



UBUHLEBEZWE MUNICIPALITY'S DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN



*Disaster
Management is
Everybody's
Business*

**LAST REVIEWED
2017**

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VISION

To provide affordable quality services through good governance

MISSION STATEMENT

uBuhlebezwe Municipality will strive to deliver an appropriate level of service to all of its citizens by the year 2025 and alleviate poverty by promoting sustainable development through good governance and accountability

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

“ACT”	Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 as amended
“DRA”	Disaster Risk Assessment
“HGDA”	Harry Gwala District Municipality
“ULM”	Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality
“IDP”	Integrated Development Plan
“NGO’S”	Non-Governmental Organizations
“NDMC”	National Disaster Management Centre
“PDMC”	Provincial Disaster Management Centre
“KPA”	Key Performance Area
“MM”	Municipal Manager
“EMS”	Emergency Medical Services
“RTI”	Road Traffic Inspectorate
“SASSA”	South African Social Security Agency
“SANDF”	South African National Defence Force
“SDF”	Spatial Development Framework
“SAPS”	South African Police Services

ABBREVIATIONS

Disaster is a progressive or sudden widespread or localized, natural or human caused occurrence which causes or threatens to cause death or injury, damage to property, infrastructure or environment, disruption of life of a community and its magnitude exceeds the ability of those affected to cope with it, using their own resources.

Disaster management is a continuous and integrated multi-sectorial and multidisciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation.

Risk is a probability of a hazard occurring or threatening to occur

Prevention means activities undertaken to provide outright avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards and means to minimize related environmental, technological and biological disasters.

Mitigation means structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.

Preparedness means activities and measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards, including the issuance of timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations.

Response means measures taken during or immediately after an incident or a disaster in to bring relief to affected communities or individuals.

Recovery means efforts, including development aimed at creating a situation where-

- (a) Normality in conditions caused by a disaster is restored;
- (b) The effects of a disaster are mitigated; or
- (c) Circumstances are created that will reduce the risk of a similar disaster occurring.

Capacity is a combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster.

Hazard is a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Disaster risk reduction is the conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibilities to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.

Environmental Impact Assessments are studies undertaken in order to assess the effect on a specified environment of the introduction of any new factor, which may upset the current ecological balance.

Environmental Degradation is the reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives, and needs.

Geographic Information System is an analysis that combines relational databases with spatial interpretation and outputs often in form of maps. A more elaborate definition is that of computer programs for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, analysing and displaying data about the earth that is spatially referenced.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality is located in Ixopo, along the eastern boundary of Harry District Municipality. It is bordered by the following municipalities Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Richmond, uMzumbe and uMzimkhulu.

The area of jurisdiction of uBuhlebezwe municipality increased after the August 2016 local elections due to the fact that, certain areas that previously belonged to Ingwe and uMzumbe municipalities were incorporated into uBuhlebezwe municipality.

In accordance with stats SA, uBuhlebezwe municipality currently have a population of 118346, including the population of the areas that were incorporated into the municipal area from NDZ and uMzumbe. The municipality has got an area coverage of 1669.182 square kilometres which also includes the new areas that were incorporated in it.

The above changes warranted the review of the Disaster Management Plan to ensure alignment with the status quo of the municipality after the elections, and ensuring that, the risk profile for the areas incorporated are done accordingly.

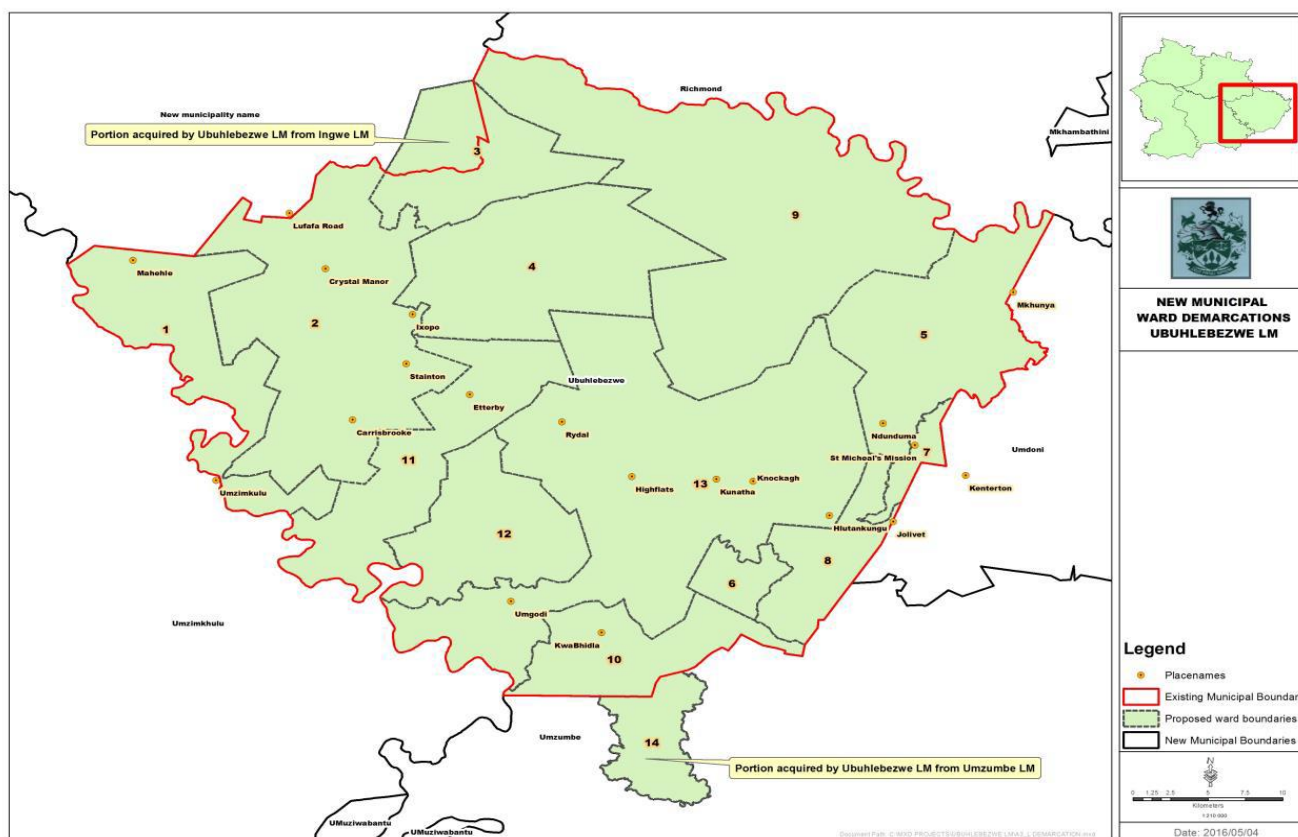


Figure 1:Map depicting the areas acquired from Ingwe and Umzumbe LM

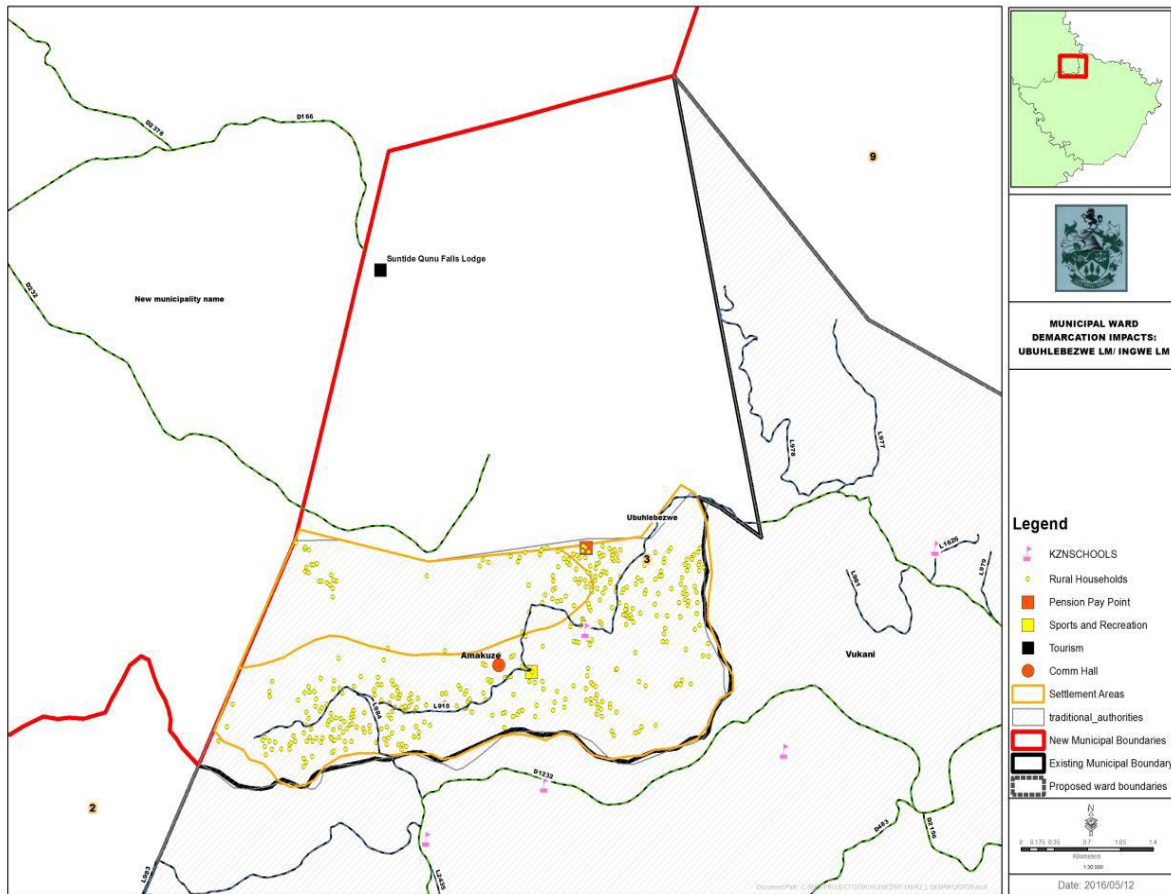


Figure 2: Topographical Map of the portion acquired from Ingwe LM

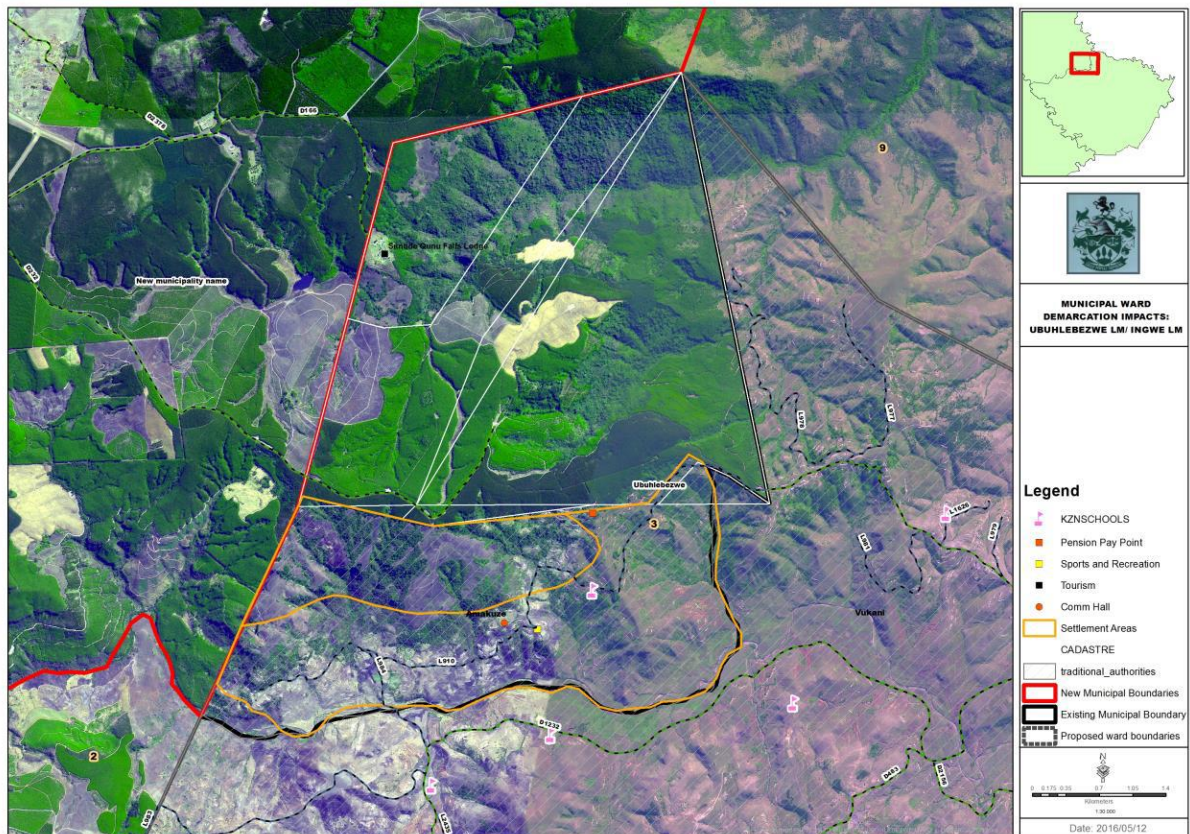


Figure 3: Aerial Map of the portion acquired from Ingwe LM

uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality Disaster Management Plan will be reviewed after every three (3) years unless, there is compelling changes that have occurred within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality that warrant a review of the risks.

Such review is so important that, the plan remains relevant to the vision and strategic objectives of the Municipality. Disaster risk management has become the major challenge the entire world is faced with, currently owing to the ever growing population, climate change, and the ever changing environment in general. Natural and man-made disasters result in economic as well as environmental losses which places a need for systematic approach to management of risks.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) places a legal obligation to the Government of South Africa to ensure the health and safety of its citizens and the protection of the environment. In terms of section 41(1) (b) of the Constitution, all spheres of Government are required to "secure the well-being of the people of the Republic". Section 152(1) (d) also requires that local government "ensure a safe and healthy environment". In the light of the above, and the established understanding of disaster management, the primary responsibility for disaster risk management in South Africa rests with Government.

uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality is prone to various forms of natural disasters that always hit the municipality on an annual basis. These disasters are seasonal in nature. In winter, wild fires are common whereas hailstorms, thunderstorms, heavy rains and floods are all common in summer. Some of the worst disasters have hit the municipal area in the past years. In all such disastrous events, the municipality has cooperated with the District Municipality, the Provincial Government and sector departments and NGO's in providing social relief to the affected households.

Given the municipality's experiences with disaster incidents and/ or disasters, it is important that, the municipality's approach is proactive and preventative in nature and one that seeks to create self-reliance and sustaining communities both during and after disasters.

It again identifies and establishes consultative mechanisms for specific priority risk reduction projects aimed at promoting resilient communities within Municipality. Section 53(1)(a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002 – hereafter referred to as "the Act") requires the uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality to prepare a disaster management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area and within the ambit of its municipal disaster management framework.

2. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

Ubuhlebezwe municipality's disaster management plan, shall seek to achieve the following strategic outcomes:

- a) Compliance with the disaster management act.
- b) Risk assessment
- c) Building disaster risk resilient communities within its area of jurisdiction.
- d) Integration of the disaster management plan into the integrated development plan of the municipality with clear risk reduction projects and programmes to be implemented.
- e) Ensure a state of preparedness to respond to disaster incidents and/ or disasters and other emergencies.
- f) To provide for a well-coordinated effort by all relevant disaster management role-players/ stakeholders in the area of jurisdiction of the municipality and thus ensuring efficiency in dealing with disaster incidents and/ or disasters.
- g) Provide for funding arrangements to ensure that, disaster management projects and/ or programmes are budgeted for accordingly.
- h) Establishment of the interdepartmental committee within the municipality to ensure that, departmental contingency plans form part of the disaster management master plan.
- i) Identify and clarify the roles and responsibilities of the internal and external stakeholders throughout the entire cycle of disaster management, i.e.: pre-disaster, during and post disaster phases.
- j) Identify and establish consultative mechanisms for specific priority risk reduction projects aimed at promoting disaster resilient communities within the uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality.
- k) Provide for the framework for the mobilization of stakeholders and community members during disaster outbreaks; and
- l) Provide for an integrated and coordinated disaster management framework that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective responses to disasters and post-disaster recovery.

- m) Provide for the establishment of local disaster management advisory forum and technical task teams; Provide for the framework for medium and long-term development programmes aimed at preventing natural disasters.

2.1 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

In terms of the constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996, section 41(1)(b), it is the responsibility of all spheres of government to secure safety and wellbeing of the people of the Republic. It is therefore imperative to note that disaster management is the primary responsibility of government particularly in terms of coordination and integration of disaster management issues.

The Section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 as well as sections 52 and 53 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 compels each municipal entity to develop a disaster management plan as an integral part of the Integrated Development Plans (IDP). This plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002, Disaster Management Policy Frameworks and section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000.

Requirements in terms of Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002, section 53 (1) of the Disaster Management, Act No. 57 of 2002 stipulates that each municipality must, within the applicable municipal disaster management Framework:

- 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 procedures established in terms of Chapter 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), consult the local community on the preparation or amendment of its plan.

Section 53 (2) of the Disaster Management, Act No. 57 of 2002 states that A disaster management plan for a municipal area must:

- a. Form an integral part of the municipality's integrated development plan;
- b. Anticipate the types of disaster that are likely to occur in the municipal area and their possible effects;
- c. Place emphasis on measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone areas, communities and households;

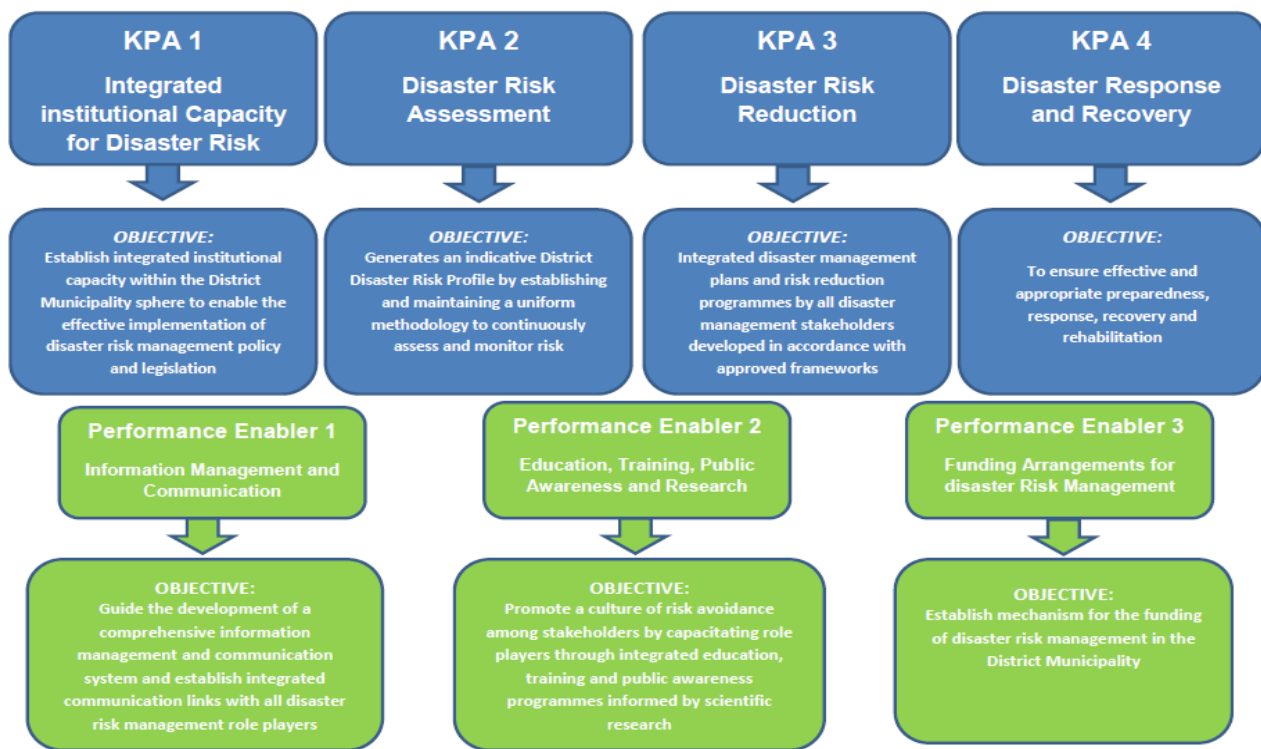
- d. Seek to develop a system of incentives that will promote disaster management in the municipality;
- e. Identify the areas, communities or households at risk;
- f. Take into account indigenous knowledge relating to disaster management;
- g. Promote disaster management research;
- h. Identify and address weaknesses in capacity to deal with possible disasters;
- i. Provide for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies;
- j. Facilitate maximum emergency preparedness; and
- k. Contain contingency plans and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, providing for-

Section 53 (3) of the Disaster Management, Act No. 57 of 2002 states that a district municipality and the local municipalities within the area of the district municipality must prepare their disaster management plans after consulting each other.

