

PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

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Abbreviations and Acronyms:

CBO	Community Based Organisation
DM	District Municipality
DOC	Disaster Operations Centre
IDP	Infrastructure Development Plan
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and D\Forestry
JOC	Joint Operations Centre
KPA	key performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
MDMC	municipal Disaster Management Centre
MEC	Member of the Executive Council (Member of Provincial Cabinet)
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PDMAF	Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forum
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Centre
MDMAF	Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SAPS	South African Police Services
The Act	Disaster Management Act, No. 57 of 2002

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1. INTRODUCTION:

A disaster is an event, which disrupts the daily life of a community and can result in substantial loss of life and social upheaval, leading to many persons becoming homeless, helpless and hungry. The situation is further aggravated by the disruption, dislocation or loss of vital economic production and national infrastructure including water, power supplies, communications and transportation.

Disasters occur when hazards affect a community to the extent that available resources cannot cope with the problem effectively. The community itself needs support and assistance, to prevent and cope with disasters and their effects.

Pixley ka Seme District is at risk from a wide range of natural, technological and environmental hazards that can lead to disaster such as drought, floods, major fires etc. In the past the District Municipality has pursued various strategies to counter the effects of these disasters. However, it has been recognised that these strategies were not adequate. There is a need for a clear policy on Risk Reduction and Disaster Management that is **pro-active** and not **re-active**.

From a development perspective, disasters are not seen as isolated random acts of nature. Rather, disasters are increasingly viewed as an unexpected consequence of poor Risk Management over the long-term. They are the outcome of interconnected social and physical processes that increase Risk and Vulnerability to even modest threats.

From this perspective, both Reduction and Disaster Management are clearly multi-disciplinary processes, engaging a wide range of stakeholders. In the broadest sense, Risk Reduction is a development imperative for achieving sustainable growth, as well as a strategy that protects the lives and livelihoods of those most vulnerable.

The Regional Setting:

1.1. General

The Pixley ka Seme District Municipality consists of eight Category B municipalities.

➤ Emthanjeni	:	De Aar
	:	Britstown
	:	Hanover
➤ Kareeberg	:	Carnarvon
	:	Van Wyksvlei
	:	Vosburg
➤ Renosterberg	:	Petrusville
	:	Philipstown
	:	Vanderkloof
➤ Siyancuma	:	Douglas
	:	Campbell
	:	Griekwastad
	:	Schmitsdrift

➤ Siyathemba	:	Prieska
	:	Marydale
	:	Niekerkshoop
➤ Thembelihle	:	Hopetown
	:	Strydenburg
➤ Ubuntu	:	Victoria-West
	:	Loxton
	:	Hutchinson
	:	Richmond
➤ Umsobomvu	:	Colesberg
	:	Noupoort
	:	Norvalspont

2. PURPOSE:

The overall purpose of the Disaster Plan is:

- To promote an integrated coordinated approach to Disaster Management through all spheres of government,
- To identify key role-players and their responsibilities,
- To identify communities that are at risk,
- To put effective risk reduction, preventative and mitigation strategies in place,
- To develop, improve and maintain disaster preparedness and response capabilities,
- To provide a foundation and the effective utilisation of resources,
- To provide training and educational programmes that are focus at the public, private sectors, volunteers and government,
- To encourage community self-sufficiency,

3. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS:

1. The implementation of this plan will reduce disaster risk,
2. Comprehensive Disaster Management includes activities to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from the effects of a disaster,
3. Officials must recognise there's responsibilities with regard to the safety of communities and the implementation of this plan,
4. Policies regarding the utilization of private resources must be implemented accordingly,
5. There may be a delay in activating the Disaster Management Plan,
6. Initial response by the District Municipality will be to take action that have the greatest lifesaving potential under the circumstances,



7. Assets and systems may be overwhelmed, especially during the few days of a disaster. Accordingly, citizens will most likely be on their own and self-sufficient for 24-hours.
8. In situations not specifically addressed in this plan, the District Municipality will improve and carry out their responsibilities to the best of their abilities under any circumstances.

4. THE EFFECTS OF DISASTERS:

In the act, unless the context indicates otherwise: Disasters 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,
- iii. Disruption of life of the community and (b) is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected by the disaster to cope with its effects using only their own resources.

