

MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

VISION, MISSION & CORE VALUES

Municipality Vision

The following chapter describes the future intentions of the Mantsopa Local Municipality for the next five years. The objectives are a response to the identification of priority issues within each Key Performance Area (KPA). A second factor that influenced the formulation of the objectives is the **vision** of Mantsopa Local Municipality, namely:

Mantsopa Local Municipality shall be a leading force to achieve an accessible, integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of her community.

Municipality Mission

To make this vision a reality the Mantsopa Local Municipality has set the following mission statement:

To achieve an accessible, integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of the municipality.

Municipality Core Values

The following are the values, which Mantsopa Local Municipality has set for its self in order to achieve her developmental objectives:

Transparency
Accountability
Responsiveness
Self-Reliance
Partnership

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organisation
DDMC	District Disaster Management Centre
DMA	Disaster Management Act (Act No. 57 of 2002)
DMIS	Disaster Management Information System
DOC	Disaster Operations Centre
DRMAF	Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum
DRMP	Disaster Risk Management Plan
GIS	Geographical Positioning Systems
FSDRMC	Free State Disaster Risk Management Centre
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
JOC	Joint Operations Centre
KPA	Key Performance Area
MDRMC	Municipal Disaster Risk Management Centre
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act.No.56 of 2003
MPS	Maxim Planning Solution
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NDMF	National Disaster Management Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental organisation
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Centre
PDRMC	Provincial Disaster Risk Management Centre
PDRMF	Provincial Disaster Risk Management Framework
PFMA	Public Financial Management Act No.1 of 1999
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SLM	Setsoto Local Municipality
TTDDMC	Thabo Mofutsanyane District
KPA	Key Performance Area

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER	VERSION	1
DOCUMENT TYPE		DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN
SHORT TITLE		MANTSOPA LM DRMP
LONG TITLE		MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN VERSION 1
APPLICABILITY		MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
STATUS		DRAFT FOR INTERNAL USE
MAIN CONTRIBUTORS		THABO MOFUTSANYANA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE AND NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE
AUTHOR(S)		
DATE OF THIS COMPILATION		JUNE 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Executive summary.....	7
2. Introduction TO THE PLAN.....	8
2.1 Requirements of a Level 1 Disaster Risk Management Plan	8
2.2 The custodian of the plan.....	9
2.3 The purpose of the plan	9
2.3 The Mantsopa Local Municipality disaster risk management context.....	10
2.4 Background study for the Mantsopa Local Municipality	10
2.4.1 Geographical location	10
2.4.2 Demographic profile	12
2.4.2.1 Population, size and distribution	13
3. Legislative Competence	17
4. Key Performance Area 1: integrated institutional capacity for disaster risk management in the Mantsopa Local Municipality	19
4.1 Institutional arrangements for integrated policy making, direction and the execution of policy and legislation.....	19
4.1.1 Objectives	19
4.1.2 Arrangements for integrated policy	19
4.1.2.1 The Council.....	20
4.1.2.2 the policy making process.....	20
4.1.3 Arrangements for direction and execution of policy.....	20
4.1.3.1 The Mantsopa Local Municipality Disaster Risk Management Centre (Mantsopa LM DRMC)	20
4.1.4 Establishment and physical location of the office	21
4.1.5 Location of the disaster risk management function within Council's administration	21
4.1.6 Key responsibilities of the Mantsopa LM DRMC	22
4.1.7 The Internal departments (municipal organs of state) and other municipal entities within the administration of the Mantsopa LM	22
4.1.7.1 Assignment of responsibilities.....	22
4.1.7.1.1 The Municipal Manager.....	24
4.1.8 The Mantsopa Local Municipality Interdepartmental Disaster risk management Committee (Mantsopa LM IDRMC)	24
4.1.8.1 Purpose of the IDRMC.....	24
4.1.8.2 Responsibilities of the IDRMC.....	24
4.1.8.3 Project Teams and Planning Clusters	26
4.2 Arrangements for stakeholder participation and technical advice	26
4.2.1 Communication with DDMC	26
4.2.2 The Mantsopa Local Municipality Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum (MLM DRMAF)	27
4.2.2.1 Objectives	27
4.2.2.2 Composition	27
4.2.2.3 Intergration with IDP	28
4.2.2.4 KPI's	28
4.2.2.5 Monitoring and evaluation	29
4.2.2.6 Disaster Risk Management Volunteers	29
4.2.2.7 KPI's	29
4.2.2.8 Monitoring and evaluation	30
4.3 Arrangements for local, provincial, national and international co-operation	30
4.3.1 Objective.....	30
4.3.2 Joint co-operation with neighbouring authorities through the DRMAF and DCC	30
4.3.3 Mutual Assistance Agreements.....	31

4.3.4	Key performance indicators	32
4.3.5	Monitoring and evaluation	32
5.	Key Performance Area 2: DISASTER Risk assessment	32
5.1	Disaster risk assessment	32
5.1.1	Objective	32
5.2.1	Hazard and Risk Analysis	32
5.2.1.1	Purpose.....	32
5.2.1.2	Key Steps.....	33
(i)	Hazard identification	33
(ii)	List of Major Hazards	34
(iii)	Risk evaluation	35
(iv)	Levels of Risks	36
(v)	Monitoring Disaster Risks	41
(vi)	Key Performance Indicators	41
6.	Key Performance Area 3: Disaster Risk Reduction	42
6.1	Objective	42
6.1.1	Core Disaster Risk Reduction Principles	42
6.1.1.1	Disaster Prevention	42
6.1.1.2	Disaster Mitigation	42
6.2.1.	Integration of Disaster reduction into development planning	50
6.2.1.1	Integration of disaster risk reduction with SDF	50
6.2.1.2	Integration of disaster risk reduction with IDP	50
6.2.1.3	Key Performance Indicators	50
7.	Key Performance Area 4: Response AND RECOVERY	50
7.1.	Objective	50-52
7.1.1	Early Warnings	53
7.1.1.2	Response and Recovery	53
7.1.1.3	Relief Measures	53
7.1.1.4	Key Performance Indicators	53
8.	Enabler 1: information management and communication	54
8.1	Objective	54
8.1.1	Establishing on Information Management and Communication System	54
8.1.2	Integrated Information Management and Communication Model	54
8.1.3	Data Acquisition	54-55
8.1.4	Key Performance Indicators	55
9.	Enabler 2: Education, Training Public Awareness & Research	56
9.1	Objective	56
9.1.1	Education and Training	56
9.1.1.1	School Programmes	56
9.1.1.2	Dissemination and Use of Indigenous Knowledge	56
9.1.1.3	Training Programmes for Government Officials and Policy Makers	56
9.1.1.4	Community Training Programmes	56-57
9.2.1	Public Awareness	57
9.2.1.1	Public Awareness Strategy	57
9.2.1.2	Communication through the Media	57
9.3.1	Research	57
9.4.1	Key Performance Indicators	58
10.	Enabler 3: Funding Arrangements for Disaster Risk Management	58
10.1	Objective	58
10.1.1	Recommended funding arrangements	58
10.1.2	Key Performance Indicators	59
11.	Monitoring and updating of plan	59-60
12.	Conclusion	60

Annexure A: Contingency plans for probable disasters61-87
Annexure B: Mantsopa Local Municipality role players/Emergency Teams88-90
Annexure C: Emergency Housing91-93

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CHECK IDP)

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) places a legal obligation on the Government of South Africa to ensure the health (personal and environment) and safety of its citizens. 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 risk management, the primary responsibility for disaster risk management in South Africa rests with Government.

Section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 as well as sections 52 and 53 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 compels both municipal and its entity to develop a disaster risk management plan as part of and an integrated part of their Integrated Development Plans. This plan establishes the arrangements for disaster risk management within the Mantsopa Local Municipality (MLM) and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002 (the Act) and section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

The purpose of the Mantsopa Local Municipality Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) Level 1 is to document the institutional arrangements for disaster risk management planning which includes the assignment of primary and secondary responsibilities for priority disaster risks posing a threat in the Mantsopa Local Municipality. It further provides the broad framework within which the departments will implement the disaster risk management planning requirements of the Act and other entities included in the organisational structure of the Mantsopa LM. It establishes the operational procedures for disaster risk reduction planning as well as the emergency procedures to be implemented in the event of a disaster occurring or threatening to occur in council's area. It aims to facilitate an integrated and coordinated approach to disaster risk management in the municipality which will ensure that the Mantsopa Local Municipality achieves its vision for disaster risk management which is to build a resilient people in the Mantsopa LM who are alert, informed and self-reliant by establishing risk reduction and resilience building as core principles, and developing adequate capabilities for readiness; and effective and rapid, response and recovery.

The disaster risk management plan is in line with the National Disaster Management Framework and addresses disaster risks through four key performance areas (KPAs) and three Enablers:

- KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management
- KPA 2: Disaster Risk Assessment

- KPA 3: Disaster Risk reduction
- KPA 4: Response and recovery
- Enabler 1: Information Management and Communication
- Enabler 2: Education, Training, Public Awareness and Research
- Enabler 3: Funding arrangements for Disaster Risk Management

This plan provides a brief background study of the Mantsopa LM in line with its current Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The Mantsopa LM disaster risk management plan contains a macro disaster risk assessment based on field research, observation, primary- and secondary data sources. The Mantsopa LM DMP has as far as possible been imbedded in the current reality of the municipality. The macro disaster risk assessment provides the foundation towards risk reduction planning based on the identified and prioritised disaster risks and vulnerabilities of the Mantsopa LM. This DMP for the Mantsopa LM furthermore provides the municipality with a guiding framework for future disaster risk management planning by the municipality as a whole as required by the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 and the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000. The relationship between, and different roles and responsibilities of, the Thabo Mofutsanyana District Disaster Management Centre (DRMC) and the DRMC of the Mantsopa LM are alluded to. This plan also gives guidance in relation to the declaration of a local state of disaster, disaster classification and the institutional arrangement necessary for the successful implementation of the Act. Each section of this plan contains a number of Action to be taken, which need to be considered and implemented in order for the Mantsopa LM to obtain the outcomes envisaged by this plan.

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAN

The disaster risk management plan for the Mantsopa LM has as much as possible been embedded in the current local reality of the municipality. Therefore, this brief description of the most salient features of the municipality is added to sketch this current local reality. More extensive information can be obtained from the Mantsopa LM Integrated Development Plan.

2.1 Requirements of a Disaster Risk Management Plan

The Municipality must within the applicable municipal (sect 53 a & b summarise):

Municipal Disaster Management Act

- Prepare a disaster management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area;
- Coordinate and align the implementation of its plan with those of other organs of state and institutional role players.

2.2 The custodian of the plan

The Municipal Manager of the Mantsopa is the custodian of the disaster risk management plan for the Mantsopa Local Municipality and is responsible to ensure the regular review and updating of the plan.

The Municipal Manager with disaster management coordinator will ensure that copies of the completed plan as well as any amendments to the plan are submitted to:

- The Thabo Mofutsanyana District Disaster Risk Management Centre;
- The Disaster Risk Management Centre of the Free State Province;
- The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC);
- The LM ward disaster risk management structures; and
- Each of the neighbouring municipalities of the Mantsopa LM.

In terms of section 52 of the Act each municipal organ of state and any other municipal entity operating within council's organisational structure is responsible for the development and maintenance of the disaster risk management plan for its functional area. Departmental plans and plans of other entities are an integral part of council's disaster risk management plan and therefore the head of each department and of each entity must ensure that copies of the plan and any amendments to the plan are submitted to the Mantsopa LM DRMC.

2.3 The purpose of the plan

The purpose of the Mantsopa LM Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) is to document the institutional arrangements for disaster risk management planning which includes the assignment of primary and secondary responsibilities for priority disaster risks posing a threat in the Mantsopa LM. It further provides the broad framework within which the departments will implement the disaster risk management planning requirements of the Act and other entities included in the organisational structure of the Mantsopa LM. It establishes the operational procedures for disaster risk reduction planning as well as the emergency procedures to be implemented in the event of a disaster occurring or threatening to occur in council's area. It aims to facilitate an integrated and co-ordinated approach to disaster risk management in its area of jurisdiction, which will ensure that the Mantsopa LM achieves its vision for disaster risk management which is to build a resilient people in the Mantsopa Local Municipal area who are alert, informed and self-reliant by establishing risk reduction and

resilience building as our core principles, and developing adequate capabilities for readiness; and effective and rapid, response and recovery(see vision of Mantsopa)

2.3 The Mantsopa Local Municipality disaster risk management context

The Mantsopa Local Municipality is exposed to a diversity of hazards of natural origin including deforestation, veld fires, severe weather events, water shortage, Immigration, windstorm, drought, floods, fires, motor vehicles accidents and the outbreak of biological diseases such as, tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS meningitis and cholera. The Mantsopa LM is also exposed to a variety of technological hazards such as the interruption of services, and various forms of pollution.

The vulnerability in the Mantsopa LM that could be exploited by potential hazards is still rooted in profound poverty, lack of diversity in primary (e.g. agriculture) and secondary (e.g. industrial) products, and the lack of education and resources. Despite the number of developmental projects underway in the Mantsopa LM, these are still numerous urban as well as rural communities, which are constantly exposed to conditions of vulnerability. As a result their capacity to withstand, cope with and/or recover from the impact of such natural and anthropogenic risks is severely compromised. This plan will highlight some of the priority areas, which need an urgent developmental initiative to address this disaster risk.

2.4 Background study for the Mantsopa Local Municipality

The following section aims to provide a more detailed description of the area and the situation in the municipal area relevant for the purposes of this plan. This baseline information can be found in the Mantsopa LM IDP.

2.4.1 Geographical location (see IDP)

Locality of the study area

Mantsopa forms part of the Thabo Mofutsanyana district municipal area, within the Free State Province. The Free State is the third largest province in South Africa and covers 10.6% of the country's surface area while it accommodates only 6.9% of the total population of South Africa. (CSS.2007)

Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipal area is one of four district municipal areas within the Free State and accommodates 26.18% of the Free State's population (FSGDS, 2007). The following is a breakdown of the composition and size of MANTSOPA Municipal area:

Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipal Area

Local Municipality	Number of farms	Area in km	% Coverage
Mantsopa	1 888	4 275.59 km ²	30.65%
TOTAL			

Source: Free State Growth and Development Strategy, 2007

Note * Number of smallholdings in addition to number of farms.

The area of Mantsopa was recalculated and it was found that the municipal area is 4290km² in extent (Source: SSI, 2003).

Mantsopa is one of the largest local municipal area within Thabo Mofutsanyana but only accommodates 7% of the total population of Thabo Mofutsanyana. The municipal area comprises five urban area that are dispersed throughout the region with a surrounding commercial farming area that are utilised for mixed farming practices. (See locality map.)

Ladybrand: is situated on the R26 between Ficksburg and Hobhouse. It is also situated on the N8 linking Bloemfontein with Maseru in Lesotho. The former municipal area measures approximately 4 682 hectares and comprises Ladybrand, Manyatseng and Mauersnek. The remaining extent of the municipal area consists of land mainly used for agricultural purposes. Ladybrand is a service centre to the predominantly agricultural orientated surrounding rural area, but also to Lesotho. It is the most progressive and largest of all the towns in the Mantsopa Local Municipal area. The town has a promising economy and many national companies occupy retail and industrial space.

Excelsior: is located along the R 703 between Tweespruit and Verkeerdevlei. It is also directly linked to Thaba Nchu and Winburg via untarred roads. The former town lands measures approximately 1 298 hectares and comprises the developed areas of Excelsior and Mahlatswetsa. The remaining extent of the municipal town lands consists of land mainly used for agricultural purposes and a large percentage of the land is leased to commercial farmers while other land is used for communal grazing purposes. Excelsior serves as a service centre in support of the predominant agricultural surrounding area. In recent years, however, it lost its agricultural service centre function due largely to the liberalization of the agricultural marketing system and improved technology. Agricultural produce is now delivered wherever it is needed and the services of the town are bypassed. The commercial sector also lost some of its former importance as those who can afford it, prefer to shop in other Centra, such as Thaba Nchu and Bloemfontein. This impacts negatively on the local economy and work opportunities in this town.

Tweespruit: is situated along the N8 between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand. There is also a direct link between Tweespruit and Excelsior along the R709. The former town lands measures approximately 1 534 hectares and comprises Tweespruit, Borwa and Dawiesville. The remaining extent of the municipal area consists of land mainly used for agricultural purposes. These communal areas are leased to commercial farmers and also serve as grazing area for livestock kept by local farmers in Borwa and Dawiesville. Tweespruit serves as a service centre in support of the support of the predominant agricultural surrounding area. This area is one of the highest sunflower production regions in the Free State and in response a large silo complex has been developed in the town. In combination with the station, with its capacity for mass transport of agricultural produce, it forms a positive asset for the town.

Hobhouse: is located along the R26 between Wepener and Ladybrand. It is also directly accessible from Tweespruit. The former town lands measures approximately 2 089 hectares and comprises Hobhouse and Dipelaneng. The remaining extent of the municipal area consists of land mainly used for agricultural purposes. Hobhouse serves as a services as a centre in support of the predominant agricultural surrounding area.

Thaba Patchoa: is located approximately 30km from Tweespruit in a south-easterly direction. It is inaccessible from the major access routes in the region. It was a farming settlement particularly earmarked for the coloured community during the previous era with its separate development policy. The former municipal area measures approximately 3 864 hectares in extent. It is somewhat “**hidden**” when referring to spatial planning initiatives of the past, but “**secluded**”, when referring to its largely untapped tourism potential. On micro scale, the urban area is located between the LeeuRiver dam in the east and Thaba Patchoa Mountain in the west. Agricultural activity prevails and the town lacks any other form of economic infrastructure, while social amenities are poorly developed. It provides no services to the surrounding area and the community utilizes Hobhouse as the service centre. Agricultural activity is in the form of livestock and dry land cultivation of crops such as maize, sunflower and lucerne. The bulk of commonages has been set aside as fields and for communal grazing and has been leased to farmers on a long-term basis. The town has been grouped with Tweespruit for all statistical purposes and has only been recognised as a separate entity during the transitional local government period.

2.4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The total population for the Mantsopa area based on the census 1996 data is shown in the table below:

This represents only 7% of the total population of Thabo Mofutsanayana. The census figures made use of the magisterial district boundaries and the rural areas of the smaller towns (non-urban areas) have been incorporated in the Ladybrand and Excelsior magisterial district areas. It is therefore not possible to show the non-urban population figures for each individual town.

Total estimated population based on 1996 census

Year	Excelsior	Tweespruit	Hobhouse	Ladybrand	Excelsior Non-urban	Ladybrand Non-urban	Total
*1996	5135	4885	2184	16351	7291	12134	47980
Estimated 2001 population (annual growth rate 1,7%)	5570	5383	2406	18018	8034	13371	52782
Estimated 2007 population (annual growth rate 1,7%)	6093	5881	2628	19686	8778	14609	57675

Source: Census 1996(Central Statistical Services (CSS), 2001)

Estimates done by SSI (2002)

The total population for Mantsopa municipal area (including the rural areas) was 47 980 in 1996 (CSS, 2001). The estimated population for 2001 is 52 782 using the census figures of 1996 and applying the Free State average annual compound growth rate of 1.7%. Applying the same formula to the census figures, the total population for Mantsopa could reach 57 675 in the year 2007. However, this is highly unlikely as factors like HIV/AIDS and migration could have a severe impact on these figures.

