



EMAKHAZENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

**DISASTER
MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

REVISED 2011

Executive Summary

Through the Disaster Management Plan (DMP), Emakhazeni Local Municipality highlights its position and preparedness in response to emergencies. The disaster management plan provides guideline of whom and what should be done by the municipality in curbing and or addressing any case relating to disasters. A DMP is a proactive tool that seeks to minimize the adverse effects of disasters by affirming the municipality's readiness in deploying local resources.

The DMP has affirmed the following objectives of the ELM disaster management in highlighting the following overall objectives of the plan that:

- *Ensure safe, promoted effective fire fighting services which is well coordinated amongst other role players.*
- *Increase community access of emergency services*
- *To establish an effective, safe, prompt and responsive team that will assist in the prevention, mitigation and proper management for during disasters.*

In order to better enable ELM in its preparations for response to disasters, the DMP has highlighted various risks and possible vulnerability issues that the municipality should be ready to deal with. Major hazards that have been identified around the municipality relates to the following fields:

- *Transportation field*
- *Communicable diseases*
- *Floods and drought*
- *Veld fires*

Disaster can have a cross cutting effect on the lives on communities and hence render them vulnerable. The DMP further identifies the different role players and stakeholders to be incorporated when dealing with disasters. These are the various organs of states, District municipality, Provincial Department and Private sector. The DMP has also acknowledged the crucial role that can be played by the local communities especially that they are normally the first on the scene where community related disasters occur.

The DMP should therefore be perceived as a municipal position to deal with the various hazards that might occur in the area. The allocation of resources to this function should therefore be interpreted as the municipal commitment to the lives of its people. The municipality therefore remains committed to the lives of its residents and has in this document charted its response and management approach to disasters.

ACRONYMS

IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
DMP	-	Disaster Management Plan
KPA	-	Key Performance Area
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
The ACT	-	Disaster Management Act
IT	-	Information Technology
ELM	-	Emakhazeni Local Municipality
NDM	-	Nkangala District Municipality
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership

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1. INTRODUCTION

Emakhazeni Local Municipality re-emphasized its position by stating "a secure environment with sustainable development to promote service excellence, unity and community participation resulting in a caring society" as its vision statement.

The possibility of this desired of this state to be attained largely depends on how factors such as risk and hazards are adequately dealt with by means of preparedness, response and rehabilitation of affected areas are dealt with.

1.1 PURPOSE

This plan serves to confirm the arrangements within the Emakhazeni Local Municipality to effectively prevent disasters from occurring and to lessen the impact of those hazards that cannot be avoided.

A DMP (Disaster Management Plan) therefore provides insight as to the municipal position in terms of its response to the legislative requirements which will briefly be discussed. The plans seek to:

- Provide a single approach under which disaster management will be dealt with in the municipality.
- Highlight the strategic locality of this function internally
- Identify the various role players in the functioning of disaster management.

Disasters have a negative impact of cancelling the achievements and strides that the municipality has attained.

1.2. THE CONCEPT OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1.2.1 Definition

The term disaster management is used extensively in many parts of the world. Therefore, it is firstly necessary to define the concept of "disaster". A disaster is defined as:

"Disaster" means a progressive or sudden, widespread or localized, natural or human caused occurrence which-

- a) Causes or threatens to cause-
 - i. Death, injury or disease,
 - ii. Damage to property, infrastructure or the environment; or
 - iii. Disruption of a community; and
 - b) Is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected to cope using only their own resources
- "Disaster management" means a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary process of planning, and implementation of measures, aimed at-
- a) Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters;
 - b) Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters;
 - c) Emergency preparedness;
 - d) A rapid and effective response to disaster ;and
 - e) Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation

It is against this background that this document is prepared to enable addressing these issues.

2. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

In order for the municipality to respond adequately with issues of disaster management, it is crucial that the operationalising therefore is confined to the legal parameters.

Legislation places the responsibility of disaster management as a District function however, ELM being the closest to local communities, is not exempted from dealing with disasters.

2.1 Constitutional mandate

Being the supreme law of the Republic of South Africa, makes provision for the proper management of disaster in that section 41(1)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, all spheres of Government, Local Government are required to secure the well being of the people of the Republic. This provision directly mandates local government to directly manage and oversee issues relating to disaster management.

Local government is also empowered to deal with a number of functions, which are closely related to disaster management under part B of schedule 4 and 5 of the Constitution. In addition Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution requires local government to provide a safe and healthy environment.

