

DISASTER MANAGEMENT, FIRE & RESCUE

SECTOR PLAN

HARRY GWALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



2016/17

TABLE OF CONTENT

1.STATUS OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY	1
1.1. Municipal Disaster Management Centre	1
1.2. Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework	1
1.3. Municipal Disaster Management Plan	1
1.4. Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee	1
1.5. Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum	1
1.6 Municipal Fire and Rescue Stations.....	1
1.7 Municipal Fire and Rescue Bylaws.....	1
1.8 Municipal Fire and Rescue IGR Structures.....	1
2.DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT	1
2.1. List of Priority Hazards	1
2.2. Hazard Maps.....	1
2.3. Vulnerability Maps	1
2.4. Capacity Maps	1
2.5. Disaster Risk Rating Maps (Risk Evaluation Maps)	1
3.DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	1
3.1. Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by Municipality	1
3.2. Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by Stakeholders	1
3.3. Fire and Rescue Programs/Projects by Municipality	1
3.4. Fire and Rescue Programmes/Projects by Stakeholders.....	1
3.5. Map showing disaster management, fire & rescue Reduction Projects linked to budget	1
4. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION	1
4.1. Early Warning Strategy	1
5.EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RESEARCH	1
5.1. Research.....	1
6.FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT	1
6.1. Funding Mobilization Strategy	1

NARRATIVE

The Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002), clearly outlines initiatives that must be undertaken to make sure that organisation's of states comply with the act and the policy framework on disaster risk management accordingly.

The area of jurisdiction of Harry Gwala District Municipality is prone to different types of disaster risks both natural and human induced. It is of essence therefore to understand that, natural disasters cannot be prevented but the least that, the municipality can do is develop strategies to mitigate the effectiveness of such natural disasters.

On the other hand human induced disasters can be prevented by making sure that, continuous sharing of information with the community takes place at all times.

The Harry Gwala District Municipality shall endeavor to ensure compliance with the above statutory documents for the purposes of creating a safe environment for its residence as enshrined in the constitution of South Africa.

Objectives

In the next five years, the Harry Gwala District Municipality, will strive to create an environment that will promote continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary processes of planning and implementation of measures aimed at:

- Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters within the district.
- Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters.
- Ensuring emergency preparedness at all times
- Ensuring a rapid and effective response to disasters and
- Ensuring post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

The following projects as enshrined in the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) are very critical in ensuring compliance with the above act and thus ensuring the safety of the community of Harry Gwala.

The Disaster Management Act has highlighted projects for disaster management which will assist municipalities to deal with disasters effectively in their areas of operation. These projects include:

- Disaster Management Centre as outlined in section 43 (subsection (1) (2).
- Disaster management Plan as outlined in section 52 (Subsection (1) (a).
- Disaster Management Framework as outlined in section 42 (Subsection (1).
- Disaster Management Advisory Forum as outlined in Section 5 (Subsection (1).

STATUS OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

1.1. Municipal Disaster Management Centre

Section 43 subsection 1 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) clearly obliges metropolitans and district municipalities to establish disaster management centres within their areas of jurisdiction and this is done subsequent to consultations with local municipalities within a particular district.

In complying with the above act, Harry Gwala District Municipality has completed its disaster management center in sub 5 of Lot 419 situated in Morningside Ixopo along R56 route from Pietermaritzburg to Kokstad, under Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality. GPS Co-Ordinates: Latitude: **Latitude: 30°09'26"S, Longitude 30°03'53"E**

This is one of the most important projects that, the district municipality has seen being realized in a short space of time and it has allowed the disaster management section to operate efficiently. In the 2016-2017 financial year the municipality will continue equipping the center so as to make that it does respond to the needs of its community.



