

UMKHANYAKUDE DISASTER MANAGEMENT

SECTOR PLAN



March 2017

“Disaster Management is Everybody’s Business”



TABLE OF CONTENT

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Background And Legislative Mandate	3
3.	New Approach To Disaster Management	5
4.	Status Of Municipal Institutional Capacity	7
5.	Disaster Risk Assessment	9
	5.1. List of Priority Risks (Hazards)	9
6.	Disaster Risk Reduction	18
	6.1. Alignment/Integration between the IDP and DMP	18
	6.1.1. Activities to be implemented to reduce the vulnerability:	18
	6.1.2. Disaster Management Programmes	18
7.	Disaster Response And Recovery	20
	7.1. Municipal Capacity in terms of Response and Recovery	20
8.	Information Management And Communication	22
	8.1. Information Management and Communication System Model	22
9.	Education, Training And Public Awareness	24
10.	Funding Arrangements For Disaster Risk Management	25
11.	SWOT Analysis	25

UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

The municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) are reviewed and updated annually to ensure relevance. Each unit, sector or municipal entity is required to give its input to a broader IDP to be implemented during a particular financial year in terms of planned programmes, targets and the budget thereof. Hence this document outlines the input from the uMkhanyakude Disaster Management Centre, mainly focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programmes and strategies planned for the financial year 2017/2018, as well as the response and recovery mechanisms.

2. BACKGROUND AND LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

Section 53 of Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 “DM Act” requires each municipality to prepare a **Disaster Management Plan** according to the circumstances prevailing in its area. Besides requirements of the DM Act, Section 26 (g) of the Municipal System Act No. 32 of 2000 also requires Municipal Disaster Management Plans to form an integral part of the municipality’s **Integrated Development Plan (IDP)**.

The Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 requires the uMkhanyakude Disaster Management Centre to take the following actions:

- To prepare a Municipal Disaster Management Plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area and incorporating all municipal entities as well as external role-players;

- To co-ordinate and align the implementation of its Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan with those of other organs of state, institutional and any other relevant role-players; and
- To regularly review and update its Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan (refer to Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 - Section 48).

The Municipal Disaster Risk Management Sector Plan should:

- Form an integral part of the District's IDP so that disaster risk reduction activities can be incorporated into its developmental initiatives,
- Anticipate the likely types of disaster that might occur in the District's area and their possible effects,
- Identify the communities at risk,
- Provide for appropriate prevention, risk reduction and mitigation strategies,
- Identify and address weaknesses in capacity to deal with possible disasters,
- Facilitate maximum emergency preparedness,
- Establish the operational concepts and procedures associated with day-to-day operational response to emergencies by municipal Departments and other entities. These Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) will also form the basis for a more comprehensive disaster response.
- Incorporate all special Hazard / Risk-specific and Departmental DRM Plans and any related emergency procedures that are to be used in the event of a disaster. These will provide for :
 - a. The allocation of responsibilities to the various role players and co-ordination in the carrying out of those responsibilities;
 - b. Prompt disaster response and relief;
 - c. Disaster recovery and rehabilitation focused on risk elimination or mitigation;
 - d. The procurement of essential goods and services;

- e. The establishment of strategic communication links;
- f. The dissemination of information.

The Municipal Disaster Risk Management Sector Plan is designed to establish the framework for implementation of the provisions of the Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 and National Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework of 2005, as well as the related provisions of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000.

Fundamentally, the identified disaster risk reduction activities must be integrated and aligned with the main activities contained in the municipal IDP. Hence the purpose of this Disaster Risk Management Sector Plan is to outline approach and procedures for an integrated and co-ordinated disaster risk management in the district 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.

This Disaster Risk Management Sector Plan is intended to facilitate multi-departmental, multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional co-ordination in both disaster and disaster risk management interventions.

