MOSSEL BAY
MUNICIPALITY

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

ACT 57 OF 2002

ACT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

November 2021

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FOREWORD

Foreword by the Executive Mayor

Whilst Mossel Bay Municipality, like any other Local Government Municipality, faces a daily challenge to live up to the expectations of our people and deliver services to them in a concert and conscientious manner that is mindful of the key strategies of National Government, the prevention, reduction and mitigation of risk reduction will be the primary drivers in our development strategies; and our abilities to respond to emergencies so as to provide adequate intervention that brings relief and recovery to our community will be key in our approach to sustainable development for the Mossel Bay community.

Foreword by the Municipal Manager

Within the context of the National Disaster Management Framework, this plan details how Mossel Bay Municipality will ensure an integrated disaster risk management approach within its jurisdictional area. To this end, a fundamental approach based on the principles of risk management, risk reduction and control will be utilised in ensuring that the effects of our developmental local government does not place Mossel Bay Municipality in a position where we become rapidly overwhelmed at the first sign of crises. Mindful of the fact that Disaster Risk Management is not a line function but a fundamental duty of managing, the role of co-ordinating, establishing co-relationships and communication between line departments is essential to ensure continuity of service delivery. The role of head of centre has been assigned to the Manager of Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management where the core objectives are to ensure that the key performance areas associated with disaster management are driven from a central point and reported upon.

Foreword by Head of Centre

Disaster Risk Management is not a sole responsibility that can be assigned to a municipal department! Instead collective ownership of the principles of disaster risk management is essential if Mossel Bay Municipality is to ensure the provision of sustainable service delivery. Whilst a response (as envisaged in the Disaster Management Act) is essential to ensure rapid relief and recovery from crisis, the elements of preparedness planning and risk reduction are pivotal to success. This Plan is intended to be a working document that is expected to change as the contextual environment changes and will continually re-align to incorporate or make provisions for such changes.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

1.1 Key Principles

In shaping a vision and guiding strategy for Disaster Risk Management in the Municipality, the following key principles will be applied and maintained:

- Disaster Risk Management must focus on key issues.
- Disaster Risk Management must take care of the most vulnerable.
- Disaster Risk Management must foster a culture of prevention and resilience.
- Disaster Risk Management must be integrated into development.
- Disaster Risk Management must be driven in all spheres and levels of management.
- Disaster Risk Management must be all encompassing.
- Disaster Risk Management must be applied competently.
- Disaster Risk Management must be dynamic.
- Disaster Risk Management must be affordable and sustainable.
- Disaster Risk Management must be needs-orientated and prioritised.

1.2 Key Outcomes

This plan seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

- the integration of Disaster Risk Management into the strategic and operational planning and project implementation of all line functions and role players within the Municipality.
- resilient communities: an integrated, fast and efficient response to emergencies and disasters by all role-players.

1.3 Linkage with Mossel Bay Municipality Integrated Development Plan

Both the Systems Act and the Disaster Management Act requires the inclusion of this Plan into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of Mossel Bay Municipality. It is however impractical to include the complete Disaster Management plan with all its annexures within the IDP. Therefore, the complete plan can be considered as an annexure to the IDP, while the core document without annexures will be submitted for inclusion within the IDP document.

In order to ensure continuous linkages with the IDP, all departments and role players submitting input to the content of the current and future IDP of the Municipality are required to ensure the inclusion and integration of disaster risk management into their strategies, operational planning and project implementation.

This will ensure the integration of disaster risk management into the IDP and will ensure that all plans and projects are focussed on contributing to disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness – thus reducing the impacts of disasters on lives, property, community activities, the economy and the environment.

Mossel Bay Municipality Risk Reduction Strategies Linked to the IDP

Refer to table below

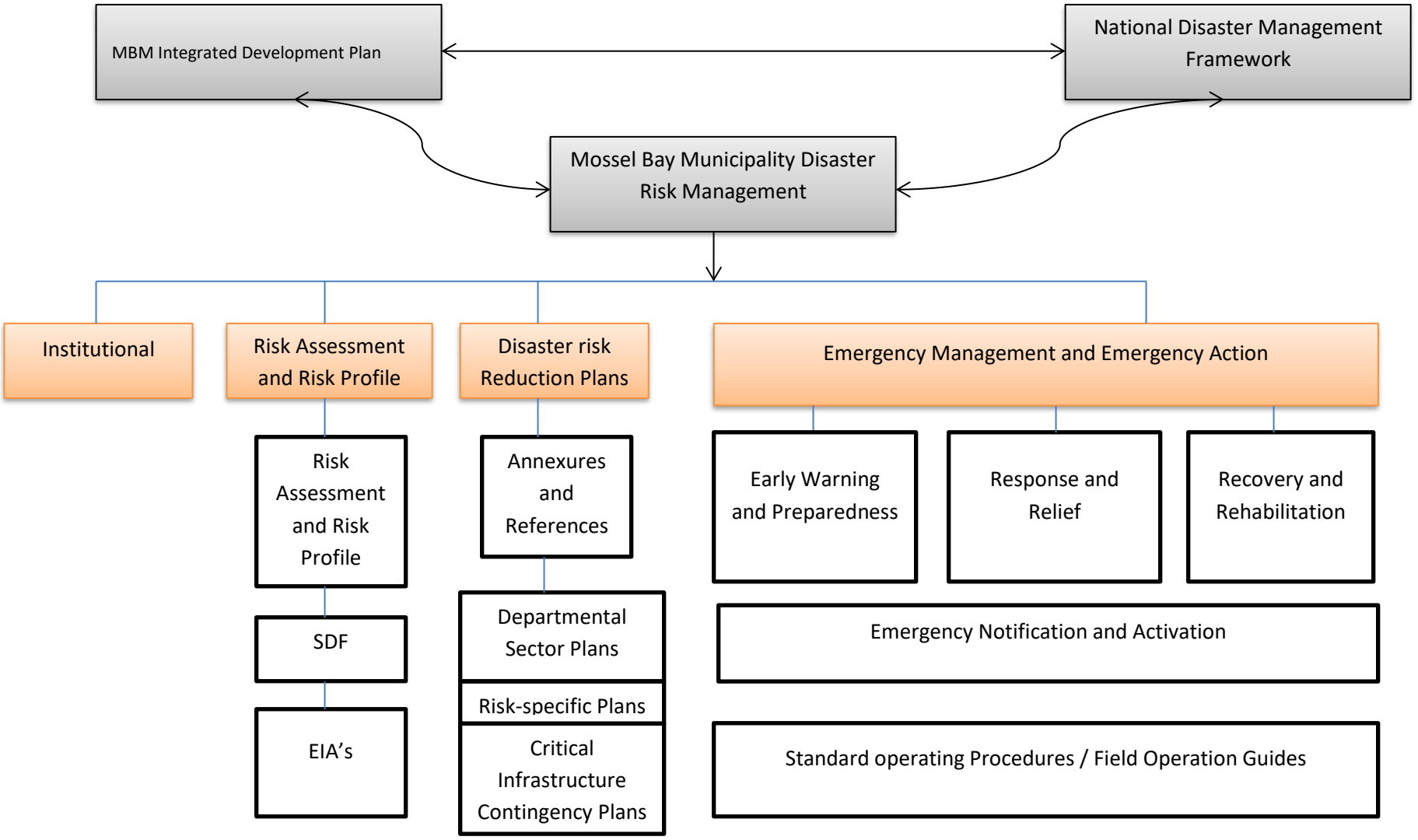


Mossel Bay Municipality Disaster Management Risk reduction Projects linked to the IDP 2020

The projects reflected in the table below have been funded by Mossel Bay Municipality as well as by the Municipal Infrastructure Grant. The projects relate to risk reduction strategies to minimise the effects of possible disasters in the municipal area.

Account	IDP Link	Projects	Funds
Integrated Human Settlement	Upgrading of Informal Settlements	Upgrading of Informal Settlements (Ward 3)	8 086 956
Civil Engineering Services	Sewerage: Purification Regional Plant	Replacement of sewer pipelines between Mossel Bay and Hartenbos	4 300 000
Electricity Distribution	Replacement Network H/Bos	Various Electrification Projects	400 000
Electricity Distribution	Replacement Network Low Voltage	Whole of the Municipality	400 000
Electricity Distribution	Capital Spares (Replace Mini Substations)	Whole of the Municipality	1 500 000
Electricity Distribution	Replace MV Ring Main Units	Whole of the Municipality	1 000 000
Electricity Distribution	Electrification Projects	Whole of the Municipality	4 978 261
Fire Brigade & Rescue Services	Protection Services	Hazmat Vehicle	500 000
Public safety: Mun Police and Traffic	Protection Services	Speed hump: Mabolo Street-second speed hump	23 794
Mechanical Services	Sewerage: Pumps	Upgrade of Beach Street Sewer Pump Station	1 763 179
Civil Engineering Services	Stormwater	Upgrade S/W Channel, Boland Park, Phase 1, Voorbaai	500 000
Civil Engineering Services	Stormwater	Upgrade of S/W watercourse, A Ferox, Danabaai	500 000
Civil Engineering Services	Stormwater	Upgrade S/W at Kiewit,Cupido,Sinkfontein,Mossel to Alhof-Dálmeida	1 000 000
Civil Engineering Services	Stormwater	Upgrade S/W along Anda,Sneeuberg to Sixaxeni	600 000
Civil Engineering Services	Stormwater	Upgrading of CBD stormwater	2 000 000
Civil Engineering Services	Stormwater	New stormwater system in Diaz Beach	350 000
Civil Engineering Services	Water: Bulk Services	New Great Brak River reservoir	750 000
		Rising main to supply New Reservoir @ Farm Vaale Vallei	3 000 000

1.4 Structure of the Disaster Risk Management Plan



2. BACKGROUND / AREA DESCRIPTION

2.1 Geographical Information

The area is situated between 34 degrees 09' and 34 degrees 13' latitude and between 22 degrees 01' and 22 degrees 09' longitude line.