2.2 White Paper on Local Government

The White Paper on Local Government (WPLG) (1998:17) bestows a responsibility on local Government to become developmental in nature. A developmental *local government* is defined as "government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community, to find sustainable ways of meeting their social, economic and material needs and of improving their quality of life". The characteristics of a developmental local government which relates to disaster management as spelled out by this paper are:

- Maximizing social development and economic growth – the powers and functions of local government should be exercised in a way that has maximum impact on the social and economic development of communities.
- Integrating and coordinating – developmental local government must provide vision and leadership for all those who have a role to play in achieving local prosperity.

Another piece of legislation that bears relevance to the role of municipalities and the well being of the public, is the Municipal System Act.

2.3 Municipal Systems Act

Section 26(g) of the Municipal System Act (Act 32 of 2000) states that the Integrated Development Plans (IDP) of the municipality must reflect applicable disaster plans. The need for the integration of disaster plans into the IDP of the municipality is underscored by the commonality between mitigation issues and new roles for local government which focus on the provision of basic services, the creation of job opportunities, economic and social development, the eradication of poverty and promoting democracy.

2.4 Disaster Management Act

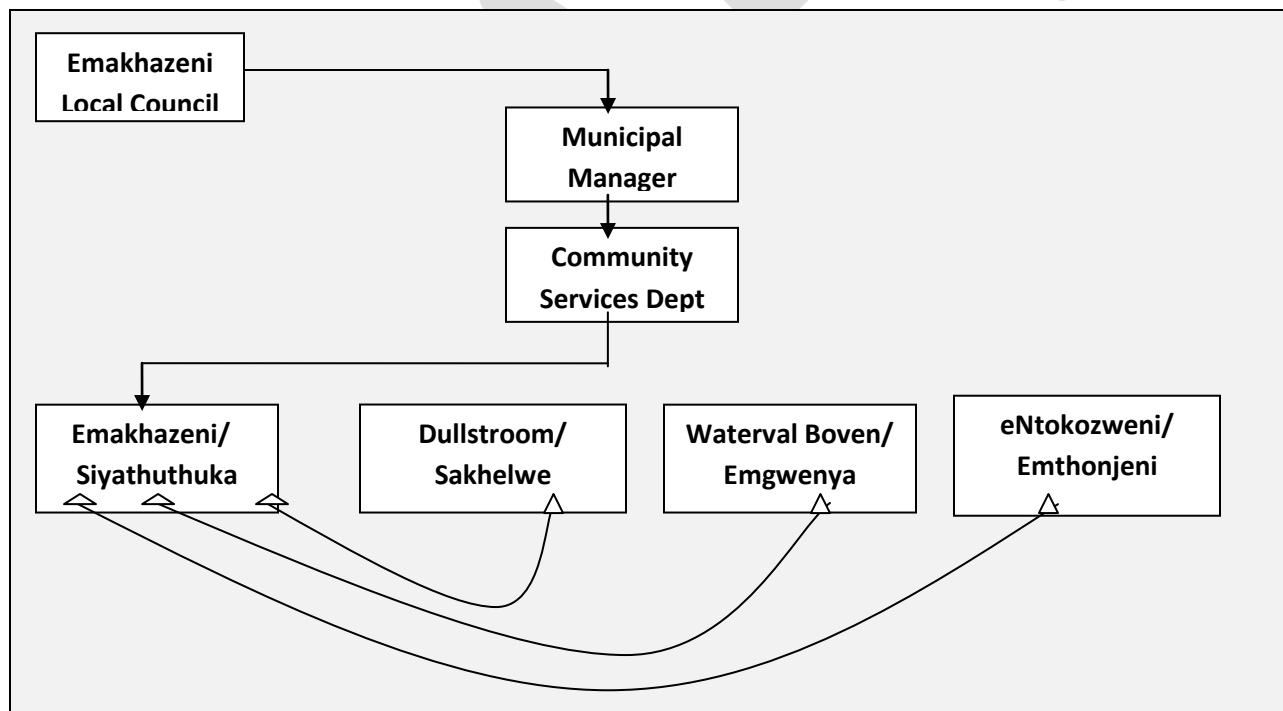
The Disaster Management Act requires of the municipality to take the following actions:

- Prepare a disaster management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area;
- Co-ordinate and align the implementation of its plan with those of other organs of state and institutional role players; and
- Regularly review and update its plan. (Section 48)

In the crafting of the DMP, a reflection of the following Key Performance Areas (KPA's) as adopted from National Disaster Management Act and has been integrated. These are namely, Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Risk Assessment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery and Response.

3. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of managing disaster, the current institutional arrangements under which Emakhazeni Local Municipality operates is that these operations are located under Community Services Department. The following diagram represents the structure under which these operations are carried forth:



Municipal disaster response structure

Issues relating to the management and operations of Disaster in the municipality are presently dealt with through Community Services Department. The municipality has an average size capacity of infrastructure and semi-equipped control room which is located in the Belfast municipal offices. As it is, responses to disaster in the entire municipal area i.e. Dullstroom, eNtokozweni, eMgwenya and the surrounding farms are made from eMakhazeni. Two fire houses are still under construction in Dullstroom and eMgwenya so as to enable responding from these areas.

The figure below provides the visual representative of the municipal area as well its boundary.

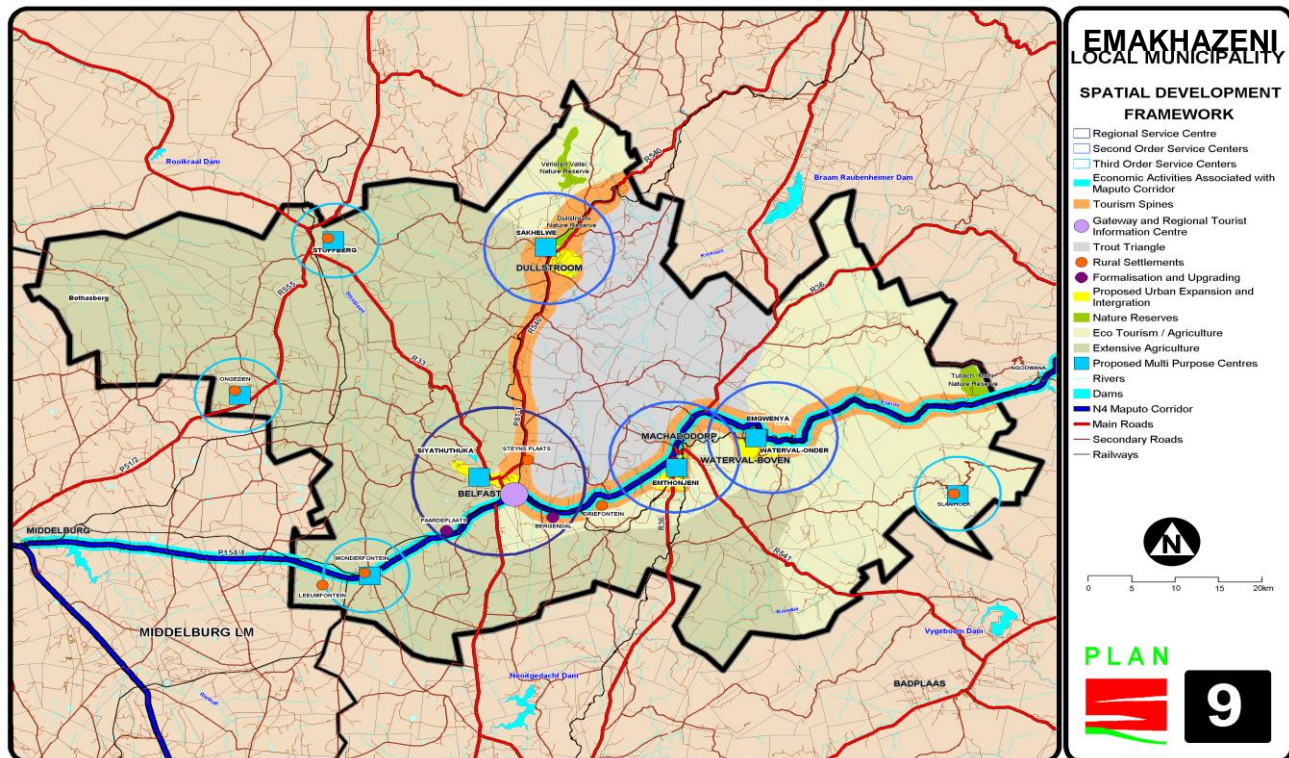


Figure: Municipal area for disaster response

In relation to the current operations, responding to these above named areas average from as little as 32km to as much as 60km to rural areas in the municipality. The limitation is then placed on the ability to respond within the shortest time and hence risks exacerbate the negative impact of disaster.

Information Technology

The role of Information Technology (IT) in disaster management can be significantly advancing especially regarding the integration of system. IT can provide for relation database with spatial interpretation and analysis of information. Through computer programmes, the storing, capturing, analysis and simulation of hazards and the possible impact can be made. IT would enable the presentation of this information in layers and maps that can serve as a database for future research. Geographic Information System (GIS) is increasingly being used in this regard.

