



Foreword

This plan was developed to comply with the legislative requirements as contemplated in the Disaster Management Act, No 57 of 2002, Disaster Management Amendment Act, No 16 of 2015 and The Policy Framework for Disaster Risk Management, 2005.

This plan gives effect to the fundamental requirements of the Disaster Management Act. It focuses on providing a co-ordinated and integrated approach to Disaster Management that focuses on preventing or reducing disaster risk and facilitating emergency preparedness to rapidly and effectively respond to disasters.

The focus of Disaster Management is to create a safe and secure environment where the lives and property of people are the central priority.

The purpose of this plan is to give effect to the responsibilities assigned to municipalities in Chapter 5 of the Disaster Management Act.

Foreword by The Executive Mayor (Sarah Baartman District Municipality)



Executive Mayor: Khunjuzwa Eunice Kekana

The Sarah Baartman District Municipality herewith presents its Disaster Management Plan (DMP) in compliance with Section 53 of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002). The Act requires our Municipality to prepare a Disaster Management Plan for its area according to the prevailing disaster risk and such plan must form an integral part of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan.

Disaster Management is the discipline of dealing with disaster risks. It is a continuous process that consists of four phases namely mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. A disaster is a result of the combination of a hazard meeting a vulnerable community with insufficient capacity to cope with its effects.

The time has come for the plans and initiatives related to disaster risk reduction to be in place and finding coherence in Sarah Baartman District Municipality, as the district addresses the important task of implementing robust disaster risk reduction measures to protect its vulnerable communities and its ambitious economic growth.

Historically, disaster management in South Africa, and worldwide, focused on disaster response and relief aid. The Disaster Management Act 2002 clearly articulates that disaster management stakeholders must be ready and equipped to help the community prevent, prepare, respond to, and recover from both natural and man-made disasters.

Accidents and disasters are inevitable. They have caused and will continue to cause human casualties and material/infrastructural damages. However, in the past decades, we have been witnessing a rapid rise in their intensity fuelled by accelerated climatic changes and technological development. The latter in its respect does not always reflect a developed conscience of the risks that it brings about and lacks the necessary level of risk management skills.

South Africa is currently experiencing one of the worst drought disasters in history. Climate change is increasingly affecting the region, causing more extreme weather events and increased frequency and intensity of disaster events.

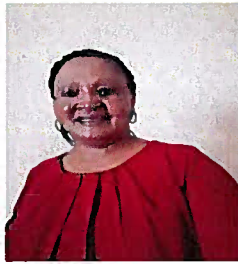
The Risk Assessment was recently conducted by the District Municipality to be able to develop Disaster Management Plans for the District and its seven Local Municipalities to enhance response and rehabilitation during and after a disaster has occurred.

I would like to further invite relevant stakeholders to join in contributing to Disaster Risk Reduction for our communities.

Honourable Executive Mayor:

Sarah Baartman District Municipality

Statement of commitment by the Executive Mayor of the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality



Executive Mayor: Nombulelo Bixa

As Sundays River Valley Municipality, we are committed to be always available to fight and protect our people during the times of disasters.

We appreciate the assistance we get from our District Municipality to ensure that we are better equipped to fight disasters.

Our area is hot and dry most of the time which cause it to be susceptible to fires. We always encourage our people to be always cautious because some fire incidents that take place and destroy infrastructures and live hoods could have been avoided or they happen due to negligence.

Natural disasters cannot be avoided, but we can prevent man made disasters from taking place if people and government could work together.

As the Municipality we have established response teams which includes community stakeholders such NGO's, SAPS, and other community-based organizations so that we can pull resources from all sides during a time of need.

Young people are good carriers of knowledge and are good reminding their elders about the knowledge they have acquired. It is because of that reason that our teams have also partnered with surrounding schools to conduct awareness activities to teach young people about fire handling and fighting. These activities have also opened opportunities for career guidance in fire and disaster related careers.

Disaster Management is not solely the responsibility of the municipality but that of everyone who resides within the municipality. It is up to every individual to ensure that man made disasters do not take place.

Statement of commitment by the Municipal Manager of the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality

Preface

This document should be read in conjunction with the Sarah Baartman District Disaster Management Framework and Sarah Baartman Disaster Risk Assessment.

This plan contains the following chapters as contemplated in the National Disaster Management Centre Guidelines:

- Chapter 1: Introduction and background
- Chapter 2: Constitutional, Legislative and Policy Mandates
- Chapter 3: integrated institutional capacity
- Chapter 4: Risk Assessment
- Chapter 5: Disaster Risk Reduction
- Chapter 6: Preparedness planning
- Chapter 7: Response
- Chapter 8: Recovery
- Chapter 9: Testing and review of the plan
- Chapter10: Contact details and reference documents

Careful consideration should be given to the required responsibilities of all local municipal departments and entities towards Disaster Management.

Distribution Record					
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15	Public Amenities Officer Mr S Sibaca	Printed		
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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
CBO	Community Based Organisation
COVID-19	Novel Corona Virus 2019
DM	Disaster Management
DMF	Disaster Management Framework
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ISO	International Organization of Standardization
KPA	Key Performance Area
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NDMF	National Disaster Management Framework
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SANS	South African National Standard
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats

Terminology

“adaptation” means—

- (a) in relation to human systems, the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities; and
- (b) in relation to natural systems, the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects;

“climate change” means a change in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer;

“disaster” means a progressive or sudden, wide- spread or localised, 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) significant disruption of the life of a 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 re- sources;

“disaster management” means a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary 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 disasters; and
- (e) post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

“disaster risk reduction” means either a policy goal or objective, and the strategic and instrumental measures employed for—

- (a) anticipating future disaster risk;
- (b) reducing existing exposure, hazard or vulnerability; and
- (c) improving resilience;

“district municipality” means a municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality, and which is de- scribed in section 155 (1) of the Constitution as a category C municipality;

“ecosystem” means a system of relationships be- tween animals and plants and their environment;

“emergency preparedness” means—

- (a) a state of readiness which enables organs of state and other institutions involved in disaster management, the private sector, communities and individuals to mobilise, organise and pro- vide relief measures to deal with an impending or current disaster or the effects of a disaster; and
- (b) the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions;

"integrated development plan", in relation to a municipality, means a plan envisaged in section 25 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

"local disaster" means a disaster classified as a local disaster in terms of section 23;

"local municipality" means a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls, and which is described in section 155 (1) of the Constitution as a category B municipality;

"mitigation", in relation to—

(a) a disaster or disaster risk, means the lessening of the potential adverse impacts of physical hazards, including those that are human- induced, through actions that reduce hazard, exposure and vulnerability; or

(b) climate change, means a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases;

"municipal disaster management centre" means a centre established in the administration of a municipality in terms of section 43;

"municipal entity" means a municipal entity defined in section 1 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000;

"municipality" means a municipality as contemplated in section 2 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

"municipal legislation" means municipal by-laws;

"municipal manager" means a person appointed as such in terms of section 82 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998);

"municipal organ of state" means—

(a) a municipality;

(b) a department or other administrative unit with- in the administration of a municipality, including an internal business unit referred to in section 76 (a) (ii) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000; or

(c) a municipal entity;

"national disaster management framework" means the national disaster management framework prescribed in terms of section 6;

"post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation" means efforts, including development, aimed at creating a situation where—

(a) normality in conditions caused by a disaster is restored by the restoration, and improvement, where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors;

(b) the effects of a disaster are mitigated; or

(c) circumstances are created that will reduce the risk of a similar disaster occurring;

"prevention", in relation to a disaster, means measures aimed at stopping a disaster from occurring or preventing an occurrence from becoming a disaster;

"provincial organ of state" means a provincial department or provincial public entity defined in section 1 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999);

“risk assessment” means a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend;

“statutory functionary” means a person performing a function assigned to that person by national, provincial or municipal legislation;

“vulnerability” means the conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

1. Chapter 1: Introduction and background

1.1 Disaster management plan

The Sundays River Valley Local Municipality prepared this Level 2 Disaster Management Plan, in which the scope, objectives, management issues and other elements pertaining to disaster management are outlined.

The National Disaster Management Framework, Section 3.1.1.2, defines a Level 2 Disaster Management Plan as follows:

"A Level 2 Disaster Risk Management Plan applies to national, provincial and municipal organs of state that have established the foundation institutional arrangements and are building the essential supportive capabilities needed to carry out comprehensive disaster risk management activities. It includes establishing processes for a comprehensive disaster risk assessment, identifying and establishing formal consultative mechanisms for development of disaster risk reduction projects and introducing a supportive information management and communication system and emergency communications capabilities."

The Plan states actions to prevent and mitigate disasters and how risk reduction measures are dealt with in the long-term as well as managing emergencies in the shorter term. It includes aspects of preparedness, response and recovery. Provision is also made for the periodic reviews and updates of the plans.

This Plan establishes the arrangements for disaster management within The Sundays River Valley Local Municipality and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002 (the Act) and Disaster Management Amendment Act, 16 of 2015.

Section 43 (3) of the Disaster Management Act as amended states:

"A local municipality must establish capacity for the development and co-ordination of a disaster management plan and the implementation of a disaster management function for the municipality which forms part of the disaster management plan as approved by the relevant municipal disaster management centre."

This Plan should be read in conjunction with "The Sarah Baartman District Disaster Management Plan", Sarah Baartman Disaster Risk Assessment as well as Provincial and National legislation, policy and guidelines.