2.2 Topographical Information

Mossel Bay can be described as situated on a plateau falling completely within steep gradients to the sea level on both Southern and Eastern sides.

The plateau is situated at a maximum height of 191 metres above sea level. The steepest street in Mossel Bay is Bayview Street (concrete) with a maximum gradient of 1:4 and the main street, Marsh Street 1:10.

Established dunes and dune stones with the presence of limestone are in the Eastern portion in the direction of the Point. White disintegrated quarts – sandstone.

Plateau: brown integrated sandstone.

2.3 Demographical Information

Mossel Bay area is situated in the Southern Cape Region, the area falls in the winter rainfall region and the climate is Mediterranean with an average summer temperature which varies from 16 degrees Celsius (night) and 25 degrees Celsius (day). Rainfall is experienced during the period March to September at an annual average of 408mm at the coast.

Mossel Bay was officially proclaimed a town in 1848 and in 1852 it became a Municipality. As a result of the new municipal dispensation introduced by the South African Government, during December 2000 the Municipality of Mossel Bay was merged with those of the much smaller Friemersheim, Great Brak River and Herbertsdale to establish the present-day Municipality of Mossel Bay.

The municipal area, demarcation code WC043, is 2007 sq km in size and includes the towns and / or settlements of Mossel Bay, Boggoms Bay, Brandwag, Buisplaas, D'Almeida, Dana Bay, Glentana, Fraaiuitsig, Friemersheim, Great Brak River, Hartenbos, Herbertsdale, Hersham, KwaNonqaba, Little Brak River, Outeniqua Beach, Reebok, Ruiterbos, Southern Cross, Tergniet and Vleesbaai.

It is situated on the N2 approximately halfway between the coastal cities of Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. It is bordered by the Municipalities of George to the east, Langeberg to the west and Oudtshoorn to the north. Its western boundary is the Gouritz River and its northern boundary the Outeniqua mountains. To the east it stretches to the Maalgate River.

Its main economic activities are agriculture (aloes, cattle, citrus, dairy, ostriches, sheep, timber, vegetables and wine), fishing, light industry, petrochemicals and tourism.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT

As per Section 53(1) of the Disaster management Act 57 of 2005 each municipality must:

(a) prepare a disaster management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area;

(b) co-ordinate and align the implementation of its plan with those of other organs of state and institutional role-players;

(c) regularly review and update its plan; and

(d) through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedure established in terms of Chapter 4 of the Local Government Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), consult the local community on the preparation or amendment of its plan.

A disaster management plan for a municipal area must –

(a) form an integral part of a municipality's integrated development plan;

(b) anticipate the types of disaster that are likely to occur in the municipal area and their possible effect;

(c) place emphasis on measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone areas, communities and households;

(d) seek to develop a system of incentives that will promote disaster management in the municipality;

(e) identify the areas, communities or households at risk;

(f) take into account indigenous knowledge relating to disaster management;

(g) promote disaster management research;

(h) identify and address weaknesses in capacity to deal with disasters;

(i) provide for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies;

(j) facilitate maximum emergency preparedness; and

(k) contingency plans and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster.

What is a Disaster?

A Disaster is a progressive and sudden, widespread or localised, natural or man-made occurrence which causes

(a) (i) death, injury or illness;

(ii) damage to property, infrastructure or the environment; or

(ii) disruption of a community; and

(b) is of a magnitude which exceeds the ability of those who are affected to defend the results by making use of only their own resources.

What is Disaster Management?

Disaster management is a continuous and integrated multi-sector, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at -

(a) prevention or reduction of the risk of disasters;
(b) relief of the severity of results of disasters;
(c) emergency preparedness;
(d) swift and effective reaction to disasters; and
(e) recovery, repair and rehabilitation.

Early Warning Systems

The provision of timely and effective information through identified institutions that allows individuals exposed to a hazard to avoid or reduce their risk and prepare for effective response.

The municipality will communicate all types of early warnings to key members within the communities when the municipality receives the warnings from the South African Weather Service and District Municipality. The community members are then responsible to disseminate the information amongst other community members to inform them of the possible danger.

4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS – ROLE-PLAYERS

4.1 Role-players within the Municipal structure

The following role players within the Municipal structure must be involved with disaster management:

- Financial Services;
- Fire, Rescue and Disaster Services;
- Infrastructure Services;
- Traffic and Law Enforcement Services;
- Engineering (Electro-technical) Services;
- Horticulture & Recreation Services;
- Waste Management and Pollution Control Services;
- Planning and Economic Development Services;
- Corporate Services.

4.2 Organisations external to the Municipality

The following organisations external to the Municipality must be involved:

- South African Police Service;
- South African National Defence Force (supporting role);

- Community Services and Poverty relief;
- Nature Conservation;
- Department Water Affairs;
- Department Agriculture;
- Disaster Management: Provincial Administration: Western Cape;
- Health Services: Provincial Administration: Western Cape;
- Civil Aviation;
- Garden Route District Municipality (Disaster Management);
- Provincial Hospital;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Defence Force;
- Provincial Traffic Services;
- Provincial Roads;
- Environmental Health (Garden Route DM);
- Organised Agriculture;
- Eskom;
- Telkom;
- SA Red Cross;
- Animal Welfare Societies;
- Spoornet;
- schools;
- churches;
- Business Community (businesses);
- Media;
- Petro S.A.;
- Weather Bureau;
- transport contractors (passengers and goods); and
- politicians.
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches
- CSF: Community Safety Forums
- Trauma Councillors
- Private Aviation

4.3 Legislation

Statutory legislation applicable:

- Municipal By-Laws;
- National Road Traffic Act;
- Act on Animal Sicknesses;
- Criminal Process Act;
- Disaster Management Act;
- Act on the transport of dangerous substances;
- National Building Regulations;

- Defence Act;
- Act on the Convening of gatherings;
- Fire-Brigade Services Act;
- National Veld and Forest Fires Act;
- Act on Occupational Safety and Health;
- Animal Protection Act;
- Act on Announcement of Information;
- Police Act;
- Water Act;
- The Act on Civil Aviation; and
- The Water Act.

4.4 Human Resources

4.4.1 Internal to Municipality

- Financial Services;
- Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services;
- Infrastructure Services;
- Traffic and Law Enforcement Services;
- Electrical Services;
- Horticulture & Recreation Services;
- Waste Management and Pollution Control Services; and
- Corporate Services.

4.4.2 External to Municipality

- South African Police Service;
- South African National Defence Force (supporting role);
- Community Services and Poverty relief;
- Nature Conservation;
- Department Water Affairs;
- Department Agriculture;
- Branch Disaster Management: Provincial Administration Western Cape;
- Department Health Services: Provincial Administration Western Cape;
- Department Veterinary Science;
- Garden Route District Municipality (Disaster Management);
- Provincial Hospital;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Defence Force;
- Provincial Traffic Department;
- Provincial Roads Department;
- Environmental Health Services (Garden Route DM);
- Red Cross;
- mortuaries;

- building contractors; and
- transport contractors.
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches
- CSF: Community Safety Forums
- Trauma Councillors
- Private Aviation

4.5 Communication Plan

- Every role player will make use of his/her own communication equipment.

- Two-way portable radios, radios of vehicles and cell phones can be used.

- Incidents are reported directly to the control room, who will inform other role player(s) involved.

- A Joint Operation Centre (JOC) will be established to co-ordinate disaster operations.

4.6 Activating procedure

- The Disaster Control Official, after having received an early warning from the SA Weather Bureau of a possible incident, will contact the Municipal Manager by telephone, and if he/she is not available, the Acting Municipal Manager.

- Disaster control official will in turn contact the Control Room and advise them of the danger.

- The Control Room Official is instructed to contact all the relevant role players requesting them to place their personnel on standby, getting ready for action.

- Emergency Services receive instruction from the Control Room to undertake evacuation in the event of a flood where residents will be endangered, as well as in other cases.

- The Disaster Control Official will advise the District Disaster Management Centre in the event of a large incident.

5. HAZARDS / VULNERABILITIES

The five main hazards for Mossel Bay has been classified as:

- land, water and marine pollution;
- industrial and hazardous incidents;
- hazardous materials transport;
- flooding;
- agricultural epidemics.

