the processes they implemented to manage the drought initiatives.

#### **5.9.5 Disaster Recovery Challenges**

The roll-over application process of unspent funds is a lengthy process that requires that funds are drawn to the Adjustment Budget before it can be spent. Furthermore, supply chain processes, stipulates that municipalities cannot use the funding before it is approved by council and included into their budgets. This process delays the advertising of tender appointment of contractors and subsequently the implementation of disaster grants funded projects.

#### **5.9.6 Disaster Recovery Successes**

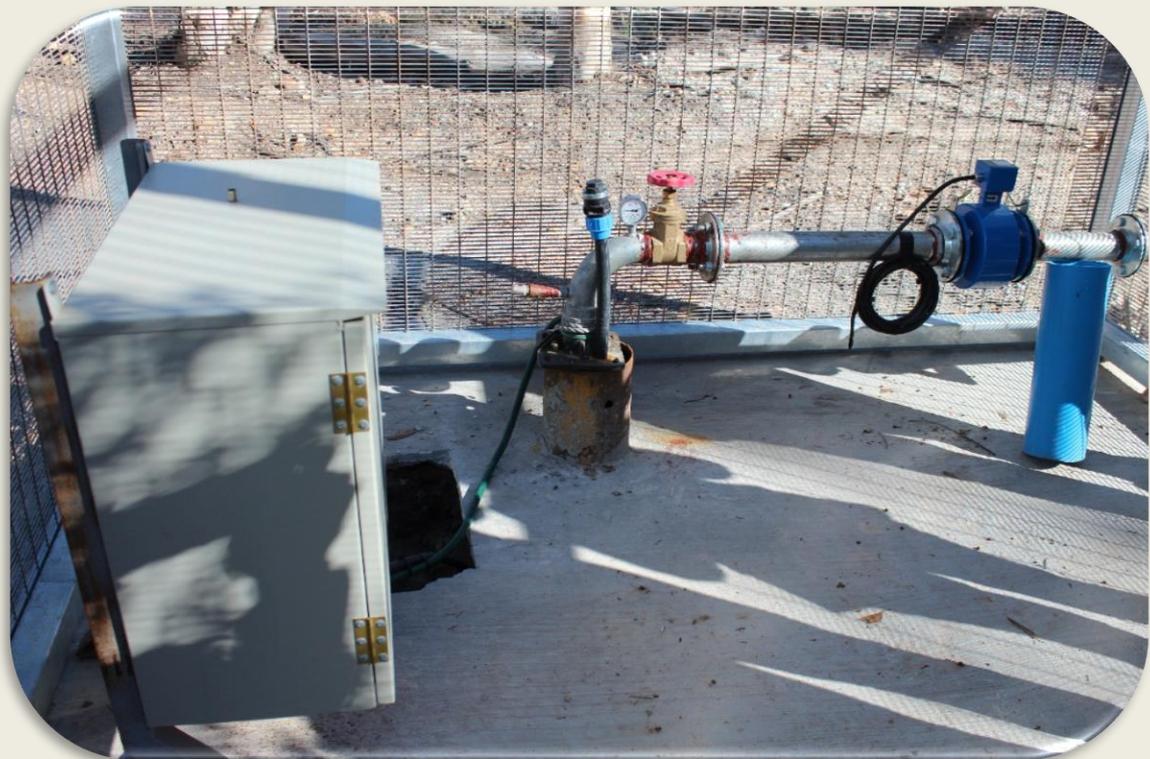
The City of Cape Town has initiated the New Water Programme (NWP) which has evolved to include a small number of short-term augmentation projects while focussing on permanent projects which are aimed at addressing the City's needs to build resilience in the face of future uncertainty. The Municipality has implemented three ground water augmentation projects which was funded by the National Disaster Management Centre

through the Municipal Disaster Grant. The three projects are the Cape Flats Aquifer, Atlantis Aquifer and Table Mountain Group Aquifer. Funding is expanded for two of the projects, with 99% balance outstanding for one (Cape Flats) project.

The Steenbras Dam project which forms part of the Table Mountain Group Aquifer was completed. This is the first groundwater which will flow into the Steenbras Dam from this new wellfield above the Table Mountain Group (TMG) aquifer.

Further success recorded during this reporting period include the completion of the Theewaterskloof, Cederberg and part of the Matzikama municipalities water augmentation projects.

While these projects were met with undeniable urgency to normalise communities to the daily operations post the disaster, through the disaster fund municipalities has reported that reconstruction and rehabilitation projects have been undertaken within the principles of “building back better” and the “bounce back better” theory for sustainable disaster resilience and disaster risk reduction.