Section 53 (4) of the Disaster Management, Act No. 57 of 2002 states that a municipality must submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment to the plan, to the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), the Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC), and, if it is a district municipality or a local municipality, to every municipal disaster management centre within the area of the district municipality concerned.

2.1.1 Guiding Policy framework and Approach in Developing Plan

The National, Provincial and District Disaster Management Policy Framework formed a solid basis of developing this plan. The Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and Enablers of the disaster management policy frameworks of all spheres of government are a fundamental pillars of South African approach to disaster management. Hence, the structure and content of this plan are greatly influenced or is in line with the disaster management policy framework KPAs and Enablers.



Disaster Management Policy Framework's Key Performance Areas and Enablers

The Disaster Management Act stipulates two main provisions for the contents of the National Disaster Management Framework. These are:

The framework must be consistent with international best practice in disaster risk reduction; and that it must provide a coherent, inclusive and transparent policy on disaster risk management for South Africa.

The framework is organized into four key performance areas (KPAs), each with a specific objective. The four Key Performance Areas are supported by three performance enablers. These were necessary in order to achieve the objectives of the KPAs.

The four Key Performance Areas are:

KPA 1: *Integrated institutional capacity for disaster risk management;*

KPA 2: *Disaster risk assessment;*

KPA 3: *Disaster risk reduction; and*

KPA 4: *Response and recovery.*

The three enablers are:

Performance Enabler 1: Information management and communication;

Performance Enabler 2: Education, training, public awareness and research (knowledge management); and

Performance Enabler 3: Funding arrangements for disaster risk management.

2.2 Paradigm Shift in Global and South African Approach to Disaster Management

Disaster risk reduction is defined as “the systematic development and application of policies, strategies and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevent) or to limit (mitigate and prepare) adverse impacts of hazards, within the broader context of sustainable development” (ISDR, 2002:25; UNDP, 2004:135). From the definition above, different spheres of governments, communities and businesses around the world and in South Africa are asking themselves what they can do to reduce risks and vulnerability.

There is strong evidence, both globally and in the Southern African region, of an increase in the observed frequency and intensity of weather and climate-related hazards. In addition to this, the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) anticipates that, in the short to medium term, many impacts of climate will have a detrimental impact on the low income earners (Hay, 2010; Vermaak and Van Niekerk, 2004).

Literature suggests that in developing countries disasters are becoming very common partly due to climate change and inadequate management of risks and funding thereof.

The lack of comprehensive planning, implementation and insurance cover for disasters in developing countries need to be addressed with great urgency due to the fact that the changing climate is contributing to the increases in disaster losses. For South Africa, the impact of disaster risk reduction on the poor is of special interest. By international standards, South Africa has a very high level of poverty according to the National Planning Commission. Research already tells us that the poor are the most vulnerable to disasters due to their inability to implement disaster risk reduction, (UNDP, 2004). Disasters, especially in the context of climate change, pose a threat to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to which South Africa is a signatory. The cooperation between SALGA, COGTA and SANTAM is therefore centred on the key drivers of disaster risk reduction and

climate change adaptation. This section outlines the primary considerations that emerged from municipalities that were engaged in this context.

The Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR, 2009) shows that mortality and economic loss risk are heavily concentrated in developing countries and disproportionately affect those living in poverty. Using a benchmark of R524 a month per person (in 2008 prices, updated to 2010) as a rough guide; the National Planning Commission, in its Human Conditions Diagnostic, found that the proportion of people living below the poverty line was about 48 % in 2008. By international standards, this is a very high level of poverty according to the diagnostic report.

The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR, 2002:25) along with other prominent literature on disaster risk reduction (e.g. Vermaak and Van Niekerk, 2004:556) are in agreement that disaster risk reduction is a multidisciplinary action. It should thus not be the role of one government department or sub-department because of the broad range of activities that disaster risk reduction requires. Such activities include vulnerability and risk assessment, capacity building, establishing social and economic infrastructure and the use of early warning systems.

All of these aspects require technical and other abilities which no single sphere or sector has exclusively. This is why collaboration between the public sector and private sector and communities is critical. Moreover, there is merit in paying close attention to structures that are closest to the communities, since disasters occur in local spaces.

South Africa is prone to natural disasters such as floods, fires, droughts and severe storms. This trend is expected to increase as a result of climate change. However, some municipalities have insufficient funds to properly equip fire-fighting services and upgrade drainage systems that can support the storm-water management capacity required.

3. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

3.1 Geographic Setting

UBuhlebezwe is one of **four** local municipalities that constitute the Harry Gwala District Municipality. It is located along the eastern boundary of the Harry Gwala District Municipality. It borders onto the Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Richmond, Vulamehlo, Umzumbe and UMzimkhulu local municipalities.

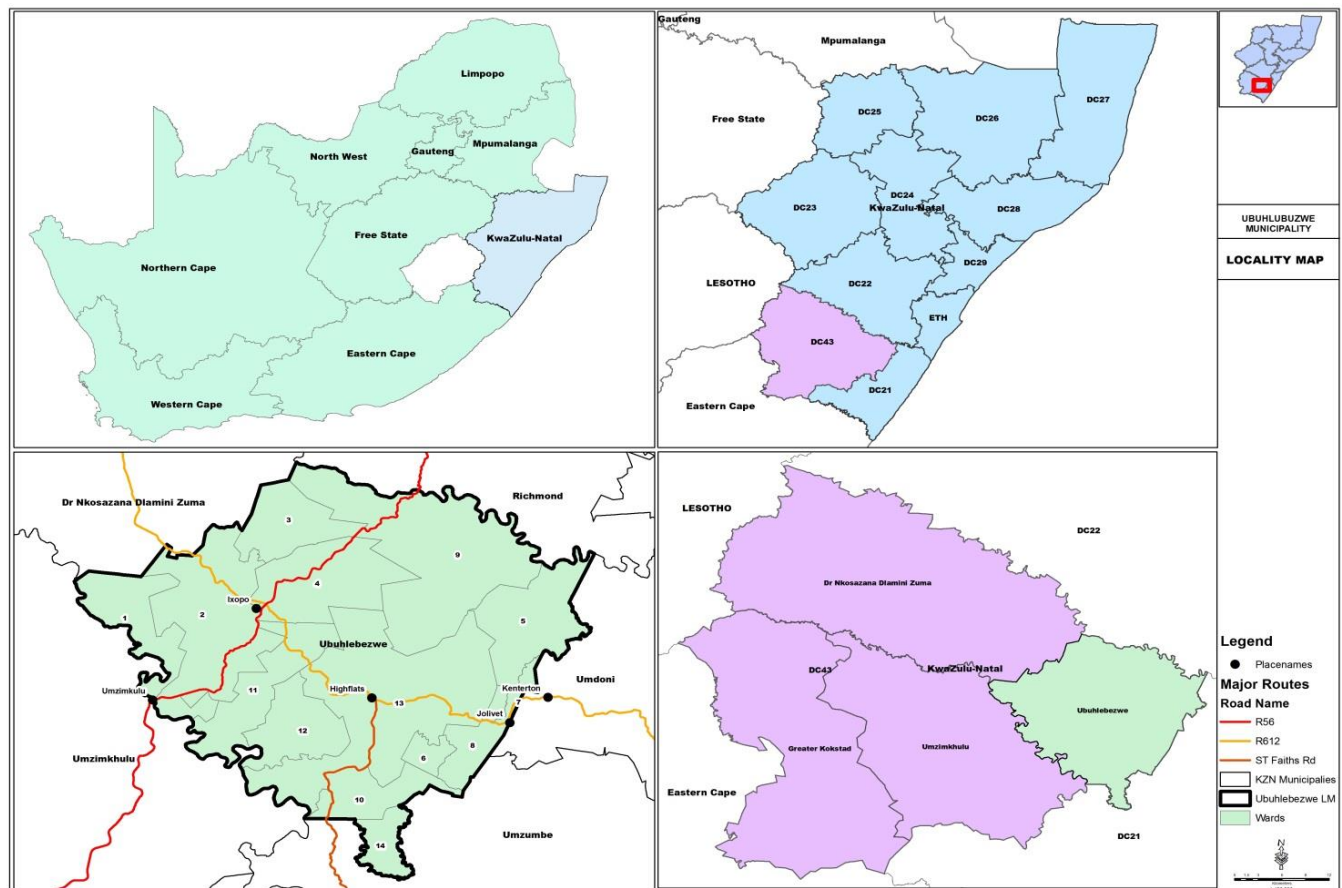


Figure 6: Locality map of Ubuhlebezwe within South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Province and Harry Gwala District Municipality

3.2 Topography

The municipal area is characterised by a very undulating topography, ranging from highland areas through several geomorphologic terraces to the areas bordering on to the coastal belt. The landscape is highly complex and agitated with interlocking systems of ridge-lines and valleys of different hierarchical order. Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality is characterised by small urban centres with large agricultural, plantations, natural vegetation and traditional authority land. The main urban centre being Ixopo which is located 85km from the City of Pietermaritzburg at the intersection of two provincial routes R56 and R612.

3.3 uBuhlebezwe Municipality Corridors

3.3.1 Primary Corridors

R612 and R56 are the primary corridors within the Municipality. These provide high linkages with surrounding municipalities and economic nodes. Along the R56 Route from Richmond down to Ixopo there are many different types of agricultural activities/ businesses taking place with a variety of vegetation and fruit activities, this route links Ubuhlebezwe with Pietermaritzburg and Kokstad.

This corridor centres on tourism, industry and links the primary nodes. Such primary corridor facilitates stronger cross border economic flows and economic development.

Along the R612 however, there is a large dominance of forestry and this route is denser with settlements as compared to the R56. The R612 gives access to Creighton and the South Coast (also linking it to the N2 which gives link to the Eastern Cape Province). The R612 corridor is a corridor with an agro-tourism theme and connects the nodes Ixopo, Creighton, Bulwer, Underberg and Umzinto. Therefore a lot of man-made disaster incidences can occur, such as; road accidents, veld fires, and hazardous material incidences.

3.3.2 Secondary Corridors

- P64 – this route connects to the R612 which is directly linked to the Ixopo town area and runs up to Creighton. This route also gives access to St. Faiths/ Port Shepstone.
- D310, D309 – these routes connect the Nokweja node to the primary corridors (R56, R612).
- P246 – this route connects Mahehle node to the R56.

3.3.3 Tertiary Corridors

These corridors provide vital linkages to service satellites in the District and ensure connectivity with service delivery in the communities.

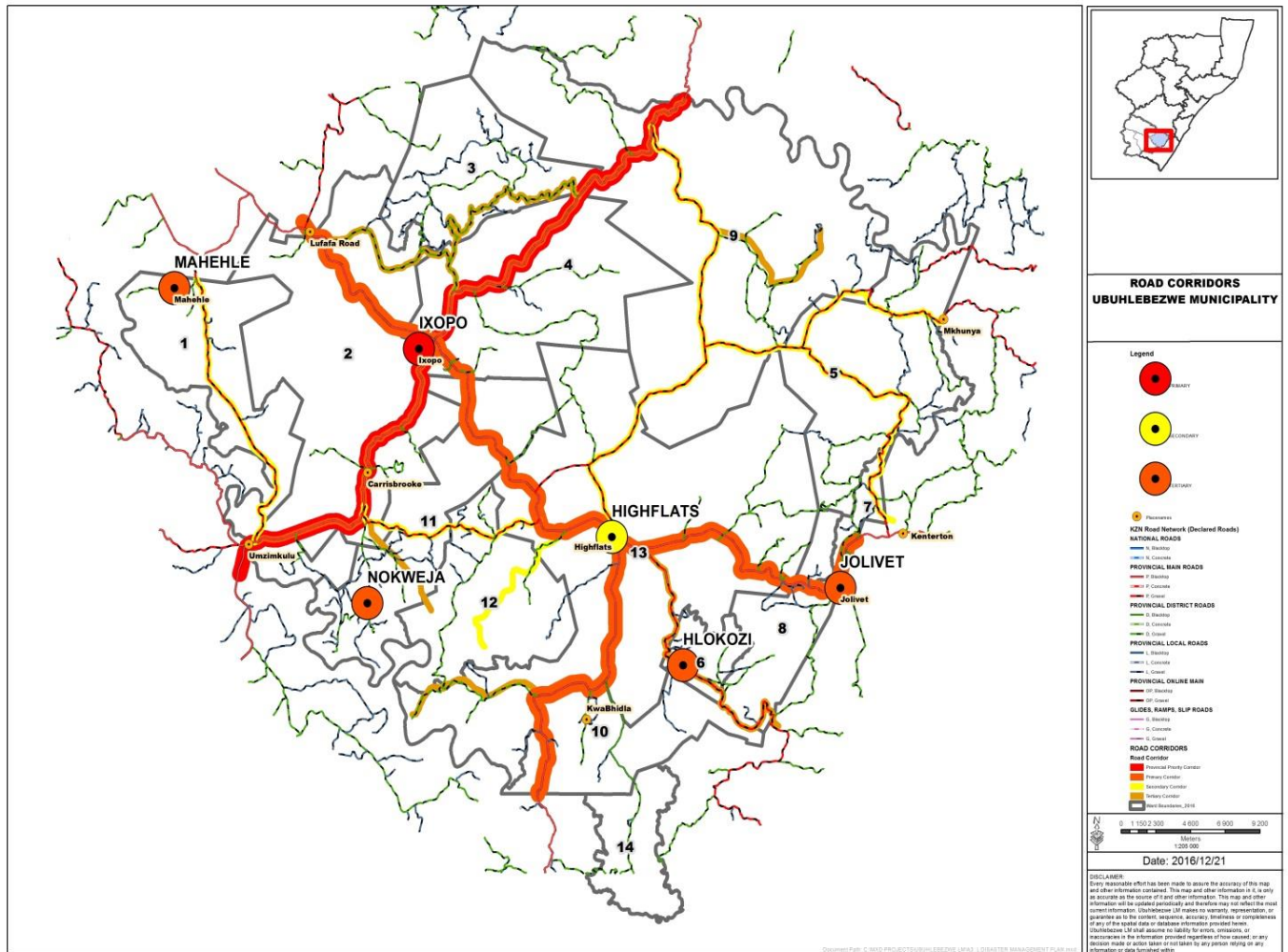


Figure 7: Map of uBuhlebezwe Road Corridor

3.4 Rail Transportation

Rail tourism in the Harry Gwala District is very dominant. In Ubuhebezwe Local Municipality the Paton's Express steam hauled train runs from Allwoodburn in Ixopo to Carisbrooke, then Ncalu and back. This can cause man-made disasters, such as; veld fires and accidents.

Another diesel locomotive was donated to the municipality by transnet, which also follows the same route as above.

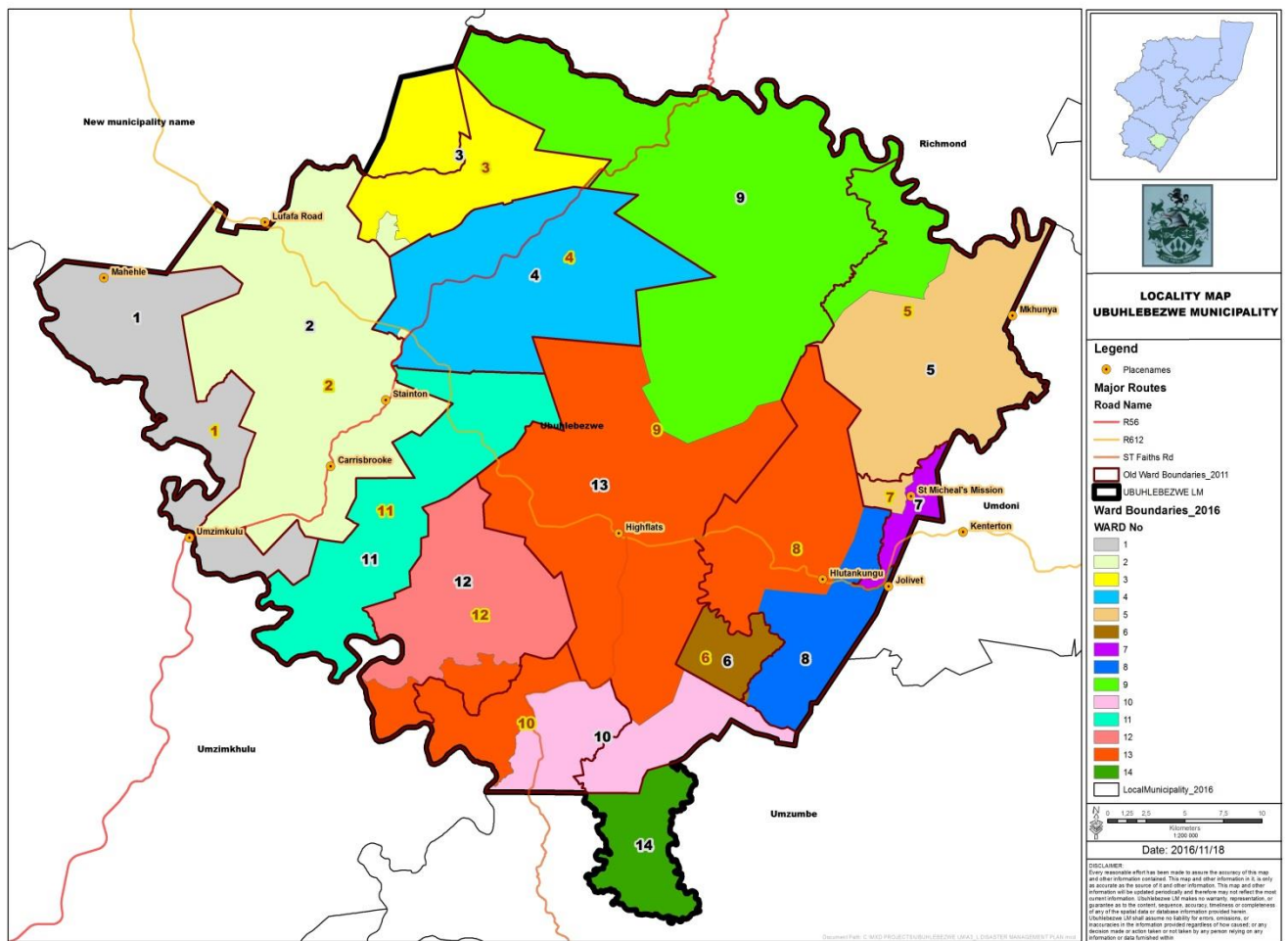


Figure 8: Locality Map of the municipal wards within Ubuhlebezwe



Figure 9: Map showing current and future developments in Highflats

3.5 Settlement Patterns

The uBuhlebezwe Local Municipal Area consists of 14 Wards, with the main administrative centre located in Ixopo Town (Ward 4). Most of the land within uBuhlebezwe Municipal area is owned by the Ingonyama Trust with pockets privately owned land mainly in the Ixopo Town area and commercially used area. There are also state owned properties. Individual use right and ownership is held in terms of lesser forms of tenure. Most of this land is held communally and/or in trust by the Minister of Rural Development and Land Affairs which requires laborious procedures to unlock the potential of this land and its resources, as there is a number of overlapping rights and jurisdiction over most of the land in private ownership. Apart from the Ixopo town the settlement patterns of the uBuhlebezwe Municipality reflects a predominantly rural character. The dispersed settlement patterns in the municipal area create challenges around basic service delivery backlogs. The area can be described as follows:



According to the statistics results as per Census 2011, There are 26,103 households in uBuhlebezwe Municipality including the households from the VDs incorporated during the August 2016 elections, with an average of 4,1 persons per household. 30,3% of households reside formal dwellings and approximately 63,8% of residences are owned and fully paid off. 12,4% of households have access to piped water from either inside the dwelling, inside the yard or water on a community stand. Access to proper sanitation is very poor, with 12% having access to a flush toilet connected to the sewerage system. Harry Gwala District has a total population of 461 420, out of which Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality has a total population of 110, 925 including estimate of incorporated people. The female population is dominant at Ubuhlebezwe which indicates male absenteeism. Out of the total population of 110, 925, total number of females is 54445 and males 47246. The population density is 63 persons/ km².