5.1 Hazard categories

Hazard Category	Hazard Name	Detailed Hazard Name
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: HIV/AIDS
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Avian Flu
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Related to pigs
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Tuberculosis
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Meningitis
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Measles
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Polio
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Typhoid
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Related to horses and zebras
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Foot-and-mouth disease
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Marburg virus
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Rabies
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Cholera
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Malaria
Biological	Epidemics	Epidemics: Bubonic Plague
Environmental	Environmental degradation	Environmental degradation: loss of biodiversity
Environmental	Environmental degradation	Environmental degradation: Deforestation (land development pressure)
Environmental	Fires	Major forest/plantation fires
Environmental	Environmental degradation	Environmental degradation: erosion
Environmental	Underground water abstraction	Underground water abstraction
Environmental	Major water/land pollution	Major water pollution (inland and coastal)
Environmental	Major water/land pollution	Major oil spills / oil pollution at sea
Environmental	Major water/land pollution	Sewage spills (inland and coastal)
Environmental	Fires	Major bush fires - linked to alien invasion (fire loadings)
Environmental	Environmental degradation	Environmental degradation: land contamination & associated degradation
Environmental	Environmental degradation	Environmental degradation: Alien invasion
Environmental	Fires	Major bush fires - fynbos (in reserve)
Environmental	Air pollution	Major air pollution: winter
Environmental	Air pollution	Major air pollution: summer
Geological	Earthquakes, landslides and tsunamis	Landslips / Landslides / Rock falls
Geological	Earthquakes, landslides and tsunamis	Earthquake
Geological	Earthquakes, landslides and tsunamis	Sinkholes
Human	Fires	Major informal settlement fires
Human	Civil unrest	Civil Unrest (including terrorism)

Human	Major events	Events: Cultural, Political and Sports events
Human	Major events	Events: Soccer 2010 secondary effect
Hydro-meteorological	Storms	Floods
Hydro-meteorological	Storms	Poor drainage
Hydro-meteorological	Drought	Drought: hydrological and meteorological
Hydro-meteorological	Storms/Floods (secondary: Transport; Major disruption of key services)	Major dam failure
Hydro-meteorological	Earthquakes, landslides and tsunamis	Sea storm surge / Tsunami / Extreme tidal waves
Hydro-meteorological	Storms	Gale-force winds / tornados
Hydro-meteorological	Climate change	Sea level rise
Hydro-meteorological	Storms	Severe hail
Hydro-meteorological	Climate	Major heat wave
Hydro-meteorological	Storms	Snow
Technological	Transport (secondary: Major water/land pollution)	Hazardous material spillage/accident (by rail or road)
Technological	Major disruption of key services	Major water supply disruption
Technological	Transport	Degradation of transport routes
Technological	Transport	Major rail accident
Technological	Major disruption of key services	Major power supply disruption
Technological	Major disruption of key services	Major sewerage disposal disruption
Technological	Transport	Major aircraft accident
Technological	Transport	Major traffic disasters
Technological	Industrial: Explosions and related fires	PetroSA and Voorbaai MHI's
Technological	Industrial: Explosions and related fires	Industrial disasters in general
Technological	Transport	Major shipping accident (passenger vessels)
Technological	Transport	Major shipping accident (cargo vessels)

5.2 Risks regarded as the most important in the jurisdiction of the Mossel Bay Municipality

The following risks are regarded as the most important in the jurisdiction of the Mossel Bay Municipality:

- fire at informal residences;
- floods;
- service station fires;
- transport of dangerous substances;
- aircraft accident(s);
- mass gatherings;
- human illnesses;
- animal sickness;
- power disruption(s);
- hail storm(s);
- earth quake(s);
- bomb explosion(s)/-threat(s);
- droughts;
- train accident(s);
- displacement of foreign nationals (Xenophobia).

5.3 What will be required at a large incident?

- Human resources are naturally one of the most important methods when a disaster is experienced.
- Equipment (adequate and effective) is indispensable when it comes to a disaster.
- The complete co-operation of every institution is of cardinal importance during a disaster.
- Adequate funds must be available when a disaster strikes your area (consideration must be given to overtime payment for personnel, accommodation, nourishment, clothing, building material, outbreak of sickness, etc.)

5.4 What are the results of a disaster?

- A disaster could result in the possible loss of human lives.
- A disaster could result in the possible loss of animal lives.
- A disaster could lead to the outbreak of epidemics.
- A disaster can destroy the infrastructure of a town.
- If a town or a portion thereof is destroyed by a disaster it could take years for such a town to recover.
- A disaster could create poverty.

5.5 Preventative and alleviation methods

Prevention:

- education in prevention of fires;
- training on firefighting;
- proper town planning;

- upgrading of existing infrastructure;
- education with regard to the prevention of human illnesses;
- regular vaccination of animals to minimise animal sicknesses;
- giving attention to early warning systems;
- proper identification of communities who are the most vulnerable.

Alleviation:

- assistance to victims (emergency alleviation);
- expeditious repair of infrastructure where possible;
- spiritual guidance;
- moral support to victims;
- financial support to victims;
- relocating victims to less dangerous areas.

5.6 Contingency planning

5.6.1 Informal residences: Fires

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- Municipal Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services;
- South African Police Services;
- Corporate Services;
- Planning and Economic Development Services;
- Refuse Removal;
- Department Social Services and Welfare;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Provincial Hospital;
- Bayview Private Hospital;
- Provincial Clinics;
- Medi-Cross Centre;
- Waste Management and Pollution Control Services;
- Engineering (Electro-technical) Services;
- Red Cross;
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;
- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.6.2 Flooding

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- South African Police Services;
- Municipal Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services;
- Civil Services;
- Electrical Services;
- Corporate Services;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Provincial Hospital;
- Bayview Private Hospital;
- Provincial Clinics;
- Medi-Cross Centre;
- Waste Management and Pollution Control Services;
- Department Social Services and Welfare;
- Horticulture and Recreation;
- Red Cross;
- Organised Agriculture;
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;
- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.6.3 Service station Fires

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- Municipal Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services;
- South African Police Services;
- Corporate Services;
- Infrastructure Services;
- Refuse Removal;
- Department Social Services and Welfare;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Provincial Hospital;
- Bayview Private Hospital;
- Medi-Cross Centre;
- Waste Management and Pollution Control Services;
- Engineering (Electro-technical) Services;
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;

- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.6.4 Transport of dangerous material

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- Municipal Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services;
- South African Police Services;
- Corporate Services;
- Infrastructure Services;
- Refuse Removal;
- Department Social Services and Welfare;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Provincial Hospital;
- Bayview Private Hospital;
- Medi-Cross Centre;
- Waste Management and Pollution Control Services;
- Engineering (Electro-technical) Services;
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;
- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.6.5 Air craft accident(s)

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- Municipal Fire and Rescue Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services;
- South African Police Services;
- Corporate Services;
- Infrastructure Services;
- Refuse Removal;
- Department Social Services and Welfare;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Provincial Hospital;
- Bayview Private Hospital;
- Provincial Clinics;
- Medi-Cross Centre;
- Waste Management and Pollution Control Services;
- Engineering (Electro-technical) Services; DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;

- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;
- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.6.6 Mass gatherings

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- Municipal Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services;
- South African Police Service;
- Corporate Services;
- Infrastructure Services;
- Refuse Removal;
- Department Social Services and Welfare;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Provincial Hospital;
- Bayview Private Hospital;
- Provincial Clinics;
- Medi-Cross Centre;
- Waste Management and Pollution Control Services;
- Engineering (Electro-technical) Services;
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;
- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.6.7 Human illnesses

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- Comprehensive Health Services;
- Provincial Health Services;
- Provincial Hospital;
- Bayview Private Hospital;
- Provincial Clinics;
- Medi-Cross Centre;
- South African Police Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services; DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;
- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.6.8 Animal sicknesses

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- Department Health Services;
- Provincial Health Services;
- South African Police Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services;
- Infrastructure Services;
- Municipal Fire and Rescue Services;
- Organised Agriculture;
- Animal Welfare;
- Department of Environmental Affairs
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;
- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.6.9 Power Interruption(s)

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- Engineering (Electro-technical) Services;
- Eskom;
- South African Police Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services;
- Infrastructure Services;
- Provincial Hospital;
- Bayview Private Hospital;
- Provincial Clinic;
- Medi-Cross Centre;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;
- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.6.9 Hail storm(s)

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- Municipal Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services;
- South African Police Services;

- Infrastructure Services;
- Provincial Hospital;
- Bayview Private Hospital;
- Provincial Clinic;
- Medi-Cross Centre;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Building Contractors;
- Corporate Services;
- Social Services and Welfare;
- Horticulture and Recreation;
- Organised Agriculture;
- Transport Contractors (passengers and goods);
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;
- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.6.10 Earth quake(s)

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- Municipal Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services;
- South African Police Services;
- Waste Management and Pollution Services;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Provincial Hospital;
- Bayview Private Hospital;
- Provincial Clinics;
- Medi-Cross Centre;
- Civil Services;
- Electrical Services;
- Corporate Services;
- Social and Welfare Services;
- Red Cross;
- Horticulture and Recreation;
- Transport Contractors (passengers and goods);
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;
- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.6.11 Displacement of Foreign Nationals (Xenophobia)

The following role players will be involved at this incident:

- Municipal Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services;
- Municipal Traffic Services;
- South African Police Services;
- Provincial Health Services;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Corporative Services;
- Social and Welfare Services;
- SA Red Cross;
- Horticulture and Recreation;
- Transport Contractors (passengers and goods);
- DOCS: Department of Community Safety;
- CPF's: Community Policing Forums;
- NHW's: Neighbourhood Watches;
- CSF: Community Safety Forums;
- Trauma Councillors;
- Private Aviation;

5.7 What will be the results of the threats?

5.7.1 Informal residences (fires)

- Loss of large scale fixed property.
- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of animal lives.
- Serious injuries.
- Loss of moveable assets.
- Supply of food.
- Pollution.
- Inaccessibility of roads.
- Disruption of Municipal service delivery.
- Poverty.
- Additional funds which will have to be provided.
- Provision of alternative temporary accommodation.
- Overcrowded hospitals.