**Figure 59: Ground water extraction projects in Riviersonderend**



**Figure 60: Contribution of ground water to the water system of the Municipality**



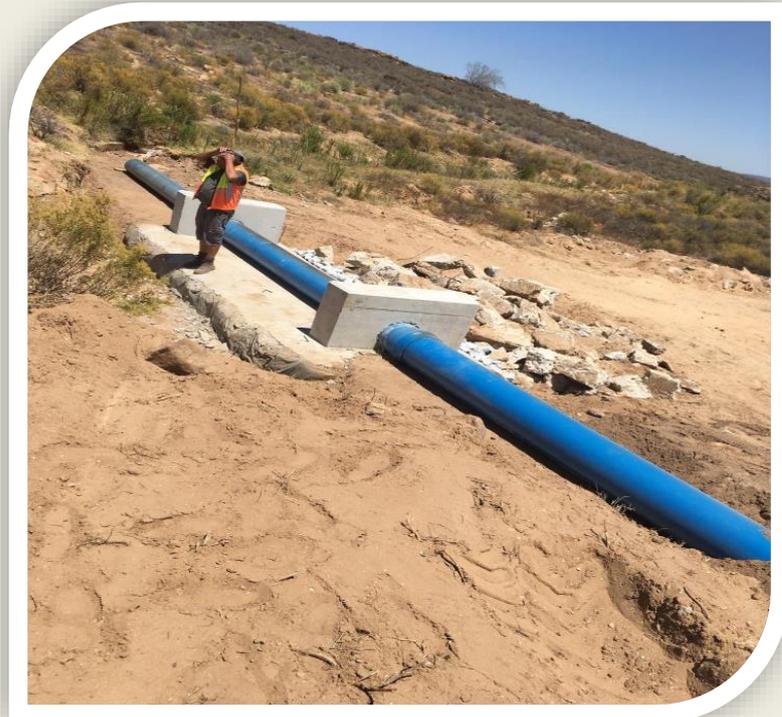
**Figure 61: Vredendal boreholes**



Figure 62: Ground water extraction power pack in Vredendal



Figure 63: Power supply for ground water extraction in Clanwilliam



**Figure 64: Dyssel Furrow project to prevent water losses in Clanwilliam**

Resulting from the fires that ravaged Garden Route District municipality in 2017, reconstruction of the fence at the Plettenberg Bay airport, Robberg reservoir and landfill site has been completed through the MDG fund.



**Figure 65: Completed Fencing project in Plettenberg Bay**

## Chapter 6: Fire Brigade and Rescue Services

### 6.1 Provincial Fire Brigade and Rescue Services Capacity

Fire Brigade Services is a dedicated sub-directorate within the Chief Directorate Disaster Management and Fire Brigade and Rescue Services in the WCDLG of the Provincial Government of the Western Cape. A Deputy Director is responsible for the Sub-directorate: Fire Brigade and Rescue Services reporting in terms of line function to the Chief Director Disaster Management and Fire Brigade and Rescue Services.

The PDMC as the competent authority and provide for the administration of the FBS Act and concomitant legislation for and on behalf of the Provincial Government of the Western Cape.

### 6.2 Fire Brigade Services Forums

The Sub-Directorate Fire Brigade Services supports the secretariat function of the following committees:

- Category of Authorized Persons;
- Provincial Fire Working Group;
- Western Cape Chief Fire Officers Committee;
- Hazmat Work Group;
- Aerial Fire Fighting Work Group;
- Public Education and Awareness; &
- Training Work Group

### 6.3 Capacity Support Initiatives

The PDMC has formalised and supported various agreements to ensure Fire Brigade Services' capacity responds effectively to fires. The table below lists such agreements:

**Table 14: MOUs and Agreements between PDMC and Municipalities**

Current Memoranda of Understanding and Mutual Aid Agreements		
	Between	Purpose
WCDLG	Breede Valley Municipality	Urban Search and Rescue Cooperative agreement
WCDLG	Cape Nature	Fire awareness campaign
WCDLG	FFA Aviation (Pty)Ltd	Aerial Fire Fighting
WCDLG	Eden District Municipality	Aerial Fire Fighting
WCDLG	Overberg District Municipality	Aerial Fire Fighting
WCDLG	City of Cape Town Municipality	Aerial Fire Fighting
WCDLG	Cape Winelands District Municipality	Aerial Fire Fighting
WCDLG	West Coast District Municipality	Aerial Fire Fighting
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	West Coast District Municipality	Fire and other large-scale events
	Cape Winelands District Municipality	Fire and other large-scale events
	Overberg District Municipality	Fire and other large-scale events
	Eden District Municipality	Fire and other large-scale events
	Central Karoo District Municipality	Fire and other large-scale events
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	Chevron	Fire and other large-scale events
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	Port of Cape Town	Fire and other large-scale events
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	Eskom (Koeberg)	Fire and other large-scale events
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	ACSA-Cape Town international Airport	Fire and other large-scale events
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	Denel-munitions	Fire and other large-scale events
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	South African National Parks	Fire and other large-scale events
Cape Winelands District Municipality	Mountains to Oceans/Cape Nature	Fire and other large-scale events
Mossel Bay Municipality	Petro SA	Fire and other large-scale events