3. NEW APPROACH TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Until recently, the approach to Disaster Management has been reactive and relief centric. A paradigm shift has now taken place from the relief centric pattern to holistic and integrated approach with emphasis on prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

Since 1994 the South African government's approach to dealing with disasters has changed significantly (NDMC, 2008). The change in legislation governing disasters prior 1994 was driven by several factors. One of the main reasons was the need to bring the law into the modern era so that it would be in line with international best practice in the field of disaster risk management. In addition, the government intended to systematically mainstream disaster risk reduction into developmental initiatives at national, provincial and municipal levels.

The uMkhanyakude District Disaster Risk Management Centre approach to disaster and disaster risk management activities is primarily based on ethos of the Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 and relevant policy frameworks.

The uMkhanyakude District Disaster Risk Management Centre is the custodian of the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan. Individual Services / Directorates, Departments and other role-players / entities will be responsible for the compilation and maintenance of their own Service's / Entity's Disaster Risk Management plans. Along with the various specific Hazard DRM Plans, the Service / Entity Disaster Risk Management Plans will be considered as integral parts of the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan.

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1

4. STATUS OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

4.1. Municipal Disaster Management Centre

UMkhanyakude District Municipality has a functional District Disaster Management Centre (DDMC) which is established in terms of Section 43 of the Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002.

Image 1: Front View of UKDMC



Image 2: Rear View of UKDMC



4.2. Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework

As required by Section 53 (Sub-section 1) of the Disaster Management Act No.57 of 2002, the Umkhanyakude District Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework has been drafted in line with the requirements of the disaster management legislation and policies.

4.3. Municipal Disaster Management Plan

As required by Section 53 (Sub-section 1 (a)) of the Disaster Management Act No.57 of 2002, the Umkhanyakude District Municipality drafted the district wide disaster management plan, and awaiting ratification by relevant structures.

4.4. Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum

The uMkhanyakude Disaster Management Advisory Forum is established and held every quarter as recommended by section 51 of the Disaster Management Act No.57 of 2002. A forum envisaged by subsection (1) of section 51 is a body in which a municipality and relevant disaster management role-players in the municipality consult one another and co-ordinate their action so n matters relating to disaster management in the municipality.

4.5. Disaster Management Centre Organogram

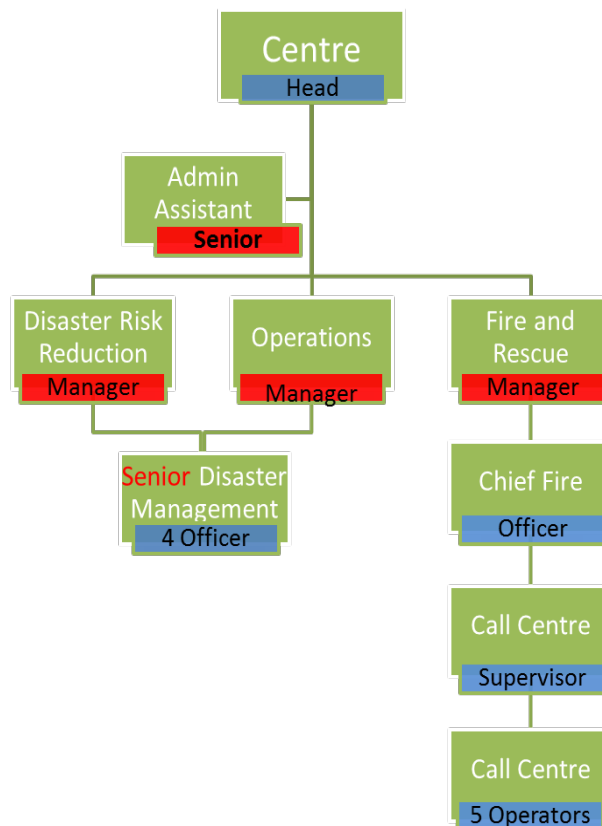


Figure 1: Current District Disaster Management Centre's Organogram
KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2

5. DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

5.1. List of Priority Risks (Hazards)

The uMkhanyakude District Municipality just like any other municipality in the Province is prone to a number of natural and man-made hazards. The vulnerability varies, which mainly depends on socio-economic status as well as the exposure of a particular household or community to a specific hazard. Table 1 outline the list of priority hazards that are affecting the District. The spatiotemporal characteristics of these hazards are well known since they have been observed and recorded continuously.