Fig1 depicts the Harry Gwala Disaster Management Centre.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

STAFF COMPLIMENT:

DESIGNATION	NUMBER
Head of the Centre	01
Disaster Management Officer	02
Assistant Disaster Management Officer	01
Administrative Officer	01
Truck Driver	02
Driver	01
Disaster Management Volunteers	108 currently receiving a monthly stipend from EPWP

Fig2 depicts the district disaster management staff complement.

1.2 Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework

The District developed a Disaster Management Framework, approved by the Portfolio Committee and adopted by Council, 05 April 2013.

The Harry Gwala District Municipality's Disaster Management Framework is will be reviewed internally in the 2016/2017 financial year. Among other things it discusses the objectives and significance of including indigenous knowledge in disaster management. The local communities have well-developed traditional indigenous knowledge system for environmental change. Communities can easily identify with this knowledge as it facilitates their understanding of certain modern scientific concepts for environmental management including disaster prevention and mitigation.

Such indigenous methods discussed during the workshops relate mainly to thunderstorms and lightning.

1.3 Municipal Disaster Management Plan

The Disaster Management Plan was reviewed and adopted by Council in 2012, and the Disaster Management centre is in the process of reviewing the plan.

1.4 Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum

The District Disaster Management Advisory Forum Meeting was established and sits quarterly in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 51 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002. All relevant stakeholders participate to deal with all disaster management issues that affect the communities. The number of stakeholders and partnerships expands each year. The Disaster Management Centre reports to a standing committee on Social Services and Development Planning.



Fig4, depicts members of the District Disaster Management Advisory Forum

1.5 Municipal Fire and Rescue Stations

The Harry Gwala District Municipality is in the process of establishing fire services within the Disaster Management Centre. The Fire Services will support the local municipalities under its jurisdiction. A proposed structure that seeks to incorporate fire services has been developed and routed to relevant internal structures for further approval.

Proposed Organogram for Disaster Management and Fire Services:

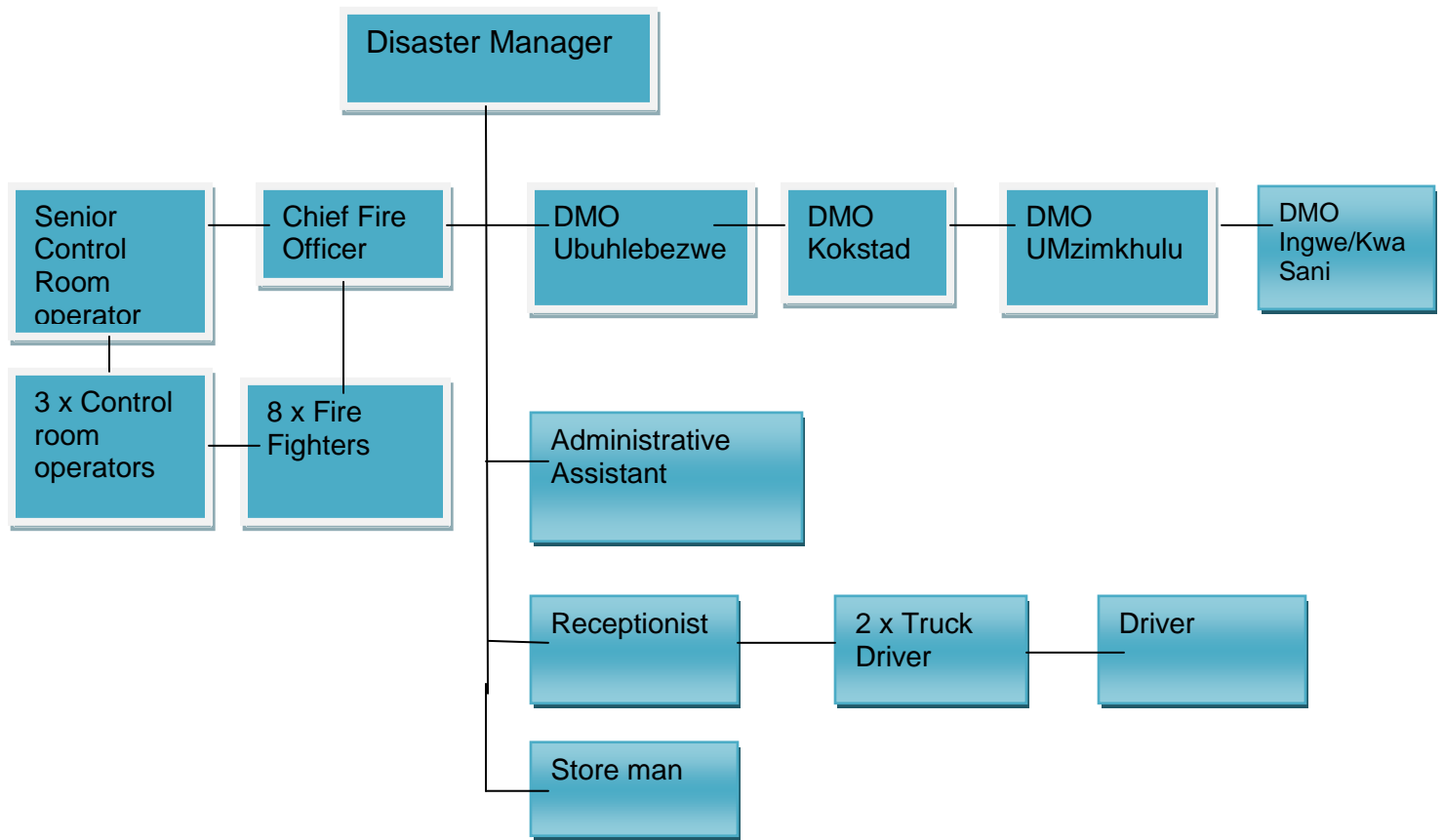


Fig5, depicts the proposed Organogram for District Disaster Management and Fire Services

1.6 Municipal Fire and Rescue Bylaws

At present there are no district developed municipal bylaws to regulate internal fire and rescue procedures, including fire safety and prevention policies. Local Municipality Fire Services with by-laws.

1.7 Municipal Fire and Rescue IGR Structures

At district level the establishment of the Fire and Rescue unit is currently in its infancy stage therefore there are no IGR structures formed at this moment. Once there is a fully developed fire service such structures shall be established to provide necessary support to the function.

1.8 ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIT OF VOLUNTEERS

The Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002), provides for metropolitans and district municipalities to establish unit of volunteers whenever necessary or deemed fit in order for such volunteers to assist within the disaster management unit.

As part of Disaster Management Institutional Capacity the Harry Gwala District Municipality recruited about one hundred and fifty volunteers (150) to assist in the disaster management unit. A volunteer profile has been created and sent to the provincial disaster management center.

The most important aspect about the volunteer unit is to ensure that, the profile is updated on regular basis to be in a position to sustain the number of volunteers in the program.

The volunteer program has liabilities in terms of paying stipends, uniforms and training. The municipality has since trained its volunteers on a detailed disaster management program, basic fire- fighting and first aid to allow them to fit in the unit and be able to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner. The presence of volunteers augments the available disaster management human resources and ensuring improvement turnaround time of conducting assessments efficiently and effectively. These volunteers further assist the HGDM Water Services Department as water monitors.

The volunteers were issued with uniforms and certificates on the 16th February 2013 in an event that was held at UMzimkhulu College. In 2015-2016 the said volunteers were incorporated under the municipality's EPWP to broaden their contribution in assisting the municipality.



Fig3, shows trained disaster management volunteers

1.9 CROSS BORDER COOPERATION

In accordance with the Disaster Management Amendment Act (Act 57 of 2002) Section 7 (2) and a Policy Framework for Disaster Risk management Section 1.4.3, municipalities must establish their level of capacity to deal with disaster risk reduction, response and recovery. Where necessary, and to strengthen this capacity, they must enter into mutual assistance agreements with their neighbouring districts. At Municipal level, cooperation and co-ordination efforts must be supported by cross-boundary mutual assistance agreements between provinces, districts and municipalities by creating partnerships within each other through memoranda of understanding.