5. PRINCIPLES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT:

Disaster management: means a continuous and integrated multi sectoral, multi-disciplinary processes 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 disasters,
- e) Post disaster recovery and rehabilitation,

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6. HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT:

LIKELY TYPES OF DISASTERS AND SPECIFIC LOCATION OR COMMUNITIES AT RISK:

Likely types of Disasters:	Specific location or communities at risk:	Prevention and mitigation strategies:
1. Floods:	Emthanjeni Kareeberg Renosterberg Siyancuma Siyathemba Thembelihle Ubuntu Umsobomvu Formal and informal settlements, areas along: The Vaal, Orange, Riet, Brak, Ongers and Hondekloof Rivers.	- Awareness - Formal housing and development, - Prohibit building/development in flood lines, - Dam/water management - Promote compliance to Building standards and National Building Codes, - Promote maintenance of storm water drainage, - Promote resettlement of communities at risk, - Disaster Management Plans - Contingency Plans
2. Domestic Fires:	Emthanjeni Kareeberg Renosterberg Siyancuma Siyathemba Thembelihle Ubuntu Umsobomvu	- Awareness - Utilization of advance firefighting units, - Utilization of advance firefighting equipment, (skit unit) ➤ Emthanjeni ➤ Kareeberg ➤ Renosterberg ➤ Siyancuma ➤ Siyathemba ➤ Thembelihle ➤ Ubuntu ➤ Umsobomvu Volunteers trained in firefighting and/or first aid

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4. Drought:	Emthanjeni Kareeberg Renosterberg Siyancuma Siyathemba Thembelihle Ubuntu Umsobomvu	- Department of Agriculture plays a major role with regard to sustainable practices, - DWAF monitors water and weather conditions pertaining to dam capacity, - Local authorities enforce water restrictions (measures) to improve effective utilization,

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5. Disease Outbreak:	Emthanjeni Kareeberg Renosterberg Siyancuma Siyathemba Thembelihle Ubuntu Umsobomvu	- Department of Health confirms outbreak of disease and Outbreak response team is activated which includes: - o Surveillance (including programme specific surveillance) - o Epidemiology and Information Systems, Laboratory, - o MHS/Environmental Health, including Port Health, - o Health Promotion, - o Clinical Care, - o Infection Control, - o Emergency Medical Services and Disaster Management, - o South African Military Health Services, - o Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, - o Department of Provincial and Local Government, - o Department of Agriculture, - o Department of Safety and Security, - o Department of Social Development, - o Department of Education, - o Private Health Sector, Each sector has a role to play in response to a particular disease outbreak,
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7. RESPONSE AND RECOVERY:

Response consists of activities designed to address the short and long-term effects of a disaster. This includes departmental response, resource coordination, organisational structure, warning systems and communication.

- **Response Partners:** A number of partners may be involved in responding to a disaster. The first responders to any disastrous situation in the district will be the Municipal Manager, Disaster Management Officer, Community Volunteers and the necessary role-players depending on the situation and the affected municipality. Disaster Management Teams must work closely with these partners to determine the type of response required for each hazard identified to measure the capacity and resources needed by responders.
- **Resource Coordination:** Shortage in resources can be identified during the planning process. The department should consider how extra resources could be accessed in case of a disaster. Private industry and other nearby municipalities may be able to provide assistance. Resources based outside the District Municipality may not be immediately available after a disaster, so it may be necessary to have interim plans.
- **Organisational Structure:** The organisational structure during a disaster is usually different from day-to-day management. The Joint-Operation Centre (JOC) is the structure used in the District Municipality in case of a disaster. To prepare people to successfully fulfil their roles, the structure needs to be practiced through training and exercises.
- **Warning Systems:** A warning system is needed in case of a disaster. Based on the hazard analyses, the District Municipality has already implemented warning systems, which is linked to the communication system.

The District utilises the following means of communication:

- Telephones and cell phones,
- NEAR and District Radio Network,
- SABC Radio and News Media,

Recovery from a disaster consists of a whole range of activities designed to restore life and services to normal levels. Recovery also reduces the future vulnerability of the community and improves planning for future events.

Short-term recovery from disaster returns vital life support systems to minimum operating standards. Long-term recovery may continue for years. The community should be involved in recovery, including certain levels of government, the business sector, families and individuals. Ideally, disaster recovery processes will improve the community and make it a better, safer place for citizens.

8. LEGISLATION:

The District Municipal Disaster Management Framework:

The aim of the framework is to provide for an integrated and uniformed approach to matters pertaining to DM.