Table 1: Priority risks and threats


uMkhanyakude District Municipality		
No.	Prevalent Hazards and Threats	Risk
1	Drought	
2	Road Accidents	
3	House Fires	
4	Veld/Forest Fires	
5	Severe Storms (Lightning)	
6	Severe Storms (Strong Winds)	
7	Lack of (Adequate) Water	
8	Lack of (Adequate) Sanitation	
9	Disease: Human (HIV/AIDS)	
10	Civil Strikes (Crime)	

Table 2: Overall disaster risk in terms of hazard, vulnerability and capacity: $R = [(H/C1) \times (V/C2)]$.

No.	Prevalent Hazards and Threats	uMkhanyakude Local Municipalities				
		Hlabisa	Jozini	Mtubatuba	uMhlabuyalingana	The Big 5 False Bay
01	Road Accidents	Medium	Medium	High Risk	Medium	High Risk
02	Rail Accidents	None	Medium	Very High	None	Medium
03	Drought	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
04	Disease: Animal (Amatele)	Low	Very High	Low	Very High	Low
05	Disease: Human (HIV/AIDS)	High	High	High	High	High
06	Disease: Human (Malaria)	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium
07	Disease: Human (Cholera)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
08	Veld/Forest Fires	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
09	House Fires	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
10	Severe Storms (Heavy Rainfall)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
11	Severe Storms (Floods)	Low	High Risk	Medium	High Risk	Medium
12	Severe Storms (Wind)	Medium Risk	Medium Risk	Medium	Medium	Medium
13	Severe Storms (Lightning)	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
14	Severe Storms (Hail)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
15	Extremely High Temperatures	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
16	Lack of (Adequate) Sanitation	High	High	High	High	High
17	Lack of (Adequate) Water	High	High	High	High	High
18	Lack of Proper Road Infrastructure	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
19	Civil Unrest – Crime	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
20	Water Contamination/Pollution	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Table 3: Risk Maps