Gathered from the table above, the majority of the population in 2001 resided in Ladybrand (34%) while 25.29% of the total population resided in the rural areas surrounding Ladybrand. This implies that 59% of the total population resided within the Ladybrand magisterial district and again proves the point that Ladybrand is the most progressive town in the Mantsopa area with a promising economy. It is foreseen that Ladybrand will remain the focus of economic growth while Tweespruit might also grow because of its central location in relation to the municipal area.

It is estimated from the table above that 40.49% of the total population of Mantsopa stayed on farms during 2001. However, this situation have changed as people moved from the farms to towns hoping to find a job and to have better access to social, economic and basic services. The rural survey conducted by the municipality in 2001 confirmed this phenomenon and it is estimated that the rural population has decreased from 19 425 in 1996 to 12 329 in 2001. It is predicted that a total number of 4430 households are currently staying on the farms.

The municipality is furthermore of the opinion that an estimated 10 627 households live in the urban areas. It is estimated that the total number of households in Mantsopa is currently 15057 and that the population has increased from 47980 in 1996 to 60 841 in 2001. This is a growth of 5% per annum. However, the opinion is held that this high growth rate will not be sustained over the long run. This is informed by the fact that the majority of people who wanted to settle in town have already moved from the farms and that fewer people will move from the farms to towns in future. It is also foreseen that the proportionate share between the various urban nodes may change in future, with Ladybrand and Tweespruit having the potential to grow at a higher growth rate than the other areas. It is also foreseen that HIV/AIDS will have a huge impact on population growth in the near future and that the population might even stabilise and decreased by 2010.

Age Profile

According to census 1996, 45.29% of the total population was 19 years and younger. It is estimated that 58.17% of the total population were economic active (between 15 – 65 years). These figures could have changed due to migration and the impact of HIV/AIDS but it still gives a good overview of the age composition of the population. Table 1 gives a breakdown of the age profile per geographical area while Table 2 indicates the age profile per ward.

Table 1: Age Profile per geographical area

Age Profile per geographical area							
Age	Excelsior	Tweespruit	Hobhouse	Ladybrand	Excelsior Non-Urban	Ladybrand Non-Urban	Total
0-4	421	484	222	1632	826	1367	4952
5-9	588	572	305	1622	858	1534	5479
10-14	723	558	269	1887	1018	1546	6001
15-19	704	526	237	1795	846	1193	5301
20-24	545	538	193	1470	631	951	4328
25-29	299	375	149	1456	517	841	3637
30-34	312	346	130	1344	407	707	3246
35-55	855	869	366	3381	1234	2260	8965
56-65	284	224	138	825	379	587	2437
65+	329	337	162	827	260	483	2398
Unspecified	75	55	14	112	315	666	1237
Total	5135	4884	2185	16351	7291	12135	47981

Source: CS (2007).

Table 2: Age profile per ward

Age Breakdown	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	Mantsopa
0 – 19	44.12%	49.19%	46.43%	42.96%	39.36%	44.07%	47.95%	50.89%	45.96%
20 – 64	48.14%	43.42%	43.39%	50.68%	50.54%	50.87%	43.99%	42.82%	46.35%
Over 65	6.63%	6.51%	4.17%	5.13%	5.73%	4.49%	4.16%	4.95%	5.19%
Age Unknown	1.11%	0.88%	6.00%	1.23%	4.36%	0.57%	3.90%	1.34%	2.50%

Source: CS (2007)

Gender profile

Figure 1: Gender Profile

Figure 8 illustrates the gender distribution of Mantsopa.

5



Ethnic profile

It is estimated that 86% of the total population of Mantsopa is African, 9% is White, 4% is Coloured while the rest of the ethnic groups represents 1% of the total population. The following is a breakdown of the ethnic composition per ward:

Table 3: Ethnic composition per ward (2006)

Ethnic Composition	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	Mantsopa
African	84.51%	80.10%	93.56%	45.73%	96.37%	98.70%	86.83%	97.70%	86.02%
Coloured	10.91%	13.17%	0.96%	12.10%	0.51%	1.02%	0.50%	0.29%	4.46%
Indian	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	2.82%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.04%	0.37%
White	4.32%	6.22%	4.13%	38.36%	2.80%	0.00%	12.52%	1.76%	8.68%
Other	0.16%	0.52%	1.35%	0.98%	0.31%	0.24%	0.15%	0.21%	0.48%

Source: CS, 2007.

Human and Social Development

Human development index

It is extremely difficult to determine the level of human development of the municipal area due to a lack of accurate and recent information. The only information that is readily available is census data that does not reflect the human and social development status of a community.

Health Status

General statistics on the health status of the community is limited. However, a good indication is obtained from the statistics provided by the Department of Health about the current health status of people living in Mantsopa.

1018 new diarrhoea cases were reported during 2006 in Mantsopa. The incidence rate is 104.6 per 1000 of the population, which is far less than the incidence rate reported for neighbouring Naledi Local Municipality (Free State Provincial Government (FSPG): Department of Health, 2007).

The Provincial Department of Health (2007) also revealed that 3 227 new STI cases were reported in 2007 which represents 70.6 incidences. A 145 TB case findings were reported in 2000 with an incidence rate of 8.3% and a current cure rate of 65.2% which is the highest in the whole of Motheo District Municipal area. Teenage pregnancies have decreased from 321 to 118 since 2000 (FSPG: Department of Health, 2001).

Education and training

Figure 9 gives a summary of the education training levels in Mantsopa. According to community survey 2007, 16 % of the total population has no formal schooling of which of them were living in urban areas. It was estimated that 31 % of the total population had only primary schooling (grade 0 as their highest level of education compared to 42 % whom had secondary schooling (grade 8 – as their highest level of education. 9 % of the total population had matric and higher while 2 % had tertiary training.

This indicates that the area has a high level of illiteracy, particularly in the more rural areas compared to the bigger centre in the municipal area.

Safety and security

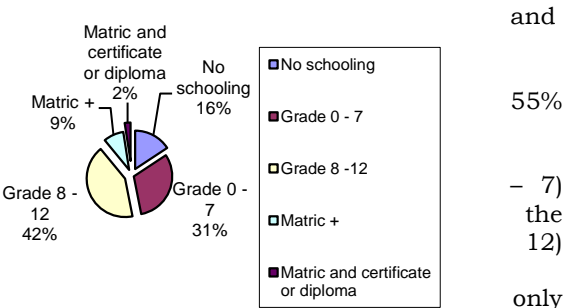
Crime has decrease on average for the area as a whole but stock theft remains a problem along the border. There are also an increased number of rape cases reported (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2007).

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for Mantsopa local municipal area was according to census 2001 only 18 % (economic active people is defined as those between the ages of 15 – 65 years). As indicated in figure 10 overleaf, 10 933 (38%) people was not accounted for in the census which could have an effect on the accuracy of the data. The highest unemployment rate was recorded in the urban areas.

The Demarcation Board (2000) estimated the unemployment rate for Mantsopa at 29% for 2000. This is an increase of 11% over a 4-year period and shows the stagnation experienced in the rural economies in the Free State.

The employment profile of each ward is reflected in the table below:

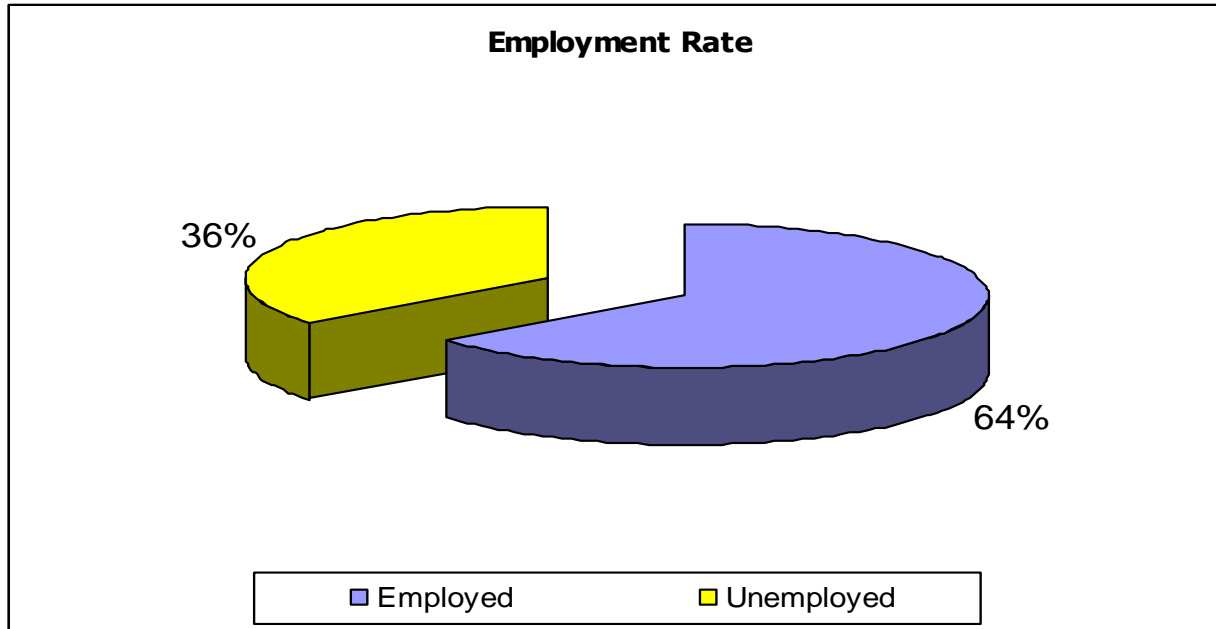


Mantsopa IDP Review 2006/07

Table 4: Employment Profile per Ward (2007)

Employment Profile	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	Mantsopa
Employed	39%	66%	63%	86%	72%	59%	89%	63%	64%
Unemployed	61%	44%	37%	14%	28%	41%	11%	37%	36%

Source: CS, 2007.



Level of Income

According to Census 2001, 61 % of the total population had no formal income. Although this figure is alarming, it does include people who make a living from informal business activity, children, scholars, disabled people, etc. and are therefore not a true reflection in terms of dependency.

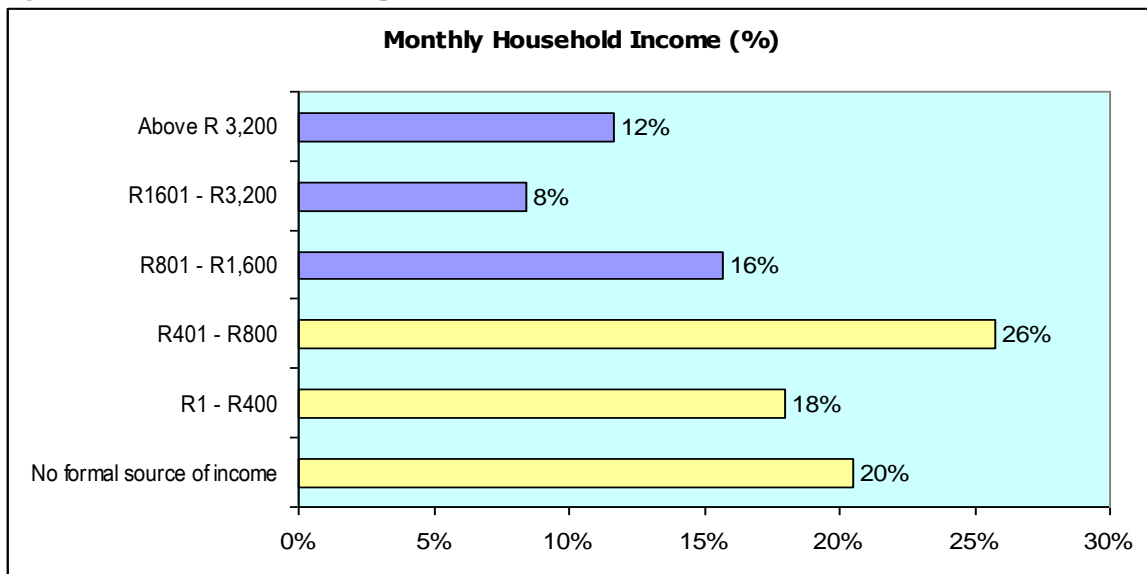
It was estimated that 63 % of people that had no income, stayed in urban areas, which correlates with the higher unemployment rate experienced in the urban areas. It was furthermore estimated that 83 % of the total population earned less than R 1 500 per month.

If one compares these figures with the estimated annual household income per ward, it is alarming to see that 9% of all households in Mantsopa have no income. 66% of all households earned less than R1000 per month, which again proves the high levels of poverty experienced in the municipal area.

Table 5: Annual Household income per ward (2007)

Annual Household Income	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	Mantsopa
None	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	9%
R1 – 2400	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	14%
R2401 – 6000	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	2%	5%	6%	29%
R6001 – 12000	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	14%
R12001 - 18000	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	7%
R18001 - 30000	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	6%
R30001 - 42000	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%
R42001 - 54000	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
R54001 - 72000	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
R72001 - 96000	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
R96001 – 132000	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
R132001 – 192000	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
R192001 – 360000	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Over R360000	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unspecified	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	8%
N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	10%	12%	12%	13%	15%	9%	13%	17%	100%

Source: CS, 2007.

Figure 2: Income Distribution per Household

Source:

Mantsopa LM WSDP 2008/2009

The current income distribution per household depicted in

Figure 2 above is a further indication that a substantial segment of the municipality's population cannot afford to pay for municipal services.

1.1.1.1.1.1 Low-income Households

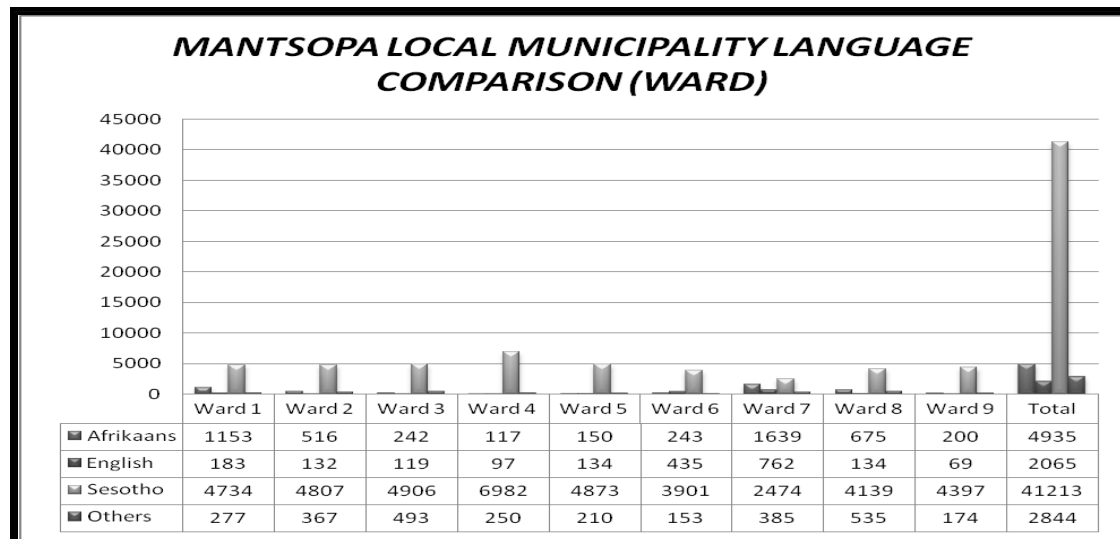
According to the Municipality's Indigent Policy, indigent or low-income households are classified as households "where the verified total gross monthly income of all occupants do not exceed R 1,300.00 per month or R 15, 600.00 per annum".

Mantsopa Local Municipality was established on 5 December 2000 and comprises the previous areas of jurisdiction of Tweespruit Transitional Local Council, Ladybrand, Hobhouse, Excelsior, Thaba Patchoa and Maluti Transitional Rural Council.

It forms part of the Eastern Free State and falls within the Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipal area. The municipality borders the Kingdom of Lesotho in the east, Mangaung Local Municipality to the west, Naledi Local Municipality to the south and Masilonyana and Setsoto to the north. The languages spoken in Mantsopa are Sesotho, English and Afrikaans as dominant languages in the Province.

The economy of Mantsopa is largely on the commercial farming sector, which employs many of the community. The private businesses and public sector also employs a number of the community. Tourism also plays an attraction point within the Maluti Mountains and the official pronouncement of Lekhalong La Mantsopa as a national heritage side. Mantsopa therefore is the gateway to the Mountain Kingdom of Lesotho which attracts lot of tourists nationally and internationally.

Figure 3: Languages spoken in the Municipality per ward.



Source: Statistics South Africa - Census Statistics 2011

The area is accessible via the N8 and R26 roads which transverse the area. A railway line that runs along these routes services the area. The municipal area accommodates approximately 51 056 people and covers an area of 4 290 km². It incorporates five small towns, which accommodates collectively 70.9% of the total population of Mantsopa. These small towns serve the surrounding rural community. The five main towns situated in Mantsopa are Ladybrand Head Office, Hob House, Tweespruit, Thaba-Phatchoa and Excelsior.

- **Ladybrand** is the most progressive of all towns and is the most eastern node in the municipal area. Ladybrand municipal area includes Manyatseng, Mauersnek and the surrounding municipal commonages that covered an area of 4 682 ha in size. The town accommodates 34% of the total population of Mantsopa.
- **Hobhouse** is a smaller rural town that is located southwest of Ladybrand and east of the Leeuw River along the Lesotho border. Hobhouse is the most southern node in the municipal area. It is about 2 089 ha in extent which includes Dipelaneng and municipal commonages. The town accommodates 4.6% of the total population of Mantsopa.

- **Tweespruit** is the most centrally located node along the N8 route between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand. It is about 1 534 ha in extent and included Borwa, Dawiesville and municipal commonages. The town accommodates 10.2% of the total population of Mantsopa.
- **Excelsior** is located 40 km north of Tweespruit along the R709 and forms the northern boundary of Mantsopa. It is about 1 298 ha in extent of which 243 ha was designed as an urban area, the rest were rented out to commercial farmers while some land was utilized for grazing purposes. It includes Mahlatswetsa and municipal commonages. Excelsior accommodates 10.6% of the total population of Mantsopa.
- **Thaba Patchoa** is located between Tweespruit and Hobhouse and is a small agricultural residence for 1100 families. It is about 3 864 ha in extent and consisted of the farms Thaba Patchoa 105, Segogoana's Valley 665 and Sweet Home 667.

The municipal area has been divided into 9 wards. These wards comprise the following areas:

- **Ward 1:** Tweespruit, Borwa, Dawiesville, Thaba Patchoa and surrounding rural areas;
- **Ward 2:** Hobhouse, Dipelaneng, and surrounding rural areas;
- **Ward 3:** Vukazenzele; Masakeng; Mekokong; Part of Los My Cherrie and a small portion in town
- **Ward 4:** Part of Los My Cherrie, Flamingo; Part of Lusaka
- **Ward 5:** Mandela Park, Riverside, Masakeng, Thusanong, Modderpoort
- **Ward 6:** Lusaka, Thabong, New Platberg, and Homes 2000;
- **Ward 7:** Ladybrand Town, Maursnek; Platberg
- **Ward 8:** Excelsior, part of Mahlatswetsa and surrounding rural areas;
- **Ward 9:** Mahlatswetsa .