The District Municipal Disaster Management Framework comprises of four key performance areas (KPA's) and three enablers. Each KPA is informed by specified objectives and as required by the Act, (KPI's) to guide and monitor implementation.

Key Performance Area 1: Focuses on establishing the necessary institutional arrangements for implementing Disaster Risk Management within the District and Municipal spheres of government.

It specifically addresses the application of the principles of cooperative governance for the purpose of Disaster Risk Management. It also emphasizes the involvement of all stakeholders in strengthening the capabilities of District and Municipal organs of state to reduce the likelihood and severity of disasters.

Key Performance Area 2: Addresses the need for disaster risk assessment and monitoring to set priorities, guide risk reduction action and monitor the effectiveness of our efforts.

Although the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality faces many different types of risks, disaster risk specially refers to the likelihood of harm or loss due to the action of hazards or other external threats on vulnerable structures, services, areas, communities and households.

KPA 2 outlines the requirements for implementing disaster risk assessment and monitoring by organs of state within spheres of government.

Key Performance Area 3: Introduces Disaster Management Planning and Implementation to inform developmentally – oriented approaches, plans, programmes that reduce disaster risks.

KPA 3 addresses requirements for the alignment of Disaster Management Framework and Planning within all spheres of government.

It also gives particular attention to the planning for the integration of the core risk reduction principles of preventing and mitigation into ongoing programmes.

Key Performance Area 4: Presents implementing priorities concerned with disaster response, recovery and rehabilitation.

KPA 4 addresses requirements in the Act for an integrated and coordinated policy that focuses on rapid and effective responses to disasters and post – disaster recovery.

When a significant event or disaster occurs or is threatening to occur, it is imperative that there must be no confusion as to the roles and responsibilities and the procedures that must be followed.

The Role of Pixley ka Seme District Municipality:

- Coordination,
- Support damage assessment,
- Advise and liaise with role-players,
- Collate and expedite the development of a business plan,
- HOC and Municipal Manager will facilitate the brief to the Mayor and Council,
- Facilitate funding arrangements,
- Assess criteria in compliance with the Emergency Housing Programme and mobilize resources accordingly,
- Assess resources in order to avail temporary shelters,

Role of the District Disaster Management Centre:

- Promotes an integrated and coordinated approach,
- Act as a source for information,
- Make recommendations regarding the funding,
- Promote the recruitment, training and participation of volunteers,
- Promote capacity building, training and education,
- Promote research,
- Implement legislation,
- Coordinate district disasters,
- Monitor the establishment and implementation plans by category B municipalities.

Role of Local Municipalities:

- Coordinate preparedness and response programmes in area of jurisdiction,
- Develop and implement disaster management plans,
- Act as first responder in any state of a disaster,
- Ensure that programmes and projects fit into development (IDP) programmes,
- Brief council and community on issues pertaining to Disaster Risk Management,
- Submit disaster management reports to its council and the district,
- Liaise with district and provincial government,
- Put systems in place to improve local capacity and response,

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Provincial Contribution:

Aim: To alleviate effects of local and provincial disasters:

In the event of a district disaster, the district will request the Provincial Government to contribute financially to post disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

The following factors may be taken into account:

- The prevention and mitigation measures implemented or initiated by the district,
- The reasons or motivation for the absence of such prevention and mitigation measures,
- The possibility of avoiding or minimizing the disaster impact had prevention and mitigation measures been implemented,
- Whether it is reasonable to expect district to implement or initiate prevention and mitigation measures under the circumstances,
- The existence and non-existence of adequate insurance coverage as well as the motivation for the status,
- The magnitude and severity of the disaster,
- Relevant spheres of government and the optimal utilization of applicable resources at the level of occurrence.

Funding Arrangements:

In the post disaster phase, the affected community usually bear the initial financial burden until relief programmes or disaster management intervention occurs.

Communities are vulnerable and poor, particular in the rural areas, and significant contributions are necessary to alleviate the suffering, discomfort and risk of the community.

District resources should be used in the event of inadequate capacity of local municipalities. The provisioning of resources should not replace nor discourage self-help or community support during the disaster. It should not discourage the use of insurance schemes.

Response to disaster should be encouraged on a local level. Pixley ka Seme District Municipality should be approached only when capacity and resources at local level have been exhausted or are absent.