5.7.2 Floods

- Loss of large scale fixed property.
- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of animal lives
- Serious injuries.
- Loss of moveable assets.
- Supply for food.

- Pollution.
- Inaccessibility of roads.
- Disruption of Municipal service delivery.
- Poverty.
- Additional funds which have to be made available for the repair of infrastructure (negative impact on Municipal as well as Provincial budget).
- Provision of alternative temporary accommodation.
- Outbreak of illness.
- Damage can be sustained to storm-water pipes and sewer pipes.
- Power disruptions can occur.
- Overcrowded hospitals.

5.7.3 Service station fires

- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of fixed property.
- Loss of movable property.
- Disruption of road transport.
- Power disruptions.
- Petroleum which could land in storm-water pipes.
- Pollution.
- Rebuilding of service station (unforeseen expenditure).
- Damage of Municipal Infrastructure.
- Additional funds which have to be made available.

5.7.4 Transport of Dangerous Materials

- Fire could occur with the following result.
- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of fixed property.
- Loss of movable property.
- Disruption of road transport.
- Power disruptions.
- Petroleum which could land in storm-water pipes.
- Burning petroleum spreading over a large area.
- Pollution.
- Damage of Municipal infrastructure.
- Additional funds which have to be made available.
- Radio-active material which can be set free and can result in sickness.

5.7.5 Aircraft accident(s)

- Occurrence of a fire (structure or veld and forest fire).
- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of animal lives.
- Loss of fixed property.
- Loss of movable property.

- Damage of Municipal Infrastructure.
- Disruption of road transport.
- Disruption of Municipal service delivery.
- Power disruptions.
- Pollution.

5.7.6 Mass gatherings

- Theft.
- Burglary.
- Rape.
- Alcohol abuse.
- Trampling of people.
- Assaults.
- Injuries.
- Deaths.
- Fires.
- Power interruptions.
- Disruption of road traffic.
- Sewer blockages.
- Damage of Municipal infrastructure.
- Loss of fixed property.
- Loss of movable property.
- Additional availability of funds to repair infrastructure.

5.7.7 Human illnesses

- Mass human deaths.
- Mass animal deaths.
- Spreading of sickness to humans and/or animals.
- Outbreak of epidemic(s).
- Negative impact on the town economy as working corps is reduced dramatically and because area was placed under quarantine.
- Additional availability of funds to limit and bring sickness under control.
- Decline of tourism.
- Overcrowded hospital.

5.7.8 Animal sicknesses

- Mass animal deaths.
- Spreading of sickness to human and other animals.
- Outbreak of epidemic(s).
- Negative impact on the town economy as joblessness wil increase.
- Town or certain portions will be placed under quarantine.
- Poverty will occur.
- Additional availability of funds to limit and bring sickness under control.
- Decline of tourism.

5.7.9 Power Disruption(s)

- Negative impact on the town economy as business cannot deliver normal service.
- Municipal service delivery will be disrupted.
- Theft will increase.
- Burglaries will increase.
- Robbery will increase.
- Assault will take place.
- Food Poisoning will occur.
- Disruption of road traffic.
- Increase in vehicle accidents.
- Aircraft accident(s).
- Decline of tourism.

5.7.10 Hail storm(s)

- Injuries.
- Deaths.
- Damage to fixed property.
- Damage or disruption of moveable property.
- Theft.
- Sickens can occur.
- Availability of adequate or sufficient building material.
- Flooding.
- Availability of alternative temporary accommodation.
- Transport of homeless to alternative temporary accommodation.
- Power disruptions of all electrical short-circuiting.

5.7.11 Earth quake(s)

- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of animal lives.
- Outbreak of epidemic(s).
- Large scale injuries.
- Loss of fixed property.
- Loss of movable property.
- Large scale damage of Municipal infrastructure.
- Power disruptions.
- Negative impact on the town economy.
- Extended rebuilding of infrastructure.
- Inaccessibility to town.
- Inaccessibility from town.
- Unemployment.
- Poverty.
- Decline of tourism.

6. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITIES

Internal to the Municipality:

6.1 Financial Services

6.1.1 Duties and responsibilities

The Financial Services must budget annually for disaster situations.

6.1.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The Financial Services must assign a person to do the necessary funding proposals for disasters.
- The person assigned must work closely with the disaster control official and non-governmental organisations.

6.2 Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services

6.2.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of this discipline is to extinguish fires as early and effectively as possible in order to safe human and animal life and property.
- The fire brigade is primarily responsible for firefighting, rescue and evacuation.
- The fire brigade will be involved in all the risks as identified.
- The fire brigade must ensure that fire risks are reduced or minimised.
- The fire brigade must make a survey of all fire hydrants marking them clearly visible and also ensure that they are in working condition.
- Fire brigade volunteers must be trained in the combating of fires, rescue and evacuation.
- Lectures and demonstrations must be provided to the public in order that they may be informed regarding the preventative measures to be taken and the purchase of firefighting apparatus must be encouraged.
- Existing firefighting equipment must be inspected regularly.
- Where external resources are identified, it must be resolved with the institution(s) in question.
- Surveys must be made of the different types of hazardous materials transported in the greater Mossel Bay area to mitigate the possible spill of the materials.

6.2.2 Procedure during a disaster

- On receipt of an emergency call, the fire brigade chief will activate his/her disciplines and they will visit the site immediately.

- The head of the fire brigade reports to the disaster control official.
- Fire brigade staff will undertake fire combating, rescue and evacuation.
- The head fire brigade will report fully to the disaster control official.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission of the disaster control official.

6.3 Roads, Transport and Stormwater Services

6.3.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of this discipline is to provide alternative routes and to repair roads as early as possible.
- Streets must also be contained properly on a continuous basis and where problems are identified, such problems must be addressed.
- The storm-water system must be maintained on a continuous basis.
- Provision must be made for emergency stock such as storm-water pipes, the necessary requirements and road signs.
- To maintain a record of external sources with a view to assistance during a disaster.

6.3.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The disciplinary head must report at the disaster control official.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- The disciplinary head must report fully to the disaster control official.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission of the disaster control official.

6.4 Sewerage: Wastewater Treatment Services

6.4.1 Duties and responsibilities

- It is the primary task of this discipline to repair the sewer network and everything associated therewith as early as possible.

- To plan timeously how the sewerage can be discharged/removed in the case of a break of pipelines.
- To make surveys of the availability of equipment in the area used in a disaster situation.
- To make surveys of qualified specialists who could be involved in the functions of the discipline.
- To maintain a record of external resources with a view to assistance during a disaster.

6.4.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The disciplinary head must report at the disaster control official.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- The disciplinary head must report fully to the disaster control official.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission of the disaster control official.

6.5 Stormwater Drainage Services

6.5.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of these disciplines is to repair water supply networks as early as possible.
- To determine and to record on charts the position of water pipes, storage dams and their capacities.
- To take surveys of other water storage places, such as boreholes, farm dams, etc. in the area and to maintain a proper record thereof.
- To determine how drinking water could be provided along other methods for consumers cut off from existing water resources.
- To make surveys of qualified experts who could be involved in the activities of this discipline.
- To plan how water can be provided to consumers when disruptions or breaks in pipelines occur.
- To encourage the public to provide rainwater tanks at their homes as a possible water source in the case of emergency.
- To maintain a record of external resources with the view to assistance during a disaster.

6.5.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The disciplinary head must report at the disaster control official.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- The disciplinary head must report fully to the disaster control official.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission of the disaster control official.

6.6 Traffic and Law Enforcement Services

6.6.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of this discipline is to arrange traffic and to lead vehicles along alternative routes, as well as to limit collisions and traffic congestions to an absolute minimum.
- The discipline must be prepared to handle any emergency or disaster situation which may occur in the area.
- Traffic reservists must be trained to handle traffic situations.
- External resources must be identified with a view to assistance during a disaster.

6.6.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The disciplinary head must report at the disaster control official.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- The disciplinary head must report fully to the disaster control official.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission of the disaster control official.

6.7 Engineering (Electro-technical) Services

6.7.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The task of this department is to repair power disruptions as early as possible.

- The discipline must be kept continuously prepared to handle any emergency or disaster situation which may occur in the area.
- The establishing of all cables, wires, substations, etcetera, and the indication on a diagram.
- To undertake investigation regarding the best method upon which electricity could be connected during power disruptions along other methods and other routes in order to provide electricity to consumers.
- To make surveys of qualified experts as well as private contractors in the area with a view to assistance during a disaster.
- To ensure that there is adequate electricity supply provision at all times.
- To test equipment on a regular basis to ensure that it is in a good working condition.
- To make a survey of all power generators in the area with a view to use thereof during a disaster.