3.1 Organizational Analysis

In order to ready the organization to promptly respond to its area, it is crucial that an analysis of the organization be assessed. In terms of enhancing performance, the following key areas are noted:

- The documentation and storage of information is managed without the enabling IT systems. This results in the disintegration of information which affects planning.
- The need to operations of the control room together with staffing of the two newly built fire houses.
- Acquisition of equipments, machinery and office furniture
- Communication with stakeholders on disaster management enabling systems for communication.
- Conducting further research.

Against this background, the municipality has captured in its single inclusive planning document called the IDP, the following institutional key performances have set these objectives and indicators:

- Ensure safe, prompt, effective fire fighting and ambulance services.
- Formulate a comprehensive plan to co-ordinate all role players.
- Increase community access of emergency services.
- To establish an effective, safe, prompt and responsive team that will assist in the prevention, mitigation and prompt and responsive team that will assist in the prevention, mitigation and proper management for during disaster.

In order to attain these objectives, the municipality has given priority to the following strategic elements which provides the basis for proper response to the above challenges. These are namely;

- **Co-ordinated planning** – through a co-ordinated effort with private stakeholders strengthen the municipality's ability to respond to emergency services especially those that occur adjacent to the N4 by bringing the service closer to the people.
- **Collaborations** – encouraging and participating in collaborations with the organs of the state, private and community stakeholders, the municipal resources will be strengthened. fostering relations with other municipalities and external role players will ensure the municipality's ability to handle local disasters. Collaborations give effect to the establishment of bodies and or associations that would enhance the management of disasters.
- **Education and awareness** – investing in prevention measures such which will be attained by educating members of the public, the more a municipality empowers its public to be able to equip to be the first to respond on the scene.
- **Strengthen communications** – A large part of disaster management relies on the systems provide for amongst others communications. Communications provides the space and platform for which disaster matters can be taken.
- **Monitoring and evaluation** – investing in processes wherein monitoring and evaluation of municipal response, handling of previous scenes will it be empowered to be able to assess its learning gaps and hence improve in these areas.

4. DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

Whilst all effort of the municipality through the implementation of the IDP, are geared towards disaster prevention or reduction, over the past years, the municipality has increasingly number of disaster risks which exposes the residents to vulnerability.

Disaster Risk Assessment is the first step in the planning an effective risk reduction programme. The assessment process examines the likelihood and outcomes of expected disaster events. This is obviously informed by the number of hazards that have occurred in the municipality.

In line with the National Disaster Management Framework (2005), Disaster Risk Assessment is essential for:

- Effective disaster risk management and risk reduction planning
- Sustainable development planning
- Identifying potential threats that can undermine a development's success and sustainability, making it possible for appropriate disaster risk reduction measures to be incorporated into the project design prior to implementation.

- Shaping focused disaster risk reduction programmes for specific threats
- Identifying high risk periods and conditions.

It be pointed out that whilst the municipality faces different types of risks on a daily basis, including but not limited to financial, environmental etc, *in the main, this document will restrict itself to the likelihood or harm or loss due to the action of natural, other hazards or external threats on vulnerable structures, areas, communities and households.*

4.1 Hazards and Risks identified in the Municipality

In order to assess the level of preparedness to addressing and managing disasters, the following hazards/risks have been identified in the municipal area:

4.1.1 Floods

The municipality has encountered flooding in some parts of its area. The presence of small Crocodile river and several smaller streams have resulted in certain areas being flooded. The 1:50 year flood line is indicated on the towns map and evacuation of homes might be necessary. Areas that are known to be at risk of being flooded in the municipal area are Siyathuthuka, Waterval-Boven and the area next to the Elandsriver.

4.1.2 Wind storm

Due to the height of the municipality above sea level, this makes it susceptible to strong winds. Severe storms and tornados striked the area and although the risk remains low, the winds have cause huge damage to the cost of households and to some extend government institutions like schools have endured these.

4.1.3 Train accidents

There is a main railway line between Gauteng and Maputo running through the Municipal area. The rail industry is mainly used for the transportation of goods some of which are hazardous, others are commodities such as maize, coal etc. A train disaster occurred in Waterval Boven wherein Lives were lost.

4.1.4 Road accidents

The close proximity of the municipality to the National Road, the N4, which carries a huge volume of both light and heavy motor vehicles, exposes it to major accidents. The Maputo corridor which runs through the municipal area exacerbates this vulnerability. More and more heavy vehicle uses this road mainly in the transportation of goods to neighbouring destinations such as Maputo, the Low veld and Northern Province. Waterval Boven and Emgwenya are located in a dead locked area that is charecterised by one entry and exit point. This single link to the N4 could in cases of emergencies render residents trapped should this point be cut off and evacuation could be failed.