Coordination:

Each of the role players claim, "Coordinating" of the scene relevant to their primary role:

- SAPS will remain command and control in cases of explosive devises and terrorism (incident of criminal nature).
- Fire services can be allowed on the scene in an attempt to extinguish the fire and to initiate rescue attempts,

The District Disaster Management Officer or Head of the Centre will coordinate all events.

Disaster Notification:

Notification of a disaster might reach key role players via the following modes:

- Word of mouth,
- Radio,
- Telephone,
- NEAR Communication,

The report will be forwarded to the district disaster centre and then to the Provincial disaster centre. The report might also come through the Provincial centre but must be forwarded to the relevant centres and role players.

The following information will be conveyed:

1. Date and time of event,
2. Location,
3. Number of people affected,
4. Organisations / departments who responded,
5. Immediate needs,
6. Other relevant information,

District and Local; Municipalities reporting format:

Disaster management centre will reflect receipt of notification of all role players. Follow up call will be made to parties from the relevant centre to ensure receipt of information.

Declaration of a State of Disaster:

In terms of section 55 of the Act, the Council of the affected Municipality will declare a disaster, in order to do this

The following systems must be considered:

- Current legislation,
- Contingency arrangements,
- Ability / capacity to deal with the disaster,
- Special circumstances that warrant declaration.

After the declaration of a District Disaster, regulations must be issue with the regard to:

- Mobilisation of available resources,
- Evacuation to temporary shelters,
- Regulation of traffic and movement of property,
- Communication systems,
- Information management,
- Facilitation of response and post-disaster recovery,



The above powers must be exercised in order to protect property, lives of people, prevention of destruction and minimize the effects of the disaster.

The declared municipal state of disaster will lapse after three months after declaration. The council has the powers to terminate or extend the period of the disaster depending on development initiatives.

Plan Verification and review:

The plan shall be reviewed and amended as necessary by the Head of the Centre in consultation with the Pixley ka Seme District Disaster Management Advisory Forum. The review and amendment process will address compliance of policy and legal framework. The review process will be conducted quarterly.

Contingency Planning:

Contingency planning is the preparatory process of identification of and planning for these situations. A contingency plan may never need to be activated. However, if the anticipated situation does not arise, the plan will provide a basis for rapid and appropriate action.

Contingency Planning – A process and a plan.

Contingency planning is a process in which individuals within the organisation and from different organisations work together to establish shared perspectives of potential crisis scenarios and likely humanitarian needs upon common objective, define how they work together, and how they would make decisions in the event of a disaster.

The plan is a record of what has been envisaged and agreed upon at a particular moment, it is not an end in itself. The understandings and relationships developed during the contingency planning process are as important as the plan itself. A written plan is also essential to preserving the thinking and decisions over time and over staff changes. The plan must be updated as needed, by those who would be responsible for responding in the event of a crisis.

Contingency planning is a process of:

- a) Analysing potential hazards and anticipating – foreseeing – the nature and scale of crises that could seriously affect people's food and require a response for the programme; and
- b) Defining the kind of response that could be required and how District Municipality, in collaboration with collaborates, would organize such a response.

Purpose of Contingency Planning:

The aim of District Municipality contingency planning is to help to ensure that, when a crisis occurs, response will be rapid, appropriate and effective. The District Municipality ensures this by establishing an advance understanding of the kind of response(s) that might be in need, including the roles and responsibilities of other parties.

The process of contingency planning should identify operational and other difficulties that can be encountered in responding to potential crises and enable the District Municipality and partners to think ahead and find ways in which such problems can be avoided or overcome before a crisis actually occurs.

Contingency planning should be undertaken:

- ❖ In all sectors not presently experiencing a disaster, in anticipation of foreseeable crises; and
- ❖ In an ongoing emergency or disaster relief and recovery operation in anticipation of significant changes that could occur in the situation.

Contingency planning is a vital element of the district preparedness, other complementary elements include:

- ❖ Up to date baseline data on the areas and population desegregated by gender, age, ethnicity and other relevant variables likely to be affected, and on logistic and other resources, capacities and constraints;
- ❖ Links with relevant early warning systems at provincial, district and local levels;
- ❖ clear policies, procedures and guidelines for action in response to early warnings;
- ❖ clear definitions of responsibilities and authorities for action in response to early warnings;
- ❖ clear policies and procedures, agreed upon with potential partners, for the provision and distribution of emergency assistance;
- ❖ arrangements and capacity to undertake rapid assessments of the food security situation and possible food needs and update logistic capacity assessments, when a crisis occurs;
- ❖ access to and/or mechanisms to rapidly mobilize and deliver the relieved other material and human resources;
- ❖ appropriately trained staff in all functions and ideally, joint training among staff from different agencies and government entities, who will be required to work together on an event of an emergency.