The majority of population in Ubuhlebezwe is dominated by Black Africans with a total population of 99 188 which is 98% of the total population. Age distribution within Ubuhlebezwe Municipal area where the ages 00-04 which accounts to 13 731 which is 14% of the total population followed by ages 15-19 accounting to 12 403 which 12% of the total population. A literacy level within Ubuhlebezwe Municipal area shows that from 2001 Census results there have been a decrease from 29.2% down to 15.8% in 2011. Whereas employment levels are at 66% and unemployment at 34%.

Children between the ages of 0-14 contribute a portion of 37, 4% towards the total population of Ubuhlebezwe elderly people from 65+ within the existing population contribute 5, 3%. The observable dependence ration of people between people living below 15 years of age and those having 64+ is 74, 3%. This percentage is a too high and contributes to uncontrollable levels of poverty. In actual facts it will become difficult for the municipality to cater for the provisions of pensioners, proving social security systems to people in need as well as the non-working population.

3.6.1 Traditional Authority Areas

Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality has 14 wards and the traditional local authorities include: Vukani; Vumakwenza, Amakhuze, Nyuswa, Ukuthula, Mjoli-Mawushe, Ikhwezi lokusa, Shiyabanye-Nhlangwini, Dlamini-Vusathina Mazulu, Amadunge, Amabhaca and Amazizi (Please refer to map below for illustration).

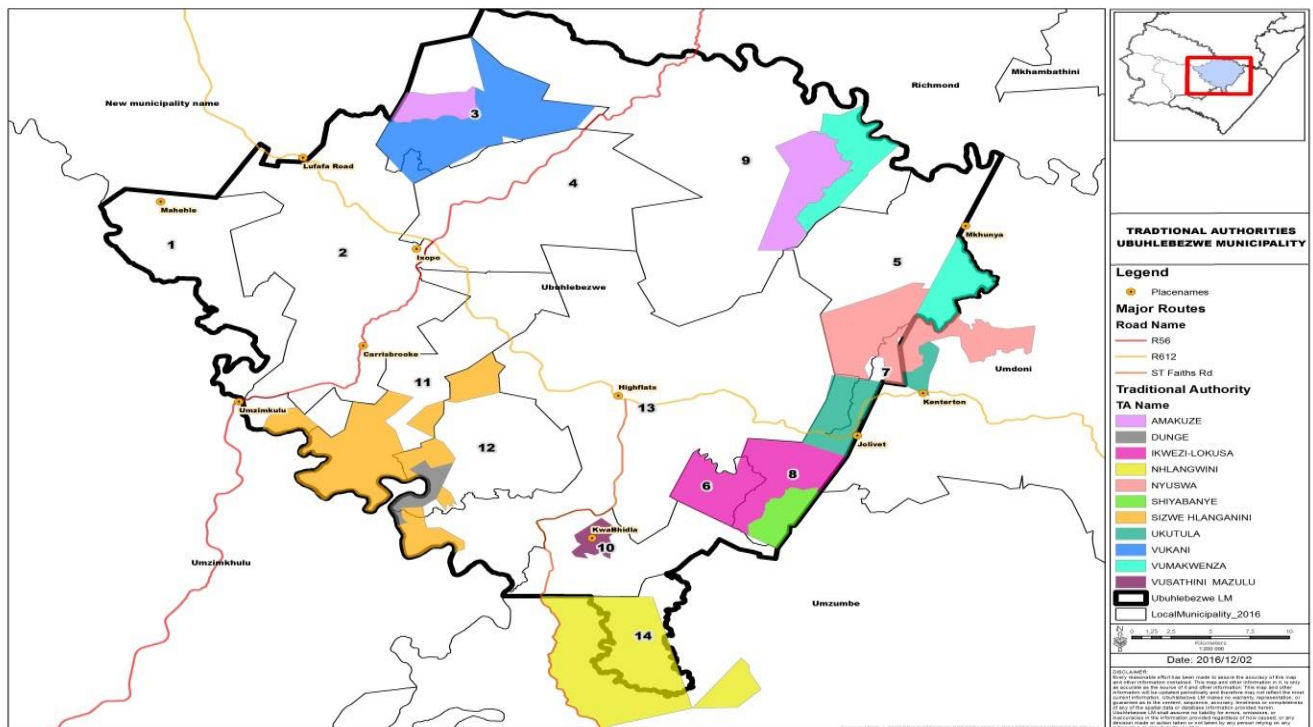


Figure 11: Map showing location of traditional authorities within Ubhlebezwe

Ubhlebezwe has strong north-south linkages and east-west linkages within its region. This is achieved via R56, which links it to areas such as Pietermaritzburg to the north and Kokstad to the south. R612 provides regional access and linkages with the South Coast tourism region in the east and Southern Drakensburg to the west. In addition, Ubhlebezwe is located at the intersection of at least three established tourism regions, namely: Southern Drakensburg; Natal Midlands; and Ugu South Coast.

The town of Ixopo forms the primary development node of the Municipality and has also been selected as the headquarters of the Harry Gwala District Municipality. The importance of Ixopo cannot be underestimated in the socio-economic development of the area as a whole. Its role as a centre of activity is further emphasised in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Ixopo plays an important role in terms of the possible location for industry, commerce and other economic activity. It is a major education and health centre and assists in the diffusion of new ideas and technologies to the rural areas. It is also the primary base for the operation of many departments and service providers.

3.7 Climate

The following information has been extracted from HGDM IDP Review:

The climate of Harry Gwala District is influenced by the Cool Drakensberg Mountains to the west. Temperatures vary with altitude, so in KZN we have a range from warm and humid conditions at sea level, contrasting with very hot and often dry in the

bushveld, to very cold at 2000-3000 m above sea level in the Drakensberg. The highest rainfall areas are in the Drakensberg, in winter, spring and early summer most of the rain is caused by cold fronts, moving in from the south-west. These are often preceded by hot, desiccating, dry “Berg” winds from north and north-west. The mean annual rainfall varies considerably from a minimum of 600mm in the low lying areas and deep river valleys to over 1400mm in the highland areas.

3.7.1 Temperature

Ubuhlebezwe demonstrates a mean annual temperature of approximately 18 degrees celsius with an approximate mean annual rainfall of between 600 to 850 mm. Summers are warm with mild winters. Moderate frost occurs with occasional severe frost. Mists occur in spring and early summer. Surrounding, Ixopo occasional drought occurs, with heavy mists, occasional hail and frost also being experienced. Berg winds and sudden cold fronts in the area result in unpredictable weather conditions particularly in spring and early summer.

In accordance with the *oxford dictionary*, the term “**CLIMATE CHANGE**” means changes in the weather, including changes in temperature, wind patterns, rainfall, especially the increase in temperature of the earth’s atmosphere that is caused by the increase of particular gases especially carbon dioxide (CO₂).

According to Mr. Paul Polman – CEO Unilever, climate change can be regarded as the change in average global temperature which increases due to increased “greenhouse gases” emissions in the earth’s atmosphere.

There are natural causes that, contribute to climate fluctuation, but industrial practices are behind the recent rapid acceleration in global warming. The demand of ever growing population has led to deforestation, burning of fossil fuels and intensive farming or agricultural activities.

The above activities all produce greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

In line with the South African Climate Change Response Plan Implementation, *by Judy Beaumont*, outlines the greenhouse gases (GHG) profile as follows:

GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG)	PERCENTAGE
Industrial Processes and Products	7%
Agricultural Activities	8%
Waste	2%
Energy	83%
TOTAL	100%

The greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane trap heat from the sun instead of radiating it back to space. This then causes the earth’s atmosphere to heat up in what is known as the greenhouse effect.

Climate change can ruin food chains and ecosystems and thus putting all species at risk of extinction. When global warming occurs, sea levels rise as glaciers melt, this causes certain regions to more at risk of heat waves, drought as it is witnessed in South Africa, flooding and other natural disasters.

Once again it is of paramount importance to fully understand the distinction between climate change and global warming although the terms are very much related. Whilst the term global warming is used to describe the current increase in the earth's average temperature, climate change refers to global changes in temperature but also to changes in weather patterns. Global warming is a worldwide phenomenon whilst climate change can be seen at global, regional and/ or even more at local scales.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change effects are as follows:

- Increased flooding
- Extended droughts
- Frequent heat and cold waves
- Strong storms, cyclones and hurricanes
- Loss of biodiversity
- Ocean acidification
- Rise in global sea levels
- Widespread melting of snow and ice around the world
- Negative Health Impacts

AGRICULTURAL SYNOPSIS OF UBUHLEBEZWE

Looking at the area of uBuhlebezwe, it is more agricultural as compared to industrialization and hence its contribution to GHG could be through agriculture, waste and emissions from the transport industry.

In accordance with the uBuhlebezwe Agricultural Development Plan 2013, agricultural production in the municipal area occurs in the following categories:

- Subsistence agriculture
- Emerging agriculture
- Commercial agriculture

Subsistence and emerging farming is mostly done by black farmers whilst on the other hand white farmers specialize on commercial farming. Subsistence farmers are numerically the highest in the municipal area but have the lowest agricultural output.

Emerging farmers focus on livestock, timber, crop production and in livestock production consist of piggery and poultry whilst timber production mainly consist of

growing wattle, pine and eucalyptus species. Crop production includes variety of crops and vegetables.

Commercial farmers in uBuhlebezwe include High Flats Farmers Association, members of Ixopo agricultural society, mesonite, mondi, mondi shanduka, sappi and individual private timber and game farmers. Such farmers are engaged in activities such as crop, livestock, timber production and game farming. They also produce the following crops:

- Sugar Cane
- Maize
- Pastures
- Potatoes
- Tomatoes
- Cabbages
- Citrus Fruits

Mostly the above activities, fertilizers are utilized to enhance the growth and stability of crops whilst on the other side insecticides are also utilized to prevent insects from destroying crops.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN UBUHLEBEZWE

Currently, the municipal area of uBuhlebezwe is experiencing drought which is a very slow onset kind of a catastrophe. As this is believed to be associated with climate change and global warming which to a certain extent result in adverse weather conditions. A shift has been noticed on patterns of rainfall being delayed from the period where it is expected to rain but does not, whilst heat waves have been experienced. From December 2016, the municipal area has received some rain, but that does not imply that the municipal area is already out of the red in terms of drought, since it is not known during the winter season whether the rains current received now will be able to sustain the communities in the area.

The effects of climate change are also witnessed through the following:

- Grazing land becoming eroded
- Livestock dying
- Crops damaged
- Water vanishing from dams as a result of no rainfall, although has improved a little bit
- Adverse weather conditions realized

RESPONSE ON ISSUES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

WHAT IS ECOSYSTEM BASED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION?

The United Nations Environmental Programme and Centre for Natural Resources and Development defines, ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR) as the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems to reduce disaster risk, with the aim to achieve sustainable and resilient development (Estrella and Saalismaa, 2013). Well-managed ecosystems, such as wetlands, forests and coastal systems, act as natural infrastructure, reducing physical exposure to many hazards and increasing socio-economic resilience of people and communities by sustaining local livelihoods and providing essential natural resources such as food, water and building materials.

Environment and disasters interact with each other in a number of ways. Disasters cause massive damage to the environment, while degraded environments exacerbate disaster impacts. Responding to disasters often leads to additional environmental impacts, while investments in sound environmental management, especially in disaster prevention and post-disaster recovery stages, can reduce disaster risks and thus contribute to a more resilient and sustainable development. Climate change will likely exacerbate disaster impacts, while environmental management solutions are increasingly being applied for adaptation to climate change.

The close inter-linkages between sound environmental management, climate change impacts and disaster responses require a more systematic and comprehensive approach to disaster risk management, which in the past has mainly been reactive rather than preventive, engineering focused rather than based on planning and use of natural landscape features to prevent disaster risks.

ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

uBuhlebezwe municipality is conversant with issues of environmental management, and hence does all in its power to protect the environment and thus reducing the vulnerability of such environment from the impacts of disasters. The following projects are implemented as part of ecosystem based disaster risk reduction:

PLANTING OF TREES, FLOWERS AND BEAUTIFICATION

The municipality promotes the planting of trees, flowers, grass and beautification on all open spaces in order to prevent the environment from degrading whilst on the other hand ensuring beautification of the land. Areas that are planted with trees and grass do not easily get eroded but they become so firm that even during the occurrence of disasters it is not easy for the soil to be easily moved from one area to the other.

The municipality also participates in a programme called the Greenest Municipality competition run by the district municipality of Harry Gwala, which seeks to encourage its family of municipalities to respond on issues of climate change in terms of diverting resources to landscaping, waste management and as well energy efficiency within their areas of jurisdiction. The municipality has won so categories in this competition as a testimony towards environmental and climate change responses.

The trees utilizes more carbon dioxide which is one of the green gases that are culprits to climate change.



PROTECTION OF THE WETLAND

As part of promoting biodiversity, the wetlands are very of paramount since there are a variety of plant and animal species that habit is such places. When you enter the Ixopo town at the cross roads there is a wetland on three either sides of the cross roads, which also beautify the land.



FORESTS PLANTATIONS

As indicated above, in the municipal area, forest plantations are one of the economic development initiatives in the area. There are huge forest plantations that belong to SAPPI and Mondi that employs a number of people in the area. While such forests plantations play a crucial role in reducing the vulnerability of the environment, they also act as an anchor of the soil.

Such plantations are also amongst rural residential places. Their presence is very important to act as wind breakers during winter seasons when there is a lot of wind and thus reducing the disaster risk of wind to blow roofs of properties.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The municipality has got an integrated waste management plan that was approved by Council, which details the strategies that, the municipality employs to collect, store and dispose of its waste. Within the area of jurisdiction waste burning is discouraged by all possible means and hence collected waste is disposed of in uMzimkhulu landfill site where it is covered on daily basis.

State of the art equipment was procured to ensure effective waste collection, transportation and disposal thereof. The collection of waste prevents it from contaminating the environment, water sources, and wetlands.

The towns are equipped with skips, one sided open drums for purposes of disposing waste for a temporal period whilst waiting to be collected. The effective waste management collection system is very crucial to reduce the blockages of storm water drains, and thus mitigating the impact of flooding. Unblocked storm water drains allow the free flow of access water.

REHABILITATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

One of the most important aspects of ensuring environmental sustainability is that of having a strategy to promote rehabilitation of the environment whenever engineering projects have disturbed virgin land. Usually this will be the form part of the conditions to protect the environment whenever an Environmental Impact Assessment is conducted.

TOURISM DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INITIATIVE

As part of tourism promotion in the area a coal locomotive was utilized to ride tourists from one area to the other and hence burning of coal contribute highly to the green gases that affect the environment. This changed when Transnet donated a diesel locomotive to be utilized for such a tourism initiative. This saw the reduction of highly toxic emissions from the coal locomotive reduced, since burning diesel is less harmful than coal. Whilst this initiative contributes positively to local economic

development, it is once again imperative to reduce the emissions to acceptable levels as part of disaster risk reduction.

4 INTEGRATED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

In terms of disaster management legislations (i.e. disaster management act 57 of 2002, national disaster management policy framework, KwaZulu Natal Disaster Management Policy Framework and municipal disaster management policy framework), the council of each metropolitan municipality must establish institutional capacity for disaster risk management in its area for implementing disaster risk management within the municipal sphere of government.

Furthermore these arrangements must be consistent with national and provincial arrangements and must provide the appropriate mechanisms to allow for the application of cooperative governance to facilitate both intergovernmental and municipal interdepartmental relations as well as community participation for the purpose of disaster risk management. This is in line with the requirements of a Level 1 Disaster Risk Management Plan as per section 3.1.1.2 of the National Disaster Management.

The Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality Disaster Risk Management Framework provides the institutional scope of how the municipality will organize itself to deal with disaster risk preparedness planning, risk reduction and response and relief responsibilities with clearly defined elements and is considered as the 'parent' document. The institutions required can be classified into 3 types i.e Internal Institutions (within the Municipality Departments), External Institutions (Community based and politically inclined) and Multi-Sectoral Institutions)

4.1 Status Quo of Disaster Management in Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality faces increasing levels of disaster risks. It is exposed to a wide range of natural hazards, including severe storms that can trigger widespread hardship and devastation. The Municipality's extensive forestry industry, coupled to the major transportation routes, R 612 and R 56 which leading to other major Towns, present numerous catastrophic and hazardous material threats. In addition to these natural and human-induced threats and despite on-going progress to extend essential services to poor urban and rural communities, large numbers of people live in conditions of chronic disaster vulnerability in underdeveloped, ecologically fragile or marginal areas, where they face recurrent natural and other threats that range from flooding to informal settlement fires.

The Ubuhlebezwe Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework is the legal instrument specified by the Act to address such needs for consistency across multiple interest groups, by providing a coherent, transparent and inclusive policy on disaster management, appropriate for the Municipality of Ubuhlebezwe as a whole.

In this context, the Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework of Ubuhlebezwe Municipality recognizes a diversity of risks and disasters that occur or may occur in the Municipal area of responsibility, and gives priority to developmental measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone areas, communities and households. In keeping with International and National best practice, the Ubuhlebezwe Disaster Risk Management Framework places explicit emphasis on the risk reduction concepts of disaster prevention and mitigation, as the core principles to guide disaster risk management in the municipality.

