

ABAQULUSI MUNICIPALITY



2020/2021 DISASTER MANAGEMENT SECTOR

PLAN

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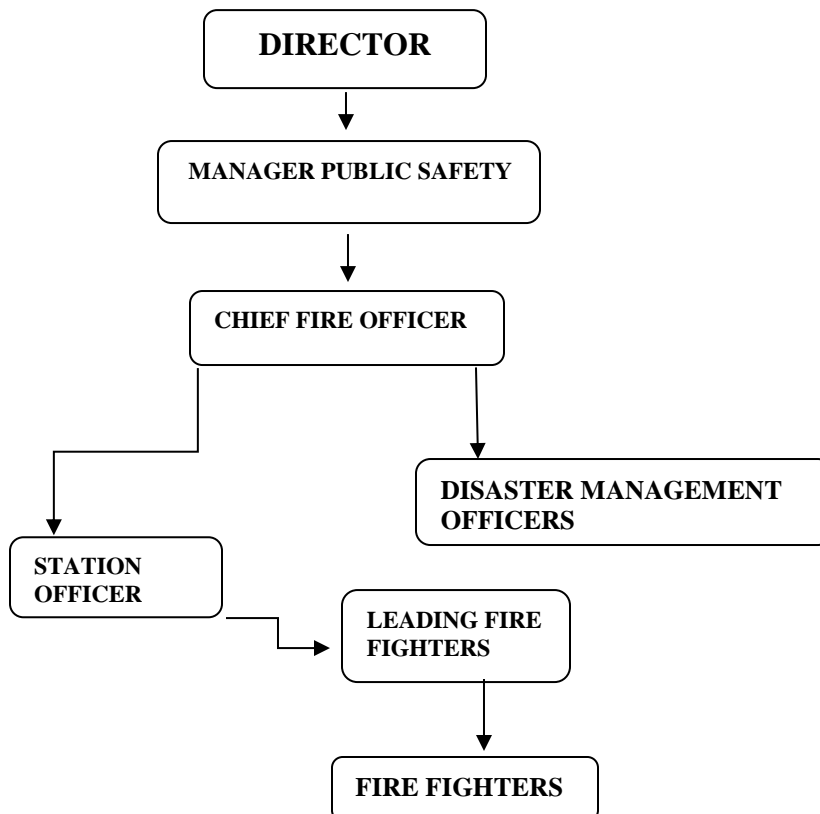
1. Status of Municipal Institutional Capacity

1.1 Municipal Disaster Management Centre

Disaster Management Sector Plan is a core component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Section 26 (g) of Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 requires the municipal IDP to reflect an applicable Disaster Management Sector Plan (DMSP). Furthermore, Section 53 (2) (a) of Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 stipulates that a disaster management sector plan for a municipal area must form an integral part of the municipality's IDP.

AbaQulusi Municipality has developed a DMSP for integration in the Draft 2020/2021 IDP in compliance with the legislation. Section 43- 50 of the Disaster Management Act 2002 (Act No.57 of 2002) makes provision of the establishment and functions of the center to ensure effective operation and co-ordination of Disaster Risk Management within the municipality. The resources allocations consist of 2 x Fire engines, 1x set of Jaws of Life, 1 x skid unit, 1 x rescue vehicle and 1 x 4x4 LDV.

Fire and Disaster Unit consist of the following structure:



AbaQulusi Municipality is the process of effecting the operation of the call centre; however there is a private call centre which is contracted to the Municipality to receive and dispatches all calls to relevant stakeholders and role players concerned. The Disaster Management Centre is situated at the Cnr of High and South Street in Vryheid. The disaster management functions are performed under Community Services Directorate. AbaQulusi Municipality is striving to have a good working relation with Zululand Disaster Management Centre, Provincial Disaster Management Centre, Sector Departments, and NGO's which assist in providing relief stock when Disaster incidents transpire.

1.2 Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework

Section 42 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) states that each metropolitan and each district municipality must establish and implement a framework for disaster management in the municipality aimed at ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management in its area.

AbaQulusi Municipality presently has no municipal disaster management policy framework nevertheless the municipality applies the National and Provincial disaster management policy framework for parameter and bearing in comparison with Municipal disaster management affairs, which is in contour with the Nation disaster management policy framework.