4.1.5 Veld fires

The massive plantation that takes place in the municipal area as well as the very dry winter conditions experienced in the municipality extends the huge impact that veld fires can expose the people of Emakhazeni. Not only do veld fires risk the lives of people, but further direct and or indirect risk financial loss. Veld fires threatends he tourism industry of the area especially the game farms, sensitive plants and environment, wild lives and others.

4.1.6 Drought

Droughts do occur from time to time. During drought periods it is mostly the farming industry that is affected. This results in production losses that have a direct influence in the community. This is more so as agriculture is one of the municipal major economic thrust. Drought therefore threatens the security of the public directly as food production becomes limited. The following impact has been identified with the negative effects of droughts, namely:

- Economic impact especially the agricultural sector
- Environmental degradation and the ecology
- Malnutrition
- Crop losses
- Loss of domesticated animals

- Epidemics due to carcasses rotting at open water sources
- Loss of water sources

4.1.7 Collapse of mud houses

In the majority, the municipal area is regarded as rural and mainly comprises of farm houses. Many of these especially those wherein farm dwellers live were made by mud. During heavy rainfalls, these structures turn to collapse.

4.1.8 Burn of informal structure (shacks)

Occasional shack fires do occur in the municipal area. This happens mostly during the winter seasons, however the absence of large informal settlements in the area reduces this occurrences. Mostly, single informal structures are vulnerable to fires due to user negligence.

4.1.9 Epidemic related

HIV/AIDS - The 2009 ante-natal survey revealed that the municipality had a huge infection rate of 50 %. If the infection rate continues, communities' vulnerability will be increased. This increase would render the majority unemployed especially when their health begins to deteriorate.

Cholera - inability for all residents to access running tap water exposes them to use unpurified water. This is particularly the case on the farming areas where in farm owners deny the municipality access at their farms. Despite the municipality providing portable water in some of these farms, cholera outbreaks are likely to occur Steelport farms, Dalmanitha, Ongesien farms, Palmer, Uitvlucht, Vlakplaas, Lakenvlei and Sterkloop.

4.1.10 Chemical substances

There are only a few factories in the Municipality where explosions can take, such as Assmang Chrome, fuel depots, etc. Other chemicals that can cause a possible disaster are transported by road, as the Municipality is on the main route, the N4.

4.1.11 Airplane disasters

With the opening of the Mpumalanga International Airport and the increasing air traffic, Emakhazeni Local municipality falls in the air routes used by the different airlines. This necessarily implies that the municipality is at risk of plane disaster.

4.1.12 Extreme colds and other weather related matters

Due to the high altitude of the municipality, this makes it susceptible to very cold weather conditions. Emakhazeni (which also translates into the place of coldness) is known for the cold as its name explains. The winters are very cold as heavy frost, thick fog and also heavy snow do occur. This directly affects the residents, livestock, road conditions as well as the LED industry.

At the same time, during the rain seasons, heavy hailstorms also occur and that causes damage to property and crops.

For the purposes of this document, the municipal plan has been restricted to the above identified hazards.

5. DISASTER RISK REDUCTIONS

In keeping with the Act, emphasis on vulnerability reduction and the use of international best practice in this regard, strategic planning must focus efforts on reducing disaster risks. This according to the Act includes identification of strategies and measures that lessens the likelihood of harmful losses by avoiding endangering hazards or reducing vulnerability, as well as those that increase capacity to prepare for and enable timely response and recovery.

The NDMF (2005) identifies core disaster risk reduction principles of disaster prevention and mitigation. These are in essence all efforts that seek to provide measures for disaster prevention and or mitigation.

5.1 Disaster prevention

Disaster prevention according to the Act refers to actions that provide "outright avoidance" of the adverse impact of hazards and related environmental, technological and biological disasters. The land-use planning is one critical area that seeks to suggest that with careful planning in the services design and location process that seeks to isolate potential hazards would their impact be minimized.

Through the integration of all land use management strategic documents such as Land Use Management, Spatial Development Framework, Environmental Management Plan, IDP, LED strategy and other development related strategies of the municipality would disaster prevention component be integrated and elevated to planning.

The above factors need to be taken into account by all Departments both internal and external to the municipality. These factors will have an influence on the planning processes and should therefore be addressed in the day-to-day operations of the municipality.