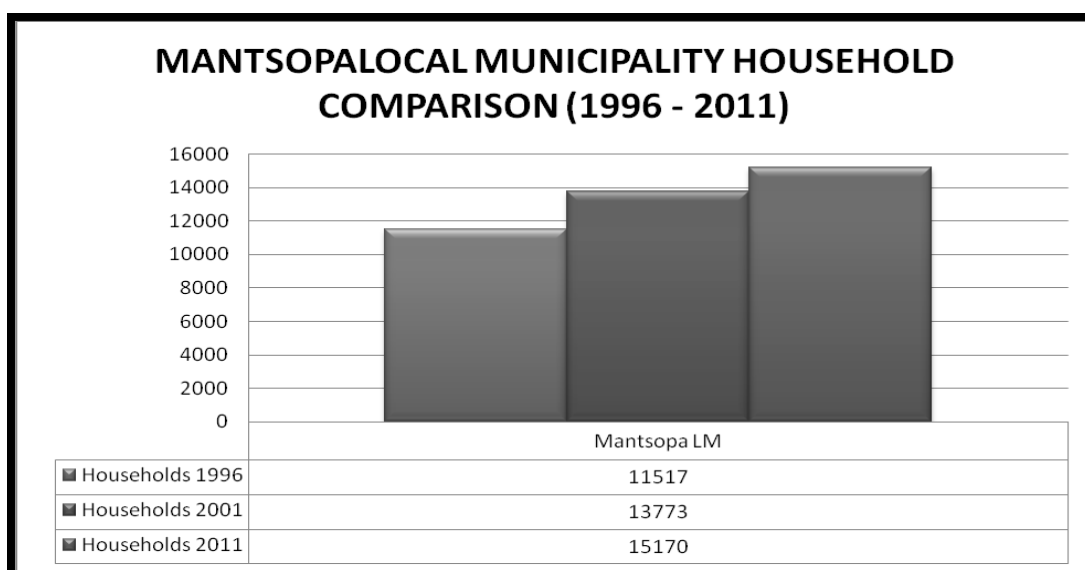
Table 6: Number of Households per ward.

Number of Households per ward – Census 2011									
Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Total of Mantsopa
1886	1865	1859	2088	1558	1363	1578	1494	1479	15170

Source: Statistics South Africa - Census 2011 Statistics

According to the database of the municipality 10627 households stay in the urban areas. The following table gives a breakdown of the number of households in the various towns as per record of the municipality:

Figure 4: Number of households per year.



Source: **Statistics South Africa - Census Statistics 2011**

Because limited information is available on the rural areas, the municipality undertook a rural survey in 2001 to get more information regarding the current level of service provision in the rural areas and the number of people residing on the farms. This survey indicated that an average of 2.8 households stay on those farms occupied by farmers and their workers. Where the farmer was not residing on the farm itself, 25% of all respondents indicated that an average of 2 families stayed on the farm. Only 35 farms, representing 11.4% of the respondents, had nobody that resided on the farm. A survey at the Deeds Office indicated that there are a total of 1874 farms registered in Mantsopa. If these figures are used to predict the number of households staying in the rural areas, the following is concluded:

Table 7: Estimated number of Rural Households

Survey Result	Applied to total number of farms	No of Households
73% or 223 farmers resided on the farm	$73\% \times 1874 \text{ farms} = 1368$	$1368 \times 2.8 = 3830$
35 farms had nobody residing on it (11%)	$11\% \times 1874 \text{ farms} = 206$	$206 \times 0 = 0$
48 farmers did not stay on the farm they worked (16%)	$16\% \times 1874 \text{ farms} = 300$	$300 \times 2.0 = 600$
Total	1874	4430

Source: Rural Survey (Mantsopa Local Municipality, 2001)

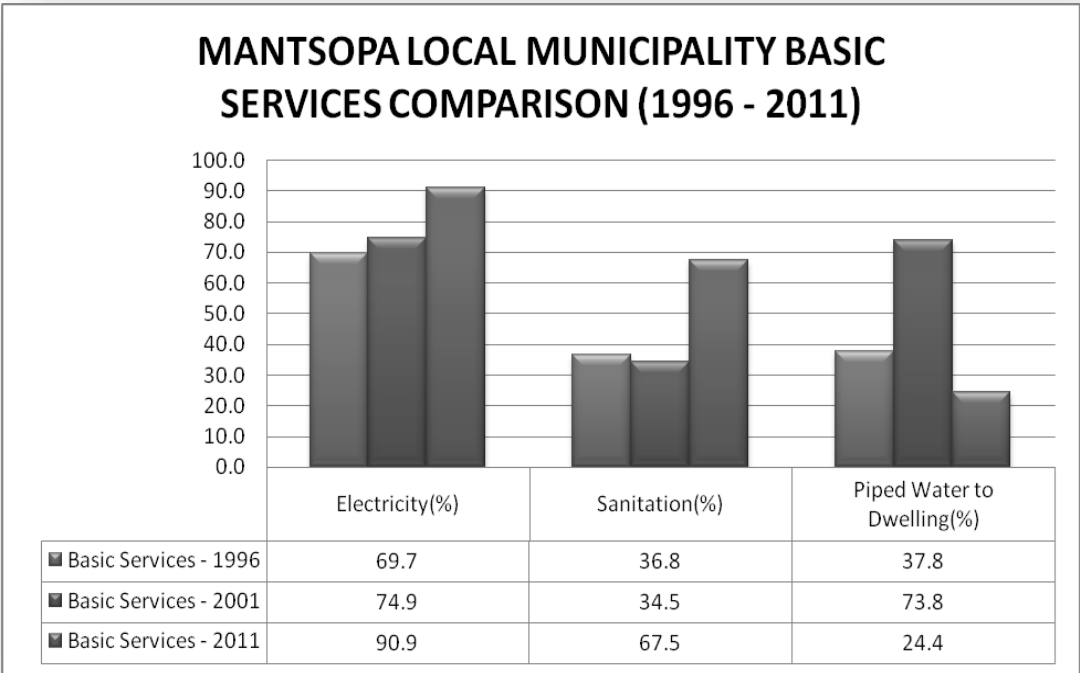
The rural survey conducted by the municipality also indicated that the average household size of the farm workers is 2.6 family members per household while the farmers has on average 2.1 family members. It is therefore estimated that 12 329 people are residing in the rural areas, using these average household sizes and multiplying it with the above estimated number of households.

This figure is less than the rural population estimates of 21 405 people, if a compounded growth rate of 1.7% per annum is applied to the census figure of 1996. However, it is known fact that many farmers have retrenched workers since 1996 and therefore the rural population should have decreased, thus concluding the findings made by the rural survey.

The following conclusion can therefore be drawn from the above, namely that:

The estimated population of the rural survey is correct and therefore the rural population has decreased while there was an influx of people, through both migration and immigration into the urban areas. It is therefore estimated that the total number of households have increased from 11 715 to 15 057.

Mantsopa Local Municipality has had some mixed outcomes in terms of Services Provision from 1996 to 2011 as showed in the table below. Access to piped water has had a serious decrease and needs to be addressed within this IDP.



2. LEGISLATIVE COMPETENCE

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996

The Constitution redefined local government as a sphere of government that is distinctive from, yet interdependent and inter-related with provincial and national government. Importantly, the Constitution conferred developmental duties to local government.

Public Finance Management Act No. 1 of 1999 (as amended by the Public Finance Management Amendment Act No. 29 of 1999)

To regulate financial management in the national and provincial governments; to ensure that all revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of those governments are managed efficiently and

effectively; to provide for the responsibility of persons entrusted with financial management in those governments; and provide for matters connected therewith.

Municipal Systems Act of 2000

The Act introduces changes towards the manner in which municipalities are organized internally, the way they plan and utilize resources, monitor and measure their performance, delegate authority, deliver services and manage their finances and revenue. Critically, the MSA formalises a range of alternative service delivery mechanisms that could be used to complement traditional service delivery mechanisms / arrangements used by municipalities.

Municipal Demarcation Act of 1998

The Municipal Demarcation Act of 1998 provided for the re-demarcation of municipal boundaries and this resulted in the rationalization of 843 municipal entities into 284 larger and possible economically viable entities.

Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998 as amended in 1999 and 2000

The Act defined new institutional arrangements and systems for local government. Importantly, the Act laid a foundation for local government performance management and ward committee systems.

White Paper on Local Government of 1998

The White Paper on Local Government is a broad policy framework that proposes wholesale changes in the areas of political, administrative structures of local government, electoral systems, demarcations, finances, services, infrastructure development, planning and so forth. The White Paper maps out a vision of developmental local government that is committed to working actively with citizens to identify sustainable ways of meeting their social, economic and material needs and thereby improve their quality of life. Developmental local government envisages the transformation of municipal administrations into rationalized, representative, less bureaucratic, people-centered, efficient, transparent, accountable and responsive entities.

The Fund Raising Act No. 107 of 1978

It provides for the declaration of a disaster by the President in order to provide relief to the Victims of disasters such as drought disaster.

Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002

Streamlines and unifies disaster management and promotes a risk reduction approach particularly at provincial and local levels. It eliminates the confusion around disaster declaration and addresses current legislative gaps.

National Disaster Management Framework (Notice 654 of 2005)

The framework provides guidelines for the development of the provincial and municipal disaster management frameworks.

Fire Brigade Act No. 99 of 1987

Forms an element of disaster management in terms of norms and standards in the prevention of fires or any hazards leading to risks and or disasters

National Veld and Forestry Act No. 101 of 1998

It emphasizes the formation of Fire Protection Associations for the purpose of predicting, preventing, managing and extinguishing veld fires.

The National Environmental Management Act of 1999

Provides for environmental management strategies so as to prevent and mitigate environmental disasters.

FRAMEWORK
NATIONAL

National Building Regulation Act No 103 of 1977

To provide for the promotion of uniformity in the law relating to the evacuation of buildings in the area of jurisdiction of local authorities for the prescribing of building standard and for matters connected therewith

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1: INTEGRATED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

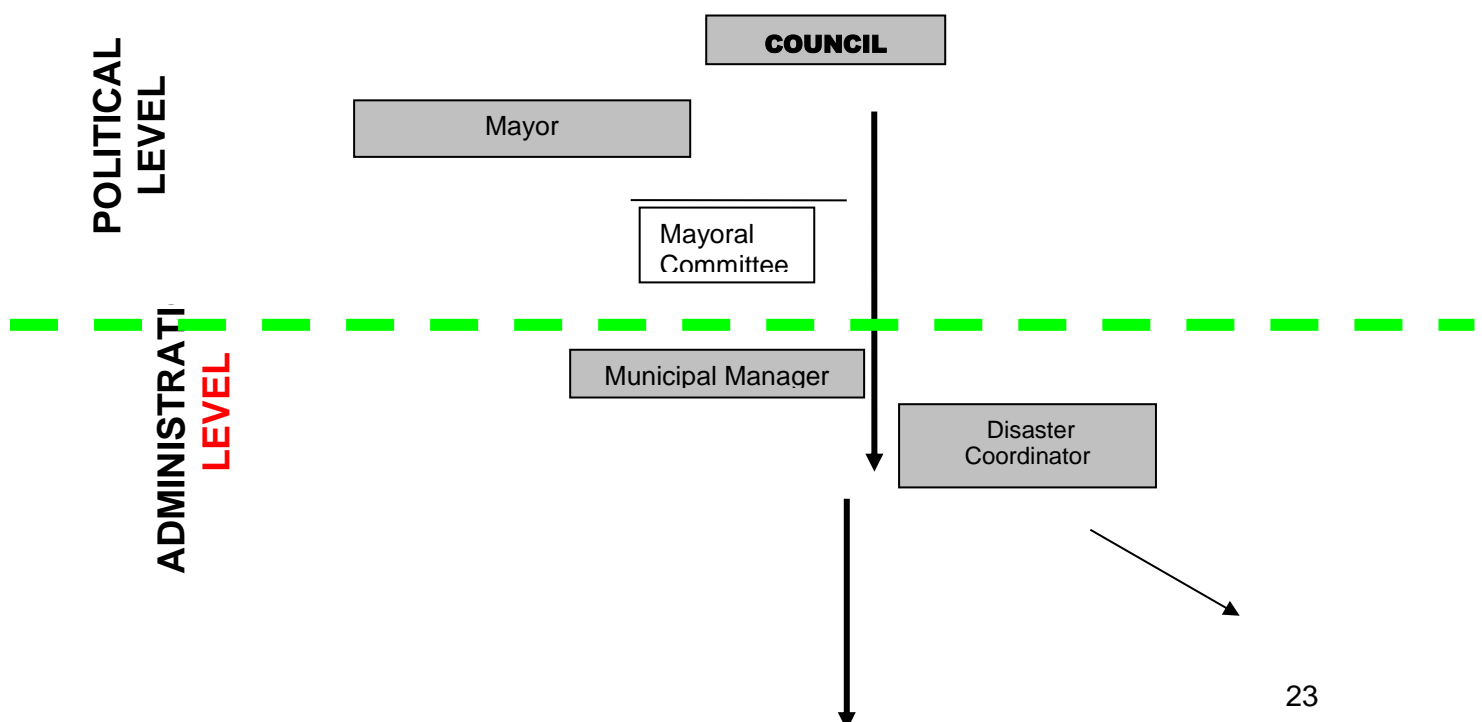
4.1 Institutional Arrangements for Integrated Policy Making, Direction and the Execution of Policy and Legislation

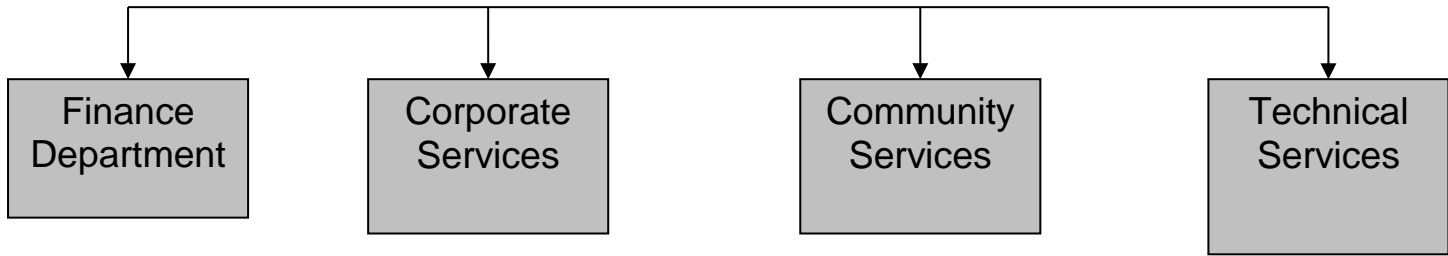
4.1.1 Objectives

- To establish procedures for the development, approval and implementation of integrated disaster risk management policy, including the making of by-laws, issuing directions and authorizations for the issuing of directives;
- To establish mechanisms which will provide clear direction and allocate responsibilities for the implementation of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 (hereinafter referred to as “the Act”);
- To develop a strategic plan for phasing in and maintaining the requirements of the Act and the national disaster management framework; and
- To establish and maintain effective institutional arrangements to ensure adequate operational capacity for the implementation of the requirements of the Act and to enable stakeholder participation which will promote an integrated and coordinated approach to disaster risk management in Council's area.

4.1.2 Arrangements for Integrated Disaster Risk Management Policy

The following schematic representation denotes proposed the internal institutional arrangements for disaster management.





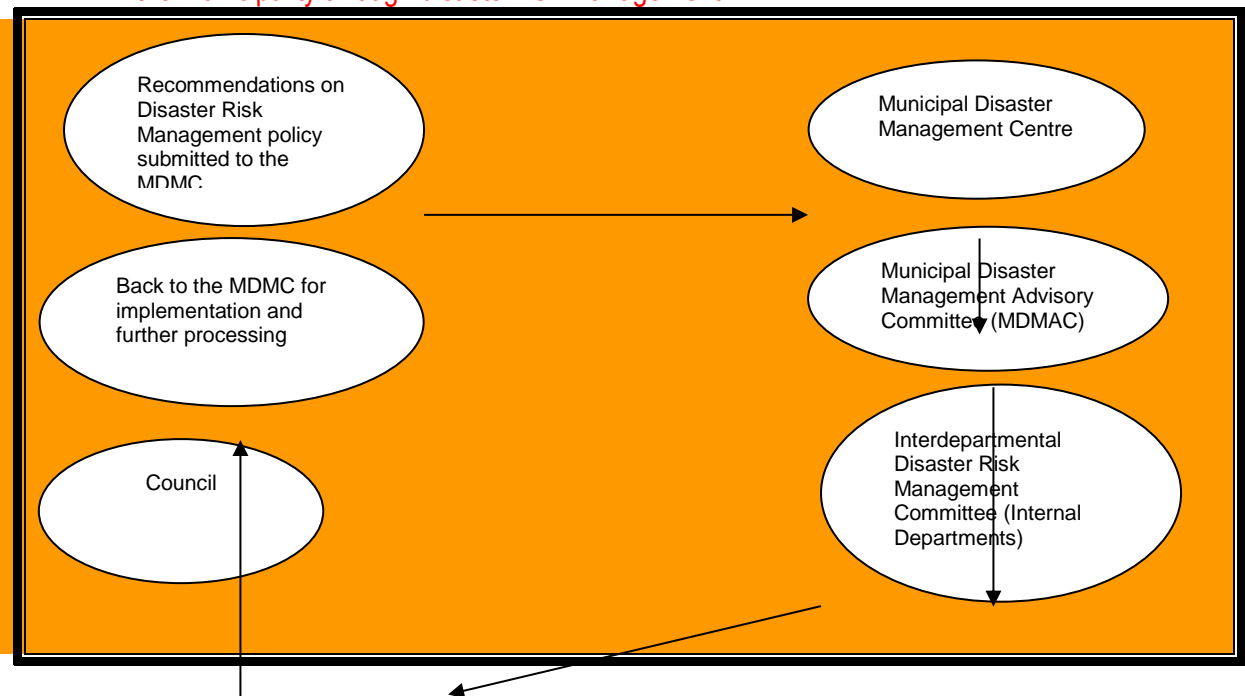
4.1.2.1 The Council

The Council is responsible for the implementation of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 in the Mantsopa Local Municipality as a whole and makes policy decisions in relation to disaster risk management.

The Council of Mantsopa Local Municipality is primarily responsible for the coordination and management of local disasters that occur in its area. In collaboration with the DDMC and the PDMC the Council may by notice in the Provincial Gazette declare the local state of disaster (Sections 55(1) (b) and 55(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002).

4.1.2.2 The Policy Making Process

The purpose is to stimulate a consultative process, in order to establish and sustain a holistic Disaster Management structure and practice that will support and enhance development in the municipality through disaster risk management.



4.1.3 Arrangements for Direction and Execution of Policy

4.1.3.1 Directorate: Community Services

- Is the disaster risk management focal point for the department;
- Will serve on the Mantsopa Local Municipality IDRMC; and
- Is responsible for the co-ordination of all relevant aspects of disaster risk management planning and operations in respect of matters related to fire, traffic, licensing, community service and security related matters.

- Is responsible for the co-ordination of all relevant aspects of disaster risk management planning and operations in respect of health, and social related matters.