## 6.4 Institutional Arrangements for Veld Fire Management

Fire is a natural and essential ecological process in most of Western Cape's fynbos. However, as was vividly illustrated during the past fire seasons, it can also have undesirable social and economic impacts, threatening human health, safety and property. Balancing the potential benefits and risks of veld and forest fire is a complex task for land, natural resource and fire managers. It is also a task that is vital to public safety and the sustainable management of fynbos and catchment areas in the Province.

The Western Cape Provincial Government recognized that a strategic shift is needed to proactively manage the benefits and risks of veld and forest fires to meet the immediate and long-term societal needs, preserve a healthy fynbos ecosystem and to protect our catchment areas. The Western Cape Veld Fire strategic objectives are as follows:

**Table 15: Western Cape Veld Fire Strategy Objectives**

<b>Objective 1</b>	To establish a well-co-ordinated early detection rapid response strategy that is financially sustainable.
<b>Objective 2</b>	To develop and maintain a Knowledge Management System, which can be used by all spheres of government and other agencies involved with fire management that will ensure well informed decisions relating to fire and fuel load management.
<b>Objective 3</b>	To ensure the sustained availability of appropriate fire management resources to efficiently practice integrated fire management in terms of knowledge, personnel and equipment quality and quantity.
<b>Objective 4</b>	To ensure a sustained budget to address the long-term integrated fire management activities which include alien vegetation management.
<b>Objective 5</b>	To develop and strengthen effective partnerships with relevant government bodies, agencies, and departments as well as private entities to support integrated fire management.
<b>Objective 6</b>	To ensure that integrated fire management plans protect our critical infrastructure, natural ecosystems and catchment areas.
<b>Objective 7</b>	To develop awareness strategies that will raise awareness of the importance of integrated fire management at an organizational, municipal and provincial level to reduce the incidence of ignitions and property loss.

## 6.5 Provincial Fire Services Training Project

The project seeks to develop provincial infrastructure and capacity to address the current challenges relating to the training of Municipal Fire Brigade staff and personnel involved with firefighting and rescue operations. Training and development of staff in specialised fields is seriously lacking in the Western Cape and the country.

The project outcome will include the professional development of fire, rescue and emergency response staff as well as agreements with key partners and investigate and propose alternative arrangements to accomplish the institutionalisation of training for fire service staff in the province. The objective of the programme is therefore to address the gap identified in the specialised training of fire, rescue and emergency service personnel and seek to institutionalise fire, rescue and emergency service training at a Provincial Academy. The following training was provided:

**Table 16: Fire Training**

Course Name	From	To	Venue	Total Number of Students
Rope Rescue Technician	1 April 2019	18 April 2019	Ceres	16
Fire Fighter 2	15 April 2019	10 May 2019	Mossel Bay	16
Rope Rescue Technician	13 May 2019	31 May 2019	Mossel Bay	16
Fire Fighter 2	6 May 2019	31 May 2019	Ganzekraal	17
Fire Fighter 2	3 June 2019	28 June 2019	Ganzekraal	12
Fire Fighter 1	3 June 2019	8 August 2019	Bredasdorp	23
Fire Fighter 2	10 June 2019	8 July 2019	Mossel Bay	19
Fire Fighter 1	1 July 2019	2 September 2019	Ceres	14
Hazmat Operations	9 July 2019	29 July 2019	Mossel Bay	19
Fire Fighter 1	15 July 2019	20 September 2019	Ganzekraal	16
Fire Fighter 2	5 August 2019	2 September 2019	Mossel Bay	17
First Aid Level 3	12 August 2019	16 August 2019	Bredasdorp	23
Hazmat Awareness	19 August 2019	23 August 2019	Bredasdorp	23
Hazmat Operations	26 August 2019	20 September 2019	Bredasdorp	22
Hazmat Operations	3 September 2019	30 September 2019	Mossel Bay	15
Hazmat Awareness	9 September 2019	13 September 2019	Ceres	15
First Aid Level 3	16 September 2019	20 September 2019	Ceres	18
Hazmat Awareness	23 September 2019	27 September 2019	Ganzekraal	17