This living document is a collation of information and inputs received from the different stakeholders and need to be constantly reviewed and updated.

1.1.1 The disaster management planning process

The disaster management planning process is depicted in the diagram below. Communication takes place throughout the disaster management planning process and is key to the ultimate acceptance ownership of the plan.:

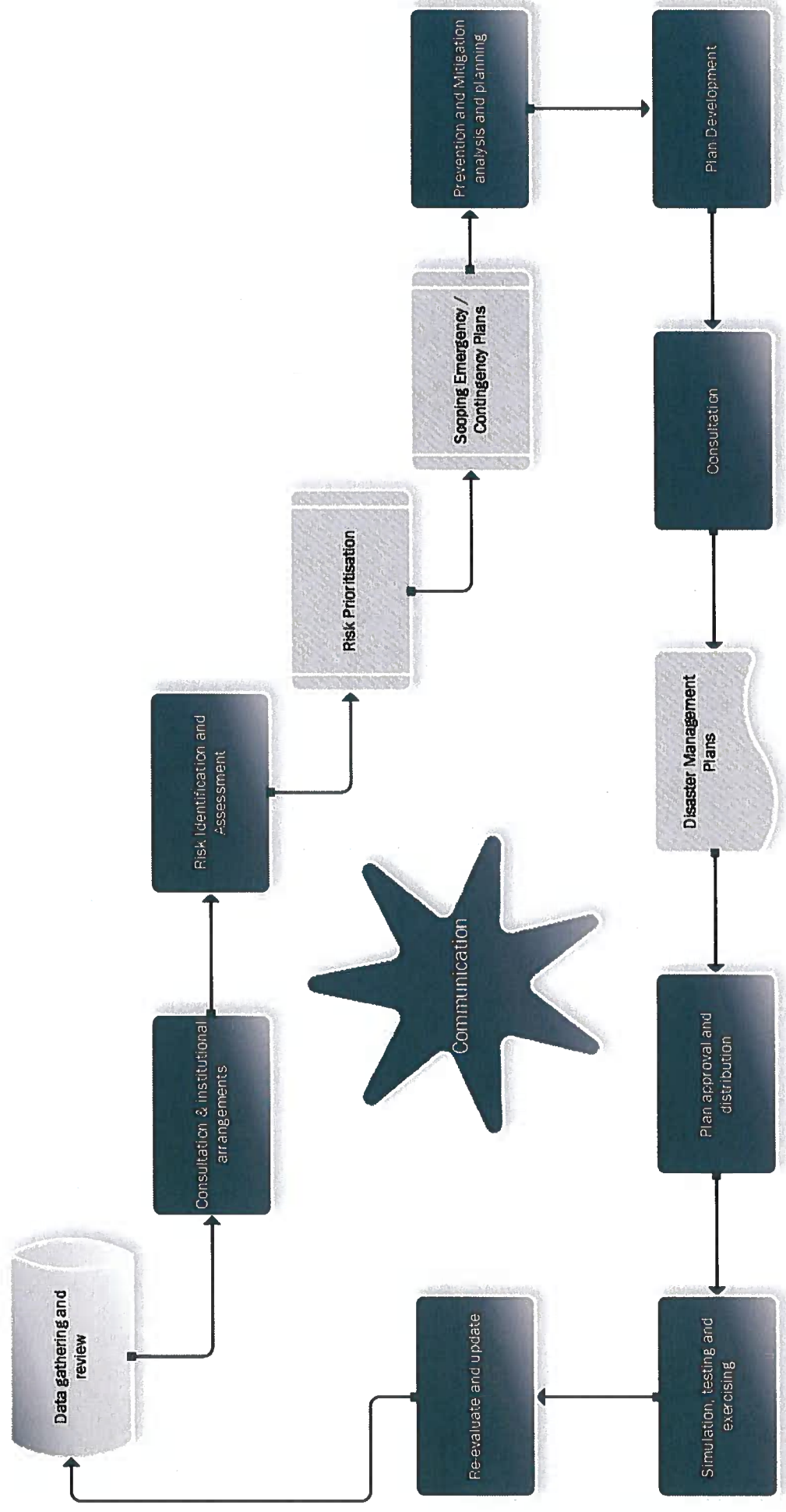


Figure 1: Disaster Management Planning process

1.2 Stakeholder consultation

Consultations were undertaken with:

- Kouga Municipality, 15 October 2019, Jeffreys Bay;
- Dr. Beyers Naude Municipality, 16 October 2019, Graaf Reinet;
- Ndlambe Municipality, 16 October 2019, Port Alfred;
- Blue Crane Route Municipality, 17 October 2019, Somerset East;
- Makana Municipality, 17 October 2019, Grahamstown;
- Kou-Kamma Municipality, 22 October 2019, Kareedouw;
- Sundays River Valley Municipality, 22 October 2019, Kirkwood;
- Sarah Baartman District Municipality, 23 October 2019, Port Elizabeth.

During these sessions the contents of the Disaster Management Plan was discussed, and all participants were asked for inputs and comments. The comments received was then reviewed and incorporated into this document.

1.3 Municipal Profile

1.3.1 The geographical profile

Sundays River Valley Municipality falls within the jurisdiction of Sarah Baartman District Municipality within the Eastern Cape. It is approximately 50km from the Coega Industrial Zone. The valley is characterised by wide fertile flood plains and is associated with low-lying land and steep, less-fertile slopes

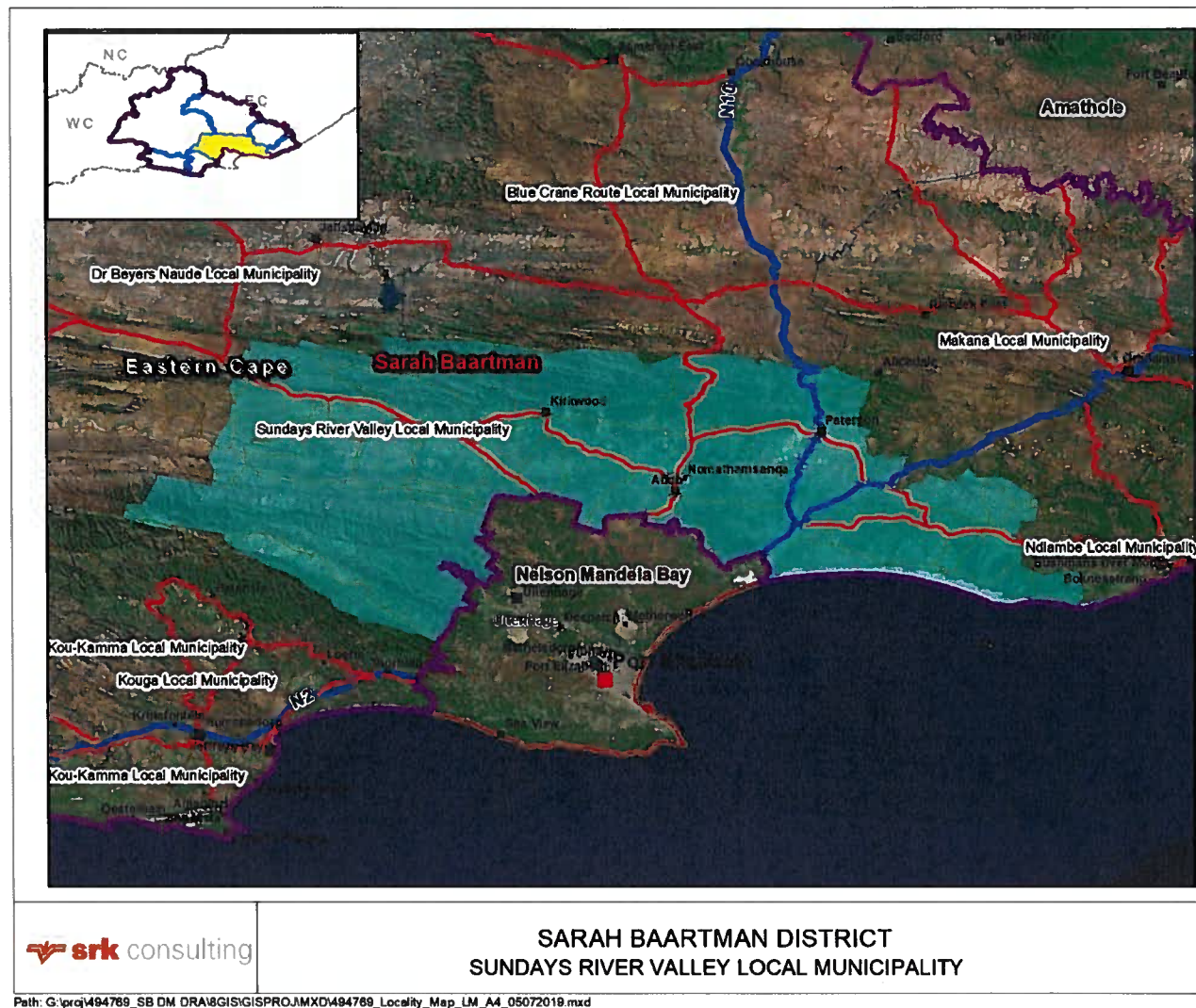


Figure 2: Sundays River Valley Local Municipality location

There are seven (7) local municipalities within Sarah Baartman District Municipality which includes Dr Beyers Naude, Blue Crane Route, Makana, Ndlambe, Sundays River Valley, Kouga and Kou-Kamma.