4.1.3.2 Directorate: Corporate Services

- Is the disaster risk management focal point for the department;
- Will serve on the Mantsopa Local Municipality IDPMC; and
- Is responsible for the co-ordination of all relevant aspects of disaster risk management planning and operations in respect of matters related to business continuity, legal services, transport and human resource management

4.1.3.3 Directorate: Technical Services

- Is the disaster risk management focal point for the department;
- Will serve on the Mantsopa Local Municipality IDPMC; and
- Is responsible for the co-ordination of all relevant aspects of disaster risk management planning and operations in respect of matters related to civil works and infrastructure
- Is responsible for the co-ordination of all relevant aspects of disaster risk management planning and operations in respect of matters related to emergency housing and reconstruction

4.1.3.4 Directorate: Finances

- Is the disaster risk management focal point for the department
- Will serve on the Mantsopa Local Municipality IDPMC
- Is responsible for the co-ordination of all relevant aspects of disaster risk management planning and operations in respect of financial management and procurement
- Procurement of goods during unforeseen of the circumstances

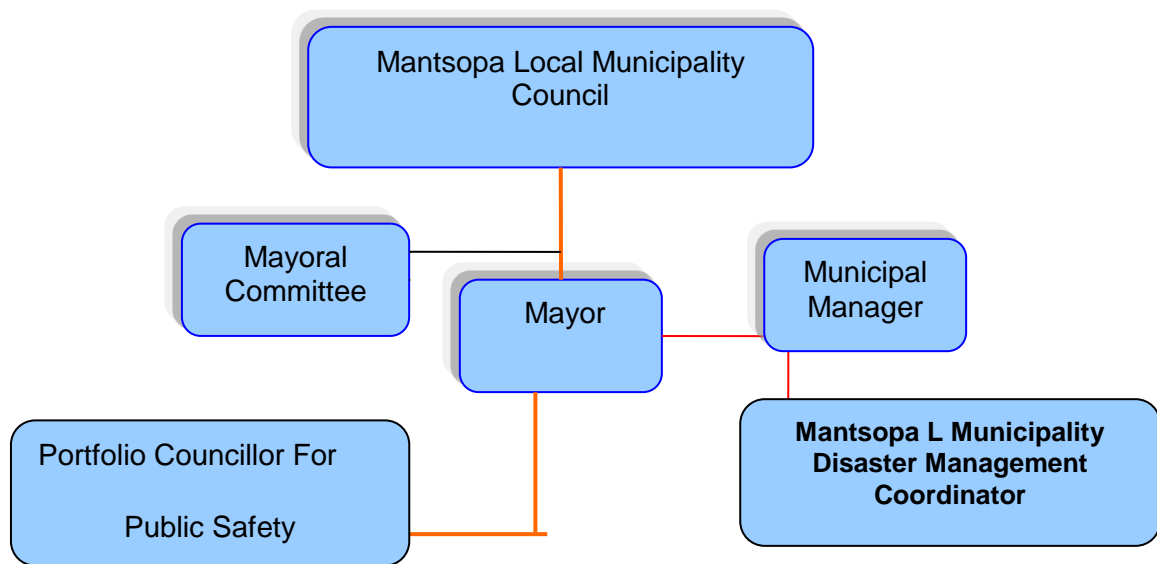
4.1.4. Establishment of Plan Municipal Disaster Management Centre

Section 43(1) of the Disaster Management Act stipulates that each metropolitan municipality must establish in its administration a disaster management centre.

For purposes of continuous monitoring of progress with regard to the execution of the provisions of the Act the centre within the municipality must also submit reports in an agreed format on its performance for consideration to every meeting of the PDPMC.

4.1.5 .Location of DRM function

The proposed location of the centre within Municipal administration and reporting lines for direction and administrative purposes are illustrated in the chart below:



Proposed placement of the disaster risk management function within the structure of the Mantsopa Local Municipality

4.1.6 Key Responsibilities of the Mantsopa Local Municipality DRMC with regard to KPA 1
 Kindly include all relevant responsibilities as articulated in the Act and Framework.(look up),during Disaster.

4.1.7 The Internal departments (municipal organs of state) and other municipal entities within the administration of the Mantsopa Local Municipality with regard to DRM

Each department under the administration of the municipality, including other municipal entities within Council's administration must, in terms of section 2 of the Act, assess any national legislation applicable to its function and must advise the Mantsopa Local Municipality DRMC on the provisions of such legislation.

Disaster risk management activities must be incorporated into the routine activities of each municipal department and of any other municipal entities and their substructures.

4.1.7.1 Assignment of Responsibilities

The Coordinator Disaster Management Centre together with the heads of each department in the Municipality organizational structure, as well as key personnel with specific technical expertise who have disaster risk management responsibilities, must serve as the assigned disaster risk management focal points for the department and shall constitute the Mantsopa Local Municipality Inter-departmental Disaster risk Management Committee (IDRMC). The

IDRMC will be responsible for all aspects of planning and operations relevant to the functional area in that department or entity.

The responsibilities of heads of department in this regard include:

- facilitating and coordinating the relevant department or entity's disaster risk management planning and operational activities for risk reduction and for response and recovery;
- ensuring that the planning and operations are consistent with the requirements of the Act, national and provincial disaster risk management framework;
- ensuring the integration and alignment of the entity's planning and operations with that of the provincial and national organs of state and other institutional role players;
- ensuring the integration of the risk reduction and response and recovery planning and operations with the Municipality Integrated Development Planning process, the Spatial Development Framework and Environmental Management Framework;
- ensuring the regular review of plans and that planning remains dynamic and relevant in accordance with developmental changes taking place within, or which may impact on Council's area; and
- Submitting a copy of the entity's disaster risk management plan and any amendments thereof to the disaster risk management centre for forwarding to the disaster risk management centre of Free State Province and to the National Disaster Management Centre.

Sections 47 and 52 of the Act stipulate that each municipal entity must establish its role and responsibilities and must assess its capacity to fulfill the requirements. Effective coordination should be implemented where there is lack of capacity to ensure optimal use of resources between departments, organs of state in other spheres of government and by entering into partnerships with the private sector, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations.

Mutual assistance agreements and memoranda of understanding must be entered into, detailing the extent and ramifications of such support.

4.1.7.1.1 Municipal Manager

The Municipal Manager is responsible for the effective implementation of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 within the departments and other municipal entities within the and for the integration of disaster risk management plans with the IDP Process.

The Municipal Manager shall ensure that Disaster Management is a standing agenda item in all Management meetings.

4.1.8 The Mantsopa Local Municipality Interdepartmental Disaster Risk Management Committee (IDRMC)

4.1.8.1 Purpose of the IDRMC

The Municipal Manager is responsible to establish and sustain an Interdepartmental Disaster Risk Management Committee (IDRMC) to:

- promote interdepartmental relations;
- achieve a coordinated, integrated and common approach to disaster risk management by the departments and other internal units in the administration of the municipality (Section 44(1)(b)(i) of the Act);
- ensure development and implementation of appropriate disaster risk reduction methodologies; and
- Ensure emergency preparedness and rapid and effective disaster response and recovery capabilities.

The committee is chaired by the Municipal Manager DRMC and shall meet at least once a quarter, but is not precluded from meeting more frequently should circumstances so dictate.

4.1.8.2 Responsibilities of the IDRMC

Sections 47 and 48 of the Disaster Management Act prescribe responsibilities to the Mantsopa Local Municipality IDRMC which include:

Disaster Risk Reduction Planning and Operations:

- monitoring, assessing, and coordinating disaster risk management planning and implementation, with particular emphasis on risk reduction policies, practices and strategies;
- collaborating, coordinating and monitoring progress on joint projects and programmes and their integration as part of the IDP process;
- annually reviewing the Municipality disaster risk management framework;
- annually reviewing disaster risk management plans to ensure that the plans are integrated, current, and consistent with the disaster risk management framework;
- promoting joint standard operational procedures within and among the departments and other entities within council;
- monitoring progress on the implementation of priority projects aimed at risk reduction; and
- participating in simulation exercises annually to remain current on roles and responsibilities in the activation and operation of the Disaster to ensure rapid and efficient response and recovery in the event of a disaster occurring or threatening to occur in municipality area.

Contingency Planning, Disaster Response and Recovery:

- when a disastrous event occurs or is threatening to occur in the area of a municipality, report immediately to the Municipal Manager and the DDMC
- conducting initial and specialist post disaster assessments for the department's or entities' functional area;
- ensuring that departments respond rapidly to disasters;
- ensuring efficient and coordinated disaster response and recovery operations;
- monitoring progress with, and ensuring that, post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation projects include measures to reduce risk to similar events in the future;
- ensuring that regular reports on progress with disaster recovery are continuously submitted to Municipal Manager, Council ,DDMC, PDMC and the NDMC.

- Ensuring that all documentation and records relating to the disaster are retained and placed in safe-keeping for the purposes of post disaster investigation, inquiry or review.

4.1.8.3 Project Teams and Planning Clusters

The IDRMC may convene project teams to address specific joint risk reduction priorities including post disaster projects. Teams so convened will act as sub-committees of the IDRMC for the duration of their task and will determine their terms of reference and outcomes in consultation with the Disaster Management Coordinator and the IDRMC; will plan and manage such multi-disciplinary projects; and will report back to the IDRMC.

In the context of emergency preparedness, planning clusters will also be convened to address contingency plans for specific priority risks posed by hazards such as storms, floods, drought, fires, epidemics, transportation accidents, oil spills, hazardous material spills, Xenophobic attacks crowd related events. These contingency plans will include strategies and procedures to ensure the implementation of an incident management system, which will establish joint standards of practice and inter-disciplinary co-operation for rapid and effective disaster response capabilities. Such plans will also be subject to consultation within the Mantsopa Local Municipality IDRMC.

4.2 Arrangements for stakeholder participation and technical advice

4.2.1 Communication with the District Disaster Management Centre (DDMC).

In terms of the legislation communication must be maintained between Local Municipality Disaster Management and District Disaster Management Centre in order to:

- assist the Local Municipality DM and the District Disaster Management Centre to identify and establish communication links with disaster management role players in the municipal area and develop and maintain an electronic database;
- develop guidelines for the preparation and regular review of disaster management plans and strategies including contingency plans and emergency procedures and the integration of the concepts and principles of disaster management with integrated development plans and programmes;
- Submit a copy of the Disaster Plan and any amendment thereto and reports to Council, DDMC and the Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC).
- Immediately inform the DDMC, PDMC and NDMC of any disaster which occurs or threatens to occur in Municipal area; provide information regarding

the assessment of the disaster and make recommendations regarding the classification of the disaster as may be appropriate

4.2.2 Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum

4.2.2.1 Objectives

To ensure coordination and cooperation of role players, including stakeholders, technical experts from the community and the private sector to promote their participation in disaster risk management planning and operations in the municipality.

4.2.2.2 Composition of the Mantsopa Local Municipality DMAF

The forum is convened and chaired by the LM Disaster Management Coordinator and comprises the following members:

- All the members of the IDRMC
- Head of Disaster Management Centre of the District
- Representatives of emergency and essential services, government departments and organized business:

Medical:

- Ambulance Services – Public and Private
- Hospitals Public and Private

SA Police Services:

- Emergency Services component
- Air wing
- Border Patrol Unit
- Dog Unit
- Mortuaries Unit
- Psychological Services

SA National Defense Force:

- Commandos
- SA Air Force
- SA Military Health Services
- Logistics and Supply services
- Engineering Services

SA Weather Service

DEPARTMENT WATER AFFAIRS

Department of Health and Welfare

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:
Regional Tourism Board

Relevant Parastatals:

- ESKOM
- TELKOM

NGOs, CBOs and other relevant role players such as:

- SA Red Cross Society
- St John Ambulance
- Salvation Army
- South African Council of Churches
- Agricultural and Farm Workers Associations

The Media:

- **SABC**
 - **Local and Regional Radio Stations**
 - Print Media
- Community Representation

Community Volunteers

The Volunteer Reserve

General Volunteers (see KPA)

4.2.2.3 Integration with the IDP Process

In order to facilitate the integration of disaster risk management into the IDP process, the Disaster Management Coordinator of the DRMC must serve on both the IDP Steering Committee and IDP Representative Forum. All development projects must be referred to the Mantsopa LM IDRMC for comment and input before their submission to council for approval.

4.2.2.4 Key performance indicators

- The IDRMC is yet to be established
- The Mantsopa Local Disaster Management Focal Point is yet to be established and staffed.
- Provision has been made for the necessary funding to give effect to the arrangements.

- Accurate records of correspondence, proceedings, meetings and plans must be maintained.

4.2.2.5 Monitoring and evaluation

The Disaster Management Coordinator is responsible to ensure that the MM Office; the departments and other entities within the administration of Council and the IDPMC, and any other decentralized structures conduct self-assessments and peer reviews at least twice a year.

Assessment and review reports must be prepared in accordance with the reporting guideline. Copies of the reports must be submitted to the DPMC and IDPMC

4.2.2.6 Disaster risk management Volunteers

In accordance with Sections 44(1)(g) and 58 of the Act, a local municipality may resolve to establish a unit of volunteers. The unit must be established in accordance with the regulations and the policy and procedures as set out in an operational guide pertaining to the recruitment, training and participation of volunteers.

4.2.2.7 Key Performance Indicators

- Ward structures must be established in the wards and must operate effectively.
- Minutes, records and reports of Ward structures' activities must be prepared, maintained and submitted to the Mantsopa LM IDPMC.
- The Unit of Volunteers has been established and is operating effectively.
- Provision has been made for the necessary funding to give effect to the arrangements.
- Minutes, records and reports of the activities of the volunteer reserve must be prepared maintained and submitted to the Mantsopa LM IDPMC.
- Current register of Disaster Management Volunteers is maintained and updated.

4.2.2.8 Monitoring and evaluation

The Mantsopa LM Disaster Management Focal Office is responsible to ensure that any established structures (e.g. Ward Forums and the volunteer unit) conduct self-assessments and peer reviews at least twice a year. Assessment and review reports must be prepared in accordance with the reporting guideline to be developed by the Mantsopa LM DRMC. Copies of the reports must be submitted to the Mantsopa LM DRMC. Copies of the reports of the Mantsopa LM, IDRMC must be submitted to the DDMC (Thabo Mofutsanyana District) PDMC of the Province of Free State as well as the NDMC.

4.3 Arrangements for local, district, provincial, national and international co-operation

4.3.1 Objective

To establish mechanisms to give effect to the principles of co-operative governance and to ensure the alignment of council's approach to disaster risk management with that of the other spheres and with that of neighbouring authorities; and to establish international links for the purposes of joint standards of practice and keeping pace with global initiatives.

4.3.2 Joint co-operation with other local municipalities through the DRMAF

The followings are neighbouring municipalities:

- Setsoto LM
- Dihlabeng LM
- Maluti a Phofung

Provision must be made for the representation on the Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum of Thabo Mofutsanyana District for the purposes of:

- the identification of potential cross boundary threats;
- sharing information on disasters and important risk reduction issues;
- participative disaster risk planning;

- joint contingency planning;
- developing and establishing joint standards of practice;
- information sharing including disaster risk management plans and the dissemination of early warnings;
- clear identification of roles and responsibilities in the event of cross boundary disasters which occur as well as responsibilities for the issue of advisories or early warnings of the potential spread or progress of a significant event or disaster into one or more neighbouring jurisdictions;
- concluding mutual assistance agreements, bilateral and multilateral agreements with clearly defined protocols for the purposes of shared risk reduction initiatives, emergency preparedness and cross boundary response and recovery efforts;
- sharing expertise and the development of disaster assistance response teams;
- establishing strategic communication links, procedures and protocols; and
- Creating opportunities for conducting research.

4.3.3. *Mutual Assistance Agreements*

The Mantsopa LM, District municipalities, Municipal organs of state, and any other entities operating within the administrations of municipalities must assess their capacity to meet their responsibilities for disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response and recovery in terms of the Act. Where required they must enter into partnerships and conclude mutual assistance agreements with other organs of state, the private sector, communities and non-governmental organisations to augment their capacity. Such agreements must be in accordance with the national guidelines.

4.3.4 *Key performance indicators*

- Arrangements for giving effect to the principles of co-operative governance are established and functioning effectively.
- Provision has been made for the necessary funding to give effect to the arrangements.
- Correct procedures and protocols are followed in establishing the arrangements.
- Mutual assistance agreements and memoranda of understanding, which conform to the national guideline, have been concluded.
- Maintaining accurate records of correspondence, proceedings, meetings and plans.

4.3.5 Monitoring and evaluation

The Mantsopa LM DRMC must conduct self-assessments and peer reviews at least twice a year to establish whether the key performance indicators in respect of the arrangements for local, provincial, national and international co-operation are being met. Assessment and review reports must be prepared in accordance with the reporting guideline to be developed by the Mantsopa LM DRMC. Copies of the reports must be submitted to the Thabo Mofutsanyana District DRMC.

5.1.1 KPA 2: DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

5.1.1 Objective

To establish a uniform approach to assessing and monitoring disaster risks that will inform disaster risk management planning and disaster risk reduction undertaken by organs of state and other role players.

5.2.1 Hazard and Risk Analysis

5.2.1.1 Purpose

- To identify what risks present the greatest threat to provincial development planning.
- To develop an understanding of how best to manage existing, residual and future risks.
- To assign levels of risk

5.2.1.2 The Key Steps

- Identify and assess significant hazards
- Analyse the disaster risk(s)
- Evaluate the disaster risk(s)
- Monitor disaster risk reduction initiatives and update and disseminate disaster risk assessment information.

(i) Hazard identification

The following hazards have been identified:

- Drought
- Extreme cold
- Heat wave

- Hail
- Windstorm
- Tornado
- Floods
- Structural fires
- Veldfires
- Immigration
- Water Shortage
- Sinkholes
- Human epidemic
- Animal epidemic
- Hazmat transportation
- Hazmat biological (Anthrax)
- Hazmat radioactive
- Fire and explosion
- Transport motor vehicles
- Transport rail
- Dam failure
- Boat accidents
- Hostage/ hijack incidents
- Reservoir break
- Snow
- Mudslides
- Water contamination

(ii) Risk Analysis

– List of Major Hazards

Hazard	Potential Consequences
Animal Disease	Most animal disease emergencies present little direct threat to human health, however the cost in purely economic terms may be particularly significant. Many rural residents rely on their animals for subsistence, and there are a number of larger animal-based industries in the Province.
Fire (Veld/ Structural)	Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), severe injury, loss of homes, loss of crops, stock losses, of grazing land, loss of income, disruption of economy. Stretching of the emergency response capability.
Flood/Severe Storm, Rainfall and Landslides	Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), severe injury, loss of homes, loss of stock loss of income, increased risk of disease.
Hazardous Material	Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), severe injury, evacuation of large areas, fires, explosions, ground and air pollution. Road and rail transport traveling through the province carrying dangerous chemicals and corrosive substances poses the threat of a significantly dangerous accident.
Human Epidemic	Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), extended illness, loss of employment because of absenteeism, over-taxing of the medical response capability.
Major Infrastructure Failure	Loss of electrical power, causing: lack of heating; lack of refrigeration; limited fuel supplies; loss of employment through closures of industry. Loss of communications, leading to severe impact on the Provincial disaster co-ordination ability. Loss of telephone, fax, computer (internet), automated teller machines, electronic sales.
Major Transportation	Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), severe injury, loss of income, stretching of response and medical capability. Transport could involve aircraft, trains, tour coaches, school buses, taxis or heavy transport vehicles.
Terrorist Activity	Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), severe injury, loss of income. Combination of the consequences from all other hazards, dependent upon the type of terrorist activity employed.
Water Contamination	Increased disease, loss of life, loss of stock, pressure on health facilities.
Heat wave	Excessive drought, loss of crops, diseases, loss of life
Extreme cold	Loss of livestock, loss of crops, diseases,
Hostage/ hijack incidents	Loss of human life, economic loss
Snow	Economic loss, loss of human life, livestock and infrastructure.