6.7.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The disciplinary head must report at the disaster control official.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- The disciplinary head must report fully to the disaster control official.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission of the disaster control official.

6.8 Horticulture and Recreation Services

6.8.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of this discipline is to undertake clearing work as early and effectively as possible.
- To plant ground covers as far as possible in order to limit soil erosion to a minimum.
- To lop and remove tree branches, trees and shrubs presenting a danger.
- To examine the working of all equipment continuously to establish that it is in a good working condition.
- To clean the rivers flowing through the greater Mossel Bay on a regular basis.

- The removal of trees, shrubs and driftwood.
- Transportation of displaced persons.

6.8.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The disciplinary head must report at the disaster control official.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- The disciplinary head must report fully to the disaster control official.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission of the disaster control official.

6.9 Sewerage: Water and Sewer Services

6.9.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of this discipline is to undertake clearing work.
- The discipline head must ensure that all equipment is inspected regularly to ensure that it is in a good working condition.

6.9.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon all available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The disciplinary head must report at the disaster control official.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- The disciplinary head must report fully to the disaster control official.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission of the disaster control official.

6.10 Corporate Services

6.10.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The discipline is primarily responsible for the maintenance of municipal property.
- The discipline head must therefore ensure that municipal buildings are maintained in an excellent condition and not present a danger for the general public.
- The discipline head must make a survey of all municipal halls as well as particulars of the people in charge of such halls.

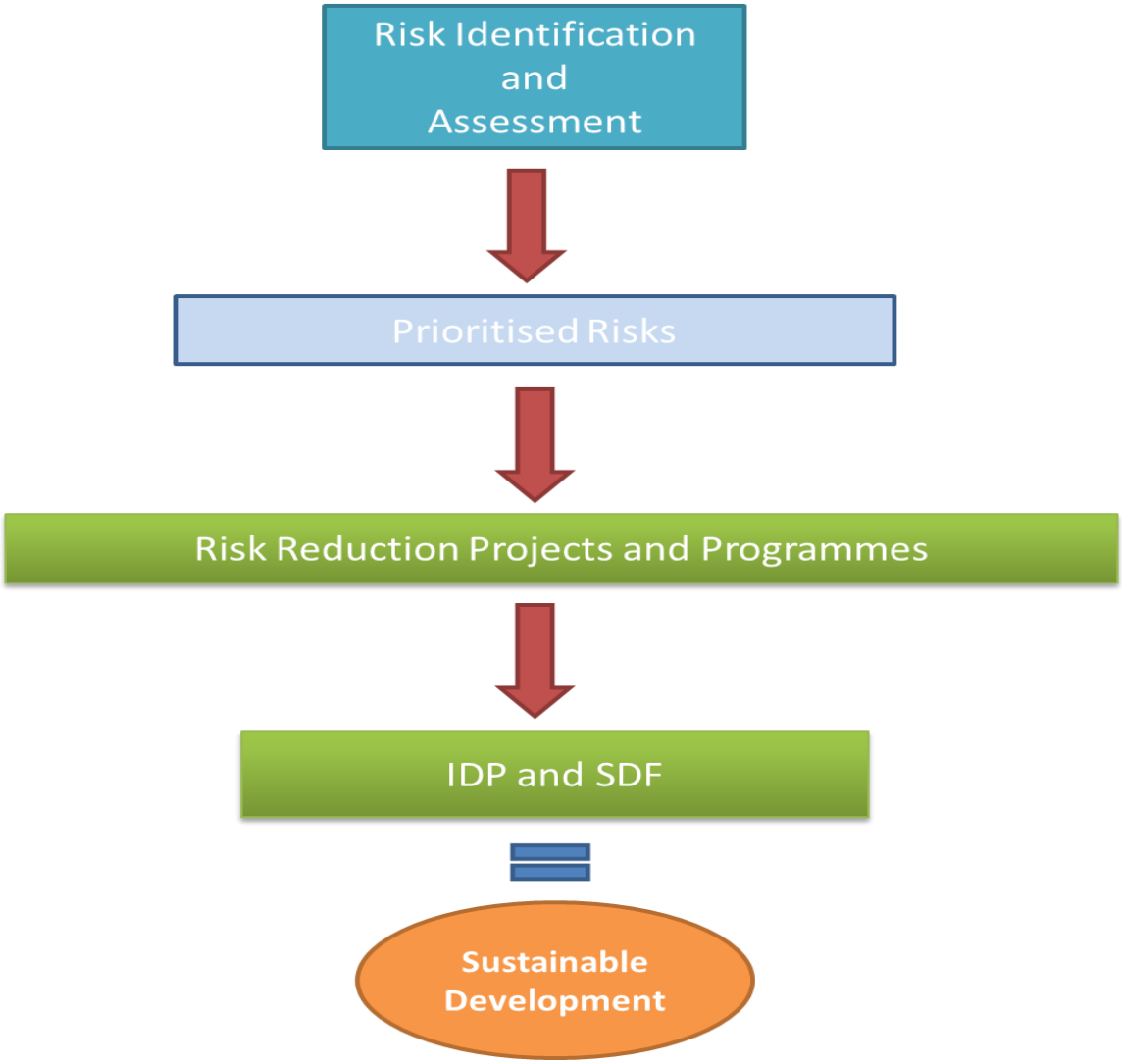
6.10.2 Disaster Management Advisory Forum

A Disaster Management Forum has been established and will act in an advisory capacity. This forum will convene at least four (4) times a year. The Senior Manager: Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services of Mossel Bay Municipality is the Chairperson of the Forum and a clerk of Community Services will be the secretary. The minutes of a meeting must be forwarded to all members of the forum at least two (2) weeks after a meeting. The Secretary will, in collaboration with the Chairperson, forward an agenda for the next meeting to all members of the forum at least one (1) month before a meeting.

The forum will consist of the following members:

- Councillor;
- Disaster Management Officer;
- South African Police Services (SAPS);
- South African National Defence Force (SADF);
- Department of Social Services;
- Department of Agriculture;
- Community organisations;
- Medical Emergency Services;
- Hospitals;
- Garden Route District Municipality (Disaster Management Official);
- Red Cross;
- Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services;
- Infrastructure Services;
- Planning and Economic Development Services;
- Corporate Services
- Financial Services;
- Horticulture and Recreation Services;
- Nature Conservation;
- Department Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF);
- Education;
- Environmental Affairs;
- Animal Welfare.

7. HAZARDS / VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT AND RISK REDUCTION MEASURES



Specific risk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Consequence Rating	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment Options	Activities to address risk
	A. Almost certain B. Likely C. Possible D. Unlikely E. Rare	1. Insignificant 2. Minor 3. Moderate 4. Major 5. Catastrophic	Extreme High Medium Low Negligible	• Accept • Reduce likelihood and/or consequence • Avoid	Currently funded controls/Proposed risk treatment
A. <u>Roads, Transport and Stormwater</u> Flooding Infrastructure	B	1-4	Low-High	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Continuous upgrading of infrastructure (IDP link) – Capital Projects Maintenance of major stormwater systems (IDP link)
Major stormwater systems					
De Bakke/Nautica	B	1-4	Low – High	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Continuous upgrading of infrastructure; formalising the channel with gabions. Maintenance of major stormwater system - The channel is maintained (clearing, de-weeding, grass cutting, removing debris, pick up litter, etc.) on a regular basis
Behind Mzamonmhle, KwaNonqaba	B	1-4	Low – High	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Continuous upgrading of infrastructure; formalising the channel with gabions. Maintenance of major stormwater system - The channel is maintained (clearing, de-weeding, grass cutting, removing debris, pick up litter, etc.) on a regular basis
Lamani, KwaNonqaba	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance of major stormwater systems - The channel is maintained (clearing, de-weeding, grass cutting, removing debris, pick up litter, etc.) on a regular basis
Gabion channel, Glentana	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance of major stormwater systems - The channel is maintained (clearing, de-weeding, grass cutting, removing debris, pick up litter, etc.) on a regular basis
Extend Ravine Road stormwater open channel, Glentana	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Gleniqua Drive stormwater channel, Glentana	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood	Maintenance

Specific risk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Consequence Rating	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment Options	Activities to address risk
				and/or consequence	
Oude Road, Glentana	c	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance of major stormwater systems - The channel is maintained (clearing, de-weeding, grass cutting, removing debris, pick up litter, etc.) on a regular basis
Oude Road Open Stormwater Channel, Glentana	c	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Rebuild stormwater channel
Hoogekraal stormwater outlet	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Orion Drive stormwater outlet, Suiderkruis	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
High Level Rd Stormwater Network, Great Brak	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Charles Street, Great Brak River	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Greenhaven Sports field, Great Brak River	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Wolwedans culverts, Great Brak River	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Sandhoogte drainage, Great Brak river	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance

Specific risk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Consequence Rating	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment Options	Activities to address risk
Boekenhout Avenue Stormwater drainage, Hartenbos	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Lofty Nel Stormwater Culvert, Hartenbos	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Stellenbosch Avenue stormwater upgrade, Hartenbos	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Upgrade of system
Gareth Street Stormwater Network, Bay View	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Muscle creek stormwater Culvert, Island view	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Sioux Street stormwater network, Voorbaai	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Boland Park Stormwater Chanel/Retaining wall	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Central Mossel Bay areas	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Dana Bay Stormwater Culverts, inlets and outlets	C	3	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Maintenance
Storm Surges	B	1-5	Extreme	• Accept	Early warning systems by South African Weather Services