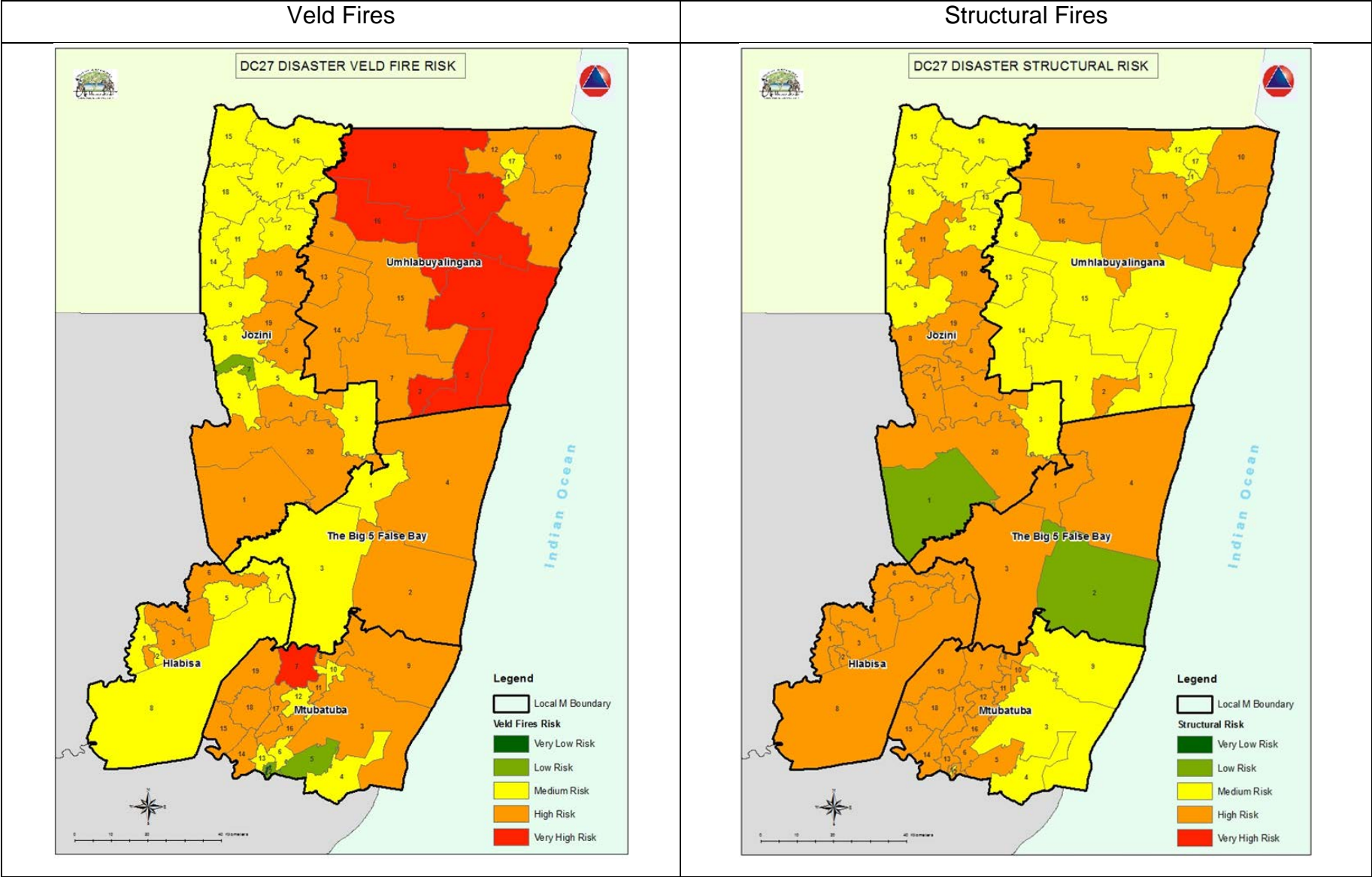