1.3 Municipal Disaster Management Plan

The Disaster Risk Management Act 2002, (Act No.57 of 2002), makes provision in Section 53 that each municipality must prepare a disaster risk management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area.

In 2005 the Municipality developed its Disaster Management Plan which was adopted in 2006. The Disaster Management Act 57 of 2005 requires that it be reviewed; conversely the plan is being reviewed.

1.4 Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee

The Community Services Portfolio Committee that deals with matters recitation to Disaster Risk Management is functionally and meets every month or as in when required.

1.5 Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum

The Abaqulusi Disaster Management Advisory Forum is non-functional at the moment due to unforeseen circumstances; however the Municipality is the processes of reviving the advisory forum which will be held quarterly or as in when necessary. The MDMAF is a fundamental configuration that gives policy for interface of all relevant role-players responsible for disaster risk management in the area of Abaqulusi jurisdiction.

2. Disaster Risk Assessment

2.1 List of Priority Risks (Hazards)

The Abaqulusi Municipality just like any other municipality in the Province is prone to a number of natural and man-made hazards. The vulnerability varies, which essentially depends on socio-economic status as well as the exposure of a particular household or community to a specific hazard.

Fire	Motor vehicle accidents (MVA)	Environmental
Severe Weather such strong winds, rain and lightning	Mass Events	Service Disruption
Drought	Epidemic	Violence

Table 1: Hazards that pose highest risk in the Abaqulusi jurisdiction

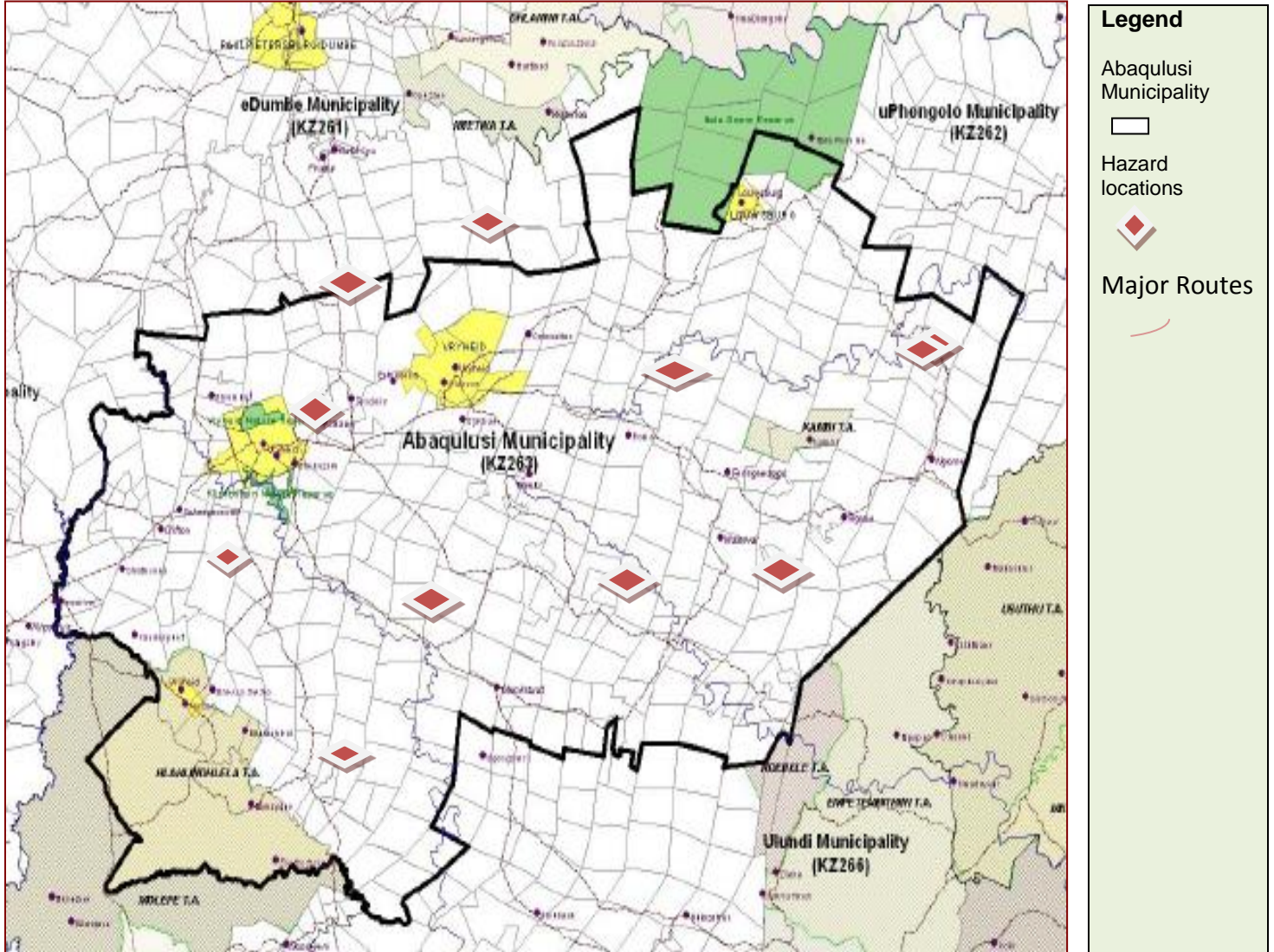
Below is a list of priority hazards that are affecting the District, the spatiotemporal characteristics of these hazards are well known since they have been observed and recorded continuously.

