



**NKETOANA IDP
REVIEW 2010/2011
DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Disaster Management Plan is to enhance the capacity of the municipality to prevent and to deal with disasters and to avoid developments which are subject to high risk of disasters. In terms of the Section 41 of the Disaster Management Bill (No 58 of 2001), all local municipalities are responsible to:

- Create a **Disaster Management Policy** which are in line with provincial and national disaster management policies when they are in place, and
- Establish a municipal **Disaster Management Centre** which will be responsible for the following:
 - Specialize in disaster management issues
 - Promote integration and co-ordination of activities
 - Act as central point for information non impending emergencies/ disasters
 - Serve as advisory and consultative body
 - Facilitate efforts to make funds available for disaster management/ mitigation
 - Ensure alignment with national and provincial disaster management framework
 - Act as central contact point during mitigation operations.

2. OVERVIEW

The Disaster Management Bill classifies a disaster as follows:

A disaster means a progressive or sudden, widespread or localised, natural or human-caused occurrence which causes or threatens to cause death, injury or disease; damage to property, infrastructure or the environment; or disruption of life of a community; and is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected by the disaster to cope with its effects using only their own resources.

A Disaster Management Plan for the municipality is not in place due to the recent establishment of the Municipality. No funds or expertise are available to compile a plan. The establishment of an Operational Centre, with communication equipment is therefore essential.

No specific official has been allocated the responsibility for the Disaster Management function, but in terms of his position at the municipality, the Municipal Manager will be the designated official.

No equipment is specifically allocated to disaster management, but the limited infrastructure, equipment and vehicles of the municipality will be made available in disaster related situations.

3. DISASTER PLAN

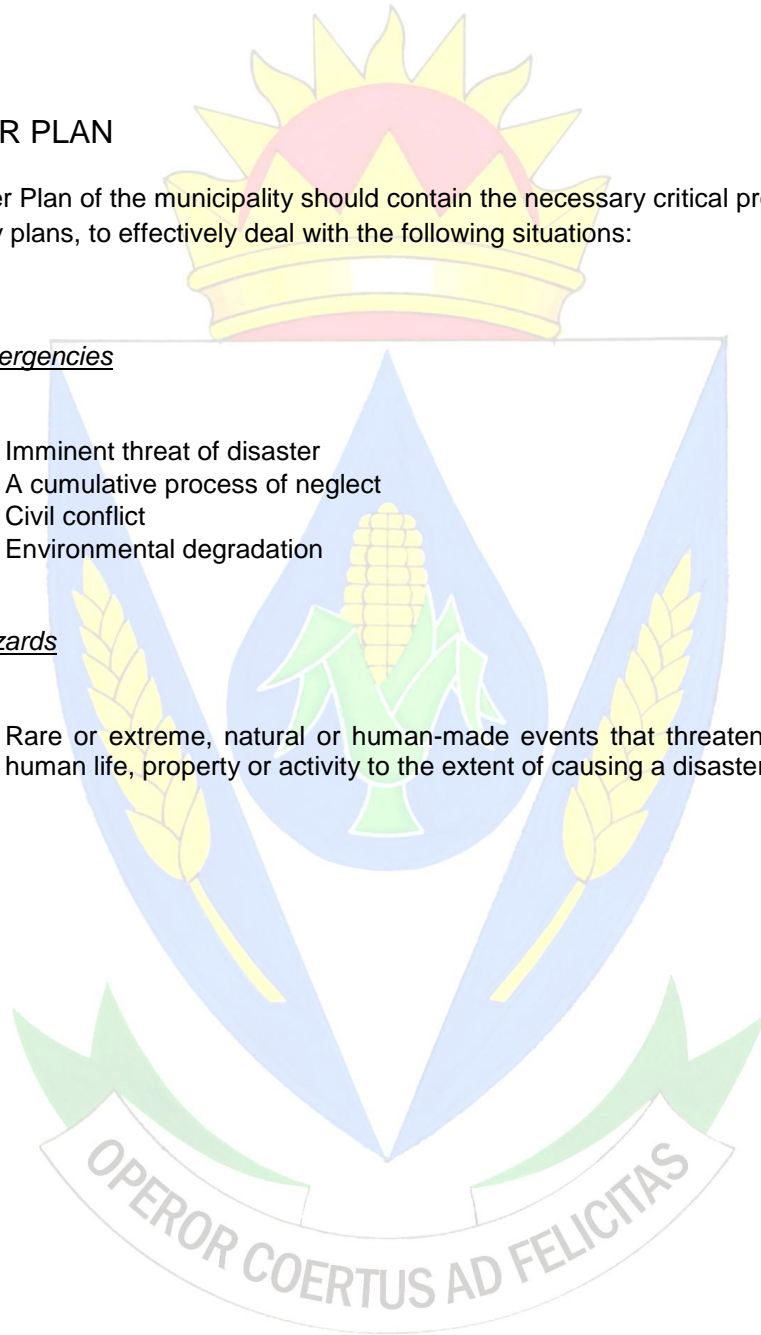
The Disaster Plan of the municipality should contain the necessary critical procedures and contingency plans, to effectively deal with the following situations:

(a) Emergencies

- Imminent threat of disaster
- A cumulative process of neglect
- Civil conflict
- Environmental degradation

(b) Hazards

- Rare or extreme, natural or human-made events that threatens to adversely affect human life, property or activity to the extent of causing a disaster.