- The implementation of water projects especially in farms which are prone to water related diseases. Technical services should continue to prioritize these.
- Monitoring of prevalence of communicable diseases by both the Primary and Environmental practitioners.
- Public education on matters of water.
- Provision of sanitation related projects.
- The poor conditions of the roads which exposes the public to possible danger.

5.2 Disaster mitigation

Disaster mitigation refers to both elements of structural and non-structural measures that are taken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards on

vulnerable communities. According to the Act, due to the inherent requirement of equipments and engineering services in dealing with disaster mitigation, hence being referred to as structural mitigation.

Through the implementation of fire breaks during the pre-winter season, the municipality is addressing the mitigation aspects. Grading of roads and cutting of grass during these seasons would enable and strengthen mitigation. The role of the community in these exercises cannot be over-emphasised especially given the limitation of resources.

5.3 Disaster Preparedness

Preparedness basically enables the organs of state and other institutions involved in disaster risk management to mobilize, organize and provide relief measures to deal with an impending or occurrence of disaster, or the effects thereof.

Preparedness includes:

- Planning for seasonal activities such as floods, veld fires and communicable diseases.

6. DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Disaster response has to do with the provision of assistance or intervention immediately after disaster has occurred. The aim of the response is to attempt to normalize the situation as soon as possible thereby minimizing the effects of disaster.

For the purposes of response, the municipality has identified the following line Departments and institutions as highlighted in the tables that follow for response as the hazards identified. It be noted that because the organs of states exist for the mere prevention and or minimization of disasters, their competencies, although located outside the municipality has been incorporated.

6.1 Various role players in the event of disasters

Hazard/Risk	Possible Assessment method	Dept of Education	Dept of Health	SAPS	Traffic	Ambulance /EMS	Public Works	Fire Protection Association	Dept of Roads &	Weather Bureau	ELM disaster	Information Technology	Environmental Section	Dept of Water Affairs	Dept of Agriculture & Land Administration	Dept of Environment	Dept of Minerals &	Dept of Housing
Floods	Weather Bureau		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Wind storm	Weather Bureau		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x				x			x
Train accidents	None		x	x	x	x		x	x				x					
Road accidents	None			x	x	x												

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Runaway fires & shacks	Weather Bureau		x	x	x	x		x		x	x							
HIV/AIDS	Research	x	x										x	x				
Cholera	Water sampling	x	x										x	x		X		
Chemical spillage	None		x	x	x		x		x		x		x	x		x		
Environmental Threats	Environmental instrumental	x	x	x				x						x	x	x	x	
Collapse of mud houses	None	x	x				x	x				x						x
Air planes	None		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x							
Extreme weather	Weather bureau		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					

6.2 CONTACT LIST IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTAL	CONTACT NUMBER
Premier Office	013 7662027
Speaker	013 7661061

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES (MEC'S)	
Agriculture	013 755 2717
Economic Affairs, Gaming & Tourism	013 7664544
Public Works & Transport	013 7664080
Education	013 7554979
Finance	013 7663317
Housing & Land Administration	013 7526590
Safety and Security	013 7664088
Traffic Safety and Control	013 7553300
Social Services	013 7524107
Sports Recreation, arts & culture	013 7665078
Provincial Disaster Management	013 7666415 013 7666477 076 4502733

NKANGALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	CONTACT NUMBER
Disaster Management	013 2431579

LOCAL OFFICES	CONTACT NUMBER
Local Municipality - eMakhazeni	013 2531121
Dullstroom	013 2540151
eNtokozweni	013 2560015
eMgwenya	013 2570057

POLITICAL OFFICE	CONTACT NUMBER
Executive Mayor : Clr. X.S. Ngwenya	013 2531121/083 5136338
Speaker : Clr. T.D. Ngwenya	013 2531121/083 2438317
MMC: Clr. U.M. Hadebe	013 2531121/072 0540312

MMC: Clr. N. A. Mashele	013 2531121/
Clr. M.Kambule	078 3421455
Clr.E.S. Radebe	082 6849057
Clr.S. M. Modlane	072 5899750
Clr.B. S. Mabuza	072 2059514
Clr. A. A. Botha	082 8033722
Clr. X.D. Masina	072 1176399
Clr. C.N. Nkosi	072 4933670
Clr. C.Verne Lello	082 8784310
Clr. S.P. Gwebu	072 3053887
Clr. R. B .Mashele	073 8460442
Clr. J.J. Stevens	079 4815627
MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS	CONTACT NUMBER
Municipal Manager	083 2332801
Manager: Community Services	083 2332806
Manager: Technical Services	083 6666936
Manager: Financial Services	
Manager: Corporate Services	0836538746
Public Safety	083 2332807
Health	083 6937658
Social Development	083 5588267
Technical Assistant	
Rural & Local Development	083 6577650