In terms of disaster risk reduction principles, the local sphere of government is the first line of response and responsibility and, in the event of a disaster occurring or threatening to occur in the municipal area of responsibility, the community is in reality, the first responder.

The primary responsibility for the co-ordination and management of local disasters rests with uBuhlebezwe Municipality as the local sphere of governance. Thorough disaster risk management planning and effective co-ordination is therefore, key to saving lives and limiting damage to property, infrastructure and the environment. They also facilitate the optimal utilization of resources. Apart from internal arrangements to allow for interdepartmental co-operation within the municipality, the ideal mechanism for dealing with disaster risk management planning and co-ordination through the **uBuhlebezwe Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum**. The forum sits quarterly which includes stakeholders such as; sector departments, NGO's, private businesses, traditional leaders, and the district municipality.

The following are the functions of the uBuhlebezwe Disaster Management Advisory Forum:

- Give advice and make recommendations on disaster-related issues and disaster risk management.
- Contribute to disaster risk management planning and co-ordination;
- Establish joint standards of practice;
- Implement response management systems;
- Gather critical information about Ubuhlebezwe's capacity to assist in disasters and to access resources;
- Assist with public awareness, training and capacity building.

- Advising stakeholders and the Municipality on Disaster Management.

4.2 Organogram

Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality has one Chief Disaster Management Officer, 1 Station Officer, 2 Shift Leaders, 11 Fire Fighters, 2 trainee fire fighters and 29 Volunteers. The Municipal disaster management is utilising the Fire Station as a Disaster Management Centre as well.



Figure 12: DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND FIRE SERVICES ORGANOGRAM

5 DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

5.1 Disaster Risk Assessment Design

For the municipality to perfect data capturing and holistic planning, a community based participatory approach was the methodology in implementing this project. A combination of participatory activities that includes but not limiting to stakeholder meetings, ward meetings, transact walks, participatory community mapping, problem tree and venn diagram is our tool used for data capturing, processing and reporting. The methodology was however not fully implemented due to poor attendance and unavailability of other stakeholders; we none the less strived to achieve maximum performance within the possible means.

The deliverable for the below activities will be a report. The report content will be the specific deliverables that will be completed under each task. These are outlined below:

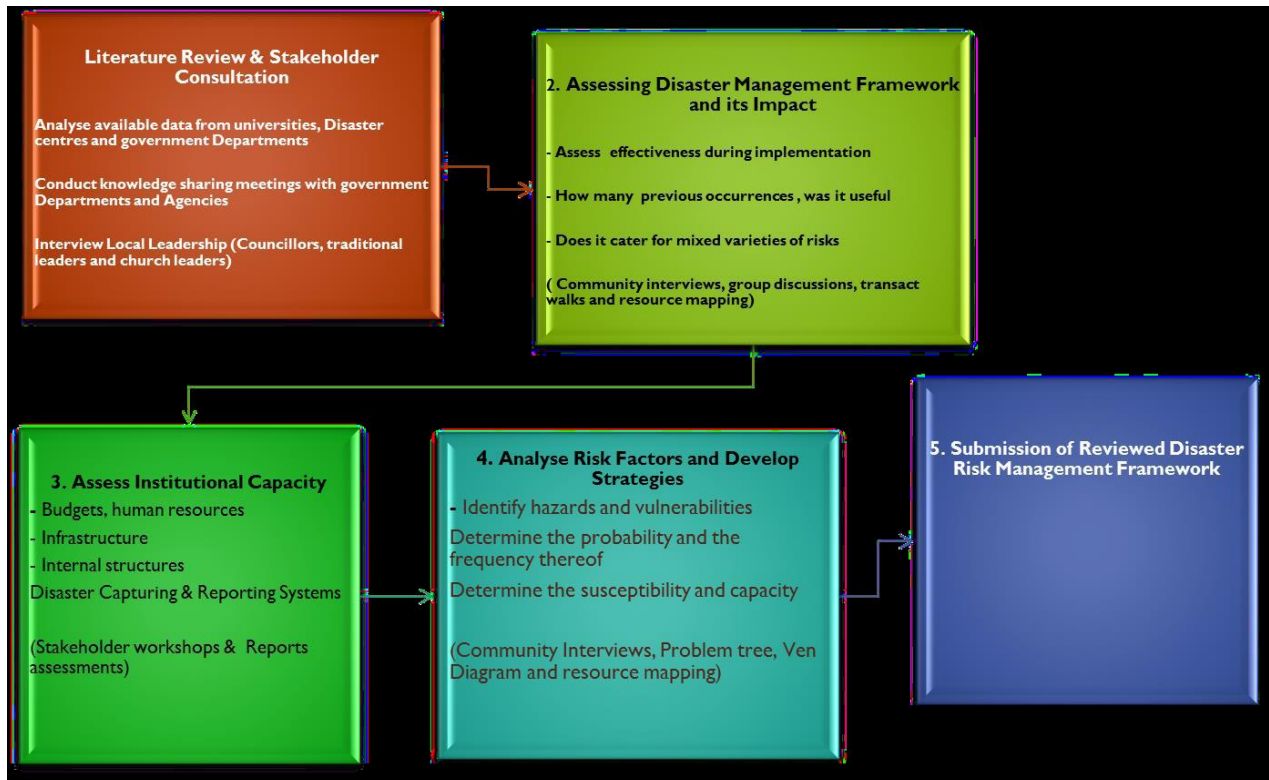


Figure 9: Schematic presentation of the methodology used to develop the plan

The municipality through the District Disaster Management Centres and the PDMC embarked on a participatory approach to source data from communities at ward level, which was based on historical events and experience, as well as indigenous knowledge. The municipality worked closely with municipality stakeholders to collect different kinds of data from different sources, using different platforms.

The PDMC provided risk assessment tools for sourcing data from municipal wards, using community-based structures. The assessment tool was explained to all practitioners prior to the commencement of the data collection process. Data collection was designed to sample on multi-hazard assessment, vulnerability assessment, and quantifying capacity within Organs of State and, within the 12 wards.

5.2 Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The Community-Based Risk Assessment adopted numerous complex models to analyse the data. The following models were employed to determine the total risk

profile. The assessment used the basic NOAA model process with selected of the SMUG model, the logic of the HIRV model and principles and participatory methodology of the CVCA model. The assessment deduces that the disaster risk is dependent on the capacity to deal with the prevailing hazards, the datasets were consolidated (Please refer below):

These datasets were subsequently captured into GIS and analysed. The analysed data was then used to produce hazard, vulnerability, capacity and overall risk maps. The assessment analysis deduced that the disaster risk is dependent on the vulnerability and capacity to deal with the prevailing hazards, as depicted on figure A below:

$$\text{Disaster Risk} = \text{Hazard} \times \frac{\text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

Figure 13: A picture illustrating a disaster risk equation.

5.3. Ubuhlebezwe Municipality Disaster Risk Assessment

uBuhlebezwe Municipality now has 14 wards and were all profiled and analysed, subsequent to the 2016 elections the municipality inherited a ward from uMzombe municipality, whilst ward 9 was split into two and thus forming ward 13 as another new ward.

The risk assessment is as follows:

Ward	Brief Overview	Hazards and threats
1	Ward 1 is situated on the North Western part of Ubuhlebezwe municipal area. Ward 1 shares municipal boundaries with Umzimkhulu Local Municipality, Ingwe local municipality, and ward 2 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Epidemics • Drought • Snow • Lightning
2	Ward 2 is situated on the North Western part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal area. Ward 2 shares municipal boundaries with ward 1, ward 3, ward 4, ward 9 and ward 11 of Ubuhlebezwe local municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Strong winds • Motor Vehicle Accident • Hazmat Incidents

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemics • Drought • Potential Unrest • Lightning
3	Ward 3 is situated on the North Western part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 3 shares municipal boundaries with Richmond Local Municipality, Ingwe Local Municipality, Ward 2 and Ward 4 of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Snow • Lightning
4	Ward 4 is situated on the North Western part of Ubuhlebezwe municipal area. Ward 4 shares Municipal boundaries with ward 3, ward 2 and ward 9 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Potential Unrest • Strong Winds • Illegal Connections of Electricity • Lightning
5	Ward 5 is situated on the far North Eastern side of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 5 Shares Municipal boundaries with Richmond Local Municipality, and Vulamehlo Local Municipality, ward 7, ward 9 and ward 8 of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Lightning
6	Ward 6 is situated on the South Eastern part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 6 shares Municipal boundaries with Umzambe Local Municipality, ward 7, ward 8 and ward 10 of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accident • Epidemics • Drought • Lightning
7	Ward 7 is situated on the eastern part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 7 shares Municipal boundaries with Vulamehlo Local Municipality, ward 8, ward 6, and ward 5 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accident • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Lightning

8	Ward 8 is situated on the South Eastern Part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 8 shares Municipal boundaries with ward 7, ward 6, ward 10, ward 9 and ward 5 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accident • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Potential Unrest • Lightning
9	Ward 9 is situated in the centre of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 9 shares Municipal boundaries with, ward 4, ward 5, ward 6, ward 8, 12 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Illegal Connection of Electricity • Lightning
10	Ward 10 is situated on the Southern part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 10 shares Municipal boundaries with Umzumbe Local Municipality, ward 12, ward 11 and ward 6 of Ubuhlebezwe local Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Lightning
11	Ward 11 is situated on the South Western part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 11 shares Municipal boundaries with Umzimkhulu Municipality, ward 12, ward 2, and ward 9 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accident • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Snow • Lightning
12	Ward 12 is situated on the South Western part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 12 shares Municipal boundaries with Umzimkhulu Local Municipality; ward 10 and ward 11 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Snow • Lightning
13	Ward 13 is situated in the centre of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 13 shares Municipal boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods

	with, ward 4, ward 5, ward 7 ward 9, ward 8, ward 10, ward 11, ward 12, of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Illegal Connection of Electricity • Lightning
14	Ward 14 is situated in the east south of the municipal area and it shares boundaries with ward 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Drought • Hailstorm • Road Accidents • Heavy Rain • Floods • Strong wind • Snow • Lightning • Wild pigs • Snow • Substance Abuse and Crime • Hazardous Installations

5.5. Disaster Risk Profiling

After the risk assessment was done, risk profiles were populated for different wards and the profiles are presented below per ward.

WARDNO	DROUGHT	LIGHTNING	HAIL STORMS	FLOODS	HEAVY RAIN	WELD FIRES	STRUCTURAL FIRES	STRONG WIND	SNOW	MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											