Course Name	From	To	Venue	Total Number of Students
Hazmat Operations	23 September 2019	18 October 2019	Ceres	19
High Angle Rope Rescue	25 September 2019	2 October 2019	Bredasdorp	18
Fire Fighter 2	7 October 2019	4 November 2019	Mossel Bay	14
Hazmat Operations	7 October 2019	30 October 2019	Ganzekraal	18
High Angle Rope Rescue	21 October 2019	30 October 2019	Ceres	23
High Angle Rope Rescue	4 November 2019	13 November 2019	Ganzekraal	18
Fire Fighter 2	4 November 2019	13 November 2019	Ceres	10
Hazmat Operations	5 November 2019	3 December 2019	Mossel Bay	14

## 6.6 Incident Command System Development Project

The project seeks to build and develop the command and control discipline within Integrated Fire Management by integrating the Incident Command System (ICS) into one single framework. The project will aim to determine a sustainable institutionalised arrangement to ensure that the ICS is standardised throughout the Western Cape. The objective of the programme is first and foremost the integration of current incident command processes to ensure effective command, control and coordination at all risks.

**Table 17: ICS Training**

Name	Date from	Date to	Venue	Attendees
Crisis Communications Workshop	2 April 2019	2 April 2019	Disaster Management Centre, Parow	70
Public Information Officer (PIO)	9 September 2019	11 September 2019	City of Cape Town	11
Public Information Officer (PIO)	25 September 2019	27 September 2019	Garden Route	17
Division / Group Supervisor	29 July 2019	31 July 2019	West Coast	20
Division / Group Supervisor	22 July 2019	24 July 2019	Cape Winelands	25

## 6.7 Integrated Fire Management Project

The project seeks to provide aerial support and ground firefighting support to the District Fire Services. The objective is to develop and maintain a specialised, pro-active and reactive response capability to wildfires in the Western Cape.

## 6.8 Fire Response

The Provincial Government of the Western Cape through its Chief Directorate: Disaster Management and Fire Brigade and Rescue Services has embarked on a proactive approach to managing veld fires, occurring in certain parts of the Province mainly between the months of December and April each year. The said approach to proactively manage these fires include the rapid response of aerial fixed wing aircraft and helicopters which can be deployed to respond to fires in their incipient stage and begin an early attack on the fire to prevent lengthy firefighting operations and major spread of fire. This strategy was successfully carried out during the 2019/20 summer season.

The Western Cape veld fire plan provides various responsible fire authorities and agencies with an overview of the current measures put in place for the management of veld and forest fires in the Province. The plan consists of an overview of veld fire preparedness, prevention and response arrangements. It also includes an integrated approach and shared roles and responsibilities for veld and forest fire management between government, agencies, communities and individuals.

The following meetings took place to support this project:

**Table 18: Western Cape Veld Fire Plan project meetings**

Name	Date from	Date to	Venue	Attendees
Fire Line Safety	19 August 2019	19 August 2019	Cape Winelands	24
Fire Line Safety	27 August 2019	27 August 2019	Garden Route	32
Fire Line Safety	29 August 2019	29 August 2019	West Coast	30
Fire Line Safety	03 September 2019	03 September 2019	Overberg	33
Fire Line Safety	12 September 2019	12 September 2019	City of Cape Town	20

### 6.8.1 Development of Special Operations Response Capacity

Special Operations Response Teams are responsible for providing specialised tactical intervention for a large range of incidents. This is an essential component of the Provincial

and National response strategy. The objective of this project is first and foremost to develop and maintain a specialised response capability in the Western Cape. Provided the Advance Rope Rescue Training which was hosted at the Ceres Fire Station.

## **6.9 Western Cape Strategic Framework for Fire and Burn Injury Prevention**

The Western Cape Strategic Framework for Fire and Burn Injury Prevention has been developed to support and prioritise programmes that will help prevent fires and burn injuries in the Western Cape. This framework is a strategic effort towards changing key environmental, social and behavioural factors that contribute to the cause of fires and burns. The Strategic Framework highlights evidence-led recommendations to the Western Cape Local Government Department on developed operational plans used to prove fire and burn injury prevention interventions. The framework draws on the public health and disaster risk perspectives, which has been successfully applied across settings to integrate the efforts of multiple sectors in the implementation of evidence led injury prevention strategies.

The framework highlights the most common fire and burn injury settings and affected populations in the Western Cape. While it targets the prevention of risk factors specific to these priority groups and settings, it also emphasises the promotion of supportive institutional factors.