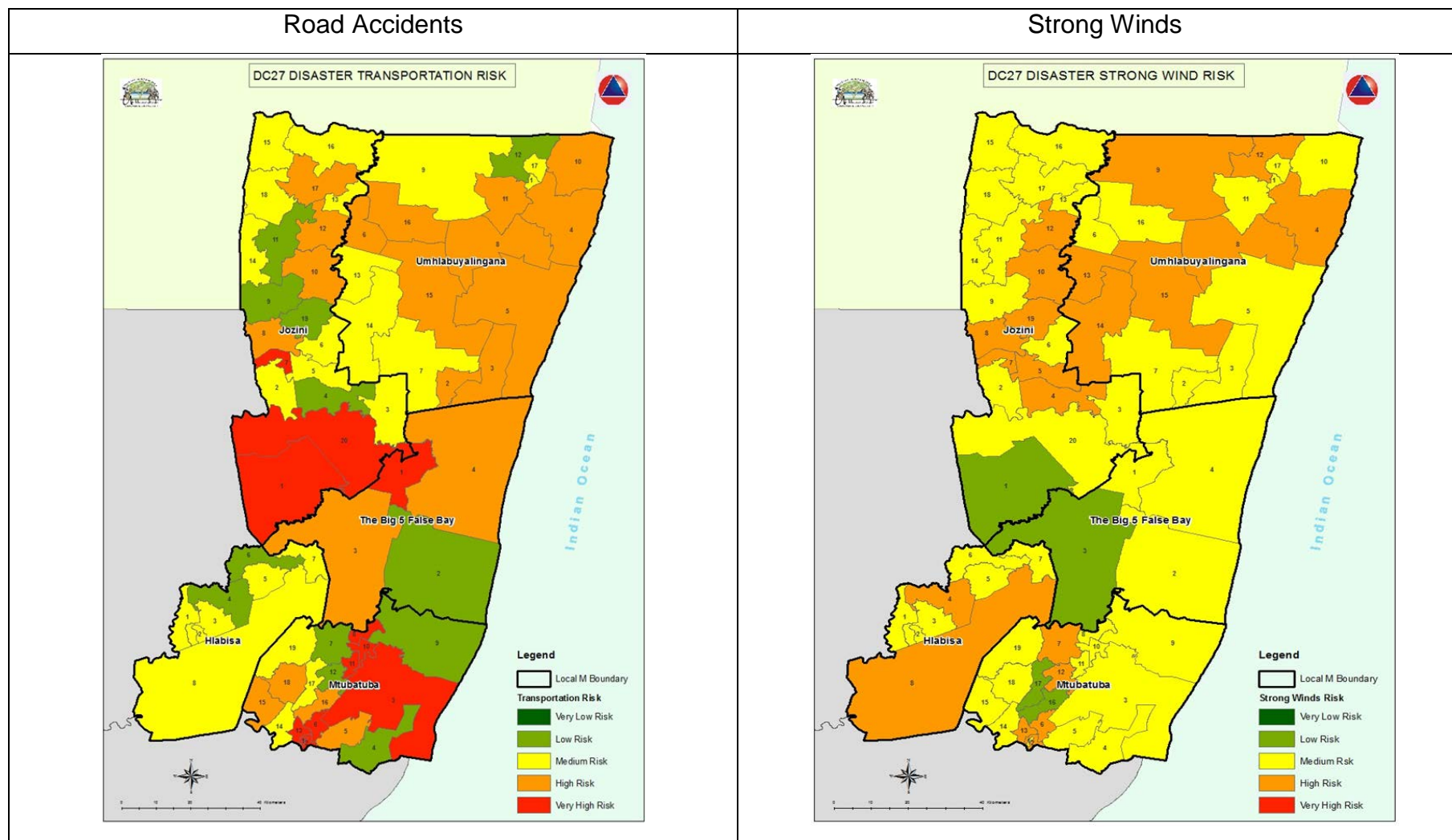