LEGEND

WARDS

LOW HAZARD

MEDIUM HAZARD

MEDIUM HIGH HAZARD

HIGH HAZARD

EXTREMELY HIGH HAZARD

Figure 14: Disaster Risk Profile

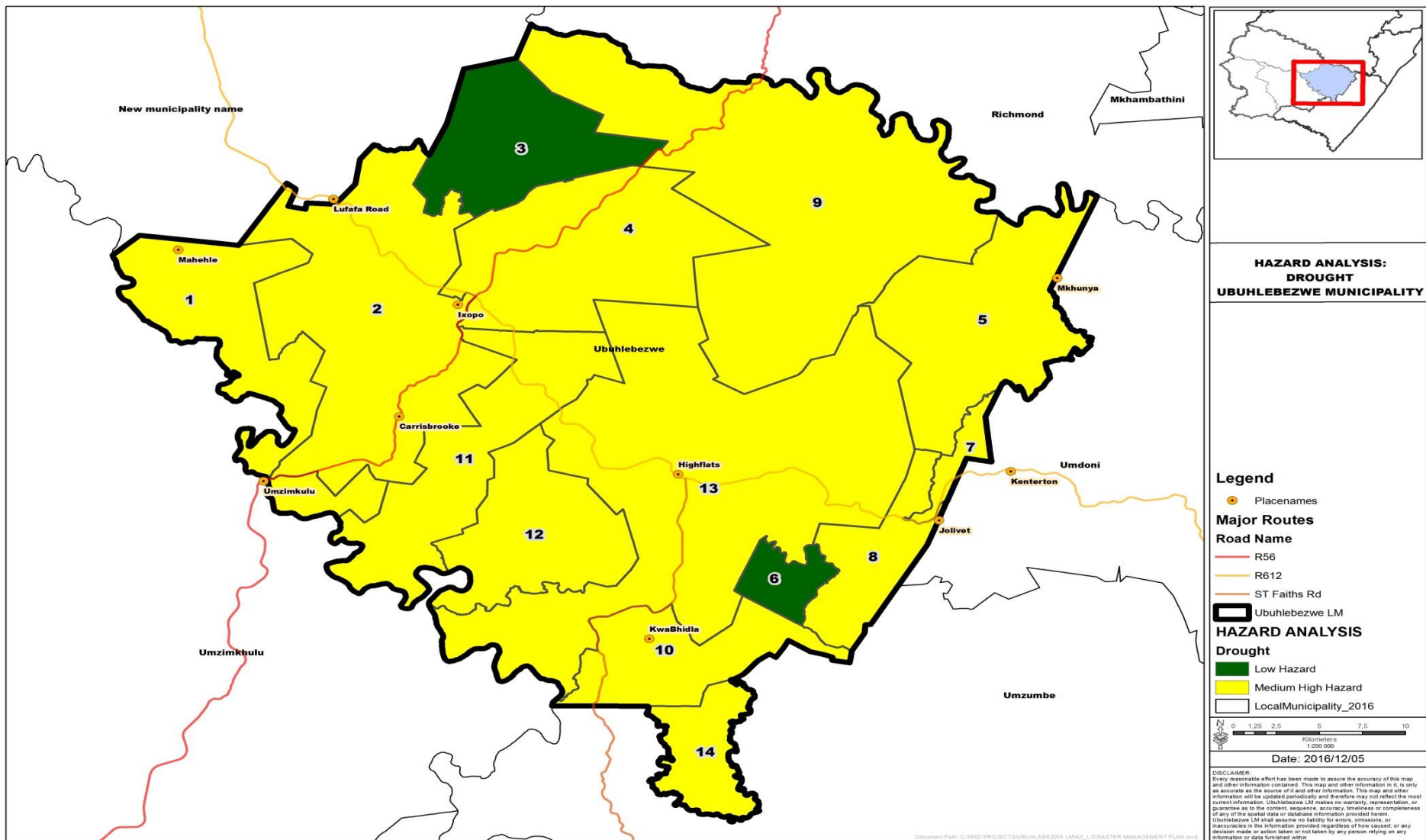


FIGURE 15: Drought hazard Profile

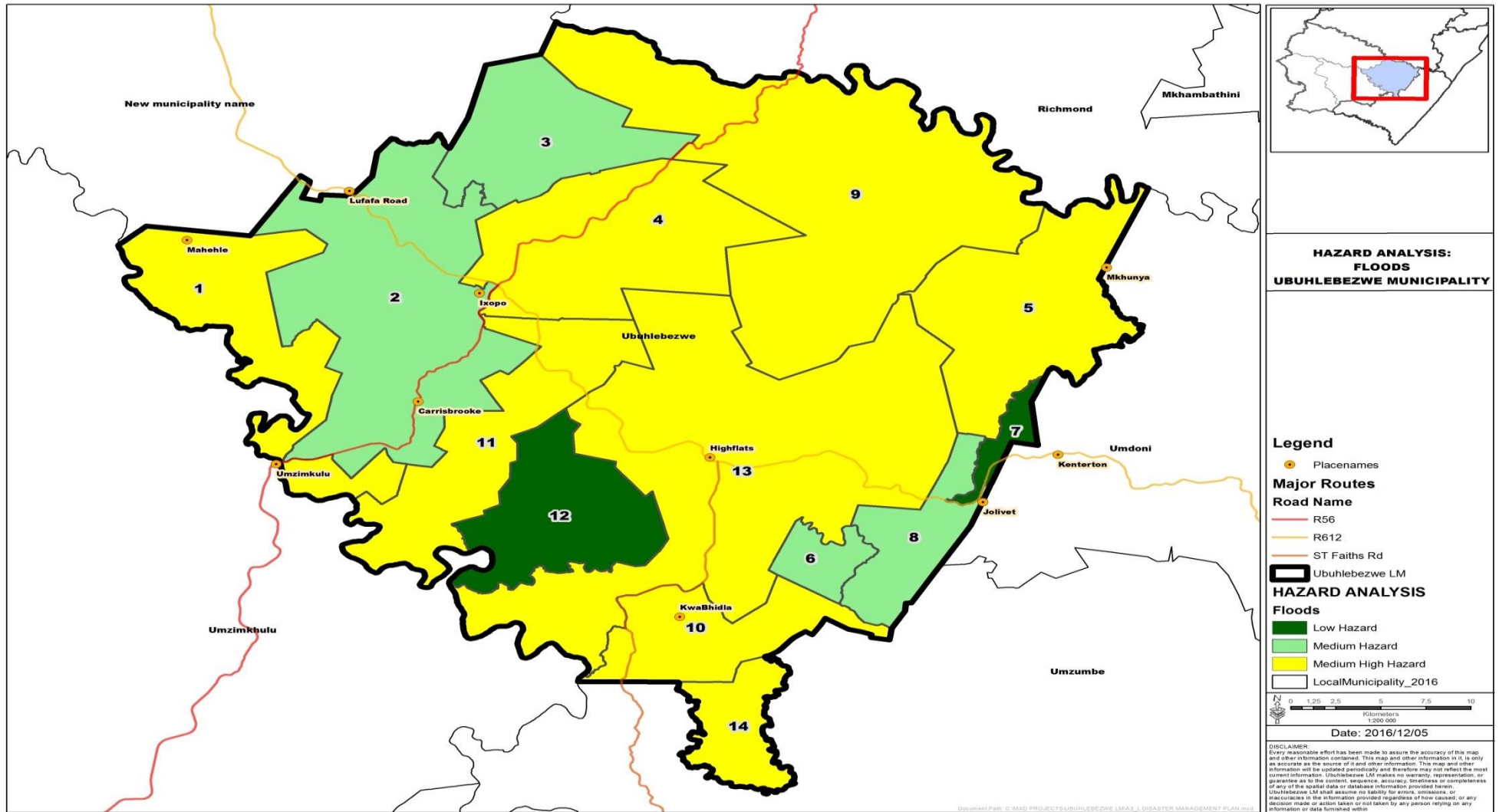


FIGURE 16: Floods hazard profile

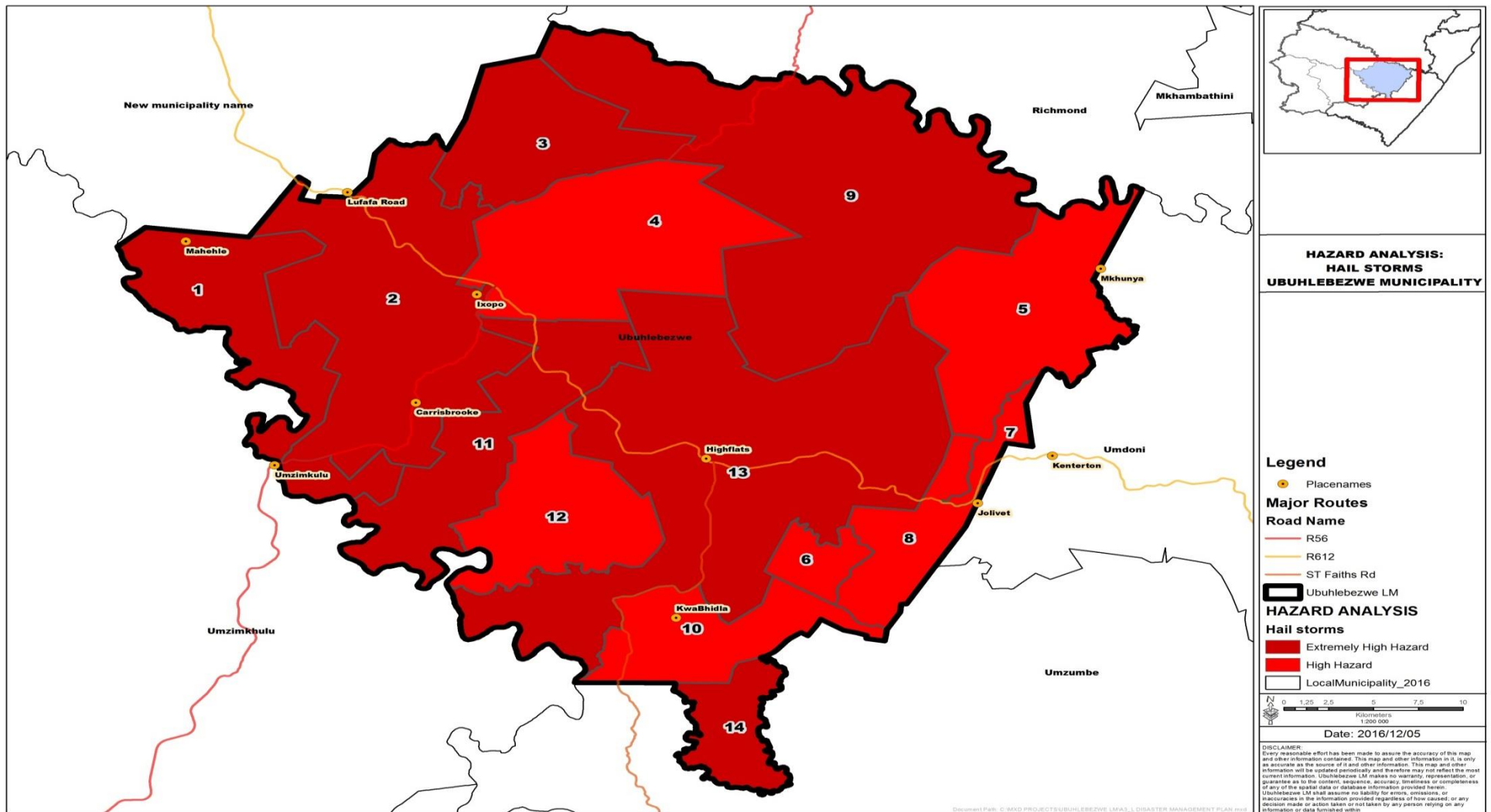


FIGURE 17: Hailstorm hazard profile

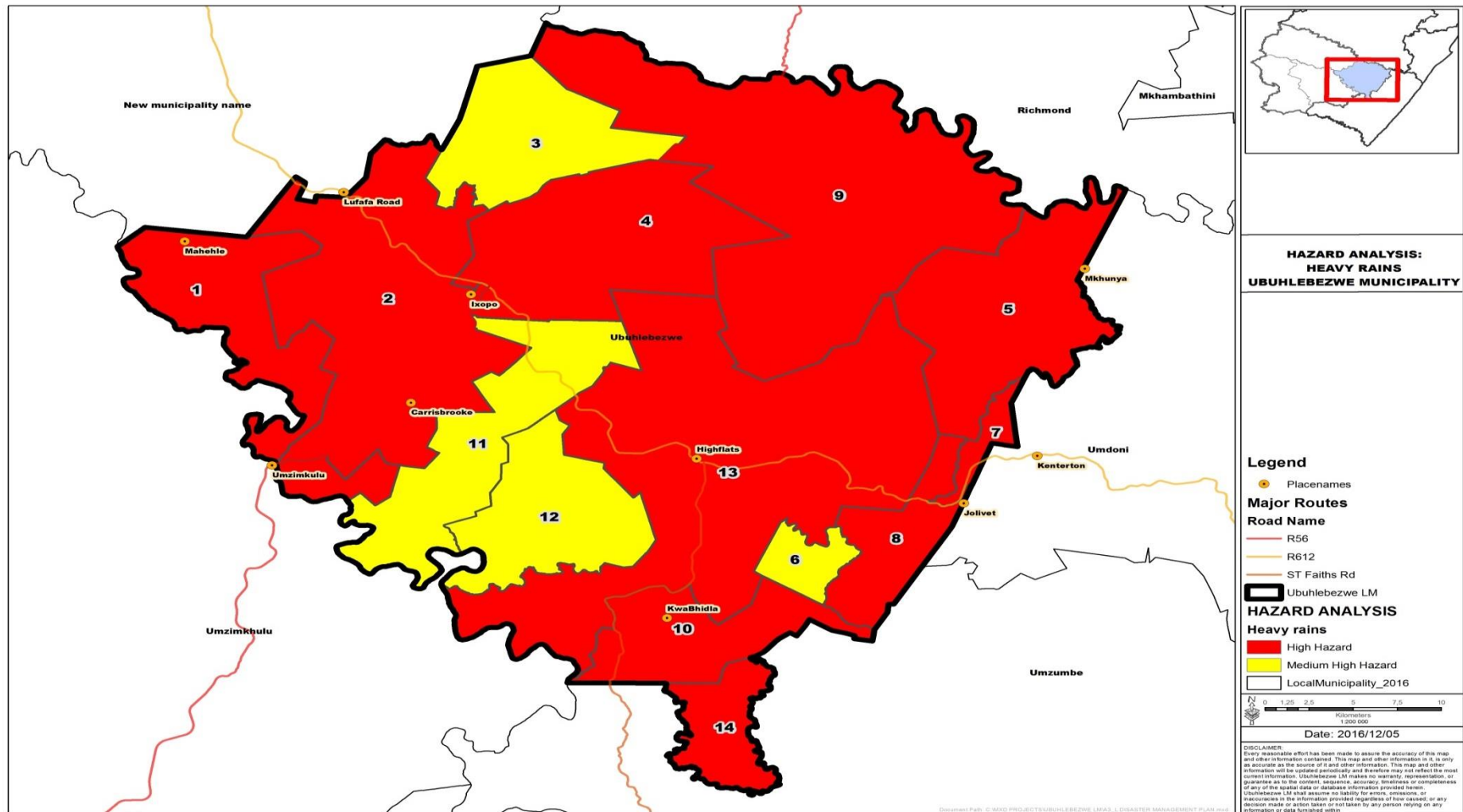


Figure 18: Heavy Rain hazard Profile

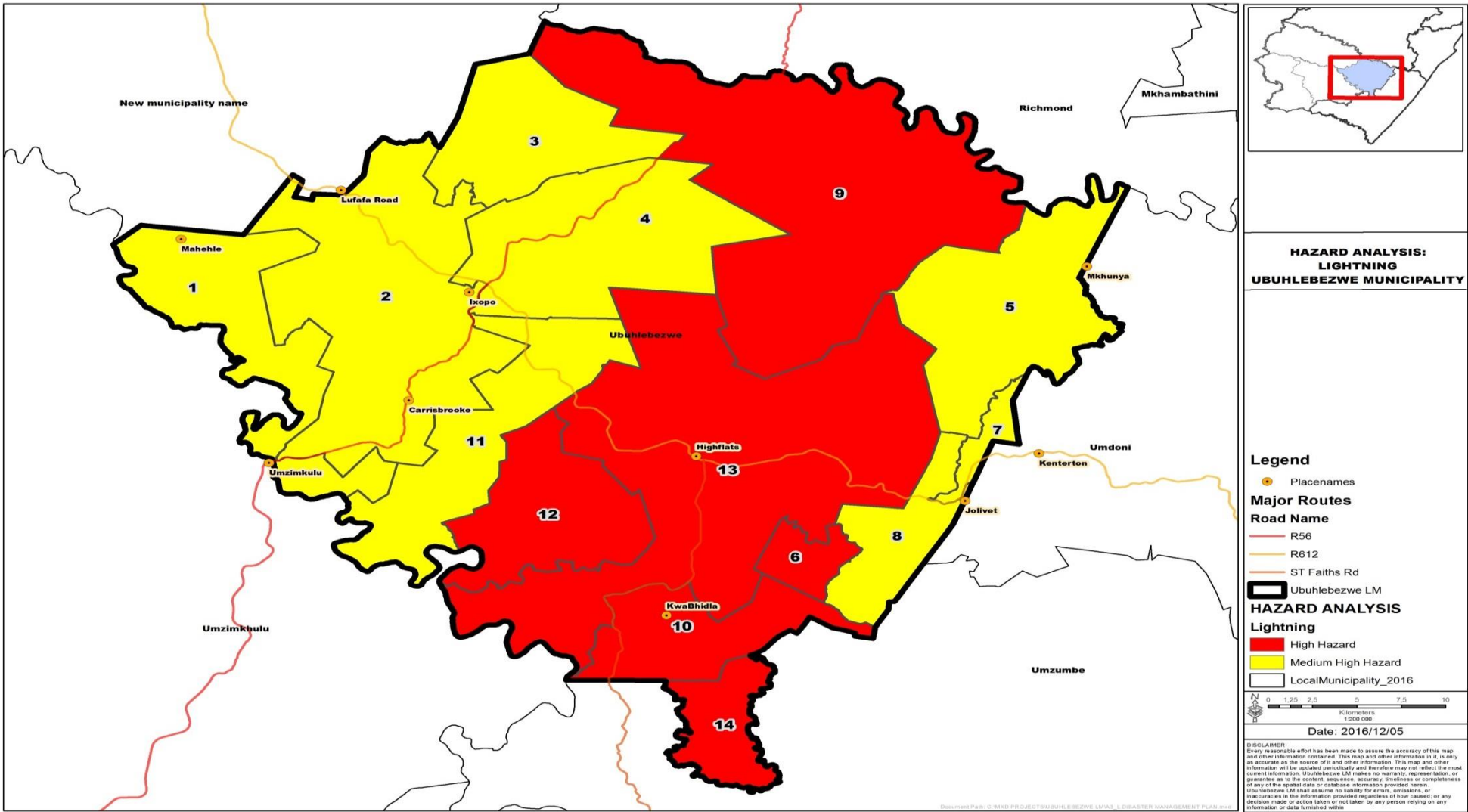


Figure 19: LIGHTNING HAZARD PROFILE

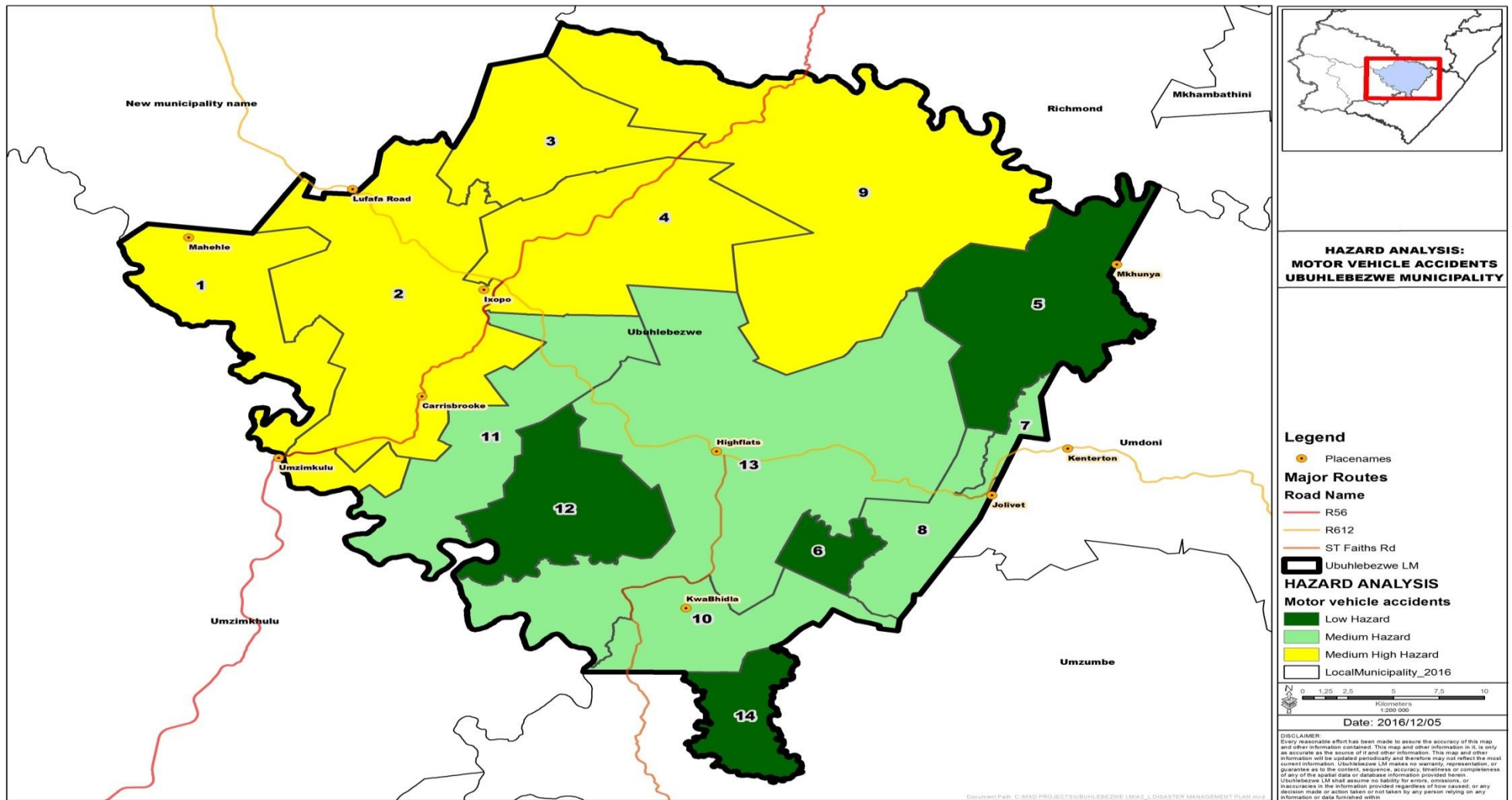


FIGURE 20: MOTOR VEHICLE HAZARD PROFILE

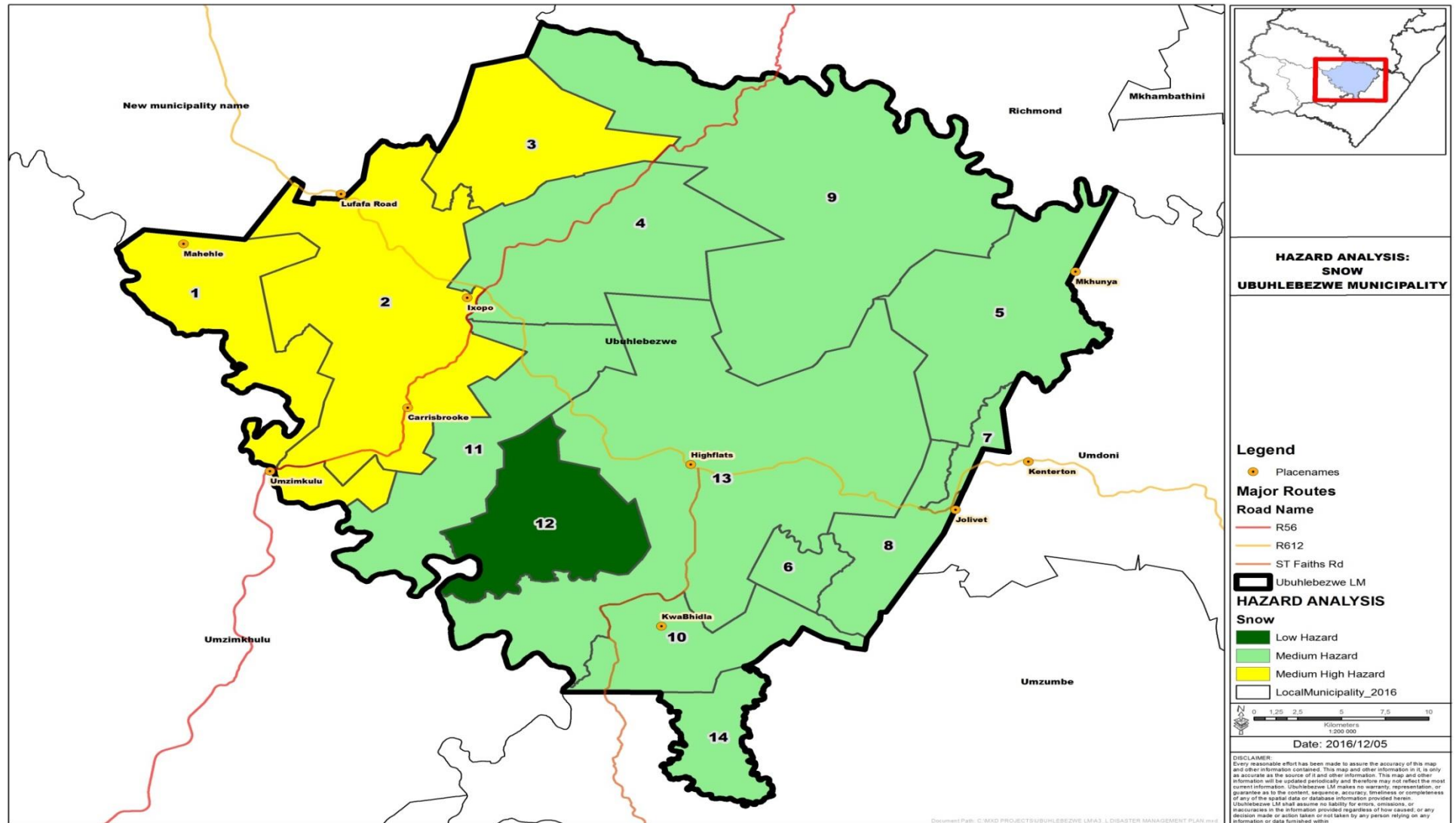


FIGURE 21: SNOW HAZARD PROFILE

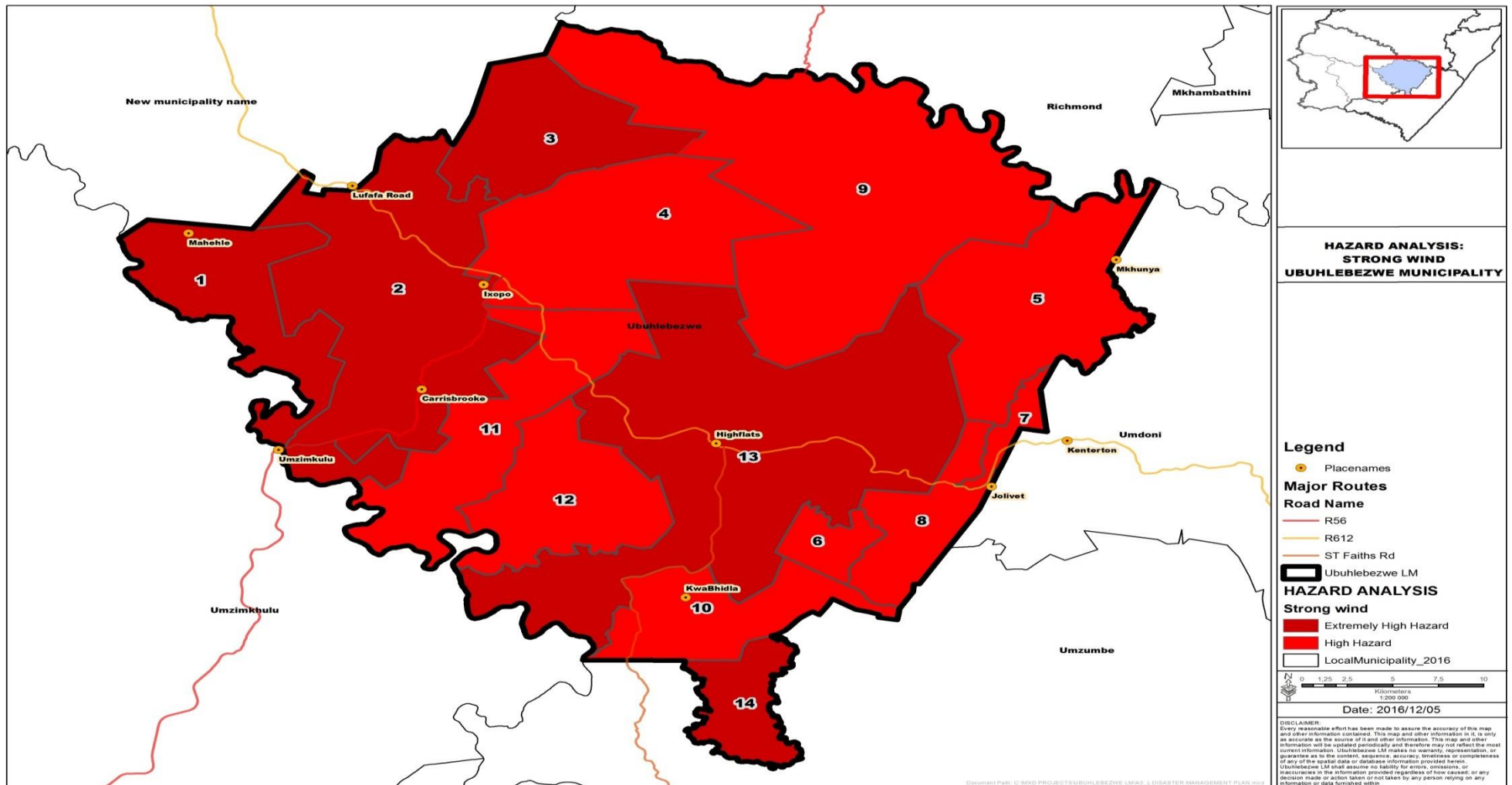


FIGURE 22: STRONG WIND HAZARD PROFILE

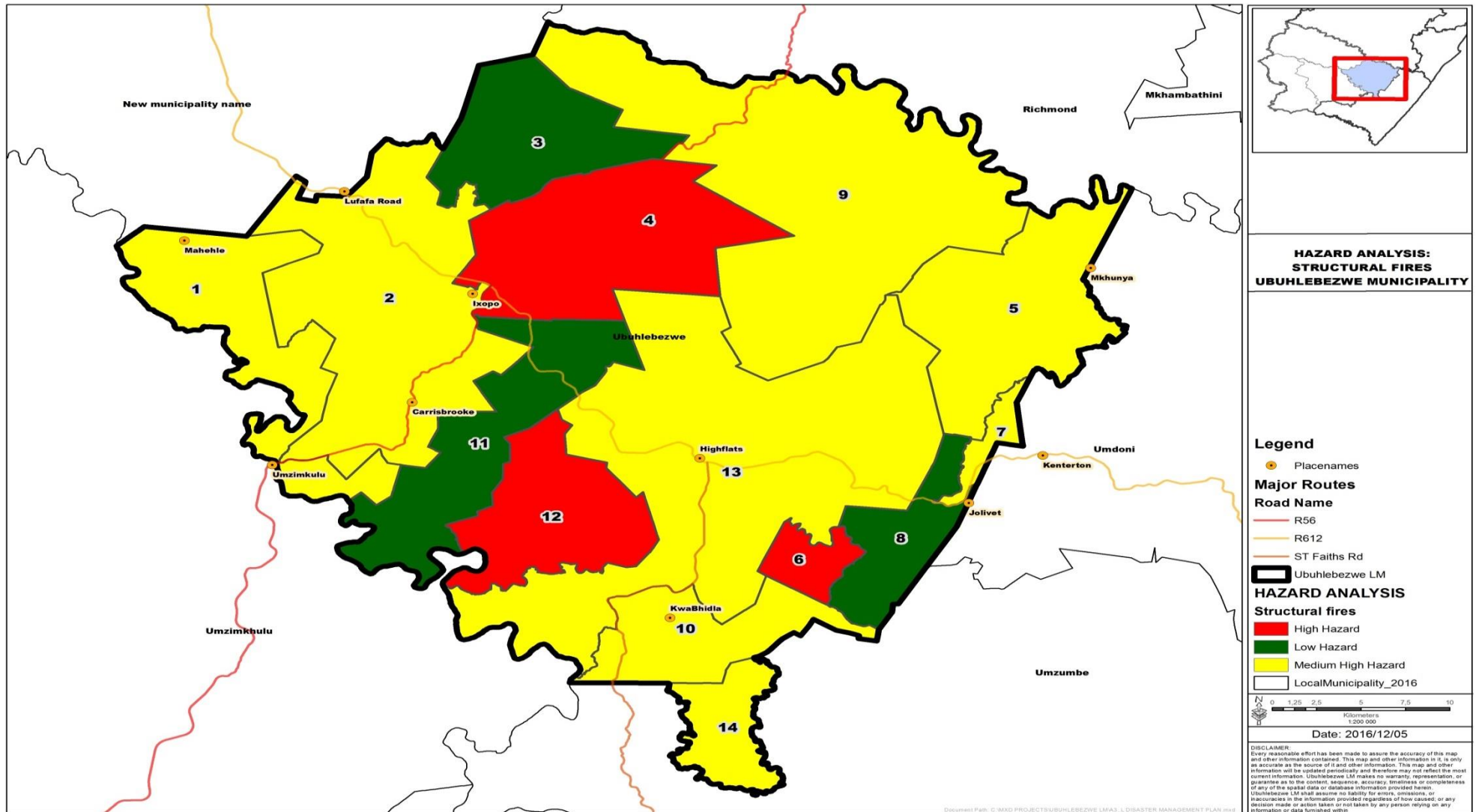


FIGURE 23: STRUCTURAL FIRES HAZARD PROFILE

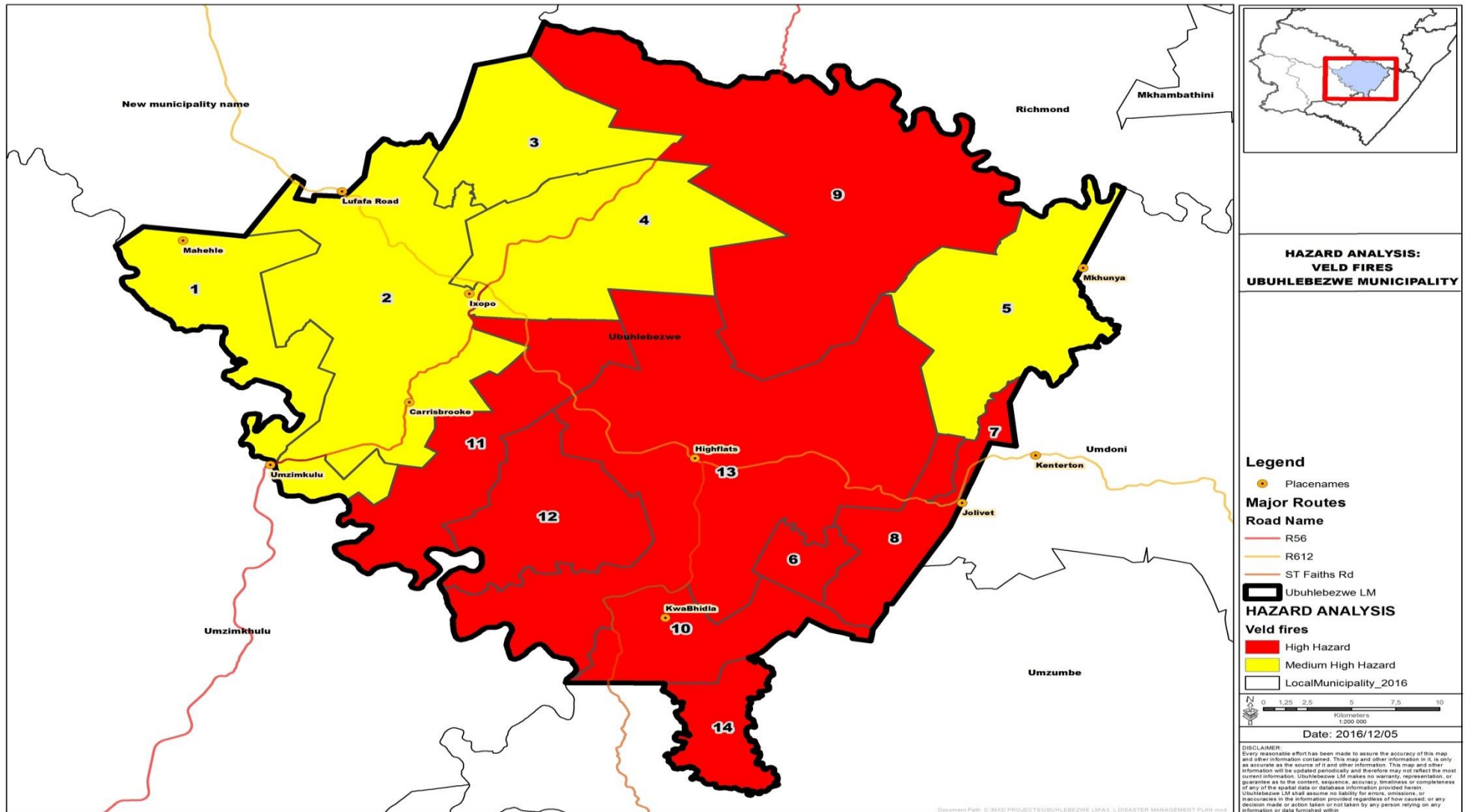


FIGURE 24: VELD FIRES HAZARD PROFILE