1.3.2 Demographic profile – Sundays River Valley Local Municipality

Local Municipalities Comprising the Sarah Baartman District

Sarah Baartman District Municipal Population Distribution

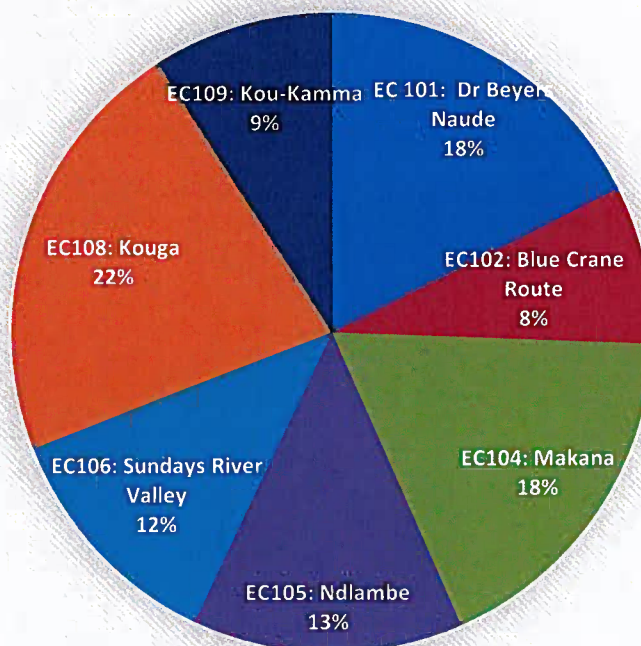


Figure 3: Percentage of total population distribution for Sarah Baartman District Municipality (Statistics South Africa, 2012)

1.3.2.1 Households and population

Table 1: Sundays River Valley Local Census data (Sundays River Valley Municipality, 2016) ; (Statistics South Africa, 2012) and (Statistics South Africa, 2017)

	Census 2011	Community Survey 2016
Black African	39116	41650
Coloured	11644	17086
Indian or Asian	96	309
White	3209	748
Other	439	No data available
Grand Total	54504	59793

2. Chapter 2: Constitutional, Legislative and Policy Mandates

2.1 Constitutional mandates

The primary responsibility for disaster management in South Africa rests with the government.

- In terms of section 41(l)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, all spheres of government are required to "secure the well-being of the people of the Republic";

- Disaster management is listed as a functional area in Part A of Schedule 4 of the Constitution, meaning that both the national and provincial spheres of government are competent to develop and execute laws within this area and have powers and responsibilities in relation to disaster management;
- Disaster management has also been 'assigned' to local government through the promulgation of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act no 57 of 2002) as amended by Act 16 of 2015.

2.2 National and International Standards

SABS TC 292 (National Disaster Management Committee) is the successor of the ISO / SABS TC 223 Committee in South Africa. The SABS TC 292 drives the development of Disaster Management standards in line with Section 7(2)(c)(iii) of the Disaster Management Act. In executing its disaster management function, the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality will take guidance and cognisance from national and international standards on disaster management, including SANS 10263-1, 2 and 3.

2.3 Legislative requirements

2.3.1 The legal and policy requirements for a disaster management plan

The Act calls and/or makes provision for a range of actions to be taken by a Local municipality that has, in accordance with legislation established a Disaster Management Centre.

These actions include:

- Establishment and implementation of a Disaster Management Framework;
- Appointment of a Head of the Centre and suitably qualified staff.
- Adhere to requirements of assistance and communication with National and Provincial Disaster Management Centres;
- Promote prevention and mitigation;
- Monitor and measure performance of disaster management plans;
- Assess and classify events as disasters;
- Annual reporting;
- Establishment of an Advisory Forum; and
- Formulating disaster management plans.

Section 53 of the Act, requires the following pertaining municipal disaster management plans:

"(1) Each municipality must—

- (a) conduct a disaster risk assessment for its municipal area;*
- (b) identify and map risks, areas, ecosystems, communities and households that are exposed or vulnerable to physical and human-induced threats;*
- (c) prepare a disaster management plan setting out-*
 - (i) the way in which the concept and principles of disaster management are to be applied in its municipal area, including expected climate change impacts and risks for the municipality;*
 - (ii) its role and responsibilities in terms of the national, provincial or municipal disaster management framework;*
 - (iii) its role and responsibilities regarding emergency response and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation;*
 - (iv) its capacity to fulfil its role and responsibilities;*
 - (v) particulars of its disaster management strategies; and*

- (vi) contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, including measures to finance these strategies;*
- (d) co-ordinate and align the implementation of its plan with those of other organs of state and institutional role-players;*
- (e) provide measures and indicate how it will invest in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, including ecosystem and community-based adaptation approaches;*
- (f) develop early warning mechanisms and procedures for risks identified in the municipal area; and*
- (g) regularly review and update its plan."*

Important to note are the requirements (by the Act, as amended) for disaster management planning by Municipal Organs of State other than Municipalities. According to the National Disaster Management Framework a: "organ of state" means— (a) any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government; or (b) any other functionary or institution— (i) exercising a power or performing a function in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution; or (ii) exercising a public power or performing a public function in terms of any legislation, but does not include a court or a judicial officer;

Section 52 further elaborates on the requirement

"52. Preparation of disaster management plans by municipal organs of state other than municipalities. —

(1) Each municipal organ of state other than a municipality must—

- (a) conduct a disaster risk assessment for its functional area;*
- (b) identify and map risks, areas, ecosystems, communities and households that are exposed or vulnerable to physical and human-induced threats;*
- (c) prepare a disaster management plan setting out—*
 - (i) the way in which the concept and principles of disaster management are to be applied in its functional area, including expected climate change impacts and risks for that municipal entity or administrative unit;*
 - (ii) its role and responsibilities in terms of the national, provincial or municipal disaster management framework;*
 - (iii) its role and responsibilities regarding emergency response and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation;*
 - (iv) its capacity to fulfil its role and responsibilities;*
 - (v) particulars of its disaster management strategies; and*
 - (vi) contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, including measures to finance these strategies;*
- (d) co-ordinate and align the implementation of its plan with those of other organs of state and institutional role-players;*
- (e) provide measures and indicate how it will invest in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, including ecosystem and community-based adaptation approaches;*
- (f) develop early warning mechanisms and procedures for risks identified in its functional area; and*
- (g) regularly review and update its plan."*

(2) (a) A municipal [entity] organ of state referred to in subsection (1) must submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment to the plan, to the [National Centre and the] relevant [provincial and] municipal disaster management [centres] centre.

(b) If a municipal [entity] organ of state fails to submit a copy of its disaster management plan or of any amendment to the plan in terms of paragraph (a), the [National Centre or] relevant [provincial or] municipal Disaster Management Centre must report the failure to the executive mayor or mayor, as the case may be, of the municipality concerned, who must take such steps as may be necessary to secure compliance with that paragraph, including reporting the failure to the municipal council."

Once the above plans have been developed by all Municipal Organs of State, they will further inform this Local Municipal Disaster Management Plan.

Of further importance to note are the stipulations of section 54 of the Act:

"54. Responsibilities in event of local disaster. —

(1) Irrespective of whether a local state of disaster has been declared in terms of section 55-

(a) the council of a metropolitan municipality is primarily responsible for the co-ordination and management of local disasters that occur in its area; and

(b) the council of a district municipality, acting after consultation with the relevant local municipality, is primarily responsible for the co-ordination and management of local disasters that occur in its area.

(2) A district municipality and the relevant local municipality may, despite subsection (1)(b), agree that the council of the local municipality assumes primary responsibility for the co-ordination and management of a local disaster that has occurred or may occur in the area of the local municipality.

(3) The municipality having primary responsibility for the co-ordination and management of a local disaster must deal with a local disaster

(a) in terms of existing legislation and contingency arrangements, if a local state of disaster has not been declared in terms of section 55(1); or

(b) in terms of existing legislation and contingency arrangements as augmented by by-laws or directions made or issued in terms of section 55(2), if a local state of disaster has been declared.

(4) This section does not preclude a national or provincial organ of state, or another municipality or municipal organ of state from providing assistance to a municipality to deal with a local disaster and its consequences."

The above section implies that a municipality's council is responsible for all disastrous incidents (i.e. incidents that, as per the definition of a disaster according to the act, cannot be dealt with by those affected by it using only their own resources) irrespective of whether a state of disaster has been declared. It should however be implemented in collaboration with the local municipality(s) in who's jurisdiction the incident occurs.

2.3.2 Regulations In terms of Act 57 of 2002

National, Provincial and Municipal may make regulations in terms of:

- Section 27(2) National;
- Section 41(2) Provincial; and
- Section 55(2) Municipal.