Contingency planning provides a basis for assessing the adequacy of these other aspects of preparedness in relation to specific, potential disaster response requirements. Measures can be taken to strengthen particular preparedness capacity as needed. The identification of these preparedness measures is an integral part of the contingency planning process.

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CONTINGENCY PLAN

PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

DISASTER MANAGEMENT



**CONTIGENCY PLAN
PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

Introduction:

HAZARDS:

HAZARD:	Tick relevant
Floods	✓
Domestic and Veld Fires	✓
Hazmat Accidents	✓
Political Protests	✓
Drought	✓
Road accidents	✓
Diseases outbreak	✓
Climate Change Vulnerability Plan	✓

Event	Tick relevant
National elections	✓
Municipal Elections	✓
Special gatherings	✓
Special events	✓

CHAPTER 1:

The Regional Setting:

1.1 General:

The Pixley ka Seme District Municipality consists of eight Category B municipalities.

- **Emthanjeni** : De Aar
: Britstown
: Hanover
- **Kareeberg** : Carnarvon
: Van Wyksvlei
: Vosburg
- **Renosterberg** : Petrusville
: Philipstown
: Vanderkloof
- **Siyancuma** : Douglas
: Campbell
: Griekwastad
: Schmitsdrift
- **Siyathemba** : Prieska
: Marydale
: Niekerkshoop
- **Thembelihle** : Hopetown
: Strydenburg
- **Ubuntu** : Victoria-West
: Loxton
: Hutchinson
: Richmond
- **Umsobomvu** : Colesberg
: Noupoort and Norvalspont

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1.2 Background

The Pixley ka Seme District Municipality is responsible for coordination of disaster events within its area of jurisdiction. The function includes disaster preparedness, contingency planning and disaster response.

1.3 Demographic profile:

- Population: ± 216 589 (2022)
- Households: 56309
- Formal houses: - 85,6%
- Traditional dwelling – 0.4%
- Informal dwelling/ shacks -13.4%

CHAPTER 2: OPERATIONAL:

2.1 Strategic objectives:

- To ensure minimum disruption of services;
- To prevent loss of lives, property and damage to infrastructure;
- To promote the effective utilization of resources;
- To indicate clear evacuation procedures;
- Attendance of site and coordination meetings;
- Providing advice on legal framework and processes;
- Management of volunteer involvement;
- Monitoring response and reconstruction efforts;
- Procurement and financial matters;

2.2 Planning Committee, Structures and Role-Players:

- The Pixley ka Seme District Municipality Disaster Management Advisory Forum serves as a starting point representation from the different departments, NGO's and other key role players;
- Role player mobilisation will depend on the type and extent of the event;

2.3 Legal Framework:

The following policies and legislation will have an impact on the planning framework:

- The Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002);
- The Disaster Management Framework;
- Policies that relate to financial management and mobilization of resources;
- The Municipal Integrated Development Plan;
- The Emergency Housing Programme;
- Fire-fighting programme;

2.4 Procedure for activating the plan:

Activation of the plan will be initiated by the DDMC (District Disaster Management Centre) through a consultative process, which includes Political Leaders, Municipal Managers and Disaster Management Officials.

- Communication will be forwarded to DDMC, PDMC and NDMC;
- Reports will be submitted to the different centres for perusal and possible action;
- A rapid assessment will be conducted by local authorities and collated into Disaster Management;
- Commitment of resources will be based on assessment reports;

CHAPTER 3

Roles and responsibility:

3.1. The Role of Local Authority:

- Co-ordinate preparedness and response programmes in area of jurisdiction
- Develop and maintain plans
- Act as first responders in terms of food relief aid, temporary shelter and mobilisation of resources.
- Media coverage of relevant area.
- Ensure that programmes and projects fit into development (IDP) programmes.
- Brief council and community on issues pertaining to Disaster Management
- Submit reports and business plans to provincial departments.
- Liaise with district and provincial government.
- Put systems in place to improve local capacity and re

3.2. The Role of Local Government:

- Support damage assessment.
- Advise and liaise with role players.
- Collate and expedite the development of a business plan.
- Facilitate funding arrangement.
- Assess criteria in compliance with the Emergency Housing Programme and mobilise in accordance.