HAZARD	POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES
Animal Disease	Most animal disease emergencies present little direct threat to human health, however the cost in purely economic terms may be particularly significant. Many rural residents rely on their animals for subsistence, and there are a number of larger animal based operations in the area.
Fire Veld / Structural	Loss of life, (Loss of breadwinner), severe injury, loss of homes, loss of crops, loss of stock, loss of grazing land, loss of income. Stretching the emergency response capability.
Flood / Severe Storm strong winds and lightning	Loss of life, (Loss of breadwinner), severe injury, loss of homes, loss of stock, loss of income, increased risk of disease.
Hazardous Material Event	Loss of life, (Loss of breadwinner), severe injury evacuation of large areas, fires, explosions, ground and air pollution. Road and rail transport traveling through the district carrying dangerous chemicals poses a threat of a significantly dangerous accident.
Human Epidemic	Loss of life, (Loss of breadwinner), extended illness, loss of employment because of absenteeism, over taxing of the medical response capability
Major Infrastructure Failure	Loss of electrical power, causing: Lack of heating, lack of refrigeration, limited fuel supplies, Loss of employment through closure of industries. Loss of radio communications, leading to severe impact on municipality disaster co – ordination ability. Loss of telephone, fax, computer, ATMs and electronic sales.
Major Transportation Event	Loss of life (Loss of breadwinner), severe injury, loss of income, stretching of response and medical capabilities. Transport could involve aircraft, trains, tour busses, or heavy goods or Hazmat transportation.
Water Contamination	Increased disease, loss of life, loss of stock, pressure on health authorities