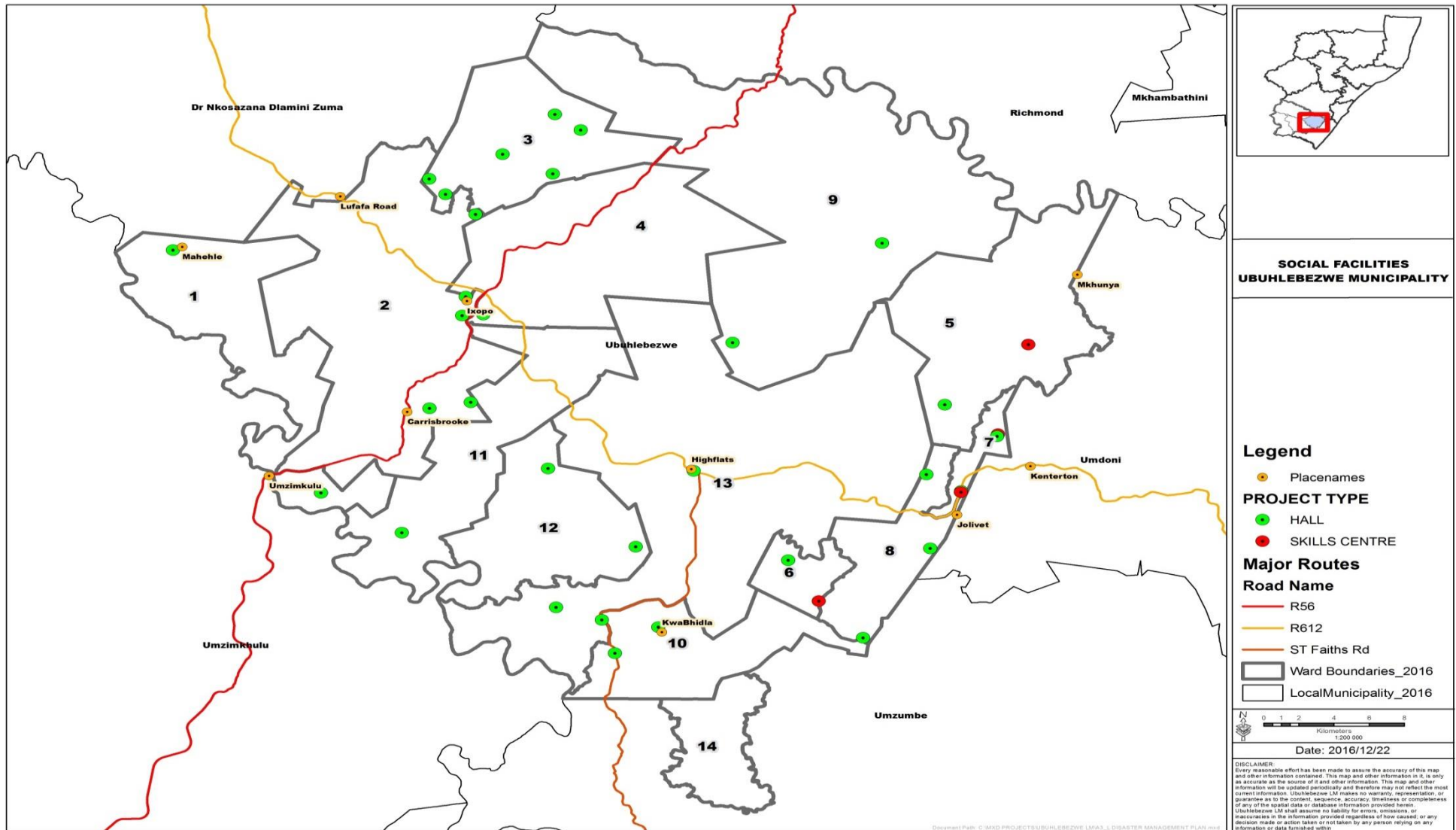


FIGURE 25: SOCIAL FACILITIES (HALLS AND SKILLS CENTRES)

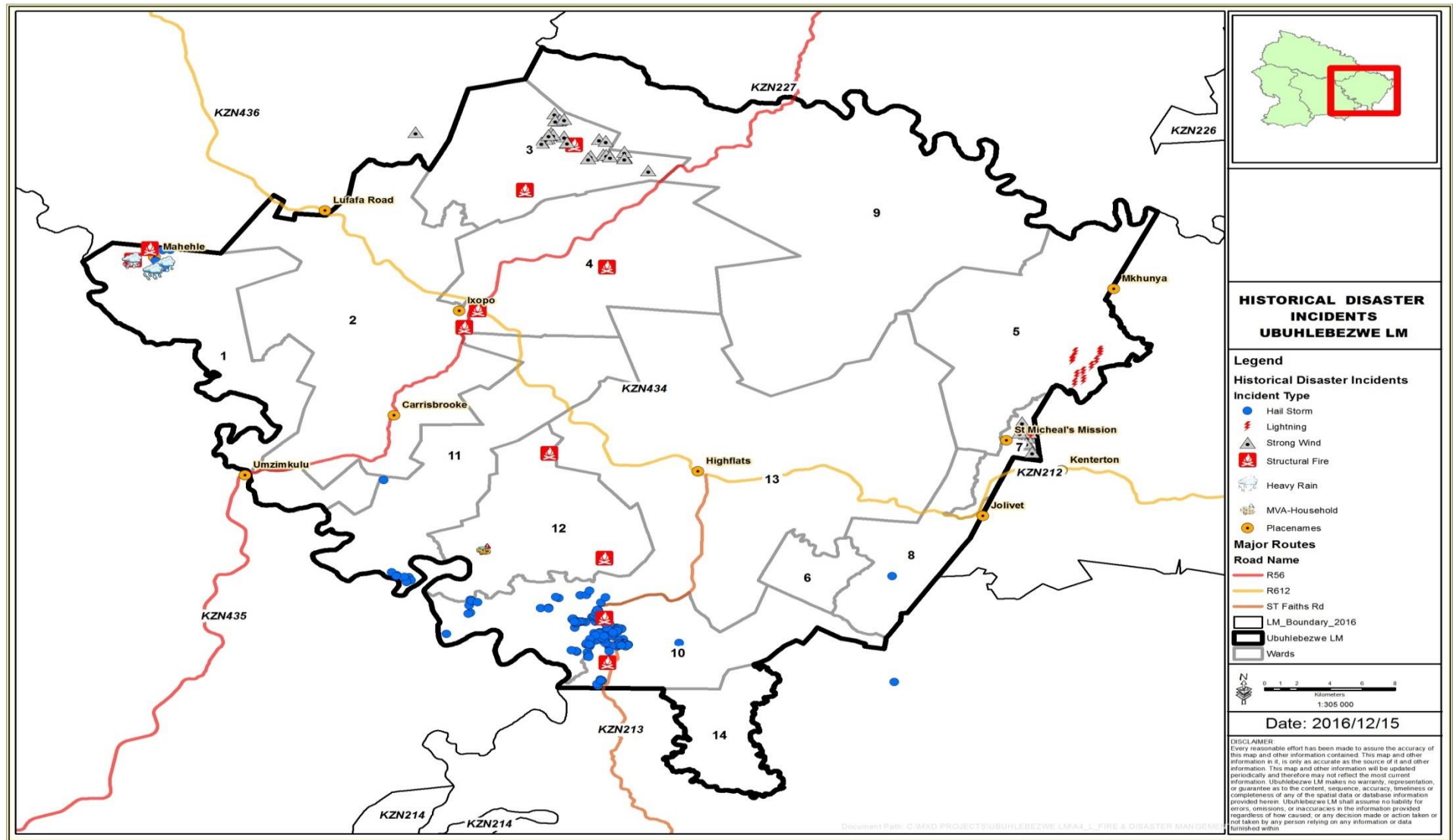


FIGURE 26: DISASTER INCIDENT MAPPING (HISTORICAL DISASTER INCIDENTS)

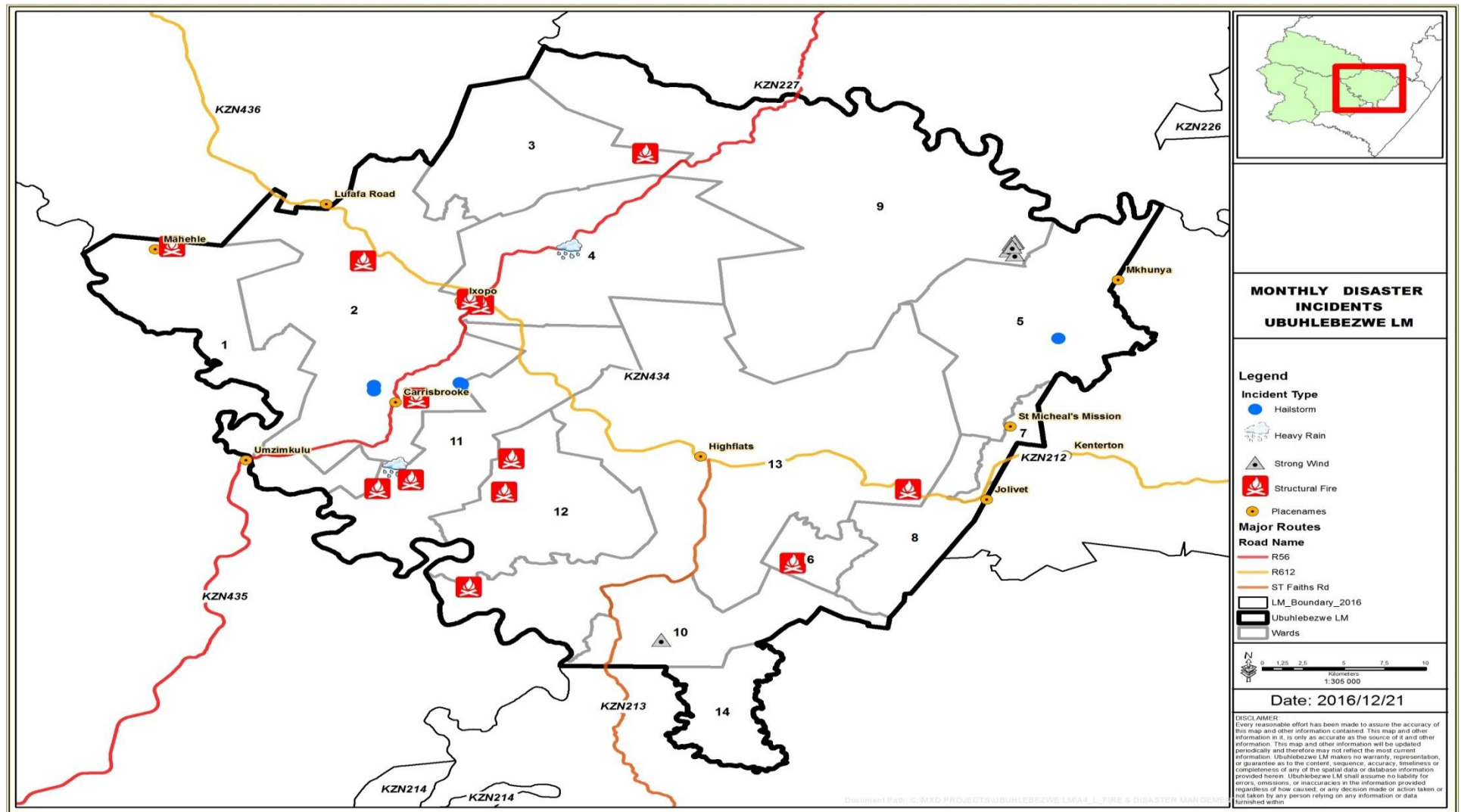


FIGURE 27: DISASTER INCIDENT MAPPING (HISTORICAL DISASTER INCIDENTS)

5.6 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLACES OF SAFETY (SOCIAL FACILITIES, HALLS AND SKILLS CENTRES)

Ubuhlebezwe municipality has mapped up all its social facilities (Halls and Skills Centres), that can be utilized as places of safety should a need arise wherein major disaster incidents and/ or disasters warrant that, residents or victims of such disasters be evacuated in order to ensure their safety. Such halls and skills centres can be utilized to accommodate residents for a duration that will be determined by the Chief Disaster and Fire Officer, acting in conjunction with the Joint Operations Centre and management.