3.3. The Role of DWAF:

- Construction of dams.
- Enforcement of land-use practices on floodplains.
- Ensure compliance with regard to legislation.
- Implement flood-warning systems.

- Disseminate rainfall information
- Issue warning re-dam capacity / failure.
- Assist and support water related projects to prevent drought and floods.

3.4. The Role of Emergency Medical Services:

The purpose of medical services is to provide triage, first aid and medical care in order to:

- save as many live as possible by locating and stabilizing the most seriously injured, whose lives may be in danger without immediate treatment;
- provide comfort to the less seriously injured and to administer first aid; and
- Transport casualties to the proper medical facility and keep record thereof.

It is essential that provision of medical services such as triage, stabilization, first aid, medical care, and the transporting of the injured to hospital(s) be carried out in the most expeditious manner possible. To this end, well-organised medical resources (personnel, equipment and medical supplies) should be available at disaster or accident scene in the shortest time possible. The medical aspects of the emergency plan should be integrated with local community emergency plans. A medical coordinator must be assigned to assume control of the emergency medical operations at the disaster or accident scene.

The medical transport officer's responsibilities would include:

- alerting hospitals and medical personnel of the emergency;
- directing transportation of casualties to appropriate hospitals suitable for treatment of the particular injury;
- accounting for casualties by recording the route of transportation, destination hospital, and casualty's name and extent of injuries;
- advising hospitals when casualties are on route; and
- Maintaining contacts with hospitals, medical transportation, on-scene command post

3.5. The Role of Hospitals:

- Hospitals must have disaster contingency plans in place.
- Emergency Medical Services will transport patients to nearest hospital.

- Depending on the severity of injuries and the capacity of the service a decision will be made with regard to transfer of patients.
- Notification of a disaster will be done through the Department of Health who will be responsible for mobilisation of resources

3.6. Search and Rescue:

The search and rescue team from ESCOM and SAPS will perform this function. Special skills are required in order to perform this function.

3.7. The Role of Social Services:

This department plays a major role in the reduction of gross poverty in order to reduce vulnerability.

- To provides assistance for victims of natural and human-made disasters.
- To conduct assessment to ascertain the magnitude and the extent of the disaster.
- Release food relief aid and blankets to assist victims.

3.8. Community participation/volunteers:

To prevent duplication of efforts and improve coordination, community volunteers must be organized and clearly identified. The involvement of existing structures such as NGO's and CBO's are vital.

3.9. The Role of the Private Sector:

- Private business can be accessed during the post – disaster phase.
- The private sector must be part of the District Disaster Management Advisory Forum.
- Develop and maintain disaster plans of their organisation.

3.10. Infrastructure and site planning:

This is the responsibility of the Local Municipality, In the case where they lack capacity, the District will investigate alternatives and assist with mobilization of those resources in collaboration with the PDMAF.



3.11. The Role of SANDF:

The primary role of the SANDF is defence.

- Disaster Management is one of the priorities of this department.
- The role of this department has shifted from being first responders to support.
- The SANDF has the function of preservation of life, health and property.
- The SANDF will only intervene / assist after local capacity has been exhausted and lives are threatened.
- This implies that the SANDF is the last option in terms of response.

3.12. The Role of SAPS:

- The SAPS is involved in disaster by means of crime prevention and maintaining public order.
- The primary role of the SAPS is crime prevention, crime investigation and the security of citizens.
- The SAPS has a specialise role in terms of security-related disasters such as civil unrest, bomb explosions and acts of terror.
- The SAPS has preparedness structures in the form of Operational -Coordinating Committees in place.
- Disaster Management is represented on the of the above structure.

3.13. Electricity:

Local Municipalities and ESCOM must have written understanding that stipulates the cooperation between the two parties in case of any emergency that might arise. Utilization of generators is advisable as an alternative source of energy that each municipality must have.

3.14. The Role of CBO's and NGO's:

Play an important role when it comes to disaster relief. CBO's and NGO's have a supportive / complementary function they assist government, and in most cases implement response programmes. CBO's and NGO's have local knowledge and expertise that are utilized to the advantage of the victims.

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3.15 Fire Services:

The available equipment in the relevant area will be utilized. The District will facilitate/ coordinate cross municipal/ negotiations to mobilize additional equipment such as the following.