Table 2: priority disaster risks/hazard

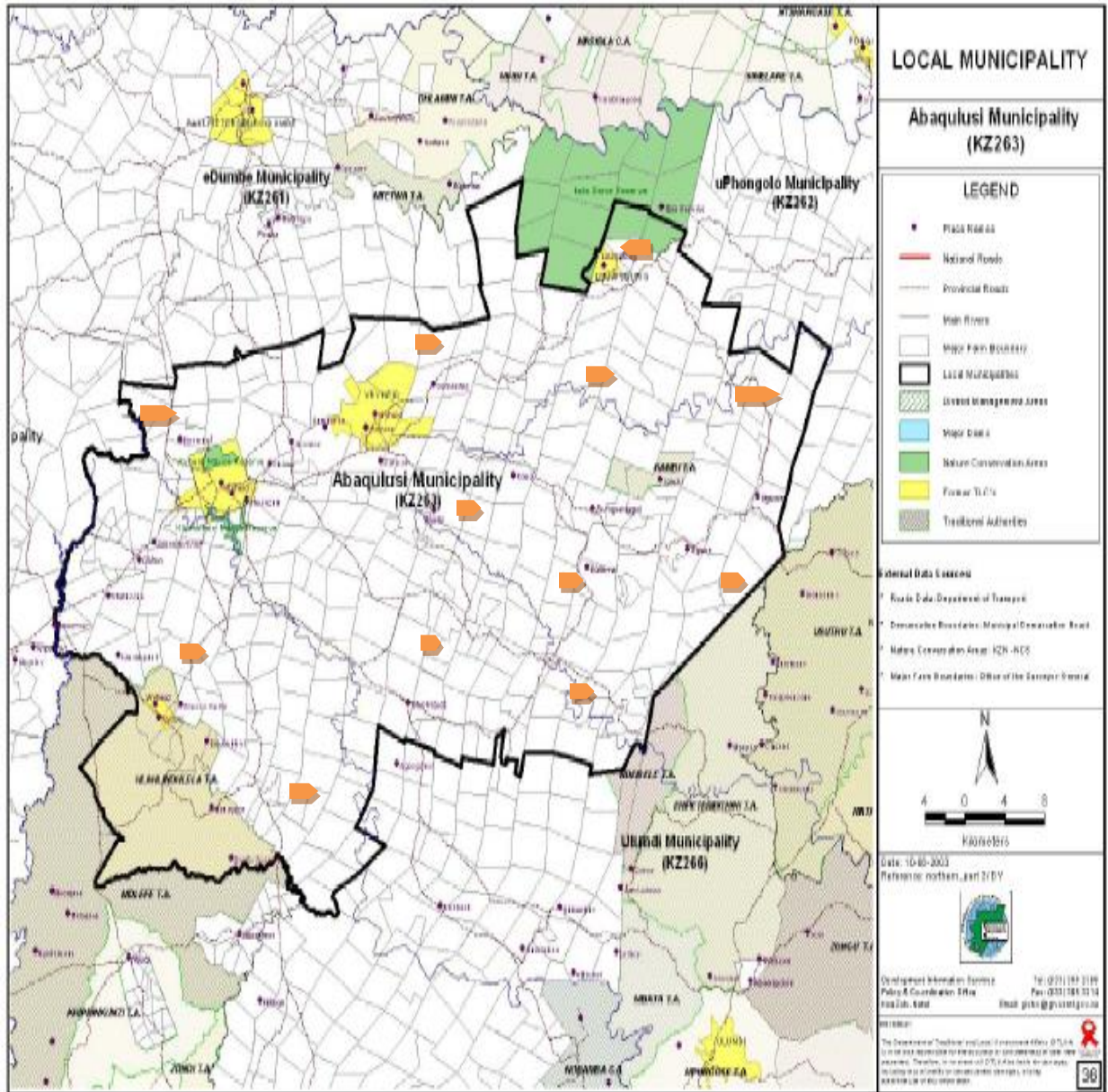
2.2 Hazard Maps

Hazard maps must be produced after considering critical elements of hazards analysis such as probability or likelihood, predictability, magnitude and frequency of hazards.