Hazard mapping of the province

GIS-based mapping of possible flood levels	Identification of areas susceptible to landslides
Satellite and aerial photography	Identification of areas susceptible to erosion
Identification of areas most susceptible to fire	Updated population information (current information is from the 1996 census)
Identification of flood plain areas susceptible to flooding as a result of a dam failure	

(iii) Risk Evaluation

- **Purpose**

To rank the risks from highest to lowest so that a priority for treatment can be assigned.

- **Key Steps**

- Decide on risk acceptability utilizing the risk rating and risk Evaluation criteria
- Rank the risks in order of priority for treatment
- Document all unacceptable risk

(iii) Levels of risks

Level of Risk – Qualitative Analysis Matrix

Qualitative Analysis Matrix – Level of Risk					
Consequence Likelihood	Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Catastrophic 5
A (almost certain) 1:1	H	H	E	E	E
B (likely) 1:10	M	H	H	E	E
C (possible) 1:50	L	M	H	E	E
D (unlikely) 1:100	L	L	M	H	E
E (rare) 1:500	L	L	M	H	H

E: extreme risk; immediate action required H: high risk; senior management attention needed
 M: moderate risk; management responsibility must be specified L: Low risk; manage by routine procedures

: Level of Risk -

Hazard	Vulnerable Sector	POTENTIAL RISK	Likelihood	Consequence	Level of risk	Risk evaluation
All Hazards	All Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate (or unidentified) disaster management experience or expertise within the Province. Inadequate response capability within the Emergency Services agencies in the Province. Inadequate response times to rural areas of the Province. Lack of communication facilities in rural areas. Lack of effective roads infrastructure in the more remote rural areas. 				These risks are generic, and have not been analysed.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Misunderstanding by most agencies relative to the meaning of the term 'disaster management'. ▪ Traditional practices. (Traditional leaders allocating land for homes in areas devoid of infrastructure; non-use of sanitation facilities, leading to water pollution and disease; acceptance of the requirement to walk long distances to source water.) 				
Structural/Veld Fires	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informal settlements have an increased vulnerability to fire because of the close quarters and lack of access. 	B	4	E	
	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of stock 	B	4	E	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of roofing, rendering housing uninhabitable 	B	3	H	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pregnant women, young children the elderly and the disabled unable to evacuate in time 	B	3	H	
	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of crops 	B	3	H	
	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of grazing land 	B	2	H	
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power transmission lines/poles may be damaged or destroyed. 	C	3	H	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air pollution causing extra people to seek medical care 	B	3	H	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Death / severe injury 	B	3	H	
	Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of communication lines/poles, affecting disaster information and co-ordination 	B	3	H	
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power sub-stations may be damaged or destroyed 	C	3	H	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Psychological wellbeing of the community will be affected as a result of the losses suffered. 	B	3	H	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Psychological wellbeing of the community will be affected as a result of the losses suffered. 	B	3	H	
	Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ground erosion due to loss of grass/vegetation cover 	C	3	H	
	Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of power will see an increase in criminal activity 	C	2	M	
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Destruction of schools affecting continuing education 	C	2	M	
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smoke will block transport routes 	C	1	L	
Flood, Storm Severe Rainfall, Landslide	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People will not be able to evacuate the area 	B	4	E	

	Management	▪ Areas will be cut off by washed out roads, preventing access by response agencies.	A	3	E	
	People	▪ Informal settlement will be destroyed, leaving large numbers of people homeless.	B	4	E	
	People	▪ Sanitation and health problems.	A	3	E	
	People	▪ Women left to care for extended families with no means of transport out of the area.	A	4	E	
	People	▪ Death of breadwinner, causing long-term financial problems for the family.	C	4	E	
	Economy	▪ Significant stock losses.	C	4	E	
	People	▪ Loss of crops, affecting sustainability of subsistence food supply production	C	4	E	
	Economy	▪ Significant crop losses.	C	4	E	
	People	▪ Psychological wellbeing of the community will be affected as a result of the losses suffered.	A	3	E	
	Built Environment	▪ Buildings and facilities destroyed or damaged.	B	3	H	
	People	▪ Overcrowding of medical facilities will increase disease	B	2	H	
	People	▪ Overcrowding of people in evacuation centres may lead to further disease outbreaks	B	2	H	
	People	▪ Loss of income and assets.	C	3	H	
	Infrastructure	▪ Loss of power	B	2	H	
	Natural Environment	▪ Environmental damage, including due to inappropriate agricultural practices.	C	3	H	
	People	▪ Death or serious injury will occur from drowning, lightning strike, flying debris or structural collapse.	C	2	M	
	Infrastructure	▪ Transport facility damage including road and rail bridges, roads, airfields and railways.	C	2	M	
	Infrastructure	▪ Loss of communications.	C	3	H	
Snow	People	▪ People will not be able to evacuate the area	B	4	E	
	Management	▪ Areas will be cut off snow, preventing access by response agencies.	A	3	E	
	Economy	▪ Significant crop losses.	C	4	E	
	People	▪ Loss of crops, affecting sustainability of subsistence food supply production	C	4	E	
	Economy	▪ Significant livestock/game losses	C	4	E	

	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychological wellbeing of the community will be affected as a result of the losses suffered 	A	3	E	
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of communications Power failure 	C	3	H	
Drought	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation and health problems 	A	3	E	
	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant stock losses 	C	4	E	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of crops, affecting sustainability of subsistence food supply production 	C	4	E	
	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant crop losses 	C	4	E	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychological wellbeing of the community will be affected as a result of the losses suffered 	A	3	E	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of income and assets 	C	3	H	
	Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental damage, including due to inappropriate agricultural practices 	C	3	H	
Major Infrastructure Failure	Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply pumping facilities will be rendered inoperable. 	A	2	H	
	Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster communications facilities will be rendered inoperable. 	A	2	H	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel supply facilities will be rendered inoperable. 	A	2	H	
	Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telephone landline and cell communications will be rendered inoperable. 	A	2	H	
	Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base radio transmitter stations relying on power will be rendered inoperable. 	A	2	H	
	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic banking facilities will be rendered inoperable. 	A	2	H	
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business and industry refrigeration and cooling facilities will be rendered inoperable. 	A	2	H	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household refrigeration and cooling facilities will be rendered inoperable. 	A	2	H	
	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer network facilities will be rendered inoperable. 	A	2	H	
	Sewerage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewerage pumping facilities will be rendered inoperable. 	A	2	H	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of power and communications facility will see an increase in crime. 	C	2	M	
Human Epidemic	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial loss of life. 	A	4	E	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low immunization rates in the province will increase the likelihood of an epidemic occurring. 	A	4	E	
	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychological effects on the community. 	A	4	E	

	Economy	▪ Loss of income within the province	B	4	E	
	People	▪ Vector/vermin contact will spread the epidemic throughout the Municipality and beyond.	B	3	H	
	Economy	▪ Stigma being attached to the province accompanied by a tourist and visitor downturn.	C	2	M	
Water Contamination	People	▪ Contaminated water supplies will cause disease such as cholera and dysentery	A	4	E	
	People	▪ Shortages of potable water supplies will aggravate the situation	A	3	E	
	Management	▪ Resultant epidemics will place a great strain on the District's health facilities	A	3	E	
Hazardous Material	Natural Environment	▪ Pollution of the water table.	B	4	E	
	Natural Environment	▪ Pollution of the soil.	B	4	E	
	People	▪ Human exposure to toxic chemicals resulting in serious harm or death.	B	2	H	
	Natural Environment	▪ Pollution of the atmosphere will occur from the release of hazardous material.	A	2	H	
Major transportation Event	People	▪ Accidents involving aircraft, trains, coaches or taxi vehicles will result in death or serious injury to a large Number of people.	A	3	E	
	People	▪ The bad mechanical condition of vehicles traversing Municipality roads will cause road accidents.	B	2	H	
	People	▪ Inappropriate driver behaviour will cause road accidents	A	2	H	
	People	▪ Deteriorating road conditions will cause road accidents.	B	2	H	
Animal Diseases	Economy	▪ Loss of export capability.	C	4	E	
	Natural Fauna	▪ Cross contamination with indigenous wildlife will spread disease.	C	3	H	
	People	▪ Loss of production (income) will have a severe impact on the economic viability of the rural population.	C	3	H	
	Economy	▪ Impact on the reputation of the area.	C	3	H	
	People	▪ Loss of production (income) will have a severe impact on the food supply of the rural population.	C	2	M	

(v) Monitoring Disaster Risks

Disasters/ risks are not static, they change seasonally and over time. Risk monitoring system involves: -

- Hazard tracking: hazard-tracking systems monitor the physical phenomena that can trigger disaster events. They include systems that provide seasonal and early warning information on approaching adverse weather conditions.
- Vulnerability monitoring: this system tracks the ability of areas, communities, households, critical services and natural environments to resist and withstand external threats.
- Disaster event tracking: this system monitors changing patterns in disaster risk.

(vi) Key Performance Indicators

- Provincial guidelines for the application of a uniform disaster risk assessment methodology have been developed by the PDMC
- Disaster risk assessments have been conducted and progressively integrated into the development plans of organs of state and other role players.
- Mechanisms to consolidate, document, map and make accessible information on the province's priority disaster risks have been established by the PDMC.
- Priority disaster risks of provincial significance have been identified and mapped by the PDMC.
- Sector departments with responsibilities for reducing and managing disaster risks specific to their functional areas have established clear and documented mechanisms for rapid accessing and updating of relevant hazard and vulnerability information and for rapidly making this information available to the PDMC.

6. KPA 3: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

6.1 Objective

To ensure that all disaster risk management stakeholders develop and implement integrated disaster risk management plans and risk reduction programmes in accordance with approved frameworks.

6.1.1.1 Core Disaster Risk Reduction Principles

All disaster risk management plans must give explicit priority to the core principles of disaster prevention and mitigation.

6.1.1.2 Disaster Prevention

It refers to actions that provide outright avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards and related environmental, technological and biological disasters.

6.1.1.3 Disaster Mitigation

It refers to structural and non-structural measures that are undertaken to the limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards on vulnerable areas, communities and households.

HAZARD AND RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES

HAZARD	POTENTIAL RISK	RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES
Human epidemic	1. Substantial loss of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awareness programmes: types of diseases e.g. malaria, cholera, HIV/AIDS, Disease surveillance, health programmes, mobile clinics, Social Welfare programmes• Ensure that service providers have contingency plans in place
	Low immunization rates in the province will increase the likelihood of an epidemic occurring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health awareness, medical effects of non-immunization e.g. polio, measles• Ensure that department of health have contingency plans in place.
	Psychological effects on the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awareness programme: Sensitize communities on the effects of epidemics, counseling and rehabilitation.• Department of health to ensure contingency plans are in place.
	Loss of income within the province	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify potential industry /commercial risk• Awareness programmes: address economic impact, train replacement employees. Promote good health practices Effects and treatment of epidemic outbreaks.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency planning e.g. Streamlining services to meet budgetary constraints.
	Vector/vermin contact will spread the epidemic throughout the province and beyond.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness programmes: identification of diseases, Monitoring and surveillance. Preventing measures in respect of vermin, pest control and good housekeeping: clear breeding sites etc
	Stigma being attached to the municipality accompanied by a tourist and visitor downturn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness: People need to know the affects and facts. Good public relations and marketing programmes to be promoted.
Major infrastructure failure	Water supply pumping facilities will be rendered inoperable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness: Maximum use of available recourses, water sanitation, personal hygiene and health awareness Identify alternative safe water supplies e.g. bore holes, Farms dams, rivers and springs and ensure service providers have contingency plans in place. Encourage installation of backup power.
	Disaster communication facilities will be rendered inoperable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness programmes: Identify alternative means of communication Disaster Management and service providers to ensure that contingency plans are in place. (TELKOM, ESKOM, MTN, VODACOM AND CELL C) Encourage installation of backup power Identify vulnerable sectors high risk flood plain
	Fuel supply facilities will be rendered inoperable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness programme: Maximize use of available fuel resources e.g. rationing, Encourage the use of public transport, rail etc Identify alternative suppliers Encourage strategic suppliers to provide emergency backup systems
	Telephone land-line and cell communication will be rendered inoperable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service providers to have contingency plans in place for e.g. radio, satellite phones.
	Base radio transmitter stations relying on power will be rendered inoperable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness programmes: Identify alternative means of communication e.g. telephone and cell communication Service provider to have contingency plans
	Electronic banking facilities will be rendered inoperable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service provider to have contingency plans in place
	Business and industry refrigeration and cooling facilities will be rendered inoperable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness programmes: contamination of foodstuffs Identify high risk areas e.g. meat storage, mortuary's

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify alternative refrigeration facilities e.g. mobile refrigeration • Maintain and upgrading of infrastructure
Major Transportation Incident	Accidents involving aircraft, trains, coaches or taxi vehicles will result in death or serious injury to a large number of people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness/law enforcement e.g. regular safe inspections. Road and vehicle safety principles to be adopted by drivers and passengers. • Local Municipalities and service providers to have contingency plans in place Regular interaction between role players to identify risks. • Identify hospitals with the capacity and expertise to cope with such major incidents.
	The bad mechanical condition of vehicles traversing Municipality roads will cause road accidents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: Road and vehicle safety principles to be adopted by drivers and passengers. • Co-ordination /Implementation of law enforcement Road and vehicle safety principles to be adopted by drivers and passengers.
	Inappropriate driver behavior will cause road accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: Road and vehicle safety principles to be adopted by drivers and passengers. • Co-ordination /Implementation of law enforcement
	Deteriorating road conditions will cause road accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness e.g. Signage • Law enforcement to combat e.g. overloading • Planned Maintenance
Water Contamination	Contaminated water supplies will cause disease such as cholera and dysentery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: Proper industrial and commercial water management procedures, good hygiene and sanitation practices, household water treatment options e.g. bleach • Responsible agencies DWAF department of environmental affairs, Health and water affairs to have contingency plans in place. • Regular monitoring and surveillance • Identify alternative of water.
	Shortage of potable water supplies will aggravate the situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness e.g. purification of alternatives water resources. Encourage rain water harvesting. • Department of water affair/water authority to have contingency plans in place. • Identify alternative potential water resources e.g. boreholes, dams (database) spring protection.

	Resultant epidemics will place a great strain on the District's health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Health to have contingency plans in place e.g. identify district health facilities and call support from other agencies
Animal Disease	Loss of export capability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes e.g. State controlled diseases, symptoms of animal disease • Ensure that Veterinary services have contingency plans in place. • Identify disposal sites and guard disposal sites
	Cross contamination with indigenous wildlife will spread disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes e.g. Proper fencing, quarantine procedure • Ensure that Veterinary services have contingency plans in place. • Monitoring/Surveillance
	Loss of production (income) will have a severe impact on the economic viability of the rural population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes e.g. Type of service available Knowledge of symptoms
	Impact on the reputation of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes e.g. Facts and Effects of the disease, Avoid panic, Refer tourists to alternative resorts • Positive marketing
	Loss of production (income) will have severe impact on the food supply of the rural population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that Department of Agriculture to have contingency plans in place (Recruitment of Veterinary personnel) • Support from Department of Welfare/Veterinary services • Awareness Programmes: Encourage insurance • Ensure proper staffing provision of Recruitment of enough staff • Mutual assistance agreements with other provinces.
Drought	Reduction or loss of natural or reticulated water for human and stock consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes e.g. do not cultivate or drain wetlands and Vlei's. Control of alien vegetation i.e. bugweed, wattle, lantana and paraffin weed. Protect springs. Encourage rainwater harvesting and investment in watertanks • Planning (IDP) for alternative reliable water sources e.g. Dams, covered reservoirs, boreholes and springs • Continuous maintenance of natural and reticulated water sources • Departments of Agriculture and DWAF to have contingency plans in place
	Loss of crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: Good farming practices, contour ploughing, minimum

		<p>tillage, crop rotation. Encourage planting drought resistant varieties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify responsible agency and ensure to have contingency plans in place
	Loss of grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: Good farming practices e.g. Back burning, fire breaks, crop rotation and prevention of soil erosion. Identify alternative grazing. • Proper clearing of encroaching alien vegetation e.g. Back burning
	Loss of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: e.g. Fire breaks, Good grazing practice e.g. Designated areas for grazing • Make provision in IDP for designated communal holding areas to supplement feed and water
Fire	Informal settlements have an increased vulnerability to fire because of the close quarters and lack of access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish fire services. • Awareness programmes: Good House Keeping e.g. Encourage proper spacing, use of electrical equipment, use of cooking apparatus and storage of flammable liquid. Proper clearing of encroaching vegetation and disposal of refuse. Encourage specialized institution to present safety audits. Provide firefighting training for volunteers and basic equipment • Proper policing to avoid further influx • Plan alternative accommodation e.g. include development of housing as priority in the IDP
	Loss of stock and game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: e.g. Agriculture advice to be give fire breaks, Good grazing practice e.g. Designated areas for grazing • Training of firefighting volunteers
	Loss of roofing., thatch, rendering housing uninhabitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: Encourage good building practices e.g. use of proper roofing materials • Proper clearing encroaching vegetation e.g. Back burning. • Training of fire volunteers
	Pregnant women, young children the elderly and the disable unable to evacuate in time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: Fire behaviour e.g. Reading wind direction and evacuation procedures. • Early warning systems e.g. Media broadcast, pamphlets and load halers • Identification of places of safety. • Identify alternative access routes • Training of firefighting Volunteers

	Loss of crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: Good farming practices e.g. Back burning, fire breaks and crop rotation • Training of firefighting Volunteers
	Loss of grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: Good farming practice e.g.
	Destruction of industrial areas, industrial job losses, economic losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of FPAS (Fire Protection Associations) • Maintenance of gaspipes, Awareness campaigns fire protection systems contingencies plans for industries
Flood, Storm, Severe Rainfall, Landslip	People will not be able to evacuate the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify vulnerable sectors informal/formal • Awareness programmes: Pre-identified high ground shelter, leave unnecessary item. Take food etc. • Consider relocation of informal temporary shelter • Pro-active measures of mitigation (gabion baskets) • Early warning systems Pre-identify alternative accommodation • Include in IDP for future development
	Areas will be cut off by washed out roads, bridges etc, preventing access by response agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify vulnerable sectors informal/formal • Awareness programmes (proper drainage ext) • Identify alternative routes • Planning, positioning and quality of roads • Pre-identify alternative resources in terms of access (Rubberduck ext) for floods only • Include IMS protocol in conjunction with department of transport • Include IDP
	Building (Public and Private) and informal settlements will be destroyed, leaving large number of people homeless.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness in terms of building codes in rural areas. (Quality of homes) and (management of household possessions) • Pre-identify alternative accommodation/Maintain database of resources. Exp (Food distribution plan) • Include re-housing in development programme. (IDP)
	Sanitation and health problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes: Promote the treatment of available water resources and good personal hygiene practices. Prevention of water born disease. e.g. (Malaria, Cholera and diarrhoea)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify responsible and ensure contingency plans in place
	Women left to care extended families with no means of transportation out of the affected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify vulnerable sectors informal/formal Identify alternative routes Resources in terms of access
Hazmat Incidents	Pollution of the water table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness programmes: the effect of various chemical and precautionary measures, identify specialized and alternative treatment facilities and places of safety Local Authority, Environmental affairs/DWAF to have contingency plans in place. Identify Hazmat Task Team
	Pollution of the soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness programmes: the effect of various chemical and precautionary measures, identify specialized and alternative treatment facilities and places of safety Local Authority, Environmental affairs/DWAF to have contingency plans in place. Identify Hazmat Task Team
	Human exposure to toxic chemical resulting in serious harm or death.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness programmes: the effect of various chemical and precautionary measures, identify specialized and alternative treatment facilities and places of safety Local Authority, Environmental affairs/DWAF to have contingency plans in place. Identify Hazmat Task Team
	Pollution of the atmosphere will occur from the release of hazardous material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness programmes: the effect of various chemical and precautionary measures, identify specialized and alternative treatment facilities and places of safety Local Authority, Environmental affairs/DWAF to have contingency plans in place. Identify Hazmat Task Team
Snow	People will not be able to evacuate the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify vulnerable sectors informal/formal Awareness programmes: Pre-identified high ground shelter, leave unnecessary item. Take food etc. Consider relocation of informal temporary shelter Pro-active measures of mitigation (gabion baskets)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early warning systems Pre-identify alternative accommodation • Include in IDP for future development
	Areas will be cut off by washed out roads, bridges etc, preventing access by response agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify vulnerable sectors informal/formal • Awareness programmes Identify alternative routes • Planning, positioning and quality of roads • Pre-identify alternative resources in terms of access Include IMS protocol in conjunction with department of transport • Include IDP

6.2.1 Integration of disaster reduction into development planning

6.2.1.1 Integration of disaster risk reduction with spatial development planning

Provincial and municipal disaster management centers must establish mechanisms in association with spatial planners in both spheres to ensure that relevant spatial information informs disaster risk reduction planning.