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS & ROLE PLAYERS	CONTACT NUMBER
Weather Bureau	082 2339800 012 3676041 017 8197316
Accident Control Room	013 2431658 013 2432222
Ambulance	10177 013 2530114 (eMakhazeni) 082 9093681 (eMakhazeni) 013 2570342 (eMgwenya) 082 9775605 (eMgwenya) 084 5976996 (Netcare)
Medical Practitioners	013 2530627 083 4172262
Working on Fire	083 3107252
SAPS	10111 013 2531214 (eMakhazeni) 013 2540141 (Dullstroom) 013 2720002 (Laersdrif) 013 2570001 (eMgwenya) 013 2560001 (eNtokozweni)
BLLDTA Taxi's	013 2531290
Glissa Colliery	013 2531151
Marlin Granite	013 2531297
Assmang Chrome	013 2565000
Trans Africa Concessions TRAC	083 2278191
Tollgate (eNtokozweni)	013 2560100
Saffas	013 2531278
Escom	012 421311

Eskom Fire	082 3135281
Provincial Traffic	013 2560969 082 7233726 082 3046960

6.3 Disaster Recovery

Disaster recovery focuses on the actions taken after a disaster has occurred with the aim of restoring the lives of the affected community, services, infrastructure and natural environment. This process mainly includes the rehabilitation of affected areas.

Given the nature of the disaster, various other role players which might include other role players which were not originally involved in the response phase would be involved in the recovery phase. **Community Services Department** will directly lead the community related and social aspects of the recovery. The role of private sector will also be engaged from this premise.

Regarding the service angle, **Technical Services Department** would provide the technical support and assistance. The role of Public Works section and other organs of state including intervention from the District and Province might depending on the circumstances be engaged.

The role of media will also be necessary especially in ensuring that communications are carried forth to other areas and surrounding communities. The use of local radio stations would have to be engaged by the **Communications Officer under the Municipal Manager**.

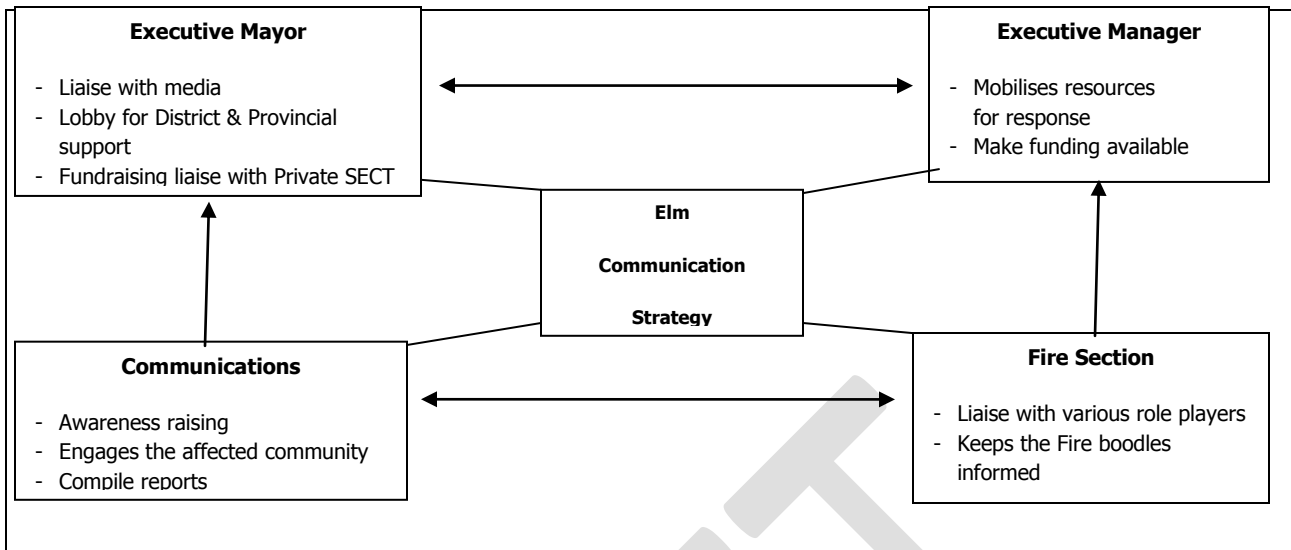
7. ENABLERS FOR EFFECTIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT

In order for effective management of disaster to be attained, the Act identified three (3) enablers namely; Information management and communication, Education, training public awareness and research and funding arrangements.