The Harry Gwala and Alfred Nzo District Municipality mutually signed an official memorandum of understanding in 2015.

Establishment of cooperation between Harry Gwala District Municipality and Umkomaas Fire Protection Association (SAPPI, MONDI, MASONITE)

The National Veld and Forest Fire Act, (Act No. 101 of 1998, as amended by the National Fire Laws Amendment Act, is to prevent and combat veld, forest and mountain fires through South Africa. The act applies to the open countryside and beyond the urban limit and put in place a range of requirements. It also specifies the responsibilities of land owners. The term “owners” includes lessees, people in control of land, the executive body of a community, the manager of state land, and the chief executive officer of any local authority.

In complying with the above act, the district municipality entered into cooperation with Umkomaas Fire Protection Association. The FPA for Ubuhlebezwe was established in the Disaster Management Centre. The FPA operates in the following forestry’s: SAPPI, MONDI, MASONITE and also in the community of Ubuhlebezwe as and when a need arise.

DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

2.1 List of Priority Risks (Hazards)

- Strong winds and Heavy Rains
- Thunderstorm and Lightning
- Snowfall
- Veld and Forest fires
- Floods
- Drought
- Motor Vehicles Accidents

2.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

- When the municipality reviewed its Disaster Management Plan, at the same time it undertook the process of risk assessment in all wards within the district. Workshops in this regard were conducted to all five local municipalities targeting councilors and all relevant disaster management officials including those from government departments, private sector and non-governmental

organizations. The District Disaster Management Plan is reviewed and updated every three years in order to update all information required. The District is in the process of reviewing its Plan.

2.3 RISK PROFILE

- The Harry Gwala District Municipality's risk profile is as follows:
- ***RISKS REQUIRING RISK REDUCTION PLANS***

2016	2017
Fire	Fire
Floods	Floods
Hazardous Accidents	Poor Conditions of roads- Road Accidents
Snow	Thunderstorms and Lightning
Thunderstorm and Lightning	Drought

2.4 RISKS REQUIRING PREPAREDNESS PLANS

2016	2017
Fire	Fire
Drought	Drought
Floods	Floods
Snow	Thunderstorms and Lightning
Hazardous Material Accidents	Poor Conditions of Roads- Road Accidents
Tornadoes	Heavy Winds
Diseases such as: HIV/ AIDS, TB, Cholera	Communicable Diseases Such as: HIV/AIDS, Cholera

2.5 PRIORITY RISKS

2016	2017
Fire	Fire
Floods	Floods
Severe Weather (Snow, Tornado)	Severe Weather (Thunderstorms and Lightning)
Hazardous Materials Incidents (Especially Road Accidents)	Poor Conditions of Roads- Road accidents

•

RISK REDUCTION, PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Harry Gwala District Municipality utilizes the risk assessment profile and the disaster management plan to identify risk reduction projects to be incorporated in the IDP for the purposes of prioritization and implementation thereof.

Risk Reduction Capacity

The organizational structure for risk reduction within the municipality includes Harry Gwala Disaster Management, the Disaster Management Advisory Forum, the interdepartmental Disaster Management Committee and local municipalities within the district. Risk reduction projects teams and preparedness planning groups. The total structure of the municipality, with every member of personnel and every resource is also committed to disaster risk reduction. On-going capacity building programmes assures the availability of adequate capacity for risk reduction.

Hazard Maps

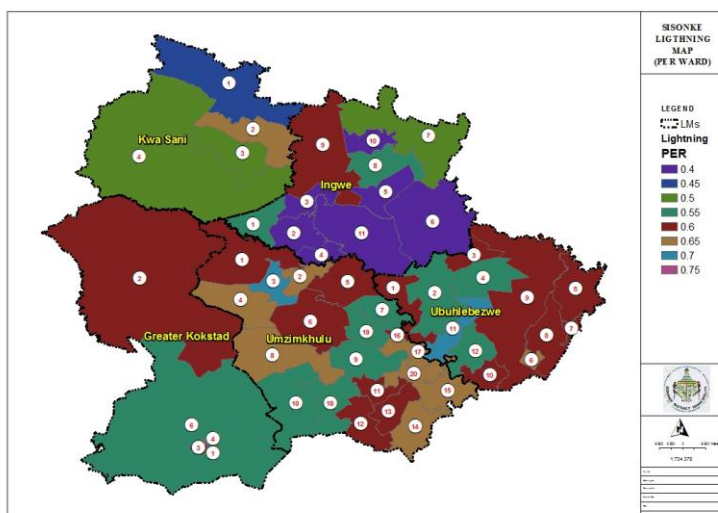


Fig6, depicts the the Harry Gwala lightning risk map.

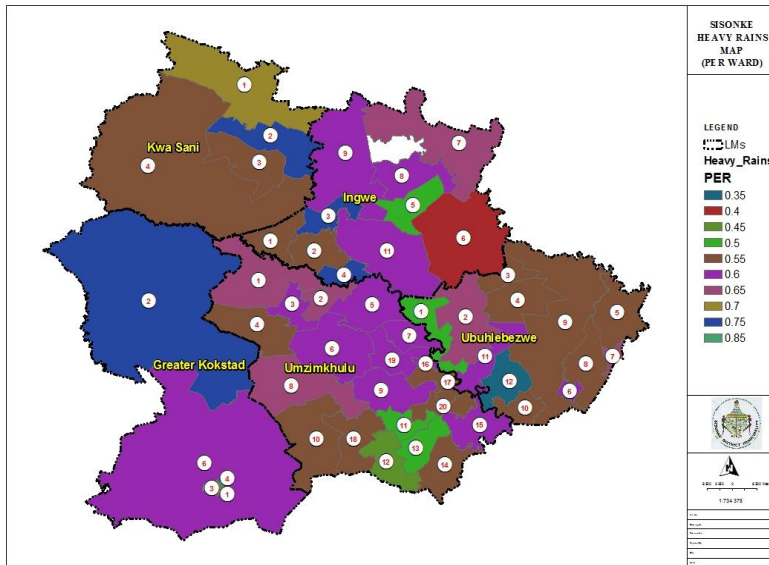


Fig7, depicts the Harry Gwala heavy rain risk map.

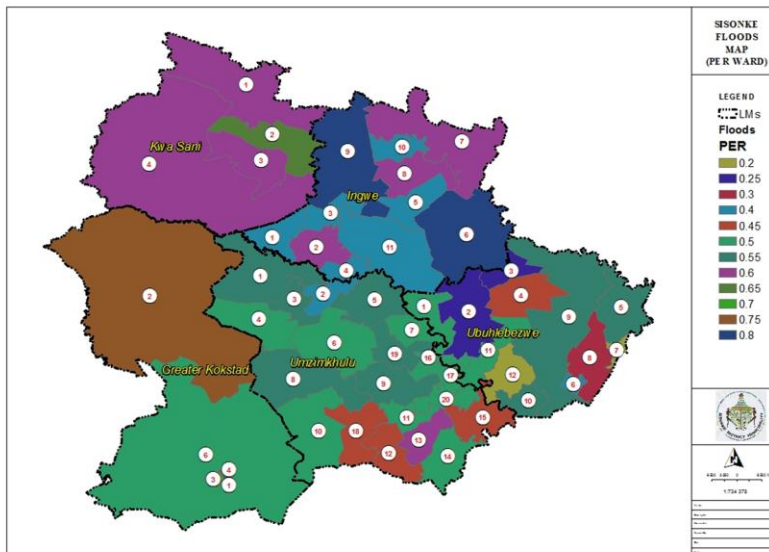


Fig8 depicts the Harry Gwala floods risk map

STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

Disaster Management

Water Services

Municipal Health Services

Local Municipalities (Fire Services)

SAPS

Department of Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)

Road Traffic Inspectorate (RTI)

SASSA

Department of Social Development

Department of Health

3.2 Distribution of Fire Beaters

HGDM is distributing Fire Beaters to communities that are prone to fires. The fire beaters assist the communities when doing fire breaks and fighting fires in their areas. Fire beaters are distributed to Amakhosi. 20 Fire beaters distributed per Inkosi and are utilized by community members of that area.



Fig9, Awareness Campaign and distribution of Fire Beaters

3.3 Installation of Lightning Conductors

The Harry Gwala District Disaster Management Centre installed 250 lightning conductors as a risk reduction measure for vulnerable communities in 2013/14 Financial Year. HGDM also installed 60 Lightning Conductors in the 2014/15 financial year.

Municipality	Area	No. of Fire Lightning Conductors
UMzimkhulu	Number 11- Ward 6	20
Ingwe	Nomagaga Ward 2	20
Ubuhlebezwe	Ofafa ward 3	20
KwaSani	RDP houses	10



Fig8 depicts lightning Conductors Installed by HGDM

3.4 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

3.4.1 STATUS OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Information & Communications System: Operated by existing disaster management staff members.



Fig10, depicts the disaster management centre communication system

The above picture depicts the Harry Gwala District Disaster communication system that logs in incidents and captures assessment data as incidents get reported to the centre. This system has been installed in the Harry Gwala District Disaster Management Centre Control Room. The communication system enhances a two way communication between the centre and disaster management practitioners on the ground as they perform assessment during response time. It also comes with a wireless communication device which enables practitioners to feed the centre, take picture and provides location of the incident, in real time.

3.4.2 EARLY WARNING STRATEGY

The district considers the issue of early warning systems very seriously and hence it receives such from the South African weather board, Provincial Disaster Management Centre and the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

The early warnings are received through SMS's and emails. The early warnings are then shared amongst disaster management centre personnel and other stakeholders are alert for any reported adverse weather conditions to respond as soon as it is necessary.

Summary of projects for the financial year 2016/2017

NAME OF PROJECT	PRIORITY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
Procurement of Fire Beaters	High	Internal
Disaster Management Awareness Campaigns	High	Internal
Convene Disaster Management Advisory Forums	High	Internal
Effective Response to Disaster Incidents and/ or Disasters	High	Internal
Installation of Lightning Conductors	High	Internal
Procurement of Disaster Management Relief	High	Internal
Supply and Installation of Lightning Conductors	High	Internal
Conduct Emergency Exercises	High	Internal
Review of Emergency Exercises	High	Internal

5. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER, FIRE & RESCUE RISK MANAGEMENT

1.1. Funding Mobilization Strategy

Name of the Project	Budget Estimate	Target Areas	Date
Procurement of Gym Equipment	R300,000.00	Disaster Management Centre	30 June 2017
Procurement of Fire & Rescue Equipment	R1000.000.00	Disaster Management Centre	30 June 2017
District Disaster Management Advisory Forum	R35 000.00	All Local Municipalities	30 June 2017
Procurement of Disaster Management Relief Material	R2 000.000.00	To support all LM's	30 June 2017
Installation of Lightning Conductors to areas prone to lightning	R1 000.000.00	All Local Municipalities	30 June 2017
Maintenance of DM Information & Communication System	R300 000.00	Disaster Management Centre	30 June 2017
Conduct Awareness campaigns & Distribution of educational equipment	R200 000.00	All Local Municipalities	30 June 2017
Respond to	R150 000.00	All affected areas	30 June 2017

disasters/incidents occurred by engaging Disaster Management Volunteers.		within the district	
---	--	---------------------	--