The National Covid 19 regulations issued during the National Disaster in 2020 was issued under Section 27 of the Disaster Management Act

Section 55(2) and (3) states the following: *"If a local state of disaster has been declared in terms of subsection (1), the municipal council concerned may, subject to subsection (3), make by-laws or issue directions, or authorise the issue of directions, concerning—*

- (a) the release of any available resources of the municipality, including stores, equipment, vehicles and facilities;*
 - (b) the release of personnel of the municipality for the rendering of emergency services;*
 - (c) the implementation of all or any of the provisions of a municipal disaster management plan that are applicable in the circumstances;*
 - (d) the evacuation to temporary shelters of all or part of the population from the disaster stricken or threatened area if such action is necessary for the preservation of life;*
 - (e) the regulation of traffic to, from or within the disaster-stricken or threatened area;*
 - (f) the regulation of the movement of persons and goods to, from or within the disaster stricken or threatened area;*
 - (g) the control and occupancy of premises in the disaster-stricken or threatened area;*
 - (h) the provision, control or use of temporary emergency accommodation;*
 - (i) the suspension or limiting of the sale, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages in the disaster-stricken or threatened area;*
 - (j) the maintenance or installation of temporary lines of communication to, from or within the disaster area;*
 - (k) the dissemination of information required for dealing with the disaster;*
 - (l) emergency procurement procedures;*
 - (m) the facilitation of response and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation; or*
 - (n) other steps that may be necessary to prevent an escalation of the disaster, or to alleviate, contain and minimise the effects of the disaster.*
- (3) The powers referred to in subsection (2) may be exercised only to the extent that this is necessary for the purpose of—*
- (a) assisting and protecting the public;*
 - (b) providing relief to the public;*
 - (c) protecting property;*
 - (d) preventing or combating disruption; or*
 - (e) dealing with the destructive and other effects of the disaster."*

2.3.3 International guidelines

Disaster management in the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality will be implemented in line with provincial, national and international guidelines.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over the next 15 years.

The Framework was adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015.

The Framework outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks:

1. Understanding disaster risk;
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
3. Investing in disaster reduction for resilience and;
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Sendai Framework targets are:

1. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;
2. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;
3. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;
4. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;
5. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;
6. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;
7. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

2.3.4 The role of disaster management in South Africa and requirements of the Disaster Management Act

The approach to disaster risk in South Africa has undergone major reform since 1994, when government took the decision to move away from the prevailing philosophy and practice that disasters were inevitable and could only be dealt with once they had occurred. As early as 1990, South Africa had aligned itself with new international developments in the field of disaster management. These included an emphasis on the use of disaster risk reduction strategies to build resilience and promote sustainable livelihoods among 'at risk' individuals, households, communities and environments.

A wide process of consultation was embarked upon, which culminated in the publication of the Green Paper, in 1998, and the White Paper on Disaster Management, which was gazetted in 1999. Based on these documents, the Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002 was promulgated in 2002. In terms of a proclamation in Government Gazette, Vol. 465, No. 26228 of 31 March 2004, the President proclaimed 1 April 2004 as the date of commencement of the Act in the national and provincial spheres and 1 July 2004 in the municipal sphere. Subsequent to this the Act has been amended in 2015 and the amendments were incorporated into this plan.

In giving effect to the fact that disaster management is the responsibility of a wide and diverse range of role players and stakeholders, the Act emphasises the need for uniformity in approach and the application of the principles of co-operative governance. In this regard, it calls for an integrated and coordinated disaster management policy, which focuses on risk reduction as its core philosophy. In order to achieve consistency in approach and uniformity in the application of the Act, section 6 of the Act mandates the Minister to prescribe a national disaster management framework. In accordance with this mandate, the National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF) was gazetted on 29 April 2005 (Government Gazette, Vol. 478, No. 27534). The Act was amended in 2015 and these amendments have been incorporated into this plan.

In terms of section 41(1)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996, all spheres of government are required to 'secure the well-being of the people of the Republic. According to Part A, Schedule 4, disaster management is a functional area of concurrent national and provincial legislative

competence. However, section 156(4) of the Constitution does provide for the assignment to a municipality of the administration of any matter listed in Part A Schedule 4 which necessarily relates to local government, if that matter would most effectively be administered locally and if the municipality has the capacity to administer it. The assignment of the function must, however, be by agreement and may be subject to certain conditions.

In this context, Schedules 4 and 5 of Part B of the Constitution require local government to provide for functions which are closely linked to disaster management. In particular, section 152(1)(d) requires local government to 'promote a safe and healthy environment'. It is in this context then that the Minister has elected to assign the function, by way of national legislation, to municipalities. Accordingly, in terms of the Act, the function is assigned to the Municipal Council of the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality through agreement with the Sarah Baartman District Municipality.

The field of disaster management covers a broad spectrum and affects a range of role players. The integration and context of disaster management in the country is further indicated in the diagrams below:

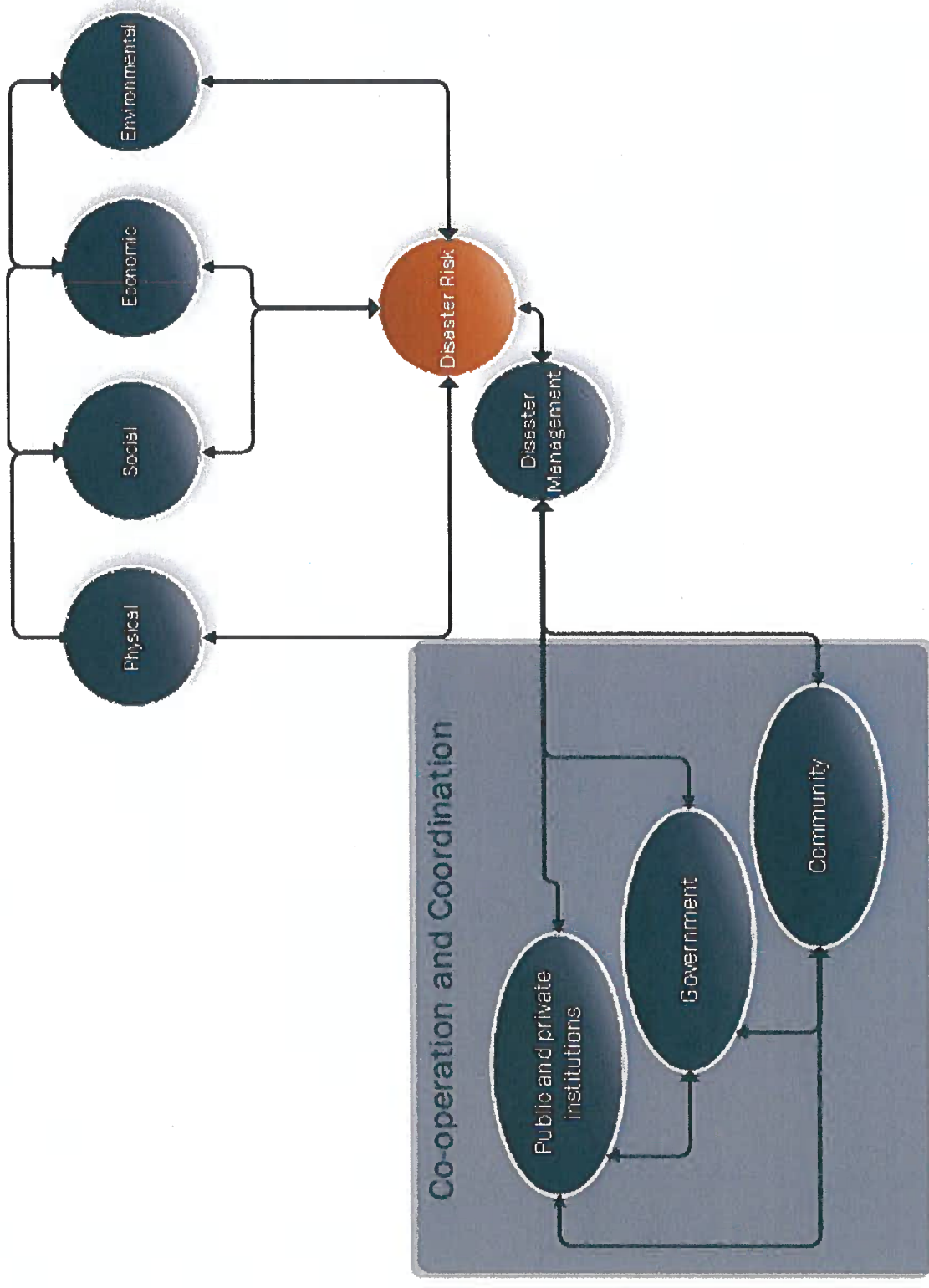


Figure 4: Integration of Disaster Management

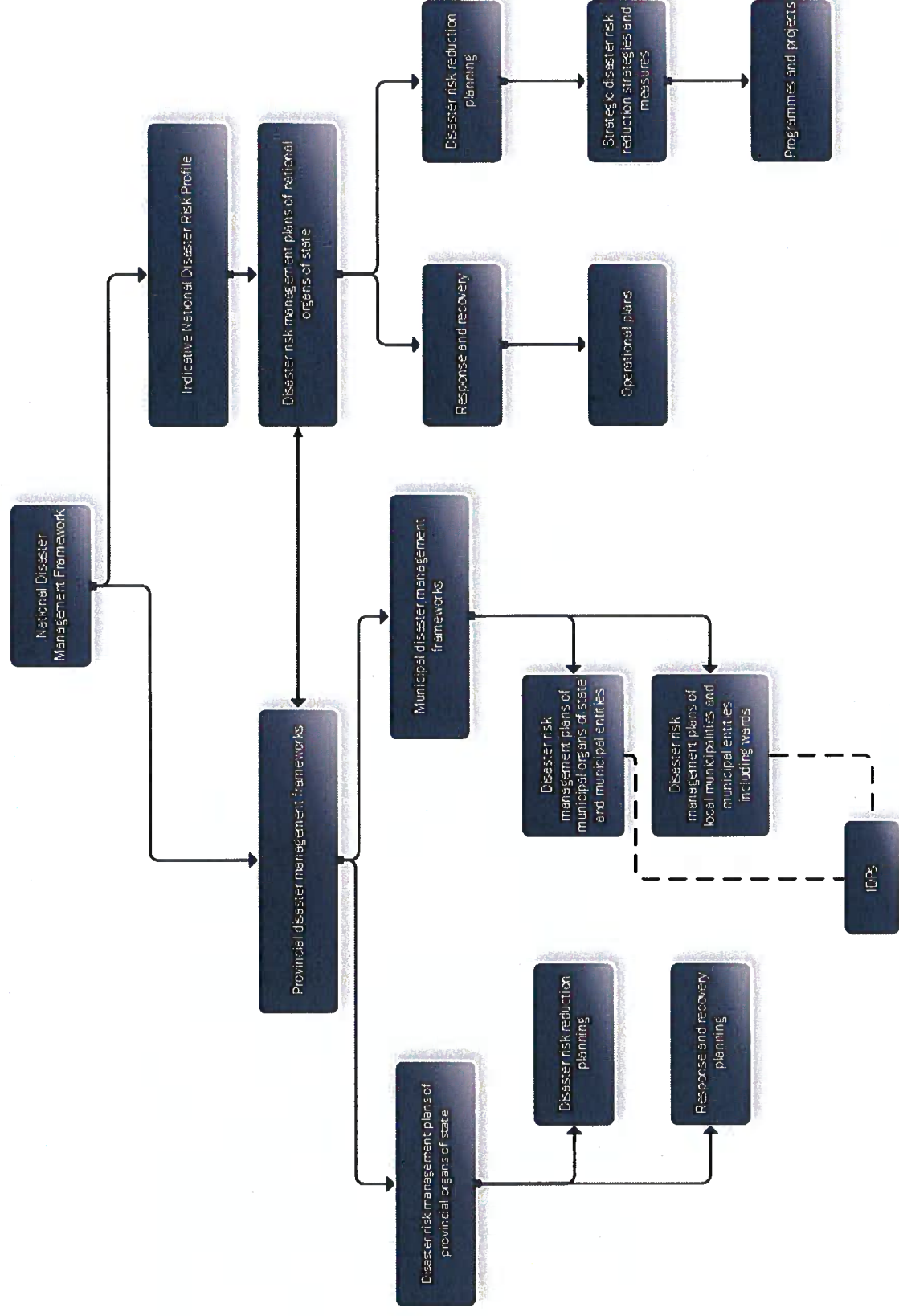


Figure 5: National, provincial and municipal disaster management frameworks and disaster management plans across the spheres of government

It should be noted that a disaster management framework acts as the foundational policy guideline (*Section 3.1.1.1 of the National Disaster Management Framework*) for **what** needs to be addressed through the disaster management efforts in The Sundays River Valley Local Municipality and the disaster management plans specifies in more detail **how** these requirements and policies are implemented.

2.3.5 The link with sustainable development

The aim of the Integrated Development Plans (IDP) of the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality is to promote sustainable development and uses the spatial development framework (SDF) to visualize future development.

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. Development projects 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 management planning, such as those identified in this plan and the contingency plans developed and risk assessments should be included into the local Municipal IDP as the IDP focuses on sustainable development.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, 2019) were adopted by the member states of the United Nations in 2015. The idea behind this adoption is for member states to work towards a world that enjoys peace and success and also that this continues into the future.

In order to achieve this, 17 Sustainable Development Goals were agreed to.



Figure 6: Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

This goal is aimed at eliminating extreme poverty deemed to be people living on less than \$1.25 per day by 2030. The goal further aims at reducing poverty of men, women and children, of all ages and across all nationalities, by at least half. It also looks at providing “social protection systems and measures for all”.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The target by 2030 is to end hunger and ensure that all people have access to sufficient food. This would go hand in glove with increasing agricultural activity by 50% and ensuring that the income of small-scale farmers

is increased. The aim is further to ensure that there is sustainable food production across all systems and that this positively impacts on climate change adaptation.

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The target is to reduce the global maternal mortality rate and to end preventable deaths in newly born babies as well as in children under 5 years of age. The targets also aim at ending "*AIDS (Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.*"

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

The targets are all related to primary and secondary education being made available to all people including women, persons with disabilities, indigenous people, "children in vulnerable situations" and for increasing skills levels so that gainful employment is made possible. All this needs to be done by also improving the number of qualified teachers.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The targets associated with this goal include the ending of discrimination of women and girls, the ending of all violence against them, ensuring that women have equal opportunity and rights across all sectors of society as well as leadership roles.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The targets aim to achieve, by 2030, access to safe, affordable drinking water while providing equitable sanitation and hygiene while also giving attention to the needs to women and girls. The targets also consider the water-related eco-systems and the protection of mountains, forests, wetlands and the like.

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The targets, by 2030, aim to ensure that there are energy services that all people can access and that much of it is obtained through renewable energy processes.

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The 2030 aim is to increase economic growth, to increase economic productivity by doing things differently including by means of diversification and innovation and to achieve a position where all men and women and the youth have jobs in either the formal or informal sectors.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The targets for 2030 include the development of quality, sustainable and resilient infrastructure for economic development to occur and for it to be sustained. This goal also targets the achievement of maintainable and robust infrastructure development in developing countries.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

The targets here are related to achievement of equality, across all sectors, as it relates to social, economic and political inclusion.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The targets for 2030 include that access to adequate, safe, affordable housing and basic services is achieved and that slums are upgraded so that human dignity prevails.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The targets include the achievement of sustainable management and use of natural resources. This would improve the health of the environment as well as of humans.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The targets are related to climate change and to increasing climate change adaptation and there-by reducing climate related hazards and reducing natural disasters.

"Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change."

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The targets here aim to reducing marine pollution. This includes marine debris like single use plastic found in the oceans and inside the bodies of fish and other marine and water using animals. It also includes ending overfishing and the incorrect use of all water sources while increasing sustainable use of water resources.

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The targets here relate to adherence to international agreements in respect of conservation, restoration and the "sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands". The targets also consider reversing desertification and restoring land that has been degraded, through natural and other means like droughts and floods.

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The target aims to meaningfully reduce violence, and violent deaths in all forms. It also looks at ending violence against children, including exploitation, trafficking and abuse. The targets include reducing funding of weapons, reducing corruption and developing institutions which are accountable.

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

These targets relate to finance, technology, capacity-building, trade and systemic issues. They deal, in part, with developing nations strengthening their systems for tax collection, servicing international commitments and attaining long-term debt sustainability. On the technology front the targets aim to achieve "*cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation.*" The target also aims to improve international assistance for capacity-building in developing countries so that their sustainable development goals can be achieved. The systemic issues to be addressed and achieved include sustainable development through the consistence of policy implementation, being involved in multi-stakeholder partnerships and in so doing sharing knowledge, goals, technology and financial resources, increasing the use and availability of data which is separated by issues of gender, age, geography or any other cause. (United Nations, 2019)

3. Chapter 3: Integrated institutional capacity

3.1 Institutional Arrangements

3.1.1 The Status of Disaster Management in Sundays River Valley Local Municipality

The Sundays River Valley Local Municipality has the following in place:

- A Disaster Management Plan (this document)
- Various Hazard-specific contingency plans
- 24 Hour emergency management services
- An established Disaster Management Volunteer Unit
- A Database of volunteers, private sector stakeholders, CBOs and NGO

3.1.2 An overview of the arrangements for integrated institutional capacity for disaster management in the municipality

The disaster management function and Sundays River Valley Local Disaster Management Centre / Office in the municipality resort under the Community and Emergency Management Services Cluster.

The organogram below indicates the main disaster management-related structure within the municipality.