Table 4: Risk Maps



KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 3

6. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

6.1. Alignment/Integration between the IDP and DMP

In terms of Section 26 (g) of the Municipal Systems Act, 200, Act 32 of 2000, a Municipality's IDP must contain a disaster management plan. A development project in the Municipality, as contained in the Municipality's IDP, is thus interlinked with disaster management planning and activities. Risk reduction projects identified as part of disaster risk management planning, such as those identified in this plan and the contingency plans to be developed and risk assessments should be included into the District and local Municipal IDPs.

6.1.1. Activities to be implemented to reduce the vulnerability of communities in the UKDM:

- Use disaster risk assessment findings to focus planning efforts.
- Implement urgent measures to maintain existing infrastructure, and invest in service delivery, especially related to provision of water and sanitation services;
- Increase access to adequate housing;
- Increase access to quality healthcare services;
- Develop local institutions, education, training and appropriate skill development opportunities while focussing on skills development and capacity building at community level;
- Manage urbanisation, and implement and enforce the appropriate urban planning processes;
- Strengthen livelihoods and increase low income levels;
- Increase economic and employment opportunities by developing of the tourism and agriculture sectors in the UKDM.

6.1.2. Disaster Management Programmes

ACTIVITIES	BUDGET
1. Four (4) Advisory Forum meetings held quarterly.	R20 000.00
2. Four (4) Practitioners meetings held quarterly.	R20 000.00
3. One (1) Council Workshop on Disaster Management	R100 000.00
4. Sixty (60) disaster management awareness campaigns conducted in schools.	R0
5. 18 Traditional authorities trained and supported with firefighting equipment.	R100 000.00
6. Sixty (60) OSS war rooms attended to mainstream disaster management.	R0
7. Develop promotional material for capacity building and awareness campaigns including drought and climate change.	R100 000.00
8. 100 Fire Safety Inspections conducted in public and business institution.	R0
9. Support Local Municipalities by emergency relief stock including windy houses	R1,600 000.00
10. 30 Lightning conductors installed in vulnerable households	R350 000.00
11. Procurement of uniform, designing of badges and protective clothing with fire kits	R250 000.00
TOTAL	R2,540 000.00