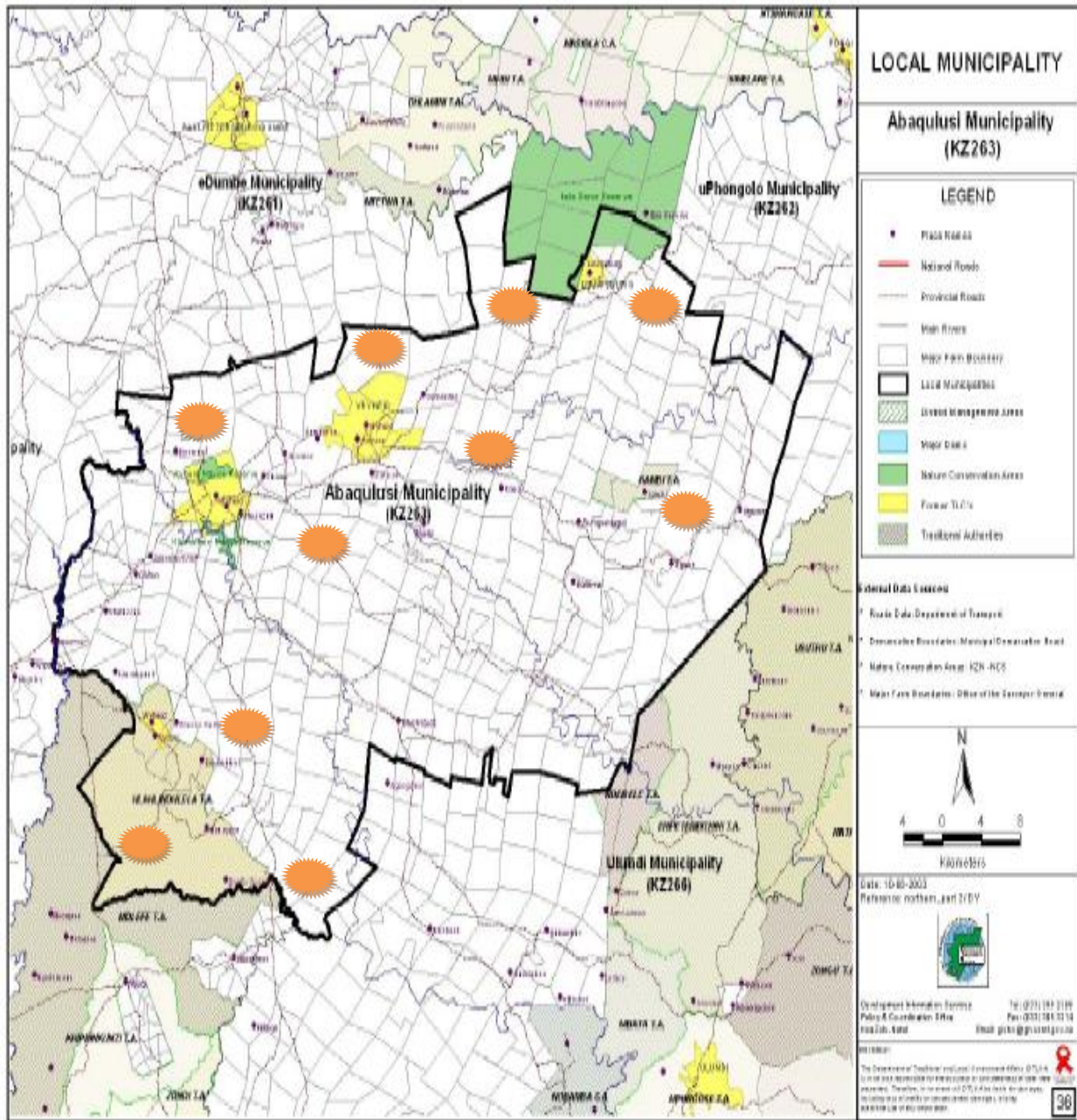
Map 1: Hazard Maps

2.3 Vulnerability Maps



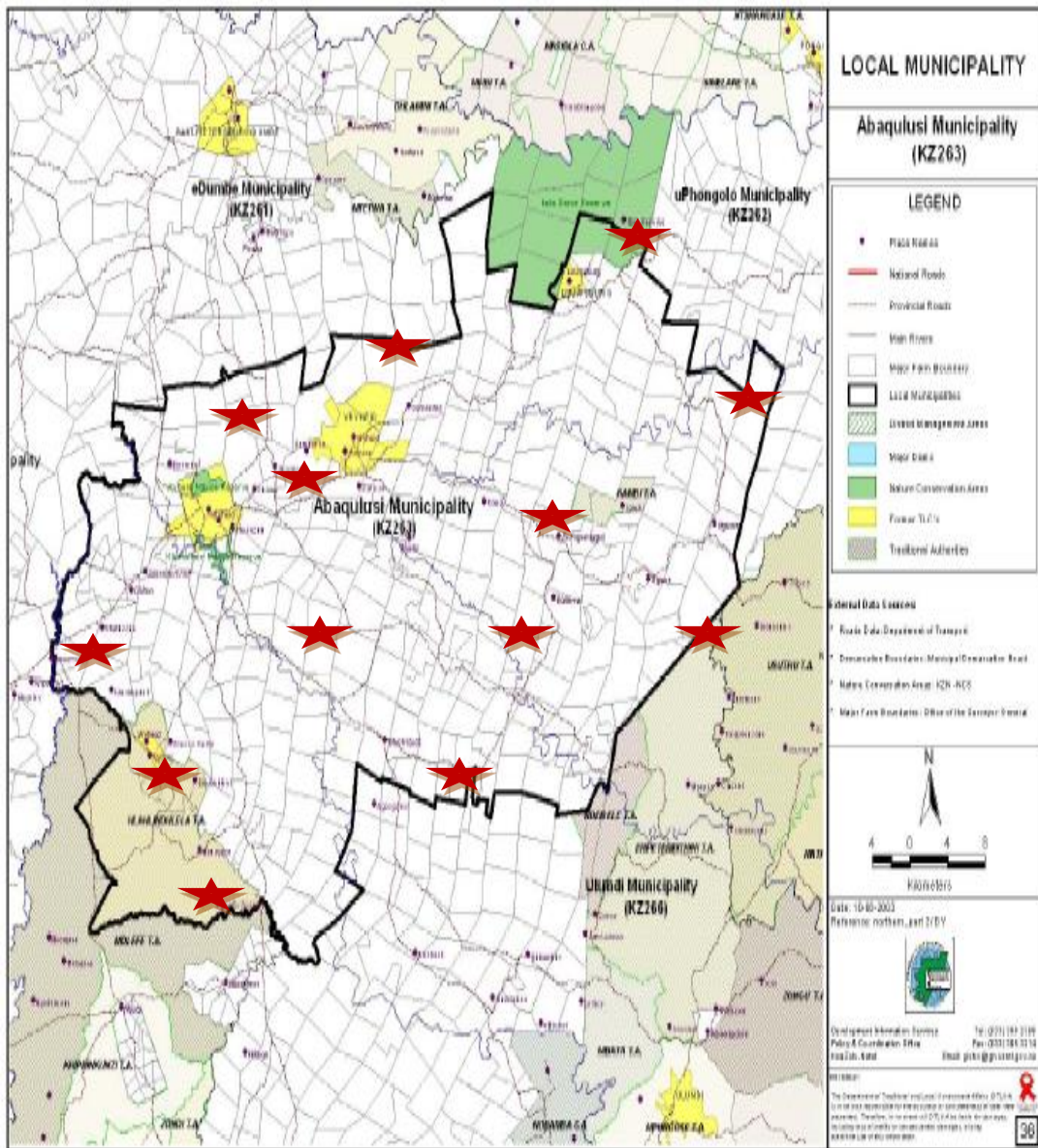
Map 2: Vulnerability Maps

2.4 Capacity Maps.