The halls and skills centres are mapped in figure 20, above.

5.7 DISASTER INCIDENT MAPPING

The municipality has already started with the mapping of disaster incidents, as part of ensuring that, each and every incident that occur GPS coordinates are taken to indicate a historical occurrence of such an event. The municipality has utilized data available as far back as January 2015 as a starting point to map such incidents as indicative in figures 21 and 22, above.

Such incident mapping will be very useful in the future on the basis that, risk assessment will be informed by historical recorded and reliable data, which shall pin point exactly where the incidents have occurred specifically.

A GPS unit was procured for the sole purpose to map incidents mapping, one should also acknowledge the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) unit, within the municipality and COGTA for assisting with such incident mapping.

The Disaster Management and Fire Fighters personnel were trained on how to utilize the GPS unit and all of them are currently using it. This makes it easier whenever an incident has occurred on the basis that such data is collected on site, immediately, and such is thereafter captured into the system in terms of filling the beneficiary list which is later submitted to the district municipality and thereafter to the provincial disaster management centre (COGTA).

Refer to figure 21 and 22 above for mapped incidents.

6 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

After the assessment as outlined above, the following projects were identified for implementation per hazard as illustrated in table 2 below:

HAZARD	PROJECTS
1. Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of fire beaters • Conduction of awareness's • Burning of fire brakes • Improving fire fighting equipment
2. Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of dams • Construction according to building standards • Consistency in Awareness Campaigns • Consistency in Early Warning Systems • Building Bridges
3. Lightning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lightning Conductors • Consistency Awareness Campaigns • Consistency in Early Warnings
4. Storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent Awareness Campaigns • Consistency in Early Warnings
5. Snow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early warning • Department of Transport to assist with graders • Snow protocol
6. Motor Vehicle Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading and road maintenance • Visibility of Road Traffic Officers • Awareness Campaigns
7. Hazmat Incidences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading and road maintenance • Implementation of Municipal By-Laws • Visibility of Road Traffic Officers • Consistency in Awareness Campaigns
8. Epidemics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency in Awareness Campaigns • Vaccinations
9. Droughts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness Campaigns • Water Harvesting

6.1 UBUHLEBEZWE MUNICIPALITY DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROPOSED PROJECTS:

- Capacitation of the Disaster Risk Management Unit, in order to comply with the Fire Brigade Act, SANS 10090 and Basic Conditions of Employment Act.
- Adequately equip the Disaster Risk Management Unit.
- Low cost housing projects at Highflats and Morning View to eradicate informal settlement, this will reduce fire risk, epidemics, illegal connection of electricity, etc.
- Improvement of by-laws to keep up with climate change challenges.
- Development of road safety signage in all areas prone to accidents.
- Provision of pedestrian sidewalks in town.
- Installation, upgrading and maintaining of fire hydrants around Ubuhlebezwe Municipal bounds, to comply with SANS 10090 Community Safety against Fire.

7. RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

In terms of disaster risk reduction principles, Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is the first line of response and responsibility in the event of a disaster occurring or threatening to occur. In terms of the Disaster Management Act of 2002, Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is responsible for the co-ordination and management of the disaster incident until such time that the responsibility escalates to a higher level of Governance. The response time for all Disaster Related incidents will be within 12 hours of the incident occurring.

Thorough disaster risk management planning and effective co-ordination of all line function, responding agencies are key to saving lives and limiting damage to property, infrastructure and the environment. Section 53(3) of the Disaster Management Act makes reference to the development of Disaster Risk Management Plans at Local Municipal level. Local Municipal disaster risk management plans must be in line with the disaster risk management plans of the District Municipality.

In the event of cross border assistance the Municipality shall sign a Memorandum of agreement (MOU) with that particular Municipality which will outline who between the two municipal Disasters will be recognised as the incident commander and payments arrangements.

7.1. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for various stakeholders in the Municipality would need to be prepared with the objective of making the concerned persons understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels. It is therefore very crucial that a database of all stakeholders and their contact numbers be created and that each stakeholder is aware of their roles during the disaster.

All Departments and agencies shall prepare their own action plans in respect of their responsibilities, under the standard operating procedures for efficient implementation. The Standard operating procedure shall be followed during normal times, warning stage, disaster stage and post disaster stage.

7.2. Response Protocol

Having conducted, in terms of the provisions of Ubuhlebezwe Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework, a Disaster Risk analysis of the individual Wards within Ubuhlebezwe Municipal area, the Disaster Management will now be able to identify specific communities and infrastructure that are most vulnerable to the risks or threats that are prevalent in a particular Ward.

It is important for the Disaster Management to be fully acquainted with the Legislative provisions in respect of Line Function Policies and Responsibilities of all Response Agencies who are likely to respond to a Disaster Incident or other Emergency which would require the activation of the Disaster Management co-ordination structures of Municipality. This is particularly important for the development of Incident Specific Contingency Plans where it is necessary to assign functions and responsibilities to responding agencies without deviating from the individual line function policies of the responders.

Although the Disaster Management Act assigns the responsibility for the co-ordination and management of the activities of all responders to a disaster incident to Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality Disaster Management, it is of vital importance that the on-scene Command and Control be assigned by the Municipal Disaster Management, to the Response Agency most qualified, in terms of line function, to deal with the consequences of the incident. ***An example of this would be the assignment of Command and Control to the Fire Brigade during a fire.***

The Response Protocol of Ubuhlebezwe Municipality will therefore identify the relevant agencies and individuals within those agencies who would respond to a specific incident and then, **in a collective process**, a Plan of Action, or a Contingency Plan, must be developed for each incident. Ubuhlebezwe Disaster Management must study the Risk / Hazard Analysis as contained in this document and must identify the relevant agencies and individuals within those agencies who would respond to a specific incident. Having identified the responding agencies that have a specific line function responsibility in relation to a particular disaster incident, the Disaster Management must, **in a consultative process**, develop the Disaster Response Protocol for Ubuhlebezwe which will inform the development of a Contingency Plan (or Plan of Action) for each identified risk or hazard.

For the purposes of Operational Control, it is essential for both the Incident Management Team (JOC), and the operational response units to have ready access to relevant legislation, area maps, general guidelines as well as incident specific operational procedures and guidelines.

7.3. A Guide to Disaster Management Funding

All Government Funding's are controlled by the **Public Finance Management Act of 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999)**. Insofar as Disaster Management is concerned there are two specific areas where funding is an issue:

- **Pre-Disaster Risk Reduction**
- **Post-Disaster Response, Recovery and Rehabilitation.**

Pre-Disaster Risk Reduction – In terms of Section 53(2) (a) of the Disaster Management Act of 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002), the Disaster Management Plan for a Municipal area must ***“form an integral part of the municipality's integrated development plan (I.D.P.)”***. This would then imply that the ***Municipal I.D.P. would be the source of funding for Pre-Disaster Risk Reduction programs and projects.***

It is the responsibility of the appointed Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Disaster Management Officer to ensure that Disaster Risk Reduction Plans are aligned with the I.D.P.'s of the Municipality.

Post-Disaster Response, Recovery and Rehabilitation – Sections 16 and 25 of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 provides for the use of public funds in emergency situations.

Section 56 of the Disaster Management Act of 2002 sets the principals which will be applied when a disaster occurs. These principles are set out as follows:

- National, Provincial and Local organs of state may financially contribute to immediate response efforts and to post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.
- The cost of repairing or replacing ***public sector infrastructure*** should be borne by the organ of state responsible for the maintenance of such infrastructure.
- ***The National Minister may***, in the National Disaster Management Framework, ***prescribe a percentage*** of the budget, or any aspect of a budget, of a Provincial or Municipal organ of state, as the case may be, ***as a threshold*** for accessing additional funding from the National Government for response efforts.
- Any financial assistance provided by a National, Provincial or Municipal organ of state must be in accordance with the National Disaster Management

Framework and any applicable post disaster recovery and rehabilitation policy of the relevant sphere of Government.

In terms of Section 29 Of the **Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act Of 2003 (Act No. 56 Of 2003)**

The Mayor of a municipality may in an emergency or other exceptional circumstances authorise unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure for which no provision was made in an approved budget.

Such expenditure:

- a) *Must be in accordance with any framework that may be prescribed*
- b) *May not exceed a prescribed percentage of the approved annual budget*
- c) *Must be reported by the mayor to the municipal council at its next meeting; and*
- d) *Must be appropriated in an adjustments budget.*

7.4. A Guideline to the declaration of local state of disaster

Section 23 of the Disaster Management Act provides for the classification and recording of disasters as Local Disaster, Provincial Disaster and National Disaster.

In terms of this Section the National Disaster Management Centre must, for the purposes of the proper application of this Act, determine whether an event should be regarded as a disaster as contemplated by the Act. When assessing the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of a disaster the National Centre must consider any information and recommendations concerning the event received from a Provincial or Municipal Disaster Management Centre in terms of Sections 35 or 49 of the Act.

Although Sections 41 and 55 prescribe the procedures and responsibilities for the declaration of an event as a disaster at Provincial and Municipal levels, the final classification of a disaster has been assigned to the National Disaster Management Centre in terms of Section 23. It is of vital importance that Provincial and Municipal Disaster Managers refer to the classifications as contained in Section 23 when they are required to manage an event that could be declared as a Local State of Disaster. This will ensure that the correct information and recommendations are transmitted to the National Disaster Management Centre which is empowered by this section to reclassify a disaster at any time after consultation with the relevant Provincial or Municipal Disaster Management Centres, if the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster becomes greater or lesser than the initial assessment.

7.5. Assignment of responsibilities

Section 54 assigns responsibilities in the event of a municipal disaster. In terms of this section, the council of a metropolitan municipality and the council of a district municipality, acting after consultation with the relevant local municipality, are primarily

responsible for the coordination and management of disasters that occur in their municipal areas of responsibility, irrespective of whether a municipal state of disaster has been declared in terms of section 55 or not.

By assigning this responsibility to “the Metropolitan and District Municipal Councils”, this suggests that the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan or District Municipal Council, under the leadership of the Mayor or Executive Mayor, as the case may be, will, not only take the leading role, but will also be responsible for the response, recovery and

rehabilitation activities of the municipalities, in their areas of responsibility, that are affected by the disaster, unless the Provincial Disaster Management Centre has been activated in terms of Section 40, in which case the coordination and management function reverts to the provincial structures.

This section does not imply that, in the event of an incident being classified or declared as a municipal state of disaster, the local municipalities in whose areas of jurisdiction the disaster has occurred can now withdraw their resources and refer the total responsibility to the district council or to the provincial government. On the contrary, this section only assigns the co-ordination and management functions to the metropolitan and district councils. Operationally, all organs of state that have a line-function responsibility or role to play, are legally obliged to continue to render their services as prescribed by existing line-function policies and legislation.

Infrastructure and service delivery will always be municipal line-function responsibilities which are catered for in the municipal IDP's, however, the logic behind the IDP sectoral status of disaster management does not preclude a provincial or national department from providing extraordinary financial or material assistance to a municipality which has been affected by a disaster.

In terms of the Constitution, it is the responsibility of all three levels of governance to assist communities that have been disrupted or displaced as a consequence of a disaster, to restore normality to their way of life.

All that this section is saying is that, if an event is classified or declared as a municipal state of disaster, the responsibility for the co-ordination and management of the activities of all municipalities that are affected by the disaster is assigned to the relevant metropolitan or district municipal council as the case may be.

Section 55 prescribes the procedures to be followed when an event is declared to be a municipal state of disaster. This section also clarifies the logic of assigning the responsibility for the co-ordination and management of a municipal state of disaster to the executive committees of the metropolitan or district councils, as prescribed by section 54.

It is clear from this section that the decision to declare a municipal state of disaster is a decision made by the council of a Metropolitan or District Municipality. In the case of a District Municipality, it is a decision made after consultation with the relevant municipalities that are affected by the disaster. The declaration of a municipal state of disaster is therefore a political decision based on the recommendations of the Head of the Municipal Disaster Management Centre supported by factual reports and information.

It is necessary to emphasize that no official, irrespective of rank or position, has the mandate or the legal authority to declare a state of disaster.

It is essential to understand that the decision of the Council will be informed by the information and reports provided by the officials of all three levels of governance who are active on the scene at the time of the disaster. It is equally essential to understand that, in order to avoid duplication and fragmentation, the flow of information and reports to the Council must be coherent and coordinated and therefore must be channelled through a single source which would, in this instance, be the Municipal Disaster Management Centre in terms of the provisions of section 44 of the Act.

This section also stipulates that a municipal state of disaster is declared by the publication of a notice in the Provincial Gazette. At this point it is necessary to clarify the logic of publishing a notice in the provincial gazette. When reading sub-section (1) of this Section (Sec.55) which says that “the council of a municipality having primary responsibility for the coordination and management of the disaster may, by notice in the provincial gazette, declare a municipal state of disaster if existing legislation and contingency arrangements do not adequately provide for the municipal council to deal with the disaster; or other special circumstances warrant the declaration of a municipal state of disaster”, it becomes obvious that the declaration of a state of disaster is not merely an expression of opinion, it is, in fact, a prescribed legal process.

The declaration of a municipal state of disaster by publishing a notice in the provincial gazette therefore provides the municipal council with the legal platform from which to exercise extraordinary measures that may supersede existing legislation and contingency arrangements.

What exactly does “**exercise extraordinary measures**” mean? To exercise extraordinary measures means that municipal departments can re-prioritize their

budgets and development projects and can, if necessary, overspend budgets within the limits stipulated in the Public Finance Management Act.

The declaration of a disaster also allows for the establishing of a relief fund in terms of the Fund Raising Act and provides for the public and industry to participate through financial or material donations. The fact that the declaration of a municipal state of disaster empowers the Municipal Disaster Management Centre (Metropolitan or District) to co-ordinate and manage the operational activities of all role-players, including those of all national, provincial and local municipal organs of state, does not mean that the Municipal Disaster Management Centre is empowered to dictate the manner in which other departments or municipalities perform their functions.

Each national, provincial and municipal organ of state shall, at all times, remain responsible for the performance, by its own functionaries, of its own line-function activities and responsibilities. Having said this, it now becomes obvious that the perception that a declaration of a state of disaster passes the responsibilities to the next higher level of governance is, in fact, totally incorrect.

Declaration of local state of disaster in terms of Section 55 of the Act 55 (1) In the event of a local disaster the council of a municipality having primary responsibility for the co-ordination and management of the disaster may, by notice in the provincial gazette, declare a local state of disaster if:

- Existing legislation and contingency arrangements do not adequately provide for that municipality to deal effectively with the disaster; or
- other special circumstances warrant the declaration of a local state of disaster.

If a local state of disaster has been declared in terms of subsection (1), the municipal council concerned may, subject to subsection (3), make by-laws or issue directions, or authorize the issue of directions, concerning:

- The release of any available resources of the municipality, including stores, equipment, vehicles and facilities.
- The release of personnel of the municipality for the rendering of emergency services.
- The implementation of all or any of the provisions of a municipal disaster management plan that is applicable in the circumstances.
- The evacuation to temporary shelters of all or part of the population from the disaster stricken or threatened area if such action is necessary for the preservation of life.
- The regulation of traffic to, from or within the disaster-stricken or threatened area.

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- the regulation of the movement of persons and goods to, from or within the disaster stricken or threatened area.
- The control and occupancy of premises in the disaster -stricken or threatened area.
- The provision, control or use of temporary emergency accommodation.

As Disaster Risk Management is a shared responsibility amongst different stakeholders ranging from National to Local Government, including civil society, parastatals and the private sector. The table below illustrates how different stakeholders share responsibilities in different risks.

DEPARTMENTS	Fire	Drought	Floods	Epidemic	Storm	Hazmat	Mva	snow	unrest
UBUHLEBEZWE MUNICIPALITY									
Disaster Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fire Department	X		X		X	X	X		
Traffic Department	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Office of the Mayor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Office of the MM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Infrastructure Planning & Development			X		X		X		
HARRY GWALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY									
Disaster Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water and Sanitation	X	X		X	X				
District Chief Fire	X		X		X	X	X		
PROVINCIAL									
Provincial Disaster Management Centre	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health	X		X	X	X	X			
Emergency Medical Rescue Services	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Road Traffic Inspectorate	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Transport							X	X	
Social Development	X	X	X		X				
Education	X		X	X	X			X	
Agriculture & Environmental Affairs	X	X	X	X	X	X			

Human Settlement	X	X	X		X				
South African Social Services Agency	X		X		X				
Parastatals (Eskom)	X		X		X				
Private Companies (Sappi, Mondi & Masonite),	X								
NATIONAL									
National Disaster Management Centre	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Home Affairs	X		X		X				
South African Police Services	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
South African Defence Force		X	X	X					X
N.G.O'S									
South African Red Cross	X	X	X	X	X	X			
AL-Imdaad Foundation	X	X	X	X	X	X			
World Vision	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Gift of the Givers	X	X	X	X	X	X			

Figure 1: Disaster Risk Management Roles and Responsibilities

7.6 Contingency Planning

Contingency Plans are alternatives to the normal. Having determined which community is likely to be threatened by what hazard and which Emergency Services are likely to respond, it is of vital importance that the responders have a plan of action that must be followed in order to address the particular circumstances at hand.