(c) Disasters

- A serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using only its own resources.

4. DISASTER PLANNING

The following table indicates likely types of disasters, specific locations or communities at risk as well as prevention and mitigation strategies:

Table 4.1 **Disaster master plan for Nketoana**

Likely Types of Disaster	Location / community	Role players	Mitigation and prevention strategies
Snow	Nketoana	Traffic, SAPS, SANDF, Commandos, Emergency services, dept. of Health (DoH), dept. of Transport (DoT), Teachers, dept. of Social Welfare, Municipality, ESKOM, Telkom, dept. of Agriculture (DoA) and Farmers Union.	Rapid response Contingency plan
Floods	Nketoana	DWAF, Traffic, DoT, SANDF, Fire Brigade, SAPS, DoH, Emergency services, Municipality, private sector, churches and schools, dept. of Social Welfare, Volunteers and Weather Bureau	Control water flow in dams Prevent development within flood lines Rapid response in terms of contingency plan
Veldt fires	Rural areas	DoA, Farmers Unions, Farm workers, fire brigade, traffic, commandos, emergency services, SAPS, DLGH, Schools, dept. of Social Welfare, volunteers and media	Fire lines/belts Fire control committee established Education of farm workers and school children regarding fire hazards
Airplane crashes	Route between Gauteng and Eastern	Fire brigade, SAPS, Municipality, DoH, Emergency services, civil aviation, traffic,	Handle in terms of emergency plan

	Cape	SANDF	
Taxi conflict	Nketoana	SAPS, DoT, traffic, Emergency services, Taxi Forum, municipality	Education, attend to complaints timeously, taxi routes posted on taxi's, law enforcement
Drought	Nketoana	Farmers Union, DoA, Municipality, DoH, Social Development, DLA, DWAF	Water restriction Education
Fire in close density of buildings	Nketoana	Fire brigade, municipality, SAPS, Eskom, Volunteers, Social Development, churches, schools, Ward committees, private or business sector, red cross, emergency services, DoH	Education Building control Installation of fire hydrants Handle in terms of emergency plan
HIV/Aids	Nketoana	DoH, Dept. of Education, business communities, NGO, CBO, municipality, Dept. of Social Development	Education and training Campaigns Medication Community participation
Likely Types of Disaster	Location / community	Role players	Mitigation and prevention strategies
Petrol depot storage facility fire	Nketoana	Fire brigade, traffic , Eskom, DoH, farmers, emergency services, SAPS, Dept. of Minerals and Energy, Dept. of Communications, dept. of Environmental Affairs and Eskom	Awareness and training Regular inspections Fit in fire extinguisher in each station
Hurricanes	Nketoana	DWAF, NGO, CBO, Eskom, municipality, weather bureau, DoH, Emergency Services, schools, churches	Planting of trees Awareness and weather bureau Contingency plan
Transportation of hazardous/toxic substances (Hazmat related incidents)	Main road through municipality	Local government , Traffic, SAPS, SANDF, DoT, DoH, emergency services	Training SAPS and Traffic Improve the roads Application of NOSA regulations by affected municipality. Identification of alternative routes.

Infectious animal diseases	Nketoana	Agriculture, SAPS, SANDAF, DoH, municipality	Proper policing Contingency plan
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Note: When a town is mentioned it also includes the surrounding farming areas.

5. CONTINGENCY

5.1 The following table indicates contingency planning as well as emergency procedures:

Table 5.1: Contingency planning and emergency procedures

CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

1 Control centre: Riemland and Reitz serve as Joint Operational Centre

To establish a mobile operational centre during states of emergency and disaster.

2 Administration:

To render an effective administrative service to the Disaster Management Centre during emergencies.

3 Finance:

To exercise effective control over all financial issues and fund-raising.

4 Information:

To render a comprehensive and continuous information service in conjunction with the media to the community during emergencies.

5 Manager: Emergency and Disaster Management:

To manage the total co-ordination of all actions regarding the disaster in conjunction with the Joint Operational Centre during a Disaster.

5.2 Availability of personnel, vehicles and equipment:

5.2.1 Personnel:

There are eight full-time municipal employees available for the purpose of Disaster Management. All other municipal employees will be deployed according to the nature of the disaster that may occur.

Organizational structure

5.2.2 Vehicles and equipment

All vehicles and equipment of the municipality will be made available in disaster situations. A list of vehicles and equipment is available in the detailed Disaster Management Plan.

6. TASKS

The tasks and responsibilities of every discipline are indicated in the table hereunder:

Table 6.1: **Tasks and responsibilities**

	Department/	Activity	Action
1	Management	Control Room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance and management of Control Centre on a continuous basis. - Management and control in Disaster and Emergency situations. - Disaster co-ordination. - To ensure effective communication. - Mobile disaster control
2	SANDF (Governmental)	Air wing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous feedback from Disaster scenes. - General control.
3	Administration	Administrative Support and Services	To ensure the effective functioning of the municipality's administration during an emergency situation.

7. TRAINING

Training and training facilities locally are non-existent. Will use training programmes of Local Government Seta or basic training in fire control etc can be provided by the Bethlehem Fire Department.

Voluntary employees will receive training in Bethlehem on fire control and the handling of relevant equipment. Veldt fires in Nketoana occur yearly with major casualties, stock losses and damage to grazing.