- Fire engines and Firemen
- Skit units
- Advance fire-fighting unit (AFT)
- Trained volunteers and municipal officials
- For air assistance (Fire Fighting and Evacuation), the local SANDF will be contacted first.

3.16 Volunteers:

In a case of any emergency, Local volunteers must be activated as well as those from NGO's and CBO's to assist with the response and rehabilitation processes.

3.17 Staff requirement:

The staff will be mobilised to perform specific tasks such as:

- Communication to media
- Reports to Provincial and National
- Assessment of disaster area
- Liaising with different municipalities
- Attendance of site and coordination meetings
- Providing advice on legal framework and processes
- Management of volunteer involvement
- Monitoring response and reconstruction efforts
- Procurement and financial matters

3.18 Financial Systems:

The existing internal policies, guidelines from Department of Finance, The MFMA, The Fundraising Act and the Disaster Management Act will apply.



3.19 Municipal Health Services:

- Conduct environmental assessment and management of risk factors predisposing individuals to epidemic-prone infectious disease;
- Distribute and share the environmental health assessment information with other outbreak response team members, e.g. Communicable Disease Control Coordinator, Health promotion Manager and Surveillance Officer;
- Collect environmental samples for laboratory testing in order to confirm sources of outbreaks;

CHAPTER 4:

4.1. DURATION OF ASSISTANCE:

Duration of assistance is linked to certain phases:

- Pre-phase (Planning)
- Implementation phase (duration of the event or disaster)
- Post-Phase (evaluation and debriefing)

4.2 Declaration of Local State of Disaster:

In terms of section 55 of the Disaster Management Act (Act No 57 of 2002) the Council of the District may declare a disaster.

- The council must consult with the local municipality and politicians;
- The council will consider existing legislation and capacity before declaring a state of disaster.

CHAPTER 5:

5. INFORMATION:

5.1. Feedback:

Continuous briefing is necessary to ensure smooth running of the operation. A debriefing session must be arranged to identify gaps and to acknowledge successes and best practices that are achieved.

5.2 Updating Plan:

The Disaster Advisory Forum will update contingency plans after each event to address the gaps.

5.3 The following methods will be used to disseminate information:

- Media;
- Written and verbal communication;
- Meetings;
- Information to community should be done by means of the radio and loudhailer;
- Information dissemination/public awareness is important prior to the event, during and after the event. The communication sections will advise role players on protocol and policies.

G.R.

CHAPTER 6:

CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT PLAN:

Pixley ka Seme District Municipality acknowledges that climate change poses a threat to the environment, its residents and future development.

Actions are required to reduce carbon emissions (mitigation) and prepare for changes that are projected to take place (adaption) in the District. Pixley ka Seme District Municipality has therefore prioritised the development of a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Change Response Plan.

The plan was developed through the Local Government Climate Change Support (LGCCS) program, with support from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale (GIZ) and is available on the following website: (<http://www.letsrespondtoolkit.org>)

Through this program key climate vulnerability indicators were identified. These are indicators where Pixley ka Seme District Municipality may be at risk to the impacts of climate change.

A summary of the key vulnerability indicators is provided in the table below.

Sector:		Indicator Title:	Exposure Answer:	Sensitivity Answer:	Adaptive Capacity Answer:
1	Agriculture	Change in grain (maize, wheat & barley) production	Yes	High	Low
10	Agriculture	Increase risk on livestock	Yes	High	Low
14	Biodiversity and Environment	Increased impacts on environment due to land-use change	Yes	High	Low
15	Biodiversity and Environment	Loss of priority Wetlands and river ecosystems	Yes	High	Low
21	Human Health	Health impacts from increased storm events	Yes	High	Low
23	Human Health	Increased vector borne diseases from spread of mosquitoes, ticks, sand-flies and blackflies.	Yes	High	Low
24	Human Health	Increased water borne communicable diseases (e.g. typhoid fever, cholera and hepatitis)	Yes	High	Low
27	Human Health	Increased occupational health problems	Yes	High	Low
29	Human Settlements	Increased impact on strategic infrastructure	Yes	High	Low

3 3	Human Settlements	Decreased income from Tourism.	Yes	High	Low
3 4	Water	Decreased quality of drinking water.	Yes	High	Low
3 4	Water	Less water available for irrigation and drinking.	Yes	High	Low

CONTACT DETAILS OF ROLEPLAYERS:

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EXECUTIVE MAYOR:



DATE APPROVED:

20 JUNE 2025

RESOLUTION:

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