This framework is at the forefront of the coordinating role of the WCDLG which manages the department of Fire and Rescue Services tasked with the control of fires. The WCDLG, however, does not hold the sole mandate for the prevention of burns or the management of its consequences. The advocated campaigns in terms of the above project as informed by the framework are Fire and Life Safety Awareness and the Smoke Alarm projects

### **6.9.1 Fire and Life Safety**

This project arose from the recognition that fire related injuries are a major contributor to premature death, disability, harm and loss of property to the citizens of South Africa. It emphasises preventing fire related injuries before they occur. It further emphasises the need to bring together Government Departments to strengthen the implementation of evidence-based fire safety and injury prevention interventions through a strategic evidence-led and co-ordinated efforts to changing the social, behavioural and environmental factors that

cause fire injuries. Integral to this is the development of effective policies and identification of evidence-based programmes to be implemented that contribute to the reduction of fire related deaths and injuries.

Furthermore, this project integrates the efforts of diverse scientific disciplines, organisations and communities and implies that the combined participation of government is essential for successful and sustained fire prevention efforts at all levels of society. The prevention of fire deaths and injury, for which there is no single solution requires a concerted and coordinated, inter-sectorial response. During the reporting year, public awareness material was disseminated across the Province to a variety of stakeholders including municipalities, schools, SA Life Savers, Cape Nature, Working of Fire, etc.

### **6.9.2 Smoke Alarm Campaign**

The main objective of the project is to identify, purchase and install the most appropriate smoke alarm for the high-risk environment and occupancies. Municipal fire and rescue services staff will develop operational guidelines for the individual smoke alarm installation programmes consistent with the municipality's fire prevention policy. The activities associated with the smoke alarm installation programme includes any combination or all the following:

- Providing smoke alarm and home fire escape planning information;
- Providing or replacing smoke alarms and/or batteries;
- Promoting regular testing and maintenance of smoke alarms;
- Encouraging residents to regularly maintain their smoke alarms;
- Educating residents about the smoke alarms;
- Effectively tracking and evaluating the smoke alarm installation programme; and
- Modifying the programme where necessary to ensure success

The project has been carefully designed to optimise prospects for improving the sustainability of the project interventions. Institutional and financial sustainability will be promoted by the project by focusing project outputs and activities on improving the capacities of local municipalities to more effectively manage the implementation of the Strategic Framework. It will primarily achieve this by strengthening the capability of local fire and rescue services to establish and maintain a functional capacity to identify high risk communities, implement the interventions as well as monitor and evaluate the impact.

Based on the above requirements the following municipalities and entities were assisted with smoke alarms over the past financial year:

**Table 19: Entities assisted with smoke alarms**

Entities	Amount of Smoke Alarms
<b>Drakenstein</b>	400
<b>Witzenberg</b>	200
<b>Prince Albert</b>	100
<b>Hessequa</b>	50
<b>Oudtshoorn</b>	216
<b>George</b>	216
<b>Mossel Bay</b>	216
<b>Saldanha Bay</b>	150
<b>Overstrand</b>	150
<b>Bergrivier</b>	216
<b>Swartland</b>	216
<b>Red cross Children's Hospital</b>	150

The following municipalities were provided with financial support to increase their fire safety capacity.

**Table 20: Fire Service Capacity Building Grant Allocation**

Municipality	Amount	Capacity Building Resource Details
<b>Bergrivier Municipality</b>	R830 000	To provide functional assistance to municipalities to ensure functional emergency communication, mobilisation systems and fire services
<b>Witzenberg Municipality</b>	R830 000	To provide functional assistance to municipalities to ensure functional emergency communication, mobilisation systems and fire services
<b>Cape Winelands Municipality</b>	R1 046 000	To provide functional assistance to municipalities to ensure functional

Municipality	Amount	Capacity Building Resource Details
		emergency communication, mobilisation systems and fire services
Kannaland Municipality	R830 000	To provide functional assistance to municipalities to ensure functional emergency communication, mobilisation systems and fire services
Hessequa Municipality	R830 000	To provide functional assistance to municipalities to ensure functional emergency communication, mobilisation systems and fire services
Mossel Bay Municipality	R1 000 000	To provide functional assistance to municipalities to ensure functional emergency communication, mobilisation systems and fire services
Oudtshoorn Municipality	R830 000	To provide functional assistance to municipalities to ensure functional emergency communication, mobilisation systems and fire services
Prince Albert Municipality	R830 000	To provide functional assistance to municipalities to ensure functional emergency communication, mobilisation systems and fire services

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