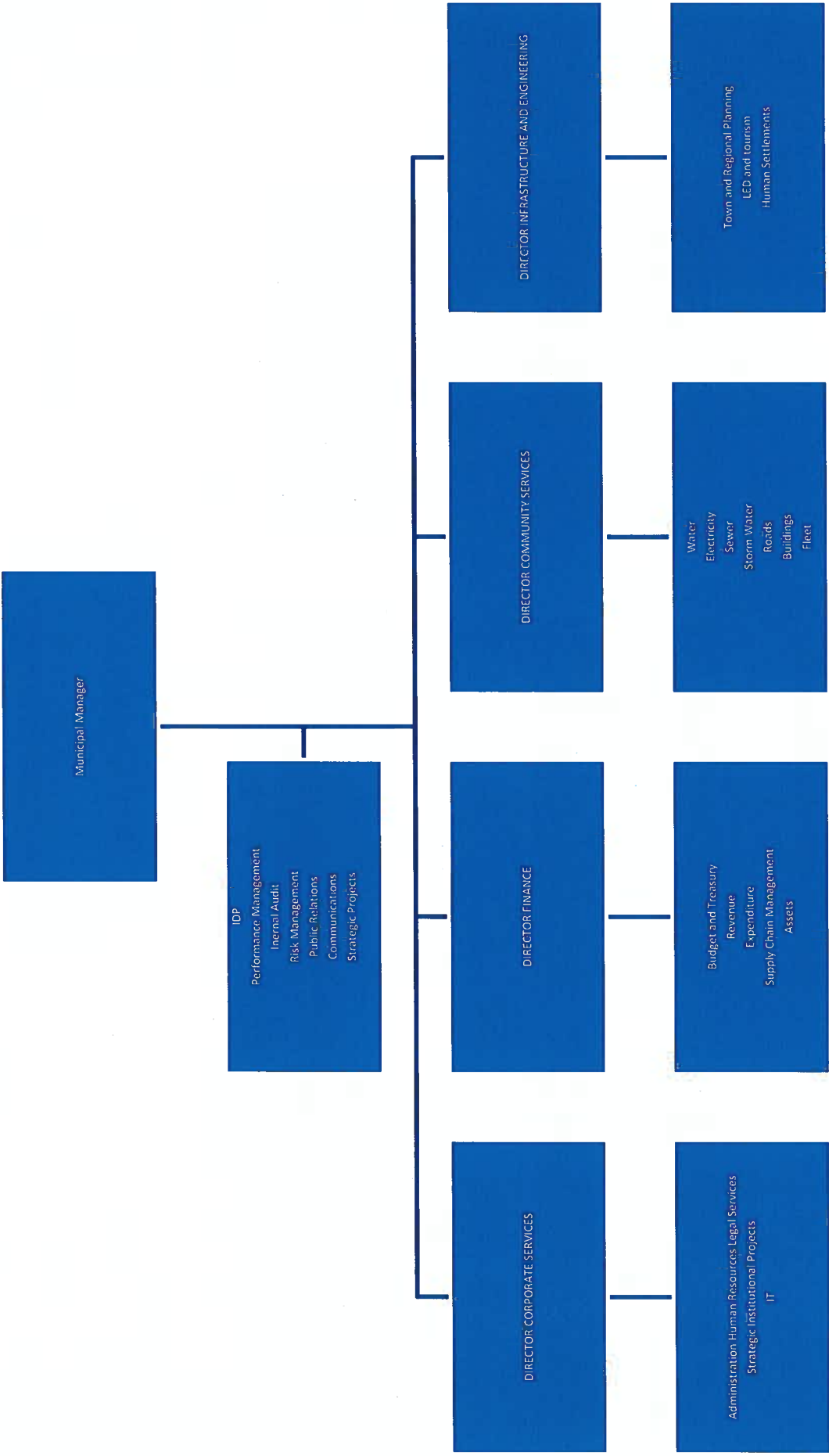


Figure 7: Top Organisational Structure

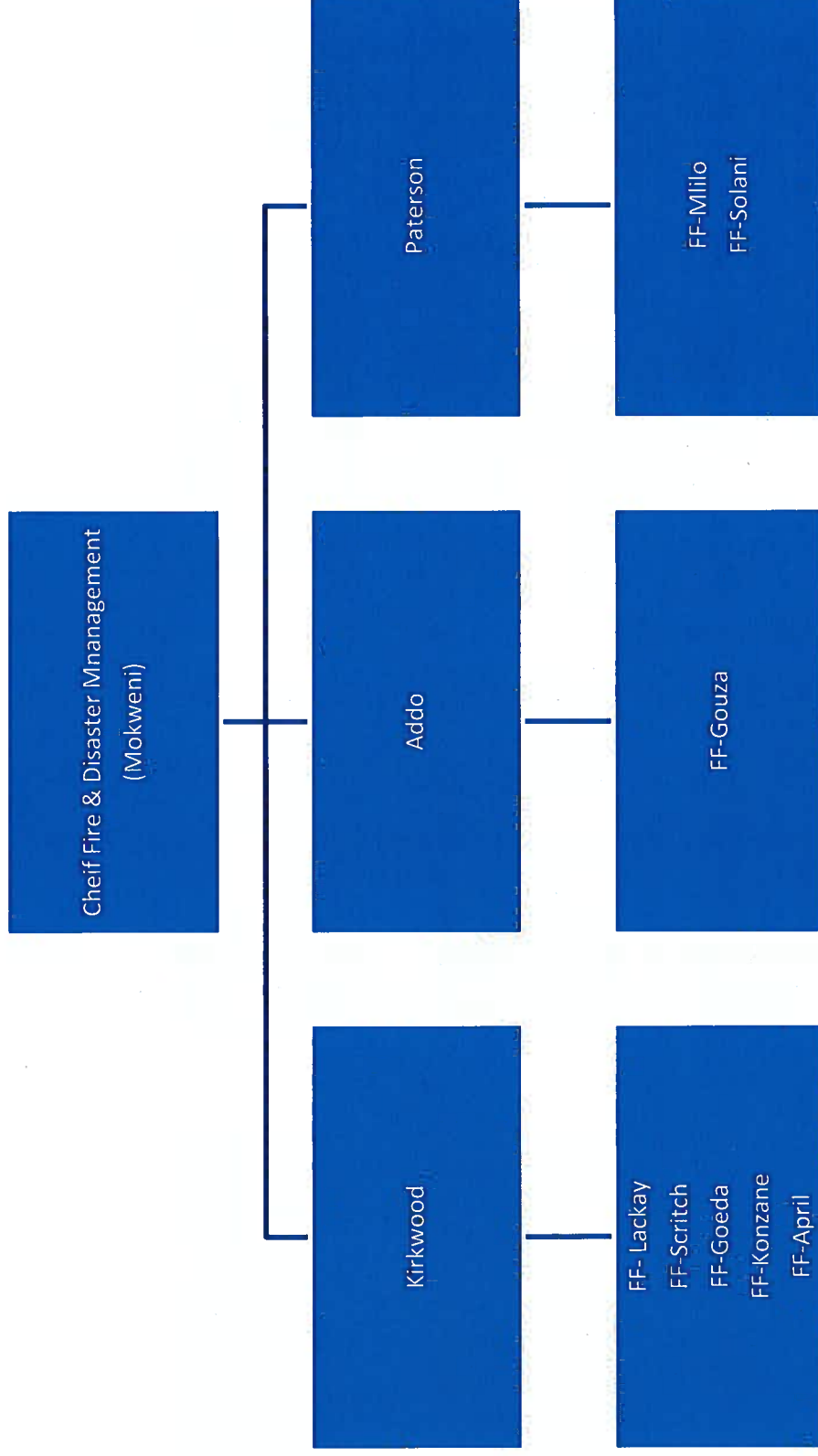


Figure 8: Disaster Management Structure

An overview of the arrangements for integrated institutional arrangements, as prescribed by the National Disaster Management Framework is summarised in the diagram below.

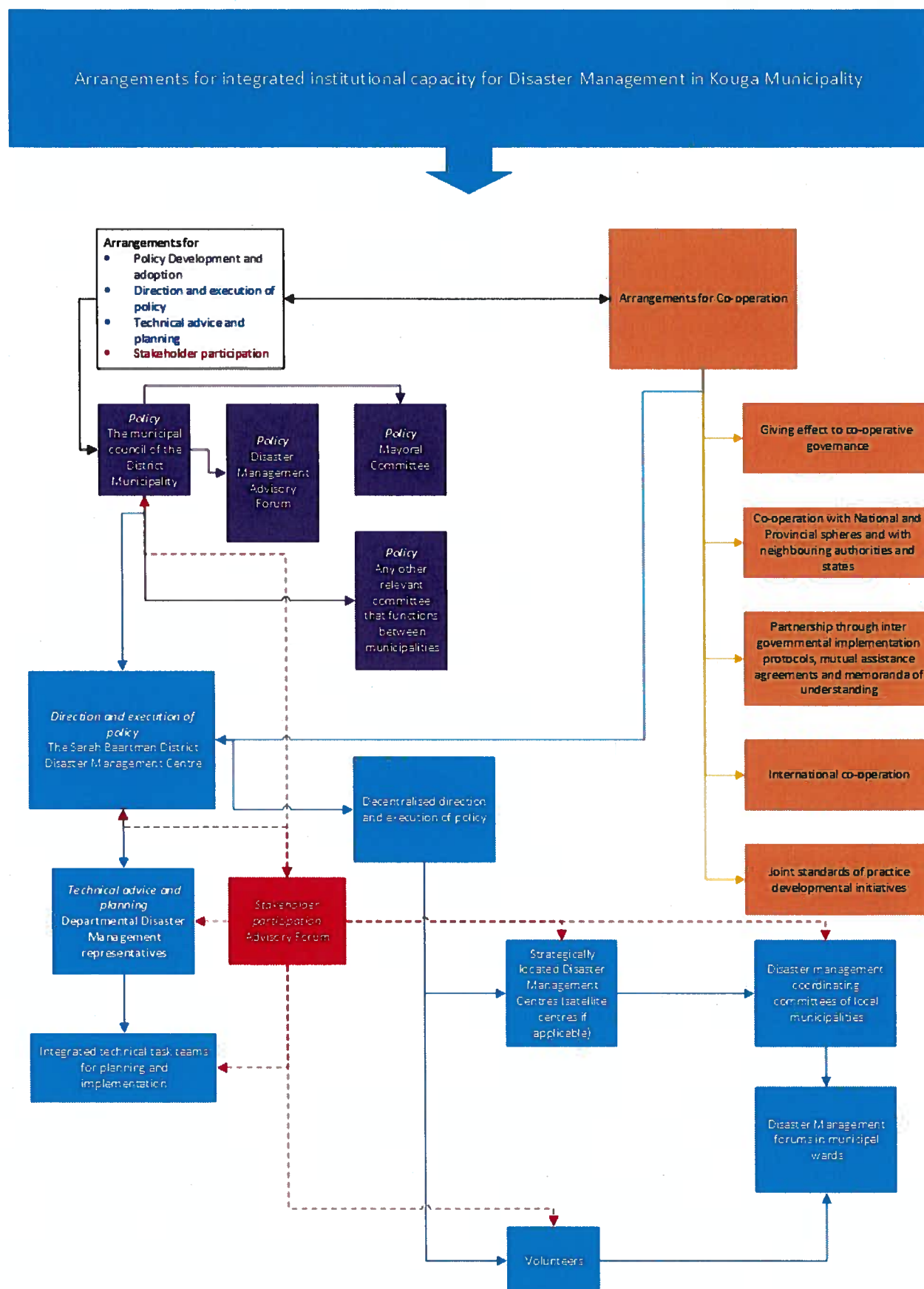


Figure 9: integrated institutional arrangements for disaster management

3.1.3 The District Municipal Disaster Management Centre

The District Municipal Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) is located at Govan Mbeki Street in Port Elizabeth.