Contingency plans, therefore, need to identify the availability and accessibility of resources (human, material, structural and financial). This will provide for the re-prioritization of projects in order to make emergency relief or rehabilitation projects possible using own resources.

Contingency plans must also identify developmental projects and programs, aimed at risk reduction, which need to be aligned with the municipal I.D.P.'s in order to identify funding sources.

Steps to Follow:

Step 1. Use maps and the Risk Profiles to identify particular vulnerable infrastructure and communities within the area of responsibility of Ubuhlebezwe Municipality;

Step 2. Associate a particular infrastructure or community with all of the identified threats or hazards to which that infrastructure or community is vulnerable.

Step 3. Develop a specific plan of action, (contingencies) unique to that particular infrastructure or community, in respect of each of the identified threats or hazards providing for:

- Emergency response protocols
- Emergency Relief (Immediate Response)
- Primary responsibility (clearly allocate command and control)
- Emergency resources (human, material, financial and structural)
- Reconstruction rehabilitation guidelines
- Disaster declaration process.

7.7 Assessment and relief distribution

The Disaster Management Officer, Fire fighters or Volunteers in case of a Disaster incident will respond and conduct an assessment using the Disaster assessment form as provided by the provincial disaster management centre as reviewed from time to time. This helps to ensure standardisation which then informs the population of the beneficiary list.

The relief will be distributed according to the disaster management official's recommendation to affected communities. Ubuhlebezwe Disaster must procure disaster relief as they are the first responders to incidents. The District and or the NGO's can assist with the relief as well.

7.8. Contact register and access to resources

In order to be able to properly respond to disaster incidents it is necessary for Ubuhlebezwe Municipality to develop a register of essential contact persons and resources that are available within the area of jurisdiction. The Contact Register must identify all essential services and role-players who are likely to respond to any emergency situation.

8. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

Disaster risk management is a collaborative process that involves all spheres of government, as well as NGOs, the private sector, a wide range of capacity-building partners and communities. It requires capabilities to manage risks on an on-going basis, and to effectively anticipate, prepare for, respond to and monitor a range of natural and other hazards.

Integrated disaster risk management depends on access to reliable hazard and disaster risk information as well as effective information management and communication systems to enable the receipt, dissemination and exchange of information.

It requires systems and processes that will:

- provide an institutional resource database, including a reporting and performance measurement facility
- Facilitate information exchange between primary interest groups
- Facilitate risk analysis, disaster risk assessment, mapping, monitoring and tracking
- Guide and inform focused risk management and development planning and decision making
- Facilitate timely dissemination of early warnings, public awareness and preparedness, especially for at-risk people, households, communities, areas and developments
- enable timely and appropriate decision making to ensure rapid and effective response and recovery operations
- Facilitate integrated and co-ordinated multi-agency response management
- record and track real-time disaster response and recovery information
- facilitate education, training and research in disaster risk management
- Facilitate the funding and financial management of disaster risk management.

The system must have the capabilities to acquire, sort, store and analyse data for the purposes of targeting information for primary interest groups. In addition, it must include GIS (geographical information systems) mapping and information display applications, as well as standardised multimedia communication capabilities. In order to provide a comprehensive information service, Ubhlebezwe Disaster Management must undertake the following:

- Develop an information database;
- Establish a library or resource centre on disaster risk reduction; and
- Make provision for easy access to the information database.

The Resource Register must identify:

- The resources (human, material, structural and financial) that would likely be required to effectively manage a particular disaster event that could possibly occur in a specifically identified area.
- The contact details of the suppliers or providers of the required resources.

The following stakeholders will assume and coordinate their role in an integrated manner to respond effectively within the required local and international standards towards any incident that occurs within Ubhlebezwe Area of Jurisdiction.

Name of Department	Disaster Management & Fire Ubhlebezwe
Contact Person	M.W. Dlamini

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Designation	Chief Disaster Management and Fire Officer	
Emergency Number	0825324558	Tel: 039 8332211
Email	wdlamini@ubuhlebezwe.gov.za	Cell: 076 0628 953
Alternative Person	Sizwe Mthembu	
Designation	Station Officer	
Emergency Number	082 5324 558	Tel: 039 834 2211
Email		Cell: 072 0290 894/ 0732753407

Name of department	UBUHLEBEZWE TRAFFIC	
Contact Person	Mr ZN Mthanti	
Designation	Community Safety Manager	
Emergency Number	0845303361 / 0826594405	Tel: 039 834 7700
Email	znmthanti@ubuhlebezwe.org.za	Cell: 082 8540339
Alternative Person	Mr S. Nzuza	
Designation	Senior Traffic Officer	
Emergency Number	0733468357	Tel: 039 834 7700
Email	znmthanti@ubuhlebezwe.org.za	Cell: 0733468357
Alternative Person	Mr S Chiya	
Designation	Traffic Officer	
Emergency Number	082 659 4405	Tel: 039 834 7700
Email	znmthanti@ubuhlebezwe.org.za	Cell: 082 659 4405

Name of Department	Disaster Management Harry Gwala District	
Contact Person	Thandi Dzanibe	
Designation	Disaster Manager	
Emergency Number	0828057892	Tel: 039 834 0043
Email	dzanibet@harrygwaladm.gov.za	Cell: 07828057892
Alternative Person	Nosipho Mazibuko	
Designation	Disaster Officer	
Emergency Number	0788013512	Tel: 039 834 0043
Email	mazibukon@harrygwaladm.gov.za	Cell: 0788013512

Name of department	PDMC	
Contact Person	JONTY NDLANZI	
Designation	Head Of Provincial Disaster Management Centre	
Emergency Number	0813858362	Tel: 033-8469000
Email		Cell: 0822603081
Alternative Person	Sibongiseni Ngema	
Designation	Director: Risk Reduction and Planning	
Emergency Number	0761533685	Tel: 033-8469000
Email		Cell: 0761533685
Alternative Person	Bheki Phungula	
Designation	Assistant Director: Operations	
Emergency Number	0725128601	Tel: 033-8469000
Email		Cell: 0725128601

Name of department	EMRS	
Contact Person	MR TS Mkhize	
Designation	District Manager	
Emergency Number	10177 /039 834 8501	Tel: 039 8347 211
Email	Tobias.mkhize@kznhealth.gov.za	Cell:083 468 9563
Alternative Person	V. Dawchurran	
Designation	Communications Officer	
Emergency Number	10177/0398348501	Tel: 0398348501
Email	Vikash.dawchurran@kznhealth.gov.za	Cell: 084 4047817

Name of Department	RTI IXOPO	
Contact Person	Ms Mbongwa	
Designation	Principal Provincial Inspector	
Emergency Number	082 9074 042	Tel: 039 834 1450
Email		Cell: 079 8058 208
Alternative Person	Ms N Mhlophe	
Designation	Senior Provincial Inspector	
Emergency Number	082 9074 079	Tel: 039 834 1450
Email		Cell: 082 9074 079

Name of Department	IXOPO SAPS	
Contact Person	MRS K Nala	
Designation	LT/COL	
Emergency Number	10111	Tel: 039 8348 823/7
Email	ixopo-SAPS@saps.gov.za	Cell:082 4177 319
Alternative Person	Mr LM Zondi	
Designation	Lieutenant	
Emergency Number	10111	Tel: 039 8348 823/7
Email	ixoponalakhanyi@saps.gov.za	Cell: 079 6963 557

Name of department	SAPS HIGHFLATS	
Contact Person	Mr BK Maphumulo	
Designation	LT/COL	
Emergency Number	10111	Tel: 039 8353 262/3
Email		Cell: 082 4177 166
Alternative Person	Mr SS Chiliza	
Designation	Captain	
Emergency Number	10111	Tel: 039 8353 262/3
Email		Cell: 079 5000 026
Alternative Person	Mr B.J. Mngadi	
Designation	Captain	
Emergency Number	10111	Tel: 039 8353 262/3

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Email		Cell: 083 3396 626
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Name of Department	Gijima Care	
Contact Person	DR F Parak	
Designation	Doctor	
Emergency Number	039 834 2371	Tel: 060 9090 911
Email	Gijima@gmail.com	Cell: 060 9099 911

Name of Department	Ashley's Towing	
Contact Person	Mr P Ramdev- Ashley	
Designation	Owner	
Emergency Number	071 505 7156	Tel: 039 8341 516
Email	ashleytowing@hotmail.com	Cell: 071 505 7156
Alternative Person	Shanuka	
Designation	Manager	
Emergency Number	076 687 6081	Tel: 039 8342 664
Email	ashleytowing@hotmail.com	Cell: 076 687 6081

Name of Department	Ixopo Towing	
Contact Person	Mr Ettian	
Designation	Owner	
Emergency Number	08222 01948	Tel: 039 834 1351
Email		Cell: 08222 01948

Name of Department	Daymed Ambulance Services	
Contact Person	Daymed	
Designation		
Emergency Number	0839589826 / 033387 1100	Tel: 073 3897 588
Email		Cell: 0734865280/0733897588

Name of Department	Municipal Health Services	
Contact Person	Mr E Mlomo	
Designation	Manager	
Emergency Number	078 140 7357	Tel: 039 8348700
Email	mlomoe@harrygwaladm.gov.za	Cell: 078 140 7357
Alternative Person	Ms T Mahlaba	
Designation	Director Social Services	
Emergency Number	Cell: 0833805058	Tel: 039 834 8700
Email	mahlabat@harrygwaladm.gov.za	Cell: 0833805058
Alternative Person	Mrs. MB Mchunu	
Designation	Municipal Health Manager	
Emergency Number	0724210687	Tel: 039 8348700
Email	mchunum@harrygwala.gov.za	Cell: 0724210687

Name of Department	EDTEA	
Contact Person	Mr B Mchunu	

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Designation	Manager	
Emergency Number	072 2053441	Tel: 039 834 7600
Email	Benton.mchunu@kzndard.gov.za	Cell: 072 2053441
Alternative Person	Mr Sbongiseni Sosiba	
Designation	Assistant Manager	
Emergency Number	072 0850458	Tel: 039 834 7600
Email	Sbongiseni.sosibo@kzndard.gov.za	Cell: 072 0850458

Name of department	World Vision	
Contact Person	Charmaine Moses	
Designation	Manager	
Emergency Number		Tel: 039 834 0053
Email	Charmaine.moses@wvi.org	Cell: 061 293 6040
Alternative Person	Zama Mngadi	
Designation	Development Facilitator	
Emergency Number		Tel: 039 834 0053
Email	Siphiwe.mngadi@wvi.org.za	Cell: 082 973 7770

Name of department	Social Development (DSD)	
Contact Person	Mrs P. Ngcobo	
Designation	Manager	
Emergency Number	039 8341 176	Tel: 039 8341 668
Email	ixopo@kznsocdev.gov.za Paulette.ngcobo@kznsocdev.gov.za	Cell: 082 8048 720

Name of department	SASSA	
Contact Person	Mr S Dimba	
Designation	Manager	
Emergency Number	039 834 2985	Tel: 039 834 2985
Email	briand@sassa.gov.za	Cell: 073 6930 372
Alternative Person	Mrs Fikile	
Designation	District Manager	
Emergency Number	0839925017	Tel: 039 8342985
Email	Fikile@sassa.gov.za	Cell: 0839925017

Name of department	ESKOM	
Contact Person	Jaishika Sunker	
Designation	Manager	
Emergency Number	033-3957058	Tel: 033-3957058
Email		Cell: 079 3166 141
Alternative Person	Larry Smith	
Designation	Manager	
Emergency Number		Tel: 0398342064
Email	smithld@eskom.co.za	Cell: 082 5673 394

Name of department	HOME AFFAIRS	
Contact Person	Nozipho Ndlovu	
Designation	Manager	
Emergency Number	039 8348 902	Tel: 039 8348 902
Email	Nonhlanhla.ndlovu@dha.gov.za	Cell: 079 340 945

Name of department	SOUTH AFRICAN RED CROSS	
Contact Person	Cyril Vezi	
Designation	Manager Disaster Management	
Emergency Number	031 563 2914	Tel: 031 563 2914
Email	cvezi@redcross.org.za	Cell: 083 938 9966
Alternative Person	Thembakazi Base	
Designation	Manager Umzimkhulu Branch	
Emergency Number		Tel:
Email	tbase@redcross.org.za	Cell: 082 931 5171

Name of department	Working on Fire	
Contact Person	Simpfiwe Dlamini	
Designation		
Emergency Number	0725115119	033-3307715
Email	Simpfiwe.dlamini@wof.co.za	Cell: 0725115119

Name of department	Department of Education	
Contact Person	Mr. B.H. Mdluli	
Designation	Circuit Manager	
Emergency Number	0739630214	039-8340065
Email	bhekimdluli@gmail.com	Cell: 0739630214

Name of department	Department of Community Safety and Liaison	
Contact Person	Miss Amangile Ncapayi	
Designation	Assisatnt Manager: Crime prevention	
Emergency Number	0605201248	039-8340054
Email	Amangile.ncapayi@comsafety.gov.za	Cell: 0605201248
Alternative Person	Mlata Z.	
Designation	District Manager	
Emergency Number	0823005397	039-8340054
Email	mlataz@comsafety.gov.za	Cell: 0823005397

Name of department	Liquor Authority	
Contact Person	Juliet Vanderbyl	
Designation	District Inspector	
Emergency Number	0810330783	0398340060
Email	Juliet.vanderbyl@kznla.co.za	Cell: 0810330783
Alternative Person	Khorola Lesuthu	

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Designation	DSRT	
Emergency Number	0810330775	039-8340060
Email	Khorola.lesuthu@kznlg.co.za	Cell: 0810330775

Name of department	Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)	
Contact Person	Buba-Goso BL	
Designation		
Emergency Number	0842413788	0398342659
Email	bubab@elections.org.za	Cell: 0842413788

Name of department	Fire Protection Association	
Contact Person	Rowen Tatanjee	
Designation	Fire Protection Officer	
Emergency Number	0763944397	0823749353
Email	ratanjeer@gmail.com	Cell: 0763944397

Name of department	Department of Human Settlement	
Contact Person	Gerry Engelbrech	
Designation	Social Facilitator	
Emergency Number	0823756828	0823756828
Email	Gerry.engelbrech@dhs.gov.za	0823756828

Name of department	Department of Health	
Contact Person	Mrs N. Nondabula	
Designation	Hospital Manager	
Emergency Number	0780546350	039-8347583
Email	Nozabalise.nondabula@kznhealth.co.za	Cell: 0780546350

Name of department	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	
Contact Person	Mr. Z Damoyi	
Designation		
Emergency Number	0768218063	0768218063
Email	damoyiz@yahoo.com	0768218063

Table 1: Contact Details for all Disaster Risk Management stakeholders

DISASTER MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR UBUHLEBEZWE MUNICIPALITY 2017-2021 AND THOSE OF OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

PROJECT NAME	KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BUDGET	TARGET AREAS	RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDER	DEADLINE
Integrated Community Safety Awareness Campaigns	Conduct Awareness campaign per quarter	Four Awareness Campaigns Annually	None	All wards	Disaster Management stakeholders	On-going
Disaster Management Advisory Meetings	Hold Disaster Management Advisory Forums	Four Disaster Management Advisory Forum Meetings Held Annually	R 12 000.00		All Disaster Management Relevant Stakeholders	2017-2021
Burning of Fire Breaks	Burning of Fire Breaks	Three scheduled fire breaks conducted at high risk areas Annually	None	Ward 2 and 4	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	May - June
Fire Safety Inspections	Conduct Fire safety Inspections	One Hundred and Eighty Fire Safety Inspections Conducted Annually	None	All wards	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	On-going
Fire Hydrants Inspections	Conduct Fire Hydrants Inspections	Two hundred and Fourty Fire Hydrants Inspections Conducted annually	None	Ward 4	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	On-going
Disaster Management Relief	Procurement of Disaster Management Relief	1. Blankets 2. Sponges 3. Plastic Rolls	R 70 000.00	All Wards	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	Re-Currying
Disaster Management Promotional Material	Procurement of Disaster Management Pamphlets	10, 000 pamphlets-Zulu and English versions, Key holders	R 40 000.00	All Wards	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	Re-Currying

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Fire Breaks and prevention equipment	Procurement of Knapsack Tanks	15 Knapsack Tanks	R 30 000.00	All Wards	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	June 2017
Lightning Conductors	Installation of Lightning Conductors	5 Lightning Conductors to be installed	R 200 000	Ward 5	Harry Gwala District Municipality	June 2017
Fire Emergency Vehicle	Procurement of Fire vehicle (Bakkie-Sakkie)	1 Fire Vehicle procured and install fire fighting equipment	R 300 000		Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	June 2017
Fire Station	Construction of a new fire station	Construction of one (1) new Fire Station	To be sourced	Ward 4	Infrastructure and Development Planning	-
Study on Satellite Stations	Conduct a study on satellite stations positioning within area of jurisdiction	Report on study of positioning of satellite stations	None	All wards	Disaster Management and Fire Services	-
Memorandum of Understanding	To forge and improve working relations with private sector	Memorandum of Understanding signed	None		Municipality and Private Sector	-
Disaster Management Information and Communication System (DMICS)	Facilitate Procurement of the System	System procured	R 12 000.00	Ward 2	Disaster management and Fire Services	-

HARRY GWALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY WATER PROJECTS 2017-2021

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)

uBuhlebezwe Sanitation Backlog	Eradication of Sanitation Backlog	Number of sanitation facilities built	R 58, 187, 715.05	All wards	Harry Gwala	June 2017
High-Flats Town Bulk Project			R 33, 369, 810.03	Ward 13	Harry Gwala	Planning Stage
Ixopo—Mariathal Water Supply Project			R 24, 420, 017.43	Ward 4	Harry Gwala	Dec 2016
Rectification & Upgrade of Fairview and Ixopo Town Sewer System			R 74, 239, 598.00	Ward 2 & 4	Harry Gwala	June 2021
Ithubalethu Water (New Housing Development)			R 24, 298, 593.00	Ward 4	Harry Gwala	Dec 2016
Ncakubana Water Supply Scheme Phase 2			R 33,659, 457.20	Ward 1	Harry Gwala	June 2018
Chibini Water Supply Project			R 50, 749, 823.28	Ward 4	Harry Gwala	Dec 2016
Ufafa Water Supply Project			R 42, 744, 568.00	Ward 3	Harry Gwala	June 2018

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Umkhunya Water Supply Schemes (AFA) MIS 224801	R 158, 300, 915.51	Ward 5	Harry Gwala	June 2021
Ixopo Hopwell Water Supply	R 14, 000 000.00	Ward 2	Harry Gwala	June 2020
WATER SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (WSIG)				
Hlokozi rural water supply scheme phase 4	R 13, 346, 479.75	Ward 6 and 8	Harry Gwala	June 2017
Nokweja/Mhlabashane community water supply scheme	R 17, 000 000.00	Ward 11	Harry Gwala	June 2017
Ubuhlebezwe Sanitation	R 8, 000 000.00	All Wards	Harry Gwala	June 2018
Marianthal Mandilini Esperance Water Supply Project Phase 4	R 15 200 000.00	Ward 4	Harry Gwala	June 2018