Specific risk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Consequence Rating	Risk Rating	Risk Treatment Options	Activities to address risk
B. <u>Waste Management and Pollution Control</u> Fires at transfer stations	B	2,3,4,	Extreme	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Installation of fire breaks Improved communication from the transfer station to the Fire and Rescue control room in case of fires or any incident. Fire extinguishing equipment installed to be used by workers to extinguish small fires Fire and Rescue Service to respond when required
Floods at transfer stations	B	3,4,5	Medium, High, Extreme	• Accept	Closure of sites Identify alternative methods of waste storage
Pollution (waste, air, noise)	B	2,3,4,5	Medium, High, Extreme	• Accept	Inspections and notifications Law enforcement
Industrial action (striking workers)	B	2,3,4	Medium, High	• Accept	Alternate arrangements for waste management Closure of sites and diversion of waste
C. <u>Traffic Services</u> Flooding	B	1-4	Extreme	• Accept	Departmental response as required to close roads, guide traffic and warn residents of dangers
Major Fires	B	1-4	Extreme	• Accept	Departmental response as required to close roads, guide traffic and warn residents of dangers
Civil unrest/Community Protest action	C	3-4	High	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Departmental response as required to close roads, guide traffic and warn residents of danger, in conjunction with the SAPS Activation of Traffic Management Plan
D. <u>Horticulture and Recreation</u> Green Belts/Areas (veld fires) Municipal Plantation, Friemersheim	A	1-5	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Create fire breaks where the green belts adjoin residential areas Reduction of fire load where possible
Floods	B	5	Low	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Intervention by clearing estuaries and rivers of obstructions and debris
Coastal Oil Spills	C	1-5	Low	• Accept	Coastal Management Plan

E. **Corporate Services**					
Telephone System Dysfunctional	C	1-3	Low-High	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Switch over to Garden Route District Municipality Call Centre Officials to make use of individual cell phones and two-way radios
F. Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services Veld Fires	A	2,3,4,5	Extreme	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Installation of fire breaks Reduction of alien invasive plants Fuel load reduction through deforestation projects Clearing and fire load reduction on vacant erven
Floods	C	3, 4, 5	Medium, High, Extreme	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Early warning systems implemented Breaching of estuary mouths Warning residents of possibility of flooding
Hazardous Materials Incident/Road tanker accidents	C	3, 4, 5	Medium, High, Extreme	• Accept	Training of staff to Hazardous materials Technician Level to mitigate the incidents Inspection of road tankers to conform to Transportation of Dangerous Goods regulations
Hosting of Major Events Management	A	4	Medium, High, Extreme	• Accept	Apply the Major Events Policy of the Municipality
G. Water and Wastewater Treatment Works Water shortage/management	C	4	Medium to High	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Refer to Water Demand Policy Buisplaas Water Supply System Water Safety Plan Friemersheim Water Supply System Water Safety Plan Great Brak River Water Supply System Water Safety Plan Herbertsdale Water Supply System Water Safety Plan Mossel Bay Water Supply System Water Safety Plan Friemersheim Ruiterbos System Water Safety Plan
Wastewater Risk Mitigation	C	4	Medium to Extreme	• Reduce likelihood and/or consequence	Refer to Wastewater Risk Mitigation Policy

Consequence Description for each Area of Impact

Rating	Consequence	Animal health & production	Plant health & production	Human health, safety & well-being	Economic	Commercial	Environmental	Organisational capability	Political (govt & business sector)	Reputation & image
1	Insignificant	No loss	No loss	No injuries	No economic loss	No financial loss	No environmental impact	Organisational capability intact, negligible impact on objectives	No political/ organisational impact	No damage to reputation/image
2	Minor	Limited illness/injuries &/or deaths on single enterprise	Limited damage/loss on single enterprise	Minor injuries; no public health risk; short term well-being impact	Few businesses locally affected or single/few properties	Low financial loss; single/few properties affected	Minor,/recoverable short-term isolated/localised environmental impact	Local capability affected, minor impact on objectives, easily remedied	Local political / organisational impact	Recoverable / short term local damage to reputation/image
3	Moderate	Some illness/injuries/deaths on multiple properties across a locality	Some damage/loss on single property – multiple paddocks	Limited public health risk &/or injuries requiring medical & mental health treatment	Widespread industry impact; multiple industries / properties per district	Medium financial loss; multiple properties per district	Moderate, medium term, medium spread environmental impact	Regional capability affected, some objectives affected	Regional political / organisational impact	Medium term / regional damage to reputation/image
4	Major	Considerable illness/injuries/deaths on multiple properties across a region	Considerable damage/loss on multiple properties across a region	Major public health risk &/or major injuries/well-being impact	High economic /trade risk to region &/or state	High financial loss	Serious, long term, widespread environmental impact	State capability affected, important objectives not achieved	State political / organisational impact	Long term/ state damage to agency reputation/image
5	Catastrophic	Significant illness/injuries/deaths on multiple regions	Considerable damage/loss across multiple regions	Significant public health risk &/or human deaths/ long lasting well- being issues	Major national economic implications	Major national financial loss	Irreversible environmental impact	National capability affected, most objectives not achieved	National political / organisational impact	Long term / (inter) national damage to reputation / image irreversibly impacted

8. CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Climate Change requires a two-pronged approach, to i) reduce its cause by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from energy, transport etc., and ii) to prepare for its impacts such as increased flooding, heat and drought (which are already underway). These are referred to as Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation respectively

Climate Change Mitigation: Contribute to national and global efforts to significantly reduce the GHG emissions and build a sustainable low carbon economy, which simultaneously addresses the need for economic growth, job creation and improving socio-economic conditions. This includes municipal responses such as reduction in need for transport fuels, compact settlement planning, reduction in energy use and switch to renewable energy.

Climate Change Adaptation: Reduce climate vulnerability and develop the adaptive capacity of the Western Cape's economy, its people, its ecosystems and its critical infrastructure in a manner that simultaneously addresses the province's socio-economic and environmental goals. This includes municipal responses such as planning to reduce flood risk to infrastructure, settlements and municipal services, drought planning, reduction of use of water, health emergency plans for heat, maintenance of ecosystem buffers and green space etc.

General feedback on the inclusion of climate change considerations in Mossel Bay's Strategic Objectives (3rd IDP Review)

The Mossel Bay IDP has acknowledged climate change as a key risk and challenge for the municipality, in particular linked to Mossel Bay being a coastal municipality. The risks associated with rising sea levels and the impacts that this will have on dune erosion and the potential damage to infrastructure along the coastline are highlighted. There are also opportunities with developments around the cost to boost economic opportunities, such as upgrading the Port and development of a tourist waterfront area; these need to be taken forward with climate change considerations in mind. Other opportunities around renewable energy and waste to energy have been highlighted and these also have a strong climate change mitigation link. The Situational Analysis (Chapter 2 of the IDP) include a climate summary report, particularly focussed on rainfall to the area and a summary of the Observed Climate Trends (1960 – 2010) taken from the national climate trends. A detailed table on the links between climate change, changing environmental conditions and the potential impacts on Mossel Bay municipality is included in the situational analysis. For each of the climate risks highlights the impacts are discussed. The IDP also states that the municipality has a Climate Change Response Strategy which will be reviewed in 2016. Information about this strategy is however not included in the IDP and it is not clear what the priorities are for this strategy. The objectives of the climate change response strategy should be aligned with the Key performance areas in the next generation IDP.

Feedback on overarching long term strategic planning and policy

As Mossel Bay Municipality continues to respond to climate change, the key message is to understand and act on the social and economic risks associated with climate change that are posed to municipal infrastructure, services and finance. It's critical to understand that decisions made today without considering climate change could likely result in stranded, underutilised and degraded assets. In order to incorporate climate change responses into the service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP) there are a number of complementary aspects that can be addressed supporting the climate change narrative in the IDP. Climate change risks could be registered in risk registries and assigned to all directorates as critical for inclusion in all planning, infrastructure design and for inclusion into staff key performance areas and indicators.

Spatial Planning

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was originally developed in 2008 and reviewed in 2013. Although the SDF includes concepts such as smart growth and sustainability principles, it does not specifically include spatial challenges linked to climate change.
A new SDF is being developed for Mossel Bay and climate change considerations need to be strengthened in the update. Numerous elements of spatial planning will determine whether or not a municipality can lower its carbon emissions and maintain or enhance resilience to climate change and these cut across a variety of sectors (biodiversity, coastal management, estuary management, water management, parks and open spaces, transport and critical infrastructure, disaster management etc.). Both the national Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA 2013) and the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act (LUPA 2015) speak to resilience as a key spatial planning principle; furthermore, LUPA applies inclusion of climate change adaptation and mitigation aspects into spatial planning in the Western Cape. It is now part of standard good practice to include climate change in spatial planning. Inclusion of Layers of climate change risk and vulnerability into the SDF will be an enabler in climate change response. For example, high risk areas include: water catchment recharge zones, low lying coastal areas, river banks and 1:100-year flood lines, agricultural lands, critical biodiversity areas (CBAs) and ecological support areas in addition to ecosystems that provide buffers (e.g. coastal ecosystems, wetlands, river buffers, forests, vegetation on steep slopes, buffers to natural areas (from fires).
Furthermore, it is critical to undertake spatial planning that reduces carbon intensity of development and planning. This can be achieved by reducing sprawl (which requires vastly more energy, transport and resources and spatially locks in high energy use for many decades); and reducing loss of vegetation and soil which holds carbon and other critical services. A mixture of high density nodes interspersed with green buffers and open spaces for flood attenuation and reduction of urban heat island effects might be most desirable in urban areas.
Considerable focus on zoning schemes and by-laws will additionally need to take place in tandem with the SDF in order to include specific requirements for development in moderate to high risk spatial zones if they cannot be avoided.