Enabler 1: Information Management and Communication

The absence of an integrated electronic system that flows from Provincial, Districts and local municipalities necessitates that available information will be handled autonomously and therefore inhibit proper information management.

Locally, the flow of information between all the stakeholders as identified in 7.4 requires a simplified and yet comprehensive communication means. For the purposes of this plan, eMakhazeni Local Municipality will be the center of communication. The flow of information will be handled as follows through these role players



Through this approach, the municipality will manage communications and information within the organization.

Enabler 2: Education, training public awareness and research

Through education and awareness raising, will the municipality make its proactive position made known. The Community Services Department is thus seized with the responsibility to:

- Identify structures within the community that can be targeted for education such as schools, private institutions and targeted risk communities.
- Raise awareness through road shows and public notices
- Establish voluntary capacity within the varicose units
- Establish a Fire Protection Association
- Establish a cloth bank within the municipal area

Enabler 3: Funding Arrangements

In a far as the Municipal Demarcation Board, the Fire Fighting Services is a shared service between Emakhazeni and Nkangala District. Emakhazeni as such has limited resources and is largely informed by its budget. The municipality on its annual basis budget for this service however, the limitation thereof necessitates that additional items such as those for a Disaster Management Centre be sources from the district.

Thus, Emakhazeni will continue to fund the operational responsibilities and to some extend capital projects. The need for additional items and fundraising therefore should be championed by the user Department.

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The Disaster Management Plan makes a number of proposals for the implementation and realization of the vision embraced by the municipality. Given the facilities available to prompt management of disaster, the following key projects are required to be implemented in order for the plan to materialize.

The following capital projects which were largely identified in the IDP should be undertaken as part of the implementation of the Disaster Management Plan

Programme: Fire & Rescue Services								
Project Name	Project Location/ ward	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (Annual) R	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
Training of fire fighters	All wards	All wards	To establish an effective, safe, prompt and responsive team that will assist in prevention, mitigation and proper management during disasters To increase the skills base of the municipality	Number of fire fighting personnel trained	2011/2012	Skills Budget	ELM	ELM

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Fencing of and Equipping of the Dullstroom fire house	4	4	To ensure safe, prompt and effective fire fighting services	Length of fence installed and fire house operational	2011/2012	R400 000.00 (Quick win submitted to NDM)	Unfunded	ELM
Developing a Disaster Management Plan	All wards	All wards	To establish an effective, safe, prompt and responsive team that will assist in prevention, mitigation and proper management during disasters	Disaster management plan adopted by Council	2012/2013	R50 000.00	NDM	NDM
Building of fire house in Emgwenya	7	7	To ensure safe, prompt and effective fire fighting services	Fire house established and operational	2011/2012	R1 200 000.00	NDM	NDM
Establish 24 hour control room and staffing thereof	All wards	All wards	To ensure safe, prompt and effective fire fighting services	24 Hour control room in operation	2011/2012	PPP	PPP	ELM
Building of fire house in Entokozweni/ Emthonjeni	5 & 6	5 & 6	To ensure safe, prompt and effective fire fighting services	Fire house established and operational	2012/2013	R1 300 000.00	NDM	NDM
Acquire emergency equipment and vehicle for Emgwenya	7	7	To ensure safe, prompt and effective fire fighting services	Number of vehicles and equipment procured	2012/2013	R 1 300 00.00	NDM	NDM
Purchase of fire and rescue vehicles and equipment	All wards	All wards	To ensure safe, prompt and effective fire fighting services	Number of vehicles and equipment procured	2011/2012	R1 200 000.00	NDM	NDM

One water tanker (10 000L)	All wards	All wards	To ensure safe, prompt and effective fire fighting services	Water Tanker procured	2012/2013	R5 000 000.00	NDM	NDM
Renovation of Chief Fire Officer	All wards	All wards	To ensure safe, prompt and effective fire fighting services	Renovations completed and more office space available	2011/2012 (Roll over 2010/2011)	R10 000.00	ELM	ELM

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9. THE WAY FORWARD

This document represents the Disaster Management Plan of Emakhazeni Local Municipality. The Plan is part of statutory requirements as mandated by the Act which makes it compulsory for authorities to develop its plan.

The municipality will be responsible for enforcing and implementing the proposal contained in this Disaster Management Plan.

This document does not seek to replace other existing documents such as the HIV/AIDS strategy, IDP document, LED strategy, Roads Master Plan, Environmental Management Plan and other documents where the municipal strategy on each item is elaborated upon.

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