The Disaster Management Unit / Centre falls under Department of Infrastructure Development and Community Services. The purpose of the Centre is to promote integrated, coordinated and multi-disciplinary Disaster Management and Fire Services.

The Disaster Management Centre for the District Municipality has a 24-hour control room and an Information System.

The function of firefighting is administered within the Disaster Management Centre and includes:

- Planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services throughout the Sarah Baartman District.;
- Provision of specialized firefighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical services;
- Coordinating of the standardization of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedure; and
- Training of fire officers.

The District Municipality enters into a Performance Partnership Service Level Agreement with its seven Local Municipalities annually to perform firefighting services on an agency basis.

The District Municipality is implementing specific projects such as (amongst others) construction of fire stations, emergency response centres, purchase of firefighting response vehicles, standardization of fire hydrants. The funds are budgeted annually for Disaster Management and Fire Services for projects and operational related costs.

To optimally perform all statutory responsibilities and to execute all directives of the Districts Disaster Management Framework, Sarah Baartman District Municipal Disaster Management Unit / Centre must be adequately resourced in terms of personnel and infrastructure. The NDMC (National Disaster Management Centre) provides guidance in this regard, by setting out the minimum standards required for setting up a Disaster Management Centre (The National Disaster Management Centre, 2008).

3.1.3.1 The Head of the Municipal Disaster Management Centre

In terms of section 45(1) of the Act, the municipal council must appoint a suitably qualified person as head of the municipal Disaster Management Centre. The appointment is subject to the applicable provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 (known as the Systems Act). The Head of the Centre should be appointed / situated at senior management level.

The head of the Sarah Baartman District Municipal Disaster Management Centre is responsible for the functioning of the Disaster Management Centre and the exertion of its powers and the performance of its duties. In this regard, the head takes all the decisions of the centre, except decisions taken by another person as a result of a delegation by the Head of the Centre. The head performs the functions of office in accordance with section 44 of the Act.

The Head of the Centre performs the functions of office:

- in accordance with the National Disaster Management Framework and the key responsibilities prescribed in the National Disaster Management Framework;
- in accordance with the disaster management policy framework of the Eastern Cape Province;
- in accordance with the Disaster Management Policy Framework of the Sarah Baartman District Municipality;
- subject to the municipal council's IDP and other directions of the council; and
- in accordance with the administrative instructions of the municipal manager.

3.1.3.2 Delegation or assignment of the powers of the Head of the Centre

The Head of the Centre may, in writing, delegate any of the powers or assign any of the duties entrusted to the municipal centre in terms of the Act to a member of staff of the Municipal Disaster Management Centre. The District Municipal Manager must give effect to such delegation or assignment of powers. Such delegation is, however, subject to limitations or conditions that the Head of the Centre may impose. Such delegation or assignment does not divest the head of the Municipal Disaster Management Centre of the responsibility concerning the exercise of the delegated power or the performance of the assigned duty.

The Head of The Municipal Disaster Management Centre may confirm, vary or revoke any decision taken in consequence of a delegation or assignment, but no such variation or revocation of a decision may detract from any rights that may have accrued as a result of such a decision.

3.1.3.3 Capacity Requirements

Section 43 of the Disaster Management Act of 2002, as amended, requires that:

“43. Establishment. — (1) Each metropolitan and each district municipality must establish in its administration a disaster management centre for its municipal area.

(2) A district municipality—

(a) must establish its disaster management centre after consultation with the local municipalities within its area; and

(b) may operate such centre in partnership with those local municipalities.

(3) A local municipality must establish capacity for the development and co-ordination of a disaster management plan and the implementation of a disaster management function for the municipality which forms part of the disaster management plan as approved by the relevant municipal disaster management centre.

(4) A local municipality may establish a disaster management centre in consultation with the relevant district municipality in accordance with the terms set out in a service level agreement between the two parties, in alignment with national norms and standards.”

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for disaster management in the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality

Table 2: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for disaster management in the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality (SWOT)

SWOT Analysis	
<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good relationship between departmental heads with regards to communication. • In the process of developing SDF (currently on tender) • SAN Parks have a good relationship with the Traffic department for vehicle safety. 	<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job losses due to the citrus industry failure. • Lack of awareness and education of disasters and incident management. • Misunderstanding of the responsibilities and benefits of Disaster Management Centre (e.g. DM is not only a relief function). Political misunderstanding of the function • Major industry-related hazards. • Accidents damage to road infrastructure. • Uncontrolled spread of informal settlements. • Drug and gangsterism are also huge problems. • Procurement procedures are unknown for disasters. • Unpredictable and uncertain consequences of climate change also result in increased heat which affects the citrus industry. • Capacity of the hospital to accommodate large numbers of patients simultaneously.
<p>WEAKNESSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funding and staff. • No DM Centre, although promised by the Sarah Baartman District Municipality to be placed in Paterson, next to the N10. • Lack of integrated response to incidents. • Financial constraints within the Local Municipality. • Theft 	<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing HR capacity through training. • Reorganising the informal settlements to help reduce the disaster risks such as fires. • Process of developing SDF (currently on tender) • Develop good relationship with SANParks. • Use of Correctional Services for the cleaning and clearing of rubble after a disaster. • Drills and exercises

3.1.3.4 Joint Operations Centre (JOC)

The Joint Operations Centre establishes a platform to manage multi-disciplinary / multi-dimensional response to a major emergency / disaster. The aim is to provide an appropriate operational environment within which all agencies can function and make decisions in a co-operative manner. This allows for strategic decision makers to stay informed of developments, manage deployments and resources on a prioritised basis. This in turn allows for recognition of changing dynamics of a multi-faceted incident and

allow for seamless shift in control / co-ordination of the associated response activities from one agency to another depending on the most important remedial focus at any given time.

3.1.4 Decentralised arrangements for the integrated execution of disaster management policy in the area of Sundays River Valley Local Municipality

The Head of the Centre must establish mechanisms to ensure integration and joint standards of practice in the execution of disaster management policy throughout the District and Sundays River Valley Local Municipality, linked with neighbouring municipalities.

The District Disaster Management Centre will constantly liaise with the local and neighbouring municipalities in disaster risk reduction and planning efforts.

3.1.5 Sarah Baartman Disaster Management Advisory Forums

3.1.5.1 Purpose

Section 44(1)(b) of the Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 (Act) calls for an integrated and coordinated approach to disaster management in municipal areas. To make provision for the integration and coordination of disaster management activities and to give effect to the principle of co-operative governance in the Sarah Baartman District the municipal council has established a Disaster Management Advisory Forum. Section 51 of the Act makes provision for the establishment of such a forum.

3.1.5.2 Legislative requirement

3.1.5.2.1 Management and administration

The Advisory Forum is chaired by the Head of the Centre. The Disaster Management Centre provides the secretariat for the Advisory Forum and ensures that accurate records of the activities of the forum are maintained.

3.1.5.2.2 Composition of the Disaster Management Advisory Forum

The advisory forum must comprise all the relevant stakeholders and role players in disaster management in the municipality, including non-governmental and community-based organisations, individuals or groups with special technical expertise, representatives of the local municipalities in the district and representatives of neighbouring district municipalities. A detailed standard for the establishment and functioning of the Advisory Forum will be drafted and approved by the Advisory Forum.

3.1.5.3 Current status of the local advisory forum

The Disaster Management Advisory Forum is active and meet at least once every quarter. The members of the forum consist of representatives from:

- Eastern Cape Provincial Disaster Management;
- Buffalo City Metropolitan;
- Dr Beyers Naude Local Municipality;
- Kouga Local Municipality
- Kou-Kamma Local Municipality;
- Makana Local Municipality;
- Ndlambe Local Municipality;
- Sundays River Valley Local Municipality; and
- Sarah Baartman District Municipality

3.1.6 Volunteer Unit

The volunteers are managed by Sarah Baartman District Municipality has a formally established disaster management volunteer unit in compliance with the National Regulations.

The management, requirements and processes relating to volunteers will be in accordance with the Act, its regulations and the National Disaster Management Framework. Different categories of volunteer units, as envisaged by the National Disaster Management Framework, will be established. The National Regulations pertaining to volunteers will be utilised as the basis for management of the unit.