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 4

The objective is to ensure effective and appropriate disaster response and recovery by:

- implementing a uniform approach to the dissemination of early warnings in the district;
- Averting or reducing the potential impact in respect of personal injury, health, loss of life, property, infrastructure, environments and government services;
- Implementing immediate integrated and appropriate response and relief measures when significant events or disasters occur or are threatening to occur; and
- Implementing all rehabilitation and reconstruction strategies following a disaster in an integrated and developmental manner.

7. DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

7.1. Municipal Capacity in terms of Response and Recovery

Whenever there is a threatening or imminent hazard an early warning shall be disseminated accordingly to the relevant communities or sectors. Preparedness levels shall be kept high all the times through various means e.g. physical engagement with the public particularly during capacity building and awareness campaign programmes as well as through the media and other methods. Ward Councillors, Ward Committees, Traditional Leadership and Volunteers will be utilized to carryout response and recovery activities.

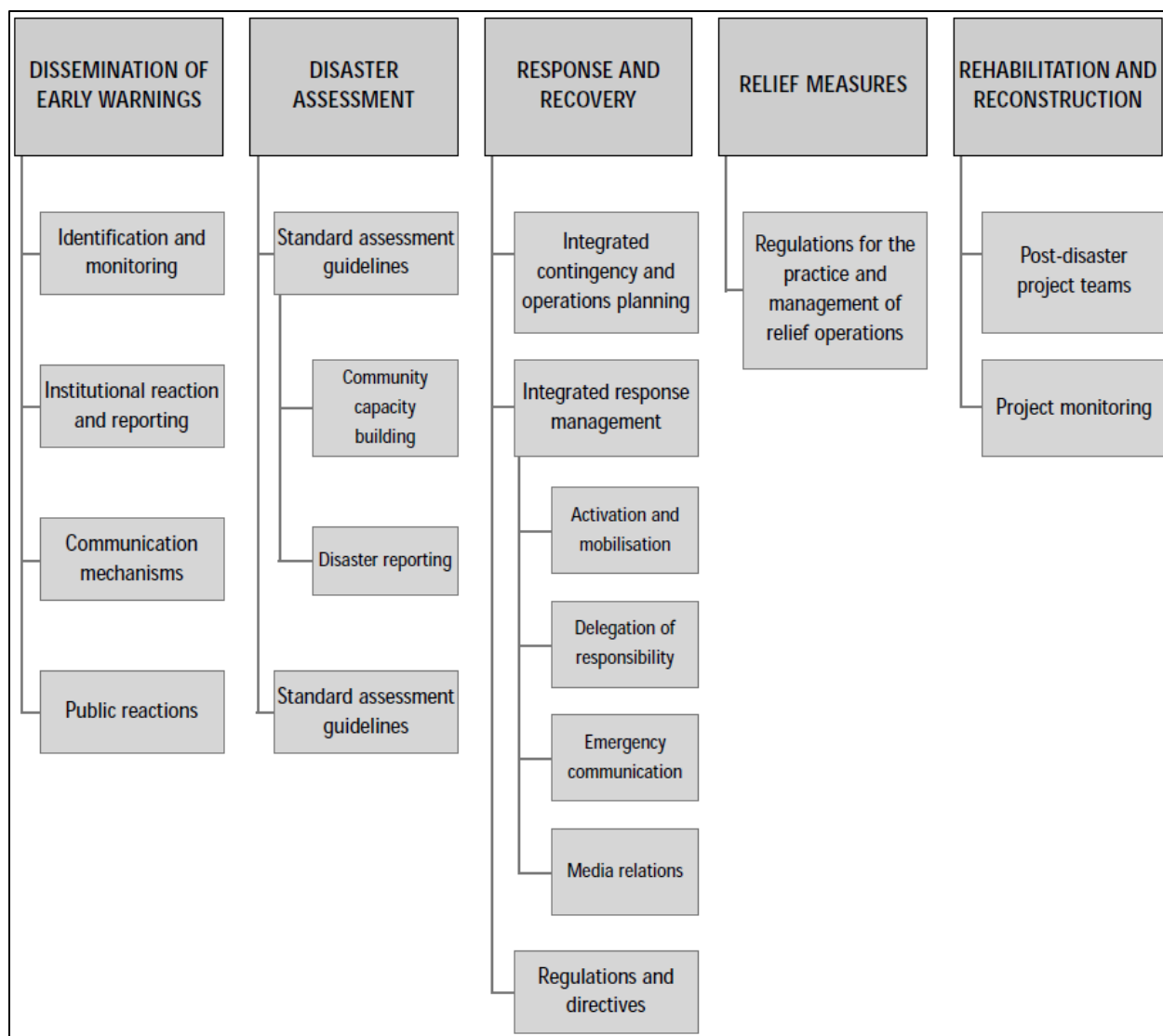


Figure 1: District Disaster Response and Recovery Framework

ENABLER 1

8. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

8.1. Information Management and Communication System Model

The uMkhanyakude District Municipality established a control centre which has a responsibility of information management and communication. The control centre has the following responsibilities:

Receive and convert all emergency calls, by:

- Receive emergency calls (fire, accidents, special services, after hour call for other departments, medical incidents) using telephonically
- Update occurrence book
- Respond relevant emergency services officer to scene, telephonically or by radio
- Inform role-players of emergency, telephonically or by radio
- Monitor incidents by radio
- Monitor activities after hours for other departments in the municipality using radio, telephone, complaint logbook
- Maintains communication with fire brigade personnel, vehicles, other municipal personnel as well as external emergency service providers, e.g. SAPS, ambulance, port control, etc.

Record all relevant information in incident book, by:

- Receive call, complaints telephonically
- Send relevant emergency services and SAPS to scene telephonically or by radio
- Monitor incidents continuously by radio
- Communicate continuous with services, telephonically or by radio

- Administration – statistics, keeping statistics, incident forms using computer
- Deliver a support service
- Notify relevant authorities

ENABLER 2

9. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

An integrated capacity building and public awareness strategy for uMkhanyakude District has been developed and continuously implemented to encourage risk-avoidance behaviour by all role players, including all departments, and especially in schools and in communities known to be at risk. Such a strategy seeks to promote an informed, alert and self-reliant society capable of playing its part in supporting and co-operating with the District in all aspects of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction.

ENABLER 3

10. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Activity	Funding source	Funding mechanism
Disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All spheres of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Own budgets• Own budgets but can be augmented by application for funding to the NDMC for special national priority risk reduction projects
Response, recovery and rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All spheres of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Own budget, particularly for those departments frequently affected by disasters.• Access to central contingency fund once threshold is exceeded on a matching basis.• Reprioritise within capital budget for infrastructure reconstruction.• Access to central contingency fund once threshold is exceeded.• Conditional infrastructure grant, i.e. Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)
Education, training and capacity-building programmes (Enabler 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All spheres of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Own budgets and reimbursement through SETAs• Public awareness programmes and research activities can also be funded through the private sector, research foundations, NGOs and donor funding

11. SWOT Analysis

		Helpful to achieving the objective	Harmful to achieving the objective
Internal origin (attributes of the system)	Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good management • Good monitoring and evaluation system • Existence of required or relevant expertise. • Developed comprehensive programmes. • Good institutional arrangement. • Politically buy-in. • Availability of personnel 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of vehicles • Insufficient funding. • Limited budget. • Limited tools of trade
	Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of more stuff. • Sharing of best practices and capacity building obtained from other municipalities, PDMC, NDMC and other institutions. • External sources of funding 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of disaster management funding • Lack of cooperation • Climate change impact (Severe weather events).