Disaster Management

It is noted that climate change is included to a certain extent in the major disaster risks for the Mossel Bay municipality. The increasing frequency and intensity of these climate related risks is a challenge that Mossel Bay needs to be better prepared for. In particular, the problem is that no particular sector owns them thus it's challenging to assign responsibility for them. As all sectors are affected, all sectors and line departments must plan for them and manage them when they occur. The Disaster Management Amendment Act (Act 16 of 2015) has implications for the inclusion of climate change considerations in municipality disaster preparedness, and in particular the inclusion of climate change adaptation, ecosystem based adaptation and community based adaptation measures as well as investments in future disaster management plans.
The problem with climate related risks, in particular, is that no specific sector 'owns them'. It is therefore challenging to assign departments to manage, as all sectors are affected, thus requiring all sectors and line departments to plan for them and manage the occurrence.
Enhancing disaster management prior to and during a hazard event is critical and will be beneficial in improving the resilience of a municipality. Such activities include: early warning systems for floods, heat waves, big storms and fire, and include the use of public infrastructure such as schools for identified evacuation centres (if schools are built outside of high risk areas); enhancing ability to manage such events when they occur through fire-fighting and medical emergency responses. However, these reactive activities alone are insufficient in planning for and becoming resilient to climate change impacts and will not reduce the economic and financial impacts of climate change. The vast majority of impactful risk reduction measures occurs in the spatial planning and use of

the landscape, and design of infrastructure and settlements themselves. These are critical and need to be done in every sector (see link back to SDF section).

Local Economic Development, Livelihoods and Community

Local Economic Development has been highlighted as a key opportunity for the municipality and a number of projects and programmes have been developed, including the promotion of worm farms as a food security response. The municipality has also developed a local economic development strategy for the municipality.
It is important to consider the climate change risks to the economic sectors of the region and how these may influence long term planning. It will be critical to include recommendations and learnings from the development of the Western Cape SmartAgri plan into the Mossel Bay planning[1]; and in particular to ensure that current plans for agri-processing are climate resilient, if not already being considered. Impacts, risks and opportunities at the community and individual level on health, livelihoods, safety and well-being are critical in medium - long term strategic planning and resource allocation. Climate change needs to be considered in all aspects of local government services in order to enhance resilience in a changing climate.

Budgeting and Financial Planning

The municipality needs to assess whether capital expenditure and infrastructure designs suited to current and future climate of the region and whether this is based on the most up to date climate information. The procurement processes and engineering design specifications are critical when planning for climate change risks and reducing carbon intensity. For example, update design standards for extreme weather events and increased maintenance requirements – key infrastructure including transport infrastructure and utility services such as power lines, waste water treatment works and energy generation that are likely to be at increased risk of damage through extreme weather events and fires, and may require more frequent maintenance. Deferring costs of responding to these risks to the future will incur far higher costs than planning and implementing for them in the present. Each sector plan and associated projects should include climate change considerations in order to considered in the SDBIPs prior to being entered into the IDP budget. The municipality can consider the WCG policy update of Sustainable Procurement in its procurement practices, which gives an overview of sustainable public procurement. The document can be accessed at https://www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp/sites/eadp.westerncape.gov.za/files/yourresource-library/SPP%20Policy_Web_0.pdf.- li

Water Supply, Demand-side Management and Storm Water

In terms of water supply, the Mossel Bay Municipality has a role to play in terms of planning for the effects of climate change on water provision in the region. A sufficient and effective storm water drainage system has also been identified as a disaster risk project. The municipality is encouraged to take the likely increase in heavy precipitation events into account in their storm water management activities and to ensure infrastructure specifications are aligned to this changing climate. http://www.greenagri.org.za/smartagri-2/smartagri-plan/
In general, Water Supply and Demand Side Management plans should be up to date and inclusive of climate change information – i.e. drying, flooding, saline intrusion, changes in temperatures. Storm water management plan should be updated with relevant and up to date flooding information and changes in rainfall patterns. Refer to Western Cape Disaster Management Centre for information on flood hazard index and how an increased frequency in flooding may impact the requirements of the region for enhanced storm water management and water harvesting potential.

Drought management plans will also be increasingly more important in future as has been experienced in the 2015/2016 drought in the Western Cape.

Biodiversity, Ecosystem Goods and Services (& Estuary and Coastal)

Many of the business as usual best practice conservation and environmental management practices as identified in the National Environmental Management Act and associated specific acts can also contribute to reducing the risks of climate change and the cause of climate change (increased levels of GHG emissions). For example, intact natural habitat decreases the risk and impacts from extreme climate events – heat waves, storms, floods, storm surges etc. Further, activities to restore degraded ecosystems, especially coastal areas (incl. dunes), riparian zones and water catchments are even more important than ever before in an era of volatile and extreme climate change. These activities serve to protect capital expenditure and investment into public and private infrastructure, assets and services from climate change risks. Both the maintenance of ecosystems and restoration of degraded ecosystems can maintain high levels of carbon in soils and vegetation and thus fulfil a dual purpose of reducing GHG emissions along with reducing risks. Local Biodiversity strategies and Action Plans, and Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) maps and coastal hazard overlay zones that feed into SDFs can be beneficial in prioritising such activities provided these planning tools have also included climate change related risks. In addition to natural ecosystem and biodiversity related planning, the inclusion of recreational and green areas in urban nodes is critical for reduction of GHGs, shade for pedestrian, and for psychological health and resilience. The municipality has identified a number of biodiversity conservation priorities, including the preparation of alien clearing management plans, identification of biodiversity corridors in the municipality and the identification of conservation worthy areas within the municipality. There is also budget associated with these projects and it is assumed that these will be included in the updated SDF.

Sustainable Energy

The Mossel Bay Municipality is one of the leaders in sustainable energy in the Western Cape, having completed a number of energy efficiency retrofits and highlighting renewable energy as a key opportunity. The Energy Master Plan aims at introducing initiatives to reduce the town's energy usage to the degree that enough energy is available to support existing and future developmental needs. The municipality is also sharing the message with the citizens of the municipality through a Green Building Manual that provides guidelines of energy efficiency during various stages of the life cycle of buildings. They have also developed a policy as a guide to the municipal requirements and applications for connecting all forms of small scale embedded generation, such as solar PV systems and wind turbines.
Energy planning should include the following:
 Growth plans both in terms of population and economic growth;
 The cost of energy now and into the future;
 Climate change impacts on infrastructure as well as the impacts of longer-term climate change projections e.g. the impacts of water availability leading decreased growth in certain economic sectors;
 The effectiveness and implementation of energy efficiency and demand side management programmes;
 The impact of renewables at both the utility (large scale) and in the form of small scale embedded generation (usually in the form of rooftop PV); and
 Smart meters and grids and the effect that these can have on optimisation of grids.

Human Settlements (& services)

To facilitate access to affordable and quality housing to residents of Mossel Bay is highlighted as a strategic objective. The municipality is also providing training to its staff on SANS XA Regulations: Energy Efficiency as well as Green Building Technologies and Techniques. In promoting bulk infrastructural development and services for the district as a whole, climate change considerations need to be taken into account – e.g. increase in extreme climate events, flooding potential, temperature extremes, etc. Strengthen building code requirements according to increased risks of flooding, heat waves, intense storms and wind speed on building and infrastructure development projects. This will complement efforts to make Human Settlement Plans more sustainable. Coastal development (both new and management of existing) must take sea level rise and increased storm surge into account. Planning approvals need to consider current and future water availability. Informal settlements need to be climate-proofed – protected from flooding and erosion, insulated dwellings, protection from fires (incl. fire breaks).

Roads and Transport

Providing a public transport system and infrastructure associated with it is also highlighted as a strategy objective for the municipality. The Integrated Transport Plan was approved in 2010 and will be updated in 2017. There is also a strong focus on the development of an Integrated Public Transport Network for the area. In terms of delivery of roads and maintenance, it would be advised to ensure that minimum standards undertaken by contractors and partner organisations include the risk of climate change i.e. that infrastructure specifications are planned for increasing temperatures, and temperature extremes, along with changes in precipitation extremes. Climate change has an impact on the cost of transport infrastructure due to damage caused by increased flooding and the influence of rising temperatures on road surfaces. Integrating the potential impact on transport infrastructure should form an important component of disaster risk management plans of local municipalities. The following mitigation actions for the transport sector are highlighted in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework, but a number of these will be difficult for municipalities to play an active role in implementation : i) support initiatives that promote a shift from private to public transport and from road freight to rail and reduce the need to travel; ii) introduce non-motorised transport; and iii) local new regional waste sites adjacent to rail facilities to decrease operational costs and energy requirements associated with the need for road freight.