Map 3: Capacity Maps

2.5 Disaster Risk Rating Maps (Disaster Risk Evaluation Maps)



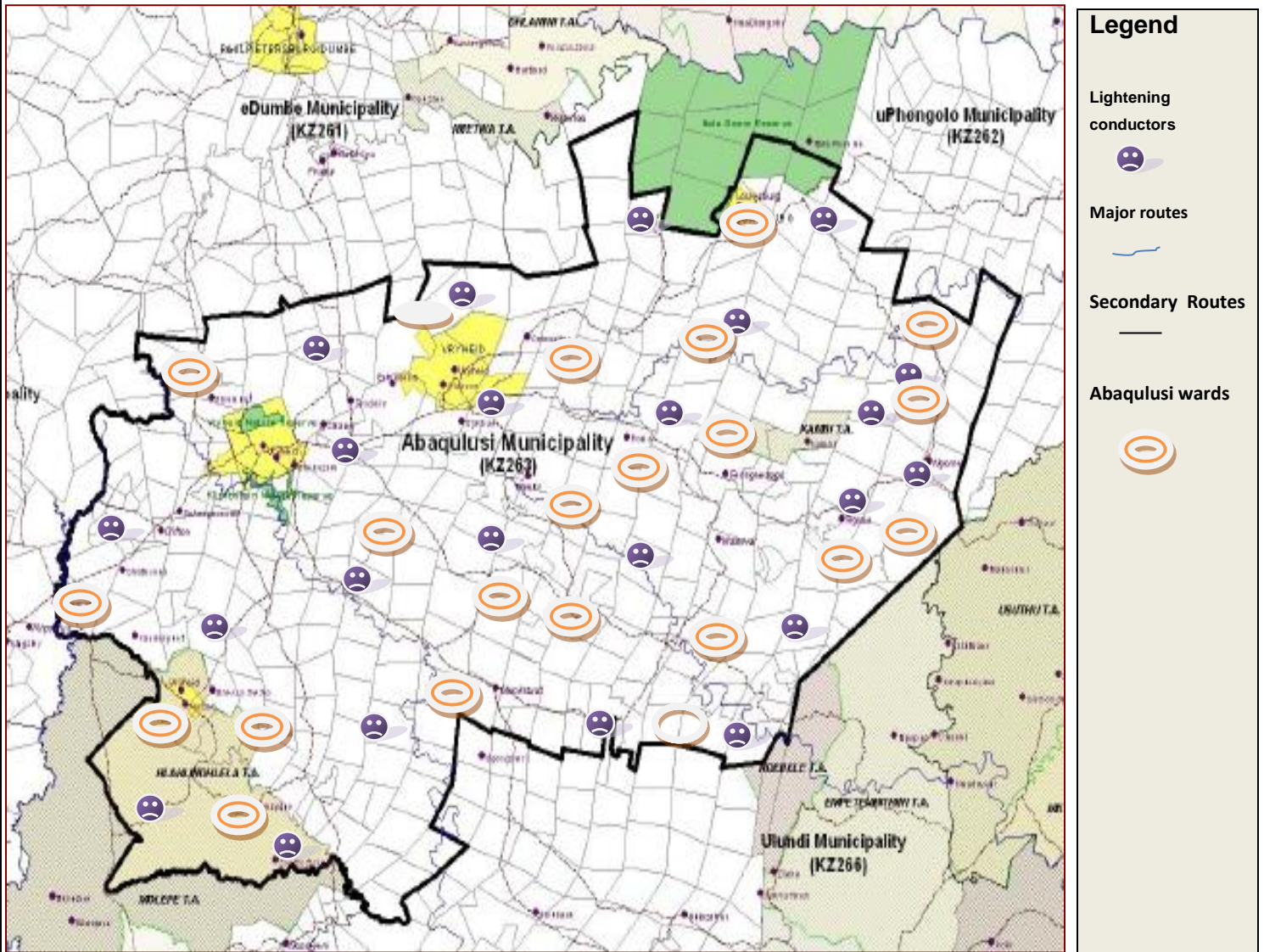
Map 4: Disaster Risk Rating Maps (Disaster Risk Evaluation Maps)

3. Disaster Risk Reduction

3.1 Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by Municipality

Name Of The Project	Budget	Targeted Areas	Date
Fire breaks	R 20,000.00	Rural wards that are exposed to veld fires	01/05/2020
Purchase Disaster Relief Material	R500,000.00	Throughout all wards to support disaster victims	01/07/2020
Purchase fire equipments	R 100,000.00	To strengthen our capacity in fire fighting	01/08/2020
Fire fighters training	R 50, 000.00	To capacitate fire fighters with advance fire fighting skills	01/09/2020
Awareness campaigns	R 100,000.00	Schools, Traditional leaders and rural communities	01/07/2019 to 01/06/2020
Lighting conductors	R 150,000.00	Wards 1,2 5,4,7 & 16	01/09/2020
Operational cost & protective clothing	R 580, 000.00		2020/2021
Total	R 1 500,000.00		2020/2021

3.2 Disaster Risk and Reduction Projects linked to budget



Map 5: Showing Disaster Risk and Reduction Projects linked to budget

4. Disaster Response And Recovery

4.1 Municipal Capacity in terms of Response and Recovery

Section 53 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) deals with disaster management plans for municipal areas. Section 53 (1) (k) of the Act prescribes that a disaster management plan must contain contingency plans and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, providing for prompt disaster response and relief and the procurement of essential goods and services.

The Disaster management center budgets annually for the purchase of relief materials in the form of tents, blankets and plastic sheeting. This material is provided to victims of disasters or serious incidents when necessary. All local municipalities are supported in this programme and relief materials are provided to them when it is necessary. Relief efforts, in the event of disasters and/or incidents, are coordinated through the local municipality disaster management officials and the district disaster management center.

4.2 List of relevant stakeholders in Response and Recovery

Stakeholders	Contact Numbers	Mandate
Saps Emondlo	034 9336200	Crowd Control & Search And Rescue
Saps Vryheid	034 9895500	Crowd Control & Search And Rescue
Saps Hlobane	034 9671644/083 4892885	Crowd Control & Search And Rescue
Saps Ngome	034 9671863	Crowd Control & Search And Rescue
Saps Louwsburg	034 9075014/5015	Crowd Control & Search And Rescue
Saps Gluckstadt	034 9522109/2106/2112	Crowd Control & Search And Rescue
Sassa Louwsburg	0810156172 0615247569	Provide Food Parcels
Sassa Vryheid	034 989 6603 0731241676	Provide Food Parcels
Sassa Emondlo	034 933 0304 0726240877	Provide Food Parcels

Dept Health	034 9822111	Provide Health Care Services
Rti	034 9821300	Traffic Control & Road Closure
Sassa	072 7115438	Provide Grants To Qualifying People
Human Settlement	082 3756508	Provide Housing To Affected Communities
Emrs	034 413 1323	Transport Injured People To Clinics And Hospitals
Dept Of Education	034 9899871	Repair Damaged School
Dept Of Agriculture	034-981 4416/7	Provide Assistance With Required Help
Nfpa	083 570084	Provide Necessary Support
Wof	083 570084	Provide Necessary Support
Zdm	0358701132	Provide Necessary Support
Dept Of Transport	034 980049	Provide Roads Infrastructure
Abaqulusi Municipality	034 9822948	Coordinate Disaster Incidents
Pdmc	033 8469003	Provide Necessary Support
Ngos		Provide Necessary Support
Ezemvelo Wild Life	078 0766984	Provide Necessary Support

5. Information Management And Communication

5.1 Early Warning Strategy

The Abaqulusi Disaster Management Centre operates a bulk SMS system to disseminate early warnings of severe weather which are received from the South African Weather Services (SAWS) and National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA). Once a severe weather warning is received this is passed to relevant stakeholders using the bulk SMS system. Stakeholders include all the local municipalities and members of the advisory forum. The intention is for the local municipalities to

ensure that these warnings are disseminated to the communities through ward councillors and ward committees.

6. Education, Training, Public Awareness And Research

6.1 Capacity Building Programmes

Sections 15 and 20(2) of the Disaster Risk Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) specifies the promotion of education and training, the encouragement of a broad-based culture of risk avoidance, and the promotion of research into all aspects of disaster risk management. This key performance area addresses the development of education and training for disaster risk management and associated professions as well as the inclusion of disaster risk management and risk-avoidance programmes in school curricula. It also outlines that awareness needs to be created within the community. The Abaqulusi Municipality is exposed to a wide range of natural and human induced hazards that can cause wide spread of hardship and devastation of lives. Natural disasters are often frightening and difficult for the community to understand, because they have no control over and where they happen. What we can manage to control, however, is the level of preparedness for the communities and organs of state and civil society organizations to deal with the dangers that natural disasters bring.

During this summer and winter season, several incidents have been reported with severe damage to both people's lives and property. Common major incidents in the district include:

- Runaway veldfires that affect the entire Abaqulusi, especially farmers and the rural black communities;
- The severe storms and strong winds claimed many lives and damages to property and agricultural commodities.
- Severe flash floods that usually affect communities that have informal houses next to the rivers or small river basins
- In line with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002, this Community Awareness Campaign is a corner stone of ensuring that:
- Communities understand the hazards in their localities;

- Communities are acutely aware of the effects of those hazards;
- Communities are capacitated to deal with identified hazards;

6.2 Public Awareness Campaigns

Abaqulusi Municipality in consultation with other stakeholders in the rolling out of the campaign that will be in the form of Community Awareness, Educational Programme, Capacity Building and Workshops, where locals will play a huge role in identifying proper venues and haracteri local communities, amongst other things. During the programme itself, all messages will be based on the district risk profiles for those particular areas. The target audience would be communities, community leaders, Operation Sukhumasakhe, school children and stakeholders. These programme commenced last financial year, but other phase of the programme will be commence in the 2020/21 financial year.

6.3 Research

In undertaking the investigation of veld fires and droughts in the Abaqulusi Municipality, it is important to gain a geographic and socio-economic overview of our area. The Abaqulusi Municipality has incurred major losses associated to veld fires and droughts in recent years, which demonstrates its candidature for veld fire and droughts analysis. Abaqulusi is characterised by rural settlements and agricultural practices are carried out, which are both greatly influenced by the significant topographical surroundings.

Veld fire and drought hazard analysis relates much to the physical characteristics of a location, a sound understanding of the geographic context and settlement on the land prove to be very important.

7. Funding Arrangements For Disaster Risk Management

7.1 Funding Mobilization Strategy

Programme	Budget
Fire breaks	R 20,000.00 by Municipality
Purchase Disaster Relief Material	R500, 000.00 by Municipality

Purchase fire equipments	R 100,000.00 by Municipality
Fire fighters training	R 50, 000.00 by Municipality
Awareness campaigns	R 100,000.00 by Municipality
Lighting conductors	R 150,000.00 by Municipality
Operational cost and protective clothing	R 580, 000.00 by Municipality