6.2.1.2 Incorporation of disaster risk reduction planning into integrated development planning

Disaster risk reduction efforts are medium to long-term multi-sectoral efforts focused on vulnerability reduction and must be incorporated into ongoing IDP projects, processes, programmes and structures.

6.2.1.3.1 Key Performance Indicators

- Risk related information has been incorporated into spatial development frameworks.
- Projects and initiatives that include a focus on disaster risk reduction have been included in IDPs.

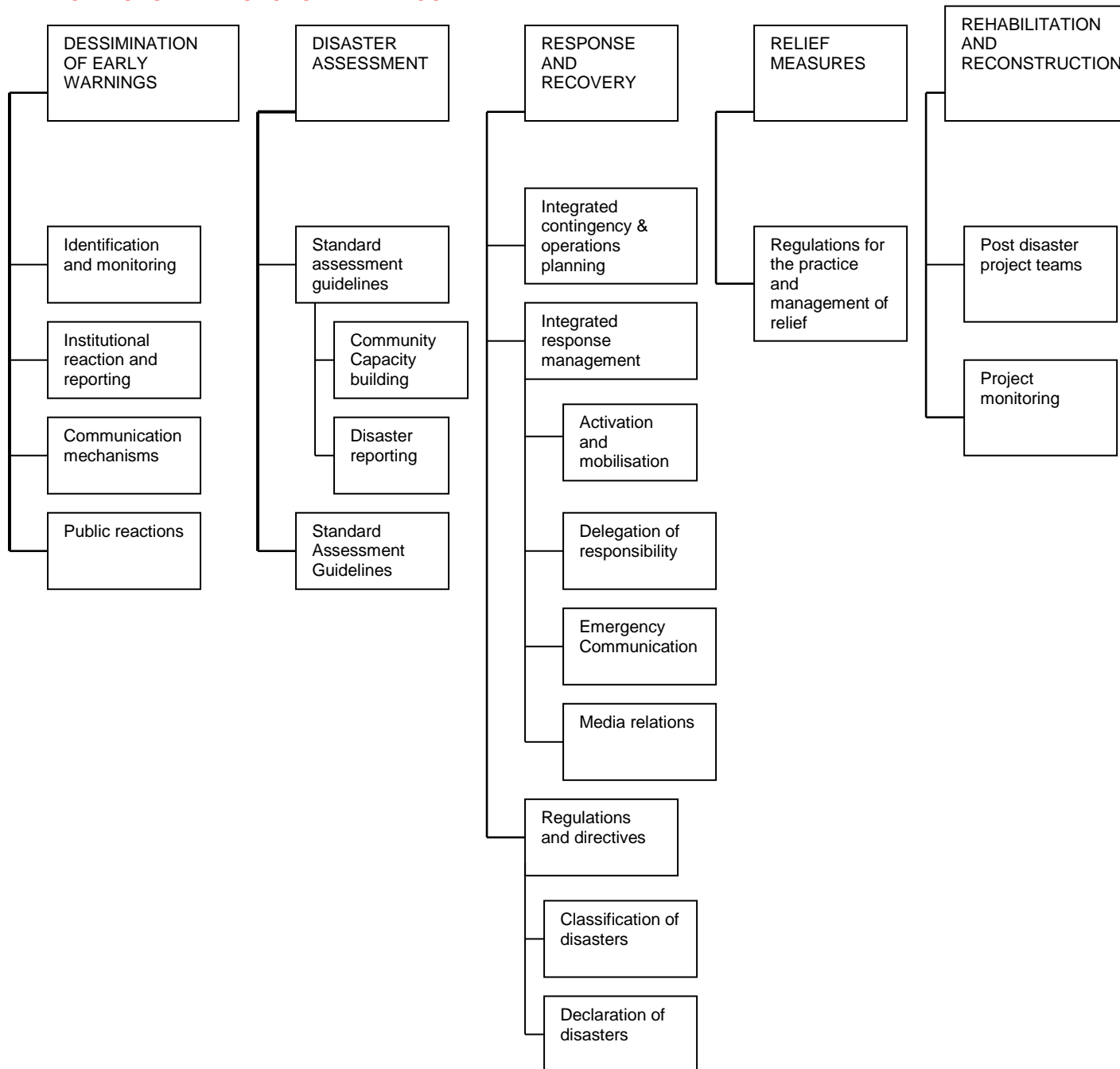
7 KPA 4: RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

7.1 Objective

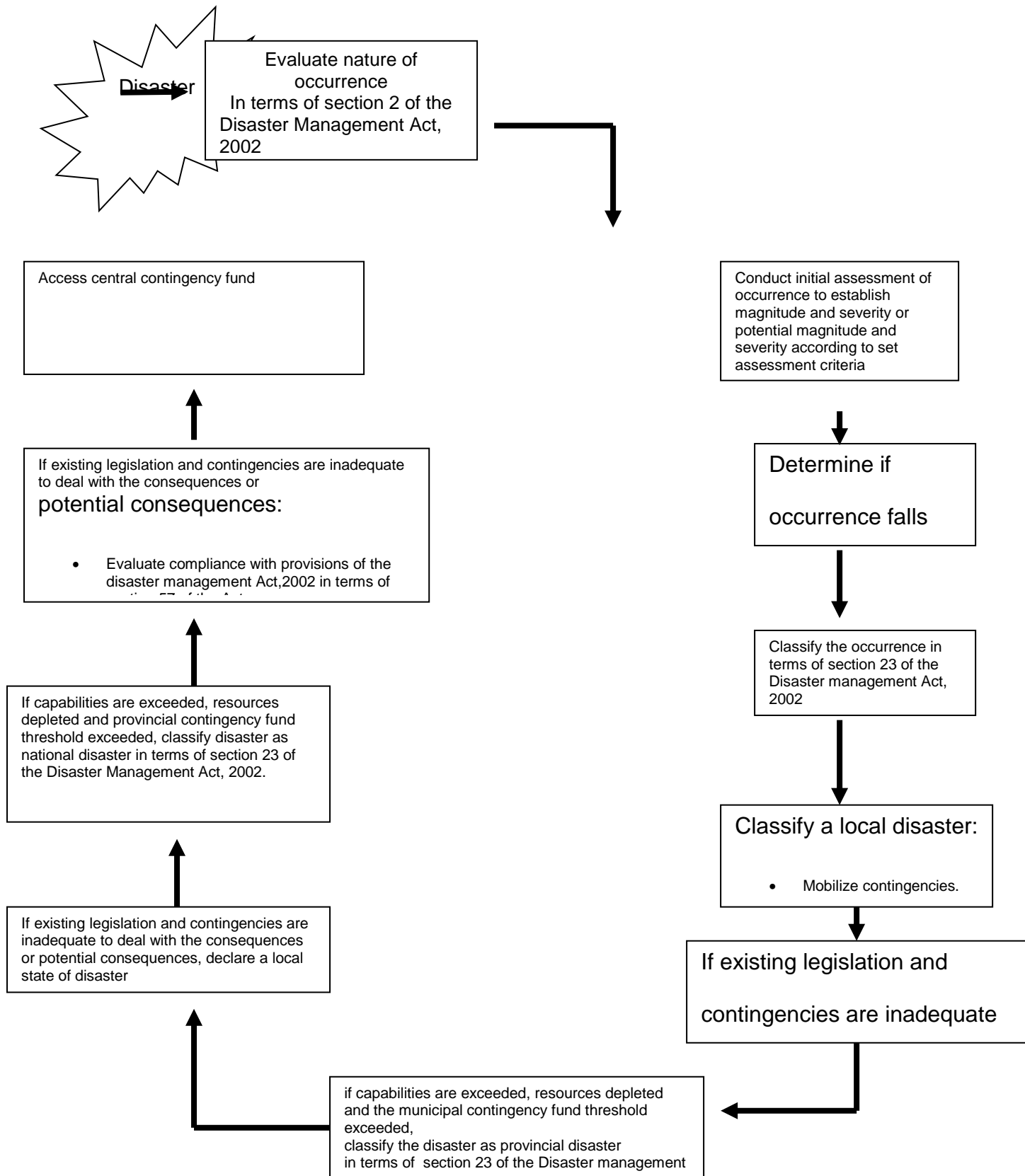
To ensure effective and appropriate disaster response and recovery by:

Implementing a uniform approach to the dissemination of early warnings;
Averting or reducing the potential impact in respect of personal injury, health, loss of life, property, infrastructure, environment and government services;
Implementing immediate integrated and appropriate response and relief measures when significant events or disasters occur or are threatening to occur;
Implementing all rehabilitation and reconstruction strategies following a disaster in an integrated and developmental manner.

FIG. DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY



PROCESS FOR THE CLASIFICATION AND DECLARATION OF STATE OF DISASTER



7.1.1.1 Early Warnings

Early warnings are designed to alert areas, communities, households and individuals to an impending or imminent significant event or disaster so that they can take the necessary steps to avoid or reduce the risk and prepare for an effective response.

Major Role Players in integrated early warning:

- South African Weather Services - climate forecast, satellite information;
- Department of Water Affairs & Forestry - flood warnings, dam and river levels, water supplies;
- Department of Agriculture - crop forecasts, staple food quality, forage availability, water irrigation and livestock;
- Department of Health – epidemics and diseases.

Disaster Assessment

On-site assessment includes establishing what resources are necessary to ensure the delivery of immediate, effective and appropriate response and relief measures to affected areas and communities and to facilitate business continuity.

7.1.1.2 Response and Recovery

The operational plans and guidelines of the various response agencies that contribute to field operations must be considered when allocating responsibilities for response and recovery. Primary and secondary responsibilities will be allocated for each of the operational activities associated with disaster response e.g. evacuation, shelter, search and rescue, emergency medical services and firefighting.

7.1.1.3 Relief Measures

Relief operations following significant and/or events classified as disasters will be coordinated. Relief assistance and donations will be equitably distributed.

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

The organ of state tasked with primary responsibility for known hazard will facilitate the establishment of project teams.

7.1.1.4 Key Performance Indicators

- Post disaster project teams for rehabilitation and reconstruction have been established and operate effectively.
- Mechanisms for the monitoring of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects have been established and regular progress reports are submitted to the NDMC.
- The provincial and municipal disaster management centres have established and documented clear procedures for accessing, interpreting and disseminating early warnings of both rapid and slow onset hazards.

8. ENABLER 1: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

8.1 Objective

To guide the development of a comprehensive information management and communication system and establish integrated communication links with all disaster risk management role players.

8.1.1 Establishing an Information Management and Communication System

The information management and communication system will include the establishment of communication links, which will enable the receipt, transmission and dissemination of information between disaster management centres and those likely to be affected by disaster risks as well as other role players and role players and stakeholders involved in disaster risk management. The design of the system will take into account the lack of technological infrastructure in areas and communities most at risk, as well as telephonic system failures during disasters. This will require the use of a dedicated two-way provincial emergency radio communication network.

8.1.2 Integrated Information Management and Communication Model

An integrated information management and communication system must be established to achieve the objectives of the KPAs and enablers outlined in the national disaster management framework.

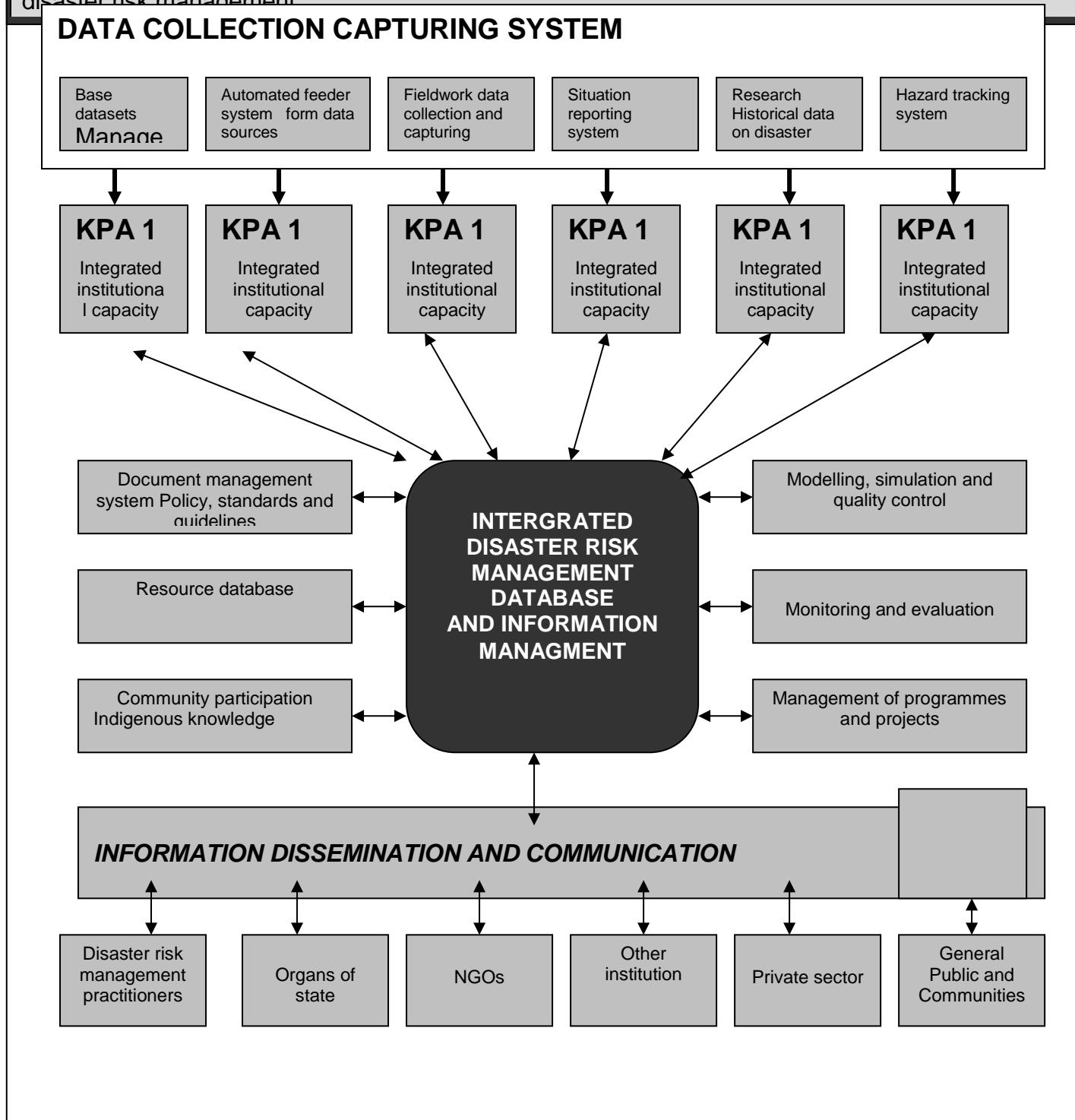
8.1.3 Data Acquisition (Data Collection and Capturing)

The process will identify both the inputs and data sources (data custodians) that will be required to ensure effective support for the implementation of the Act and the Framework.

The following types of data, among others, will be required: -

- Base data (e.g. topographical, census, land cover, infrastructure, deeds, environmental)
- Dynamic data (e.g. contact and other relevant details of all role players)
- Field data (e.g. features of buildings, infrastructure)
- Situational reporting system (e.g. incidents, local conditions)
- Hazard tracking (e.g. weather conditions, flood, fire hazard conditions, droughts)
- Early warnings

Figure: Model of an integrated information management and communication system for disaster risk management



8.1.4 Key Performance Indicators

- Data needs have been defined by the Mantsopa LM.

- Data sources have been identified by the Mantsopa LM.
- Data collection and capturing methodologies have been developed and implemented.
- The responsibilities of the respective data custodians have been defined and assigned.
- Agreements with identified data custodians have been negotiated to ensure availability, quality and reliability of data.

9. ENABLER 2: EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS & RESEARCH

9.1 Objective

To promote a culture of risk avoidance among stakeholders by capacitating role players through integrated education, training and public awareness programmes informed by scientific research.

9.1.1 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

9.1.1.1 School Programmes

The Mantsopa LM will seek to establish links with existing awareness creation programmes in schools for the purpose of disseminating of information on disaster risk management and risk avoidance. The district municipalities will play an active part in engaging schools to ensure a practical approach to awareness programmes.

9.1.1.2 Dissemination and Use of Indigenous Knowledge

It is imperative that traditional leaders, as custodians of indigenous knowledge, play an active role at the local, district and provincial levels. The indigenous knowledge is an integral part of disaster risk management.

9.1.1.3 Training Programmes for Government Officials and Policy Makers

Training programmes for government officials and policy makers will embrace the multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary dimensions of disaster risk reduction, which will include the following:

- Development planning
- Hazard identification and assessment
- Communicable diseases
- Dry land agriculture
- Participatory rural appraisal
- Applied climate science and GIS

9.1.1.4 Community Training Programmes

Training programmes for communities will focus on disaster risk awareness, disaster risk reduction, volunteerism and preparedness. Communities will be

given the opportunity to modify and enhance training programmes through the inclusion of indigenous knowledge, practices and values, and the incorporation of local experience of disasters and disaster risk management.

9.2.1 PUBLIC AWARENESS

9.2.1.1 Public Awareness Strategy

To inculcate risk avoidance behaviour by all stake holders, public awareness campaigns aimed at raising consciousness about disaster risks will provide information on how to reduce vulnerability and exposure to hazards. These campaigns will include:

- Organized and planned awareness programmes
- Imbizo meetings
- Annual recognition and celebration of World Disaster Risk Reduction Day
- Rewards, incentives, competitions and recognition schemes to enhance awareness of and participation in risk reduction activities
- Dissemination of information to all role players

9.2.1.2 Communication through the Media (Communication Unit)

The role of the media during disasters must be defined and managed through a consultative process involving the media, role players involved in response and recovery efforts, and communities routinely affected by disasters or impending disasters. The Setsoto LM will establish and manage ongoing relations with relevant local media.

9.3.1 RESEARCH

The Mantsopa LM, through a process of consultation, will develop a strategic disaster risk reduction research agenda to effectively inform disaster risk management planning and implementation in the local municipality. Research initiatives will also be linked to the IDP processes of municipalities.

The Mantsopa LM will facilitate:

- Consultation and engagement between the communities of disaster risk scientists and professionals in the local municipality.
- A process for auditing existing research initiatives and programmes.
- Consultation with appropriate institutions of higher learning.
- The development of an integrated disaster risk reduction research agenda and programme.

9.4.1 Key Performance Indicators

- Training programmes have been developed and implemented.

- Approved service providers have been registered and are offering training services and products.
- Facilitators, instructors and presenters have become qualified and have been accredited.
- Widespread community-based disaster risk management training is taking place.
- Awareness of disaster risk management is promoted at schools and in communities known to be at risk.
- Disaster risk reduction is the focus of all disaster risk management awareness programmes.
- There is a widespread evidence of balanced media reports and coverage on hazards, disasters and disaster risk management issues.
- Disaster risk reduction is included as a standard agenda item for consideration at executive meetings of all role players and stakeholders.

7.7 ENABLER 3: FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

10.1 Objective

To establish a mechanism for funding disaster risk management in the province.

10.1.1 Recommended Funding Arrangements.

Table below provides an overview of the recommended funding mechanisms for each of the five disaster risk management activities.

Activity	Funding source	Funding mechanism
Disaster risk management ongoing operations (KPAs 3 and 3)	National and provincial government	Own departmental budgets
	New assignment to local government	Increase in the (Institutional) component of the equitable share of local government
Disaster risk reduction (KPAs 2 and 3)	National departments	Own budgets
	Provincial departments	Own budgets but can be augmented by application for funding to the NDMC for special national priority risk reduction projects
	District municipalities	Own budgets but can be augmented by application for funding to the NDMC for special national priority risk reduction projects
	In the case of low-capacity, resource-poor municipalities ²	Additional funding released from the NDMC targeted at these categories of municipalities
Response, recovery and rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts (KPA 4)	National government	Own budget for those departments frequently affected by disasters
		Access to central contingency funds
		Reprioritize within capital budgets for infrastructure reconstruction
	Provincial government	Own budget. Particularly for those departments frequently affected by disasters
		Conditional infrastructure grants

		Access to central contingency fund once threshold is exceed on a matching basis
		Reprioritize within capital budget for infrastructure reconstruction.
	Local government	Access to central contingency fund once threshold is exceeded
		Conditional infrastructure grant, i.e. Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)
Education, training and capacity-building programmes (Enabler 2)	All sphere of government	Own budgets and reimbursement through SETAs
		Public awareness programmes and research activities can also be funded through the private sector, research foundations, NGOs and donor funding

10.1.2 Key Performance Indicators

- The cost of disaster risk assessment is included in the budgets of Provincial organs of state.
- The costs of disaster risk assessments have been estimated and are included in the budgets of LM.
- The minimum requirements for LM Disaster Management Focal Point have been costed.
- Capital budgets for the LM clearly reflect the cost of disaster risk reduction.
- Response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts are funded through a combination of own budgets, reprioritization, budgeted threshold allocations and conditional grants.
- The conditions of the MSIG have been extended to cater for disaster risk management education and training programmes.
- Partnerships between municipal organ of state and the private sector, NGOs and CBOs exist for the purpose of funding public awareness programmes and projects.

11. MONITORING AND UPDATING OF PLAN

Section 48 of Disaster Management Act (Act No. 57 of 2002) stipulates that:

(1) A municipal disaster management centre must-

(a) monitor- 20

(i) Progress with the preparation and regular updating in terms of sections

52 and 53 of disaster management plans and strategies by municipal

Organs of state involved in disaster management in the municipal area;

(ii) Formal and informal prevention. Mitigation and response initiatives by

Municipal organs of state, the private sector, non-governmental 25

Organizations and communities in the municipal area. Including the

Integration of these initiatives with development plans: and

(iii) The compliance in the municipal area with key performance indicators

Envisaged by section 7(2) (m); a nd

fb) from time to time, measure performance and evaluate such progress and 30

initiatives.

12. CONCLUSION

- The Local Municipality Disaster Management plan will be reviewed annually and submitted to the DDMC and the PDMC.
- It must be acknowledged that this is a final document that will be circulated to the District Disaster Management Centre, Provincial Disaster Management Centre and relevant stakeholders.

ANNEXURE: A: CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR PROBABLE DISASTERS

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE

CONTINGENCY PLANS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 .Introduction	3
2. Purpose	3
3. Definitions	4
4. General Terminology Referring to Response Activities	7
5. Classification of Hazards	9
6. Types of Hazards	9
7. The need for an effective and efficient Disaster Response Mechanism	10
8. Management of a Disaster	10
9. Structures that Deal with Disasters	11
10. Contingency Planning	11
11	

TYPES OF DISASTERS

Aircraft Accidents

A. (i) Structural Fires	12
(ii) Veld fires	15
(iii) Forest Fires	17
B. Nuclear Radiation	18
C. Hazardous Goods/Fixed Location	20
D. Railway Incidents (Passengers)	21
E. Epidemics	23
F. Water Related (Flash Floods, Hail, Strom, Snow, Windstorms, Tornado)	24
G. Bomb Explosion/Situation/Threats	26
H. Hostage Taking	28
I. Hi-Jacking (Vehicle, Trains, Busses, Vessels, Aircraft)	29

DISASTER RESPONSE

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 When a Disaster strikes the consequences can be devastating, whatever the cause, be it natural or human made.
- 1.2 Disasters require an integrated response and it is essential that there is a common understanding by all relevant role players in respect of the actions or steps to be taken to ensure a rapid and coordinated response to any type of disaster that may occur.
- 1.3 By analyzing disaster case histories, researches have documented those recurring major issues that if, ignored will hamper good disaster operation. As an example of how we never seem to learn from past disaster history, the following four operational problems have been identified repeatedly throughout the volumes of disaster research as each new emergency occurred:
 - No capability for interagency communications
 - Ambiguity of authority (exactly who is in charge)
 - Poor utilization (if any) of “outside” or “special” resources
 - Unplanned media relationships usually negative in nature.
- 1.4 In addition researches are emphasizing that an increased commitment to emergency management at the local level has historically never materialized until after some significant emergency or disaster event has happened or threatened to happen. Those who were ready got repaid. How?
In the maximum saving of lives and property through efficient, effective disaster operations.
- 1.5 It is important to note that this document serves as a guideline for Disaster Management Functionaries in the Free State Province to compile their contingency plans
- 1.6 Other role players like the South African Police Service (SAPS), SANDF, Fire Brigade Services etc. will have their own Standing Operational Procedures (SOPs) that specify their actions or steps towards disasters.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to:

- 2.1 Outline the procedures that should be considered by all role players to ensure an effective response to any type of a disaster.
- 2.2 Provide guidelines for disaster management.
- 2.3 Emphasize the need for an effective and efficient disaster response mechanism and contingency planning

3. DEFINITIONS

GENERAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT TERMINOLOGY APPLICABLE TO GENERAL RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

3.1 EMERGENCY

A sudden and usually unforeseen event which calls for immediate multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary intervention which may be necessary in order to minimize potential adverse consequences which could lead to a disaster.

(The comment that disaster management only becomes involved in events after such has turned into a disaster, is often heard. Such argument clearly does not take note of the intention of government to prevent and/ or mitigate the effects of disasters, whereas it speaks for itself that disaster management should become actively involved in emergency situations with the explicit view to mitigate the adverse consequences, which could lead to a disaster.)

3.2 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE

A term used by an agency to describe a physical facility designated, equipped and staffed to manage agency resources during an emergency.

3.3 INCIDENT

A relatively minor occurrence which could be dealt with by one Agency or service without external assistance.

(An incident refers to those events, which could be effectively dealt With by one agency or department e.g. a house fire).

3.4 MAJOR EVENT

An event requiring external and multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary assistance.

(This description refers to those events which could result in an emergency or which could have adverse consequences e.g. bomb-blasts, major aircraft accidents, and widespread essential services failure.)

3.5 DISASTER

A progressive or sudden widespread or localized, natural or human-caused occurrence which:

- a) Cause or threatens to cause
- b) Death, injury or disease;
- c) Damage to property, infrastructure or the environment; or disruption of a community; and
- d) Is of a magnitude that exceeds the liability of those affected to cope using only their own resources

The emphasis is not on magnitude calculated in terms of numbers, monetary value, but on capacity or ability. This is a significant shift away from general perception.)

3.6 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

A continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at:

- a) Preventing or reducing the risk of disaster;
- b) Mitigating the severity or consequences of disaster;

- c) Emergency preparedness
- d) A rapid and effective response to disasters and; and
- e) Post disaster recovery and rehabilitation

(It is very important to note that disaster management is not limited to post disaster response as so generally argued but that it is a process of planning and implementation of measures.....Clearly involving proactive and reactive responsibilities.)

3.7 PREVENTION

Measures aimed at stopping a disaster from occurring or preventing an occurrence from becoming a disaster.

3.8 MITIGATION

Measures aimed at reducing the impact or effects of a disaster

3.9 HUMAN CAUSED DISASTERS

Disaster or emergency situations caused directly or indirectly by identifiable human actions, deliberate or otherwise.

3.10 RAPID ONSET DISASTERS

Events generally occurring with little or no warning

3.11 SLOW ONSET DISASTERS

So-called as a result of its “**Creeping nature**” resulting in the ability of people to support themselves and to sustain their livelihoods being eroded over time.

3.12 VULNERABILITY

To extent to which an individual, family, community or district is at risk of experiencing misfortune following extreme events.
(Vulnerability plays a major role in the assessing of appropriate prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response activities.)

3.13 EXTREME EVENTS

Refers to major incidents, emergencies and disasters

3.14 HAZARDS

Threats to life, well-being, material goods and/or the environment generally caused by extreme natural conditions or human activity.

3.15 RESPONSE

Arranged activities aimed at appropriately dealing with the immediate requirements following an incident, major incident, emergency or disaster as well as well to reduce the like hood of secondary impact.
(The emphasis is on arranged activities as well as appropriately..... it is unlikely that any event could be dealt with effectively without it being pre-arranged and appropriate.)

3.16 DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE (DMC)

Is a physical facility designated, equipped and staffed for:

- a) Information gathering and dissemination;
- b) Disaster analysis;
- c) Executive decision-making
- d) Resource management, co-ordination and deployment; and

- e) The release of warnings to the general public or specific sectors of society

It is significant to note that the Disaster Management Centre stands in direct relation to the definition of disaster management. It is a facility which forms the backbone of the process and does not only come into being after the occurrence of a disastrous event. It is the joint facility during the proactive as well as the reactive phase of disaster management.

3.17 AGENCY

Department of discipline..... A specific government related, parastatal, private or non-governmental service which could respond to or assist in the response to an event.

3.18 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION

Reflecting the process of the reporting of distress events and the co-ordination of mitigation and response activities between agencies.

The process involves telecommunication, infrastructure, trained manpower and operational procedures.

(Effective emergency communication is key to providing access to services and to the effective deployment and utilization of resources. Without effective emergency communication no effective information management and the subsequent effective co-ordination of response activities is possible.)

3.19 EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION (EPI)

Reflecting the process to give the public accurate, timely and useful information and instructions throughout the emergency period.

4. GENERAL TERMINOLOGY REFERRING TO RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

4.1 COMMAND

Relates to individuals and agencies and operates vertically within an agency (direction of members and resources in terms of roles and responsibilities)

4.2 COMMANDER

Has authority and responsibility within an agency for planning, organizing, directing, co-ordination and controlling the activities and resources of such an agency

4.3 CONTROL

Overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned (horizontally) situations are controlled.

4.4 JOINT OPERATIONS CENTRE (JOC)

The collective body of executive representative of relevant, identified, role players gathered in the disaster management centre, with the view to collectively manage and co-ordinate prevention and mitigation activities pertaining to major events, emergencies or disasters, be it slow or rapid onset, natural or human-made, in nature or to respond to the consequences of such major events, emergencies or disasters. (A JOC only functions when relevant identified role players have met in order to collectively address the prevention, mitigation or responding to a major event, emergency or a disaster. The JOC will be activated by Disaster Management functionary or SAPS of Head of the District Municipality.)

(A JOC will function for as long as circumstances dictate and agreed to by the role players. A JOC functions on the basis of collective synergy and not on a command and control basis.)

4.5 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (S) (SOP)

The body of predetermined operational and response procedures pertaining to each category of response and each role player. (SOPs are essential predetermined procedures aimed at directing resource deployment and operational activities and duties pertaining to all role players. SOPs ensures co-ordinated and pre planned response activities).

4.6 FORWARD COMMAND POST (FCD)-ON SCENE COMMAND

The onsite facility, temporary and/or mobile in nature, equipped and staffed with operational representatives of applicable and identified service provider role players, aimed at executing, in a co-ordinated manner, specific rescue and recovery operations on, or close to, the scene of event.

(Some District Municipalities have vehicles especially equipped with the purpose of being need as a multi-disciplinary FCPs. Vehicles should have a white-coloured rotating light indicating its multi-disciplinary function)

4.7 INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC)

The person in command and control of each operational service provider, agency or discipline executing specific operational duties at the scene of the event.

4.8 INCIDENT COORDINATOR (ICO)

The person managing and facilitating the established and collective functioning of the FCP whereas such a person does not execute or pretend to have any executive powers over any discipline. ICO is the conduit of communication between the FCP and the JOC.

4.9 JOINT INCIDENT COMMAND

A collective body of Incident Commanders representing different departments, effecting multi-disciplinary on scene response activities.

4.10 MULTI-AGENCY OR INTER-AGENCY CO-ORDINATION

The process of collective decision-making within the spheres of disaster management.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDS

Hazards are normally classified as:

- a) **Natural Disaster:** Flash floods, tornados, windstorms, drought rainstorm, snow, earthquakes etc.
- b) **Human-made Disasters:** Pollution, explosion, fire (all types) major aircraft crash, accidents etc

6. TYPES OF HAZARDS

Guidelines are provided to enable organization, municipalities, provinces, national departments etc. to finalize their contingency plans to effectively respond to the following type of disasters

- Aircraft incident
airport boundary
 - inside
 - urban & rural
- Fires
veld and forest
 - structural-
- Nuclear
station
 - power
transport (isotopes etc)
- Hazardous material
location
 - fixed
 - road
transport
- Railway
 - passengers
- Epidemics
material
 - hazardous
- Weather related
diseases
 - various
- Maritime
 - floods
 - Tropical
cyclones
 - chemical/oil
spills
 - major-
sinkholes
 - Mudslides
- **SECURITY RELATED DISASTERS**
 - Explosions
commercial
 - bomb
 - (Terrorism)
 - Hostage taking
 - hi-jacking

7. THE NEED FOR AN EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT DISASTERS RESPONSE MECHANISM

- 7.1. Emergencies or disasters can strike at any time, causing death, injury and economic destruction.
The requirement for transportation of even more hazardous, explosive, corrosive and poisonous materials is growing at an alarming rate. The movement of these substances clearly increase the threat of human caused disasters with potential loss of life and property. In addition, our population's encroachment into marginally safe areas, with respect to disaster impact, has increased the possibilities for loss of life and property from naturally occurring catastrophic events.
- 7.2. As any event/disaster affects communities, the initial response is normally provided by the statutory emergency services of local municipality within its area of jurisdiction
- 7.3 Therefore the CEO or the person designated for disaster management establishes the necessary structures involving all role players, meet on regular basis to ensure that all disciplines involved will join together into one integrated system when handling disasters.
- 7.4 The basic objectives of the response phase are to:
- a) Save lives
 - b) Prevent escalation of the event; and
 - c) Relieve suffering by meeting the basic needs, such as shelter, food, H₂O, medical care and protection of property.

8. MANAGEMENT OF A DISASTER

- 8.1 A disaster could have several specific incident sites where people are injured, property damaged and at risk
- 8.2 Regardless of where the incident occurs, the basic principles of on site management are the same. Only the circumstances and some of the priorities may change
- 8.3 Each incident will need to be managed and communication channels established with the district disaster management centre where the JOC will assemble
- 8.4 The established protocol of on site management is that the first responder on the scene must:
- a) Evaluate the situation
 - b) Keep the roads open for other responders; and
 - c) Accurately call for appropriate and relevant assistance

9. STRUCTURES THAT DEAL WITH DISASTERS

9.1 Various structures have been put in place at National, Provincial and District/Local Level to deal with disasters. They are the:

- a) Interdepartmental Disaster Management Committee (IDMC) consisting of National departments, Provinces, Private Sector, Parastatal, NGOs etc.
- b) National Security Council (NSC).
- c) National Operational Co-ordinating Committee.

9.2 At the provincial and local level similar structures are Put in place that is the:

- a) Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC)
- b) Provincial Operational Co-ordinating Committee (POCOC and AOCOC at local level).

9.3. The response to a disaster will depend on the cause thereof e.g. security or non-security related

9.4 For security related incidences NOCOC at National and POCOC at the Provincial Level will be responsible to manage/co-ordinate the response actions

Non-security related disasters are the responsibility of the disaster management structures.

10. CONTINGENCY PLANNING

- 10.1 Contingency Plans have to be developed for each type of a hazard or potential disaster.
- 10.2 Contingency planning is best achieved through a co-operative and co-ordinated effort wherein all stakeholders work together with shared objectives over a period of time

TYPES OF DISASTERS

A. AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT

1. FIRST STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY THE AIRPORT RESCUE AND THE FIRE FIGHTING SERVICES (AR & FFS) CIVIL AVIATION REGULATION PART 139.02.7 PART 139.02.6 PART 139.02.21) INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION DOCUMENT 9137-AN/898 PART 7.

- 1.1 Get all relevant information, such as fuel quantity, number of passengers, hazardous substances if any and location, time of arrival and type of problem (AR & FFS)
- 1.2 Grade incident/accident i.e. phase 1,2 or 3 (AR & FFS)
- 1.3 Notify Disaster Management Centre of the area including support services whilst proceeding to accident site and give information (AR & FFS)
- 1.4 Airport rescue and firefighting services extinguish fire and extricate trapped passengers and crew (AR & FFS)
- 1.5 Establish field control point (AR & FFS)
- 1.6 Establish medical treatment area, three stages needed (AR & FFS)
- 1.7 Cordon off area (Airport Security or SAPS or both)
- 1.8 Take possession of valuables for safekeeping (Airport Security or SAPS)
- 1.9 Retrieve cockpit, voice recorder and in flight data recorder
Safeguard and hand over to Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) accident investigators on request (SAPS)
- 1.10. Note time of arrival and number of personnel of the support services and arrange for escort of assisting institutions, maintain radio contact with ATSV (Air Traffic Service Unit) (AR & FFS)
- 1.11. Ensure an open road to the airport for emergency vehicles (Traffic)
- 1.12. Notice to Airman (NOTAM) Airport closed or open (ATC)
- 1.13. No entrance to the airport manoeuvring area without ATC clearance

2. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO CO-ORDINATE

Airport Authority of officially appointed co-ordinator

3. WHO COULD BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST/SUPPORT (MAIN FUNCTION)

3.1 SAPS: COL. Malindi: 082 4556 129

Cordon off area, investigate any unlawful acts. Marks position of bodies and take photos of accident site: Release passengers for transport to hospitals keep record

3.2 PASSPORT CONTROL

If an over-border flight is involved. To clear foreign passengers for release to hospitals

3.3 CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

For all over-border flights. To release cargo and keep record of immigrants

3.4 SUPPORTIVE FIRE SERVICES: MRS MC TSOENYANE: 078 048 2545

Assist in extinguishing fire and the collection of passengers or bodies

3.5 SUPPORTING AMBULANCE SERVICES MR.RAMOLEHE: 084 420 1564

Transport injured passengers to hospitals and keep record of who went where in co-operation with SAPS

3.6 DISASTER MANAGEMENT: MRS.MC TSOENYANE: 078 048 2545

Assist with sorting the injured, removing the dead and identifying the victims

3.7 DOCTORS: DRS.STRAUSS.VD MERWE: 051 924 3081

Stabilize and treat passengers and crew on scene

3.8 MEDICAL PERSONNEL: MR MATLA: 083 316 7354

Assist in treatment of and tracing injured passengers and the crew

3.9 PARAMEDICS (EMS): 10177 OR ER24 AMBULANCE: 084 124

Assist doctors in treatment of passengers

3.10 ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Monitor and assess impact on environment

3.11 DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS:

Institute precautionary measures to prevent contamination of natural water resources

3.12 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT MR.J.GOUWS

Supply ambulance and medical services support. Identify hospitals that can be utilized to best treat patients. Assist in treatment of passengers and the transportation to hospitals

3.13 TRANSPORT AGENCIES:

Transport non-injured to the meters and greeters area

3.14 AIRLINES

Assist in co-ordinating numbers of and record keeping of Passengers

**3.15 SANDF CAPT.MABASA : 051 4020404
076 154 1893**

Assist in the transport and collection of passengers that might be lying all over the accident site. Possible airlifting of injured passengers to hospitals

3.16 PATHOLOGIST

To determine cause of death and the identification of body parts for reconciliation with main body part.

4. OTHER

4.1 Joint Operations Centre (JOC) (Airport Authority)

4.2 Meters and greeter's area (Airport Authority in conjunction with airline involved)

4.3 Area for flight crew to be separate from that of passengers (Airport Authority and Airline)

4.4. An area to be used as a temporary mortuary (Airport Authority)

4.5. An actual mortuary whereto the deceased can be transported

To (Airport Authority in consultation with Disaster Management and

- Emergency Services)
- 4.6 Clergymen of different denominations to cater for all possible Affiliations (Airline and Airport Authority)
- 4.7 A reconciliation area where passengers and greeters can be Reconciled (Airport Authority)
- 4.8. Psychological support to ensure the wellbeing of greeters and Uninjured passengers (Airline and Airport Authority)
- 4.9. Interpreters (Airline)
- 4.10 Press Room (Press release)
- 4.11 Caterers (Food and beverages supply)

5. ORGANISATIONS TO BE INFORMED/ROLE PLAYERS:

- 5.1 Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting Services
- 5.2 Mutual Aid Fire Services
- 5.3 Disaster Management Centre
- 5.4 Ambulance Services
- 5.6 Hospitals
- 5.7 SAPS
- 5.8 SANDF
- 5.9 Airport Security
- 5.10 Forensic Services
- 5.11 Airport Management and Public Relations Officer if available
- 5.12 Medical Clinics
- 5.13 Traffic Department
- 5.14 Aircraft Operator and their PRO
- 5.15. Government Authorities such as DWAF and DEAT
- 5.16 Postal authorities
- 5.17 Agricultural and Department of Health and Welfare
- 5.18 Airport Fuelling Services
- 5.19 Medical Practitioners
- 5.20 First Aid Institutions such as Red Cross and St Johns Ambulance Brigade
- 5.21 Airport Maintenance
- 5.22 General Aviation by means of a NOTAM and radio communication if In airports vicinity
- 5.23 Institution responsible for the aircraft removal once cleared by the CAA
- 5.24 Institution that can clean up the area

B. FIRES

(I) STRUCTURAL:

1. FIRST STEPS/ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN:

- 1.1 Prevent the spread of fire between floors, sections of the building and other nearby buildings, by confirming the fire and protecting exposures
- 1.2 Evacuates/Rescue occupants of building, other exposed buildings and other exposed areas if smoke/fumes or fire spread potential necessitates it
- 1.3 Extinguish the fire either by offensive attack or strategies (e.g. surround and drown or controlled burn-out)

2. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO CO-ORDINATE:

Disaster Management Coordinator **MISS CECILIA TSOENYANE**

3. WHO COULD BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST/SUPPORT AND THE MAIN FUNCTIONS

3.1 FIRE DEPARTMENT **MRS.MC TSOENYANE : 078 048 2545**

Extinguish the fire

3.2 SAPS

COL .Malindi: 082 455 6129

Cordoning off the area, assist with evacuation from buildings (not from building on fire) and surroundings area, crowd control, security of equipment, forensic investigations and pathology services.

3.3 TRAFFIC

MR.PRINSLOO(PROV) 0825722845

As above, excluding forensic and pathology investigations, and also assist with escorting assisting fire departments to the scene, if necessary. Keep open emergency routes for emergency vehicles

3.4 AMBULANCE

MR. G.RAMOLEHE:084 420 1564

Treatment and transport of the injured. Assist with the preventative treatment of emergency workers to heat stress, and similar occurrence.

3.5 SANDF

LT COLONEL MABASA :051 402 0404 ;

076 154 1893

Assist with SAPS tasks, and also assist with water supplies if necessary. Note no helicopter activities shall take place without the consent and under direction of the incident commander

3.6 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

CECILIA TSOENYANE 0780482545

Co-ordination of the provision of care and temporary housing and other relief materials to evacuees

3.7 MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS (WATER AND ELECTRICITY)

MR.T.P MASEJANE : 079 5102 506

Assist with boosting floor and pressure of water supplies

4. STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- 4.1 The integrity of building must be established to determine if buildings can be habituated
- 4.2 Pollution from fire streams and building contents should be prevented and/or limited
- 4.3 Salvage and recovery of valuable contents should take place as soon as operations/investigation allow
- 4.4 Security arrangements should be made by, on behalf of the building owner if building security is compromised

5. ORGANISATIONS TO BE INFORMED/THAT COULD BE INFORMED

- 5.1 Public Works Department
- 5.2 Building Control Officer (for building integrity)
- 5.3 Department of Labour (if Occupational Health and Safety Act is transgressed (OHS Act)
- 5.4 Health Department if water/ air pollution is a concern
- 5.5 Hospitals if multiple casualties occur
- 5.6 Other utility organizations e.g. electricity

(ii) VELD FIRES:

1. **FIRST STEPS/ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN:**

- 1.1 Prevent the spread of the fire
- 1.2 Protect exposures and livestock
- 1.3 Warn and/or evacuates threatened communities

1.4 Extinguish the fire

2 WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO CO-ORDINATE:

Fire Department/ Disaster management Coordinator:

MISS CECILIA TSOENYANE : 078 048 2545

MR LETHOLA THAKATHA 083 410 7855

2.1 WHO COULD BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST/SUPPORT (THEIR MAIN FUNCTION):

3.1 FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (FPA)

MR.D.HOLMES

Contain and extinguish the fire

3.2 TRAFFIC

MR.K.PRINSLOO : 0825 722845

MR.T.P THAMAE : 0834061217

Closing of roads, evacuation and warning and traffic control at dangerous areas

3.3 SAPS

COL. Malindi 082 455 6129

Closing of roads, evacuation and warning, investigation of cause of fire

3.4 AMBULANCE

MR.G.RAMOLEHE: 084 420 1564

Treatment and transport of patients. Assist with preventative care of Firefighting staff

3.5 SANDF

CAPT LT COL: MABASA 051 402 0404 : 076 154 1893

Assist with firefighting, water supplies, access control and evacuation. Also assist with communications if necessary and spotter planes and helicopters

3.6. SOUTH AFRICAN WEATHER SERVICE:

Assist with forecasting to be able to develop strategy

3.7 SPCA

Take care of stray and injured animals

3.8 DISASTER MANAGEMENT:

MR.E.M.MAKATENG: 082 825 7195

Facilitate emergency relief and housing. Communication and early warning support if necessary. Assist with maps and other resources in “theatre” planning

5. OTHER ASPECTS THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED/STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- 4.1 Damage infrastructure (e.g. electricity lines)
- 4.2 Serious air pollution
- 4.3 Duration of the incident in respect of needs for additional staff and resources
- 4.4 Physical rehabilitation and maintenance of staff relating to water and food needs
- 4.5 Assessment of damage to infrastructure, crops and grazing
- 4.6 Rehabilitation of environmental

5. ORGANISATIONS THAT COULD BE INFORMED

- 5.1 Department of Water Affairs
- 5.2 Department of Agriculture
- 5.3 Department of Social Welfare
- 5.4 Utility Organizations (ESKOM & TELKOM)
- 5.5 Provincial and/or National Disaster Management Centre

C. NUCLEAR RADIATION (TRANSPORT)

1. FIRST STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- 1.1 Distance
- 1.2 Shielding
- 1.3 Monitoring of exposed people
- 1.4 Decontamination
- 1.5 Treatment
- 1.6 Transport

2. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO CO-ORDINATE

Disaster Management Coordinator: MISS M .C . TSOENYANE : 0837218043
MR LETHOLA THAKATHA : 083 410 7855

3. WHO COULD BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST/SUPPORT AND THEIR MAIN FUNCTIONS

3.1 SAPS COL.Malindi: 082 455 6129

Crime prevention, cordoning, safeguarding the scene

3.2 TRAFFIC MR.K.PRINSLOO: 082 5722 845
MR.T .P .THAMAE: 083 406 1217

Cordoning, escort services

3.3 EMS MR.G.RAMOLEHE: 084 420 1564

Rescue, Triage, Treatment, Transport

3.4 SANDF
LT COL:MABASA: 051 402 0404 ; 076 154 1893 :

Evacuation, decontamination

3.5 COUNCIL FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY:

3.6 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

4. OTHER ASPECTS TO BE CONSIDERED/ STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- 4.1 Evacuation
- 4.2 Shelter
- 4.3 Health care

5. ORGANISATION TO BE INFORMED

- 5.1 EMS
- 5.2 Department of Health
- 5.3 Fire Brigade
- 5.4 SANDF
- 5.5 Disaster Management

5.6 Council for Nuclear Safety
D. HAZARDOUS GOOD/FIXED LOCATION

1. FIRST STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- 1.1 Determine distance of zones
- 1.2 Community communication/alert
- 1.3 Cordon off of the area
- 1.4 Contain the contamination by erecting barriers
- 1.5 Perform rescue operation
- 1.6 If on fire, contain or extinguish fire as per Material Safety Data Sheet
- 1.7 If possible depending on incident and structures, effect evacuation
- 1.8 If needed, depending on incident and structures, effect evacuation
- 1.9 Identify vulnerable groups, individuals and areas to receive special Attention
- 1.10 Have source of contamination eliminated by leak sealing or other Means (e.g. absorption)
- 1.11 Perform decontamination on patients before they are transported to Hospitals
- 1.12. Inform relevant person (e.g. owner)
- 1.13 Determine level of incident
- 1.14 Establish command and subsequent action (e.g staging)
- 1.15 Establish path of environmental contamination

2. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO CO-ORDINATE

MISS .CECILIA TSOENYANE: 078 048 2545

Disaster Management Centre/Fire Department with transfer of command to Environmental Health Authority once incident has been mitigated (for Recovery purposes)

3. WHO COULD BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST/SUPPORT MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- 3.1 AMBULANCE:** **MR.G.RAMOLEHE: 084 420 1564**
Treatment and transportation of injured
- 3.2 SAPS** **COL. Malindi : 082 455 6129**
Cordoning off and evacuation/sheltering, investigations
- 3.3 TRAFFIC** **MR.K.PRINSLOO: 082 572 2845**
MR.T .P .THAMAE: 083 406 1217
Cordoning off and evacuation/sheltering, rerouting of traffic
- 3.4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH** **MATRON KABI: 051 924 3268**
Ambient air monitoring, and advice to receiving hospitals
- 3.5 HOSPITALS** **MATRON KABI: 051 924 3268**
Specific hospitals should be alerted as receiving hospitals
- 3.6 DWA & DEAT**
Assist by applying emergency powers in terms of National Environmental Management Act
- 3.7 DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**
Investigations in terms of Major Hazard Installation Regulations
- 3.8 PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES**
For cleaning up and safe disposal

4. OTHER ASPECTS THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED/STEPS TO BE TAKEN

4.1 CLEAN UP

This should be done to standards conforming to the Department of Water Affairs and waste should be disposed of in compliance with the above

4.2 REHABILITATION

As above, including making homes habitable again

4.3 FOLLOW-UP

As certain chemical have a latent, long term health effect, follow-ups and monitoring should be undertaken where necessary

4.4 EXPOSED STAFF

Should undergo monitoring and results should be kept as Required by the OHS Act

4.5 DECONTAMINATION

Of patients and the correct identification of receiving hospitals is of the utmost, as a contaminated hospitals is a paralyzed hospital

4.6 REOPENING OF TRANSPORT SYSTEM/ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

4.7 RESTORE SYSTEM

e.g Portable water

5. ORGANIZATIONS TO BE INFORMED

As described in point 3

E. RAILWAY INCIDENTS (PASSENGERS)

1. FIRST STEPS/ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- 1.1 Take control of the scene by way of cordoning and Introducing an exclusion zone
- 1.2 Ensure that all live electrical equipment's are isolated
- 1.3 Notify all relevant authorities that may be required at the Scene
- 1.4 Set-up Incident Command area and ensure that it is visibly Indicated
- 1.5 Set-up vehicle holding area for all support vehicles (including Helicopter if necessary)
- 1.6 Set-up triage system for rescue efforts
- 1.7 Set-up secure temporary area for deceased persons until Relocation

3. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO CO-ORDINATE

Disaster Management Coordinator
MISS CECILIA TSOENYANE: 078 048 2545

3. WHO COULD BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST/SUPPORT (AND THEIR MAIN FUNCTIONS)

3.1 FIRE DEPARTMENT

MR LETHOLA THAKATHA : 083 410 7855

Senior Officer to co-ordinate the Command Centre. Incident Stabilization. Search and Rescue Operations. Extrication and removal of injured/deceased from

3.2 SAPS

COL Malindi : 082 455 6129

Cording and securing of accident. Exercise crowd control. Exercise access and egress (exit) to the incident. Guard vehicle holding area. Removal vehicle holding area. Removal of non-essential personnel from the scene. Gather evidence. Exercise safety measures for all emergency personnel as well as injured/deceased. Obtain and release details when required of injured/deceased people on scene.

3.3 RAILWAY OPERATORS

Ensure safe working conditions for all emergency personnel on scene. Arrange for security of baggage and personal property for all injured/deceased people. Assist SAPS with gathering of details of injured/deceased on the scene. Responsible for declaring the scene safe and fit for train operations on completion of incident. Assist all disciplines with resources and contractual arrangement (e.g. payment for hospitals)

3.4 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

MR.G.RAMOLEHE:084420 1564

Set-up emergency medical post. Treatment and transport of injured people. Preventative treatment of emergency personnel on scene for heat stress and related problems

3.5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

MISS .M .C TSOENYANE : 078 048 2545

Co-ordinate with hospitals regards availability of treatment and beds. Provide communications support if necessary

3.6 TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

MR.K.PRINSLOO: (PROV): 082 572 2845

MR.T .P.THAMAE (MUN) 083 406 1217

Escort responding vehicles to the scene when necessary. Maintain clear access and egress (exit) routes for responding vehicles and transportation of injured people from the scene. Control movement in and out around vehicle holding area and outside the cordoned off area

4. OTHER STEPS/ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

4.1 Alternative transport arrangements

4.2 Enquiries regarding passengers/patients

4.3 Post incident enquiry

4.4 Press releases

F. EPIDEMICS

1. FIRST STEPS/ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- 1.1 Initiate the confirmation of the diagnosis
- 1.2 Institute appropriate isolation and treatment procedures
For the patients
- 1.3 Provide transport of patients (to be limited as far as
Possible)
- 1.4 Identify and follow-up contacts
- 1.5 Institute appropriate preventative measures (e.g. prophylactic
medication, immunizations, vector control and sanitation
- 1.6 Quarantine and isolation

2. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO COORDINATE

Disaster Management Coordinator **MISS M .C .TSOENYANE:078 048 2545**
MISS.P .MAJARA:0738951955
MRS: E.KALANE: 082 439 5061

3. WHO COULD BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST/ SUPPORT (AND THEIR MAIN FUNCTIONS)

3.1 SAPS

COL.Malindi: 082 455 6129

Assist with quarantine procedure, enforcing cordons if
Required follow up Contacts

3.2 DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS

Assist with identification and eradication of waterborne
Disease

3.3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Assist with identification and eradication of infectious diseases
arising from agriculture related activity

3.4 LOCAL AUTHORITY

Provide medical support, army assist SAPS, Air Force provide
logistical air support (transport of supplies if required etc.)

3.5 SANDF- SAMHS

Provide medical support, army assist SAPS, Air Force provide
logistical air support (transport of supplies if required etc.)

3.6 HEALTH CARE

Provide general practitioners, private clinics. Assist with
Surveillance procedures

3.7 LABORATORY SERVICES

Case confirmations. Reporting of confirmed cases to
Authorities

4. OTHER ASPECTS THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED/STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- 4.1 Provide adequate information to the public

- 4.2 Specific management of epidemic dependant on causative infective agent

5. ORGANIZATIONS TO BE INFORMED

- 5.1 Local Authority Health Services
- 5.2 Provincial Health Department
- 5.3 National Health Department
- 5.4 World Health Organisation (for specific cases)

G. WORLD RELATED (FLASH FLOODS, HAIL, SNOW, WINDSTORMS, TORNADOS)

1. FIRST STEPS/ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- 1.1 Determine areas/people at risk
- 1.2 Rescue people in danger
- 1.3 Evacuated the affected areas
- 1.4 Establish a JOC

4. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO COORDINATE

Disaster Management Coordinator MISS .M.C.TSOENYANE:078 048 2545
MR.T. SELEPE: 071 858 1807
MR A MAKORAE: 051 924 0654
0810379712

5. WHO COULD BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST/SUPPORT (AND THEIR MAIN FUNCTIONS)

3.1 MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY SERVICES

- a) Disaster Management MISS.M.C.TSOENYANE:078 048 2545
- b) Fire Department MR LETHOLA THAKATHA: 083 410 7855
- c) Ambulance Services MR.G.RAMOLEHE: 084 420 1564
- d) Traffic Department MR.K.PRINSLOO: 082 572 2845
T.P.THAMAE: 083 406 1217

- 3.2 SAPS** COL.Malindi : 082 455 6129
Securing the area. Search and rescue

- 3.3 SANDF**
Search and rescue

4. OTHER ASPECTS THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED/STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- 4.1 Arrange emergency shelter/food, etc
- 4.2 Securing the area.
- 4.3 Counselling.

H. BOMB EXPLOSIONS/SITUATION/THREATS

1. FIRST STEPS/ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY VARIOUS ROLE PLAYERS

- 1.1 Take control of the scene and established a JOC. Activate Role players.
- 1.2 Protect and secure the scene.
- 1.3 Establish entrance and egress (exit) control for all emergency personnel and ensure that no

- Unauthorized person enters or leaves the scene without recording all