Integrated Waste Management

A Waste Management Plan has been in place since 2015 which focusses on a system of waste management that will see the least possible amount of waste going to modern engineered landfills. This will be achieved through the use of education, law enforcement and material recovery and treatment plants. The role of new emerging technologies is also highlighted, where applicable and affordable, that will play a part in overall waste management. All activities that reduce the amount of waste going to landfill will play a role in reducing the GHG emissions associated with the waste sector. Waste can play a role as a valuable resource to further economic growth in manufacturing of 2nd generation products, materials recovery and recycling industry, generation of energy, up scaling and art, amongst others, whilst contributing to achieving the aim of decreasing emissions. It further results in less waste needing to be landfilled and further reductions can be realised, if the waste is used as a source of energy generation (as a final consideration before disposal to landfill). Lastly it's important to consider that waste management needs to take rising water tables, flooding and coastal erosion into account when developing and managing landfill sites, transfer stations etc.

Air Quality Management

The Air Quality Management Plan will be updated in 2018. The AQMP is strongly linked to the Garden Route AQMP. There is a strong link between air quality management, climate change and healthy communities. Implementation of air quality and climate change policies can provide mutual benefits contributing to clean air and reduction in climate change impacts.
Air Quality Management plans can respond to climate change in a number of ways
 Promoting alternatives to the use of coal as a primary energy source for industrial and commercial purposes (if this is relevant to the municipality)
 Promote technologies that reduce GHG emissions from industrial processes
 Support transport programmes around clean and alternative fuels and the shift from private to public transport – although diesel vehicle testing, where relevant.

Draft Garden Route District Adaptation Plan

Mossel Bay municipality is part of the development of the Draft Garden Route District Adaptation Plan as per Annexure K: Draft Garden Route District Adaptation Plan.

9. MONITORING/EVALUATION

The successful implementation and execution of any plan is very dependent on sustained and effective monitoring and evaluation of its effectiveness. This must be ensured by observing the following principles:

- to constantly evaluate and receive feedback reports from line departments;
- to regularly direct requests and ask questions;
- to take note of and observe status changes;
- to analyse actions and anticipate problems/changes (be flexible);
- to regularly re-assess the situation and the effectiveness of actions and adapt strategies as circumstances dictate. Repeat processes – schedule meetings at specific agreed regular times.

10. CONTINGENCY PLANS

The purpose of Contingency Plans is to forecast, prepare for incidents and to identify roles and responsibilities of the departments within the Municipality. It enhances the Municipality's capabilities to effectively and efficiently manage and mitigate any situation that could pose a threat to life, property and the environment.

The Contingency Plans which are developed for Mossel Bay Municipality are listed below and are attached as Annexures to this Plan.

Annexure A: Contact Particulars
Annexure B: Social Management Conflict Plan
Annexure C: Community Based Disaster Risk Assessment
Annexure D: Little Brak River Flood Contingency Plan
Annexure E: Great Brak River Flood Contingency Plan
Annexure F: Social Relief Policy
Annexure G1: Great Brak River EMP
Annexure G2: Little Brak River EMP

Annexure G3: Hartenbos River EMP
Annexure H: Load Shedding Contingency Plan
Annexure I: Events Management Policy
Annexure J: Landslip/Landslide Contingency Plan
Annexure K: Draft Garden Route District Climate Adaptation Plan
Annexure L: Voorbaai Joint Emergency Response Plan
Annexure M: DAFF Draft Climate Change Sector Plan
Annexure N: MBM Public Unrest Contingency Plan
Annexure O: Sendai Framework and Reporting
Annexure P: Reference to MBM Spatial Development Framework
Annexure Q: CSIR Green Book: https://riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za/

11. DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR MOSSEL BAY MUNICIPALITY

11.1 That all Municipal Services participate in Disaster Management issues on the following basis:

- Identify their primary roles in term of the various phases of the Disaster Management Continuum.
  The Continuum comprises the following phases:

  - disaster response;
  - disaster recovery;
  - development;
  - mitigation;
  - prevention;
  - preparedness and awareness.

- Identify their secondary roles (where they could support other services, with the latter's primary role(s), should this be of critical importance).

- Identify potential (outside) resources they will require to, in particular, execute their function with regard to the response and recovery/restoration phases of the Disaster Management Continuum.

- Compilation of basic plans, checklists, aide memoirs on their roles and functions.

- Identify shortcomings and address it in conjunction with Disaster Management (e.g. additional training needs to manage an Emergency Housing Centre).

11.2 That those Municipal services involved in development projects will, in all instances, ensure that adequate risk and hazard assessments are undertaken for such projects.

11.3 That all Municipal services will involve Disaster Management whenever a development project is being planned.

11.4 That Disaster Management shall on a continuous basis, evaluate all its programmes.

11.5 That Disaster Management will assist, when requested, to help facilitate or co-ordinate any of the projects mentioned in 1 - 3 above or any other identified projects.

11.6 That Disaster Management shall report regularly on progress with all policy matters, to the Community Services Portfolio Committee.

11.7 That Disaster Management will, where necessary, propose changes to legislation through the Mossel Bay Council.

11.8 Results of studies undertaken by the Municipality on vulnerability assessment, hazard and risk analysis should be made available to Disaster Management.

11.9 That Disaster Management will maintain a centralised resource data bank for all line function services and that all Directorates update their data banks biannually.

11.10 A Disaster Management Centre be established and maintained, in terms of legislation.

11.11 That Disaster Management will plan and implement, in accordance with community-identified needs and with community participation, Disaster Management plans and programmes.

11.12 That Disaster Management will develop, maintain and co-ordinate identified training programmes.

11.13 That Disaster Management shall provide an advisory service to commerce and industry, educational institutions, homes for the aged, hospitals, medical facilities and the like on request, and facilitate the necessary input from other services where this is required.

11.14 That Disaster Management shall facilitate theoretical and practical exercises with Municipal services as well as National/Provincial Departments and community structures biannually.

11.15 That Disaster Management shall identify, recruit, and co-ordinate a sustainable trained volunteer structure, in accordance with legislation (as per Government Gazette No. R. 1215 of 17 December 2010, Disaster Management Volunteer Regulations).

11.16 That Disaster Management shall maintain close liaison with NGO's, and other relief agencies.

11.17 That Disaster Management shall, through research, local liaison and national and international networking ensures that they remain abreast of trends, developments and disasters mitigation.

11.18 That Disaster Management shall recommend to Council to enter into agreements or contracts with any local government or organisation regarding mutual aid or assistance regarding Disaster Management.

11.19 The extent of humanitarian aid in circumstances that are not declared a local disaster will be decided on by the Municipal Manager or Directors in accordance with legislation.

11.20 The extent of humanitarian aid and action necessary for the restoration of essential services, in circumstances resulting in a major incident at local government level being declared by the Municipal Manager, or a national disaster in terms of relevant legislation, will be decided upon by the Municipal Manager in terms of his delegated authority. The Municipal Manager, at his/her earliest opportunity, shall report the declaration of a local disaster to the Mayoral Committee and the MEC tasked with the Disaster Management function.

12. ADVISORY FORUM

In terms of the Disaster Management Act of 2002 (as amended) section 51, each District and metropolitan may establish a Disaster Management Advisory Forum (DMAF). MBLM is not required by the Act to have its own DMAF, but it does. The Disaster Management Forum meets once per quarter as per legislative requirement and consists of the following stakeholders:

Chairperson MBLM Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services
Director: Community Services
Director: Planning and Economic Development Services
Director: Infrastructure Services
Director Corporate Services
Senior Manager Corporate Services
Senior Manager Community Safety
Senior Manager Horticulture and Recreation
Senior Manager Waste Management and Pollution Control
Senior Manager Roads, Transport and Stormwater
Manager Supply Chain Management
Manager Socio-Economic Development
MBM Environmental Officer
Department Correctional Services
Department of Social Development
Mossel Bay Provincial Hospital
Life Bayview Hospital
Vidamed Hospital
Petro SA
Provincial Traffic
Garden Route District Municipality
South African Police Services
Department of Agriculture

13. DECLARATION OF A DISASTER CONDITION

The Executive Mayor of Mossel Bay Municipality can declare a local disaster by notice in the Provincial Gazette if:

a. existing legislation and contingency methods do not provide adequately for the Municipality to effectively handle the disaster; or

b. other exceptional circumstances justifying the declaration of a disaster condition.

14. APPROVAL OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Disaster Management Contingency Plan has been approved by Mossel Bay Municipal Council per Council Resolution: E 203-10/2013.

15. REVIEW OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Plan shall be reviewed on an annual basis and submitted to the Municipal Manager for approval and serve before Council for cognisance.

16. COMMITMENT BY HEAD OF DEPARTMENT/DIRECTOR / MUNICIPAL MANAGER

The Senior Manager Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services, The Director of Community Safety, and the Municipal Manager, are committed to see this area improve and that funding into the field of disaster management is essential to planning not only for incidents and putting plans in place to mitigate or control the impact or effect as tolerable or not as essential, but also that awareness and public education at all levels is critical for communities as well as municipal officials in all sections.

/MBM Disaster Management Plan Nov 2021