A total of 10 volunteers in the Sundays River Valley have been trained according to the African Aid Material (AFAM) curriculum which was specifically designed for the African Continent. Volunteers from the following areas have been trained:

Table 3: Volunteer Distribution in the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality

Municipality	Municipal Area	Number of volunteers
Sundays River Valley Local Municipality	Paterson	10

3.1.7 Technical Task Teams / Technical Advisory Committee

When an event is not a disaster, but Disaster Management still plays a significant role it is advisable to consider the establishment of a Technical Task Team to resolve that specific event. This in effect encourages multi-disciplinary responses to multi-faceted events. A Technical Task Team may also be appointed by the municipal Disaster Management Centre / Office prior to commissioning any disaster management projects for the municipality as and when required. The purpose of the Technical Task Team is to provide scientific and technical advice, to monitor the progress of disaster management projects and to assist with the validation and/or interpretation of the findings.

In addition, any municipal department and / or municipal entity in the municipality or a department intending to commission disaster management projects for its functional area may appoint a technical advisory committee to provide scientific and technical advice, to monitor the progress of the disaster management project and to assist with the validation and/or interpretation of the findings.

A technical advisory committee must function and meet as required in accordance with predetermined terms of reference, which must be documented and submitted to the Sundays River Valley Advisory Forum for approval before being formally adopted by a technical advisory committee.

The relevant departments and municipal entities in the municipality must, in consultation with the Sundays River Valley Advisory Forum to determine the intervals at which disaster management implementation for their functional areas should be reviewed.

It is advisable that all proposed disaster management projects planned by departments and municipal entities in the municipality be submitted to the Sundays River Valley Advisory Forum. In order to ensure that projects are integrated across departments and also accessed from a sustainable development viewpoint.

3.1.8 Ward structures

The existing ward structures and ward-committee meetings are utilised for implementing disaster risk reduction at ground level. Disaster management must be an agenda point of ward committee meetings.

3.1.9 Assignment of responsibilities

The following table summarises the main responsibilities of the different structures at Municipal level, with regard to disaster management efforts

Table 4: Disaster management summary roles and responsibilities-powers & functions

DISASTER MANAGEMENT SUMMARY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES-POWERS & FUNCTIONS						
Populate: Input / Implement / Obtain / Disseminate						
Component:	Mayor and Municipal Manager	Council	Disaster Management Officials & Volunteers	Departments and Organs of State	Advisory Forum	Other external role players
Disaster Risk Management Policy	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement
Disaster Risk Assessment & Planning	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate	Input Obtain Disseminate Plans: Implement
Declaring a State of Disaster	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Declare	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate	Obtain Disseminate

DISASTER MANAGEMENT SUMMARY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES-POWERS & FUNCTIONS						
Component:	Mayor and Municipal Manager	Populate: Input / Implement / Obtain / Disseminate				
		Council	Disaster Management Officials & Volunteers	Departments and Organs of State	Advisory Forum	Other external role players
Disaster Response and Recovery activities	Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement
Designating members of the Advisory Forum & Volunteers	Input Disseminate Implement	Disseminate	Input	Obtain	Obtain Disseminate	Obtain Disseminate
Communication of information, training & research	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate Implement	Input Obtain Disseminate
Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Input Obtain Disseminate	Input Obtain Disseminate	Input Obtain Disseminate	Input Obtain Disseminate	Input Obtain Disseminate	Input Obtain Disseminate

DISASTER MANAGEMENT SUMMARY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES-POWERS & FUNCTIONS						
Populate: Input / Implement / Obtain / Disseminate						
Component:	Mayor and Municipal Manager	Council	Disaster Management Officials & Volunteers	Departments and Organs of State	Advisory Forum	Other external role players
	Implement	Implement	Implement	Implement	Implement	Implement

3.1.10 Specific roles and responsibilities for municipal departments and organs of state

The following general responsibilities pertain to all municipal department of the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality. These general responsibilities are the minimum requirements in order to give effect to the Disaster Management Plan. It should however be noted that these lists are not exhaustive and serve as a guide for departments to take their own initiatives.

The district's main stakeholders in disaster management and their primary responsibilities are summarised in the table below:

Table 5: Primary responsibilities of stakeholders

STAKEHOLDER	PRIMARY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
The Municipal Council	The Municipal Council declares a state of disaster and receives and considers reports with regard to disaster risk management.
The Municipality's Municipal Manager	The Municipal Manager is overall responsible for governance in the Municipality, including effective disaster risk management.
The Municipality's Disaster Management Function	The Disaster Management Functions are overall disaster risk management and co-ordination, as per section 44 of the Disaster Management Act. Each Municipal Organ of State (which implies each Municipality Department and each Municipal Entity), will complete its own disaster management plan, to be incorporated into the Municipality's Municipal Disaster Management Plan.
Fire, Protection and Emergency Management Services	Assist with disaster risk reduction, implementation and co-operation.
The Disaster Management Volunteers	The formal, trained volunteer unit assist Disaster Management in their functions.
The residents and communities affected	Assist with disaster risk reduction and co-operation.
The Ward Councillors	The Ward Councillors assist with community liaison.
The Community Leaders	The Community Leaders assist with community liaison.
Fire Protection Associations	Disaster risk reduction, response and co-operation
Eastern Cape Wildlife	Disaster risk reduction, response and co-operation
Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBO's)	The NGOs and CBO's assists with disaster risk reduction and co-operation. Note: The nearest Red Cross Branch
Private sector and industry	Assist with disaster risk reduction and co-operation.
Health Care	Assisting with prevention/mitigation, response and recovery actions. Treating and transporting of patients.
Corporate Services and Financial Services	Assisting with administration, legal advice and funding.
Communication & Public Participation and Community Services	Assisting the disaster management function with communication and awareness.
Engineering, Development, Infrastructure & Technical Services and Community Services	Assisting with prevention/mitigation, response and recovery actions.

STAKEHOLDER	PRIMARY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
The South African Police Service	Assisting with prevention/mitigation and response actions. Public safety and crime prevention
South African Weather Service	Forecasting and issuing of severe weather warnings, including heavy rain, flash flooding, severe thunder, strong winds and conditions where severe veld fires are possible.
National Disaster Management Centre	National guidance and policy and institutional support to Province and Municipality on disaster risk management
Provincial Disaster Management Centre	Provincial guidance, policy and institutional support to Municipality on disaster risk management
Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF)	Draft disaster management plans, relevant to the DEFF Implement drought and forest fire and fishery-related disaster risk management and report on disaster risk management and disaster risk reduction activities
Department of Social Development	Draft disaster management plans, involving the Department of Social Development Manage disaster relief Annual reports generated by the national Department of Social Development and its provincial counterparts must include an account of the number of households receiving social relief assistance.
Department of Local Economic, Tourism and Environmental Affairs	Draft disaster management plans, involving the Department of Environmental Affairs. Environmental management and impact assessments. Assisting with prevention/mitigation, response and recovery actions.
*The Department of Foreign Affairs	The lead national department responsible for promoting and facilitating South Africa's role in international co-operation in disaster risk management. It must, in liaison with the National Disaster Management Centre and the relevant organs of state, forge links with national agencies that render relief assistance internationally, as well as with international agencies, organisations and institutions involved in disaster risk management
Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs	Assisting with prevention/mitigation, response and recovery actions. Provision of emergency shelter.
Department of Health	Managing provincial hospitals and ambulance services and emergency medical care
Department of Education	Disaster Management education and awareness. Facilities could serve as emergency shelter or housing
Department of Justice	A key area for the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development will be to deal with all criminal cases in a fast and efficient way, especially where foreigners are involved.
Department of Home Affairs	Immigration Response

3.1.11 Cross border arrangements

The Sundays River Valley Local Disaster Management Centre / Office will constantly be in contact with Sarah Baartman District and neighbouring municipalities in disaster risk reduction and planning efforts.

3.1.12 Memorandum of understanding between stakeholders on disaster management planning and implementation for all role players in the municipality

The following principles will apply to all stakeholders in disaster management in Sundays River Valley Local Municipality:

- Detailed disaster management planning, prevention, mitigation, response and recovery-related actions will be executed by all relevant institutions and stakeholders / role players in Sundays River Valley Local Municipality though applying the principles and requirements as foreseen by the Act, the National Disaster Management Framework, Provincial Disaster Management Framework, Sarah Baartman District Municipality Disaster Management Framework and Disaster Management Plan.
- Mutual Aid Agreements will be signed between relevant stakeholders.
- The principles of co-operation, effective communication and information management, reporting and alignment (joint standards of practice) of planning and implementation on disaster management will at all times be adhered to by all institutions, stakeholders and role players.
- Disaster management information and communication will be systematically co-ordinated and aligned throughout the Sarah Baartman District to ensure effective information management on a common platform.
- Training, capacity building and research on disaster management will continually be executed at all levels of government, Sundays River Valley Local Municipality will strive to compliment this process whenever possible.
- The involvement and co-operation of non-governmental role players and historical information, to be inter alia gathered through indigenous knowledge, is of paramount importance. Traditional leaders will be properly consulted and informed with regard to disaster management initiatives in their areas.
- The local disaster management function will execute detailed research; obtain all required technical advice and inputs required and guide and monitor disaster management implementation, co-operation, communication and information dissemination in Sundays River Valley Local Municipality.

4. Chapter 4: Risk Assessment

4.1 Municipal disaster risk assessment and profile

Disaster risk assessments in the Local Municipality is executed as prescribed by the National Disaster Management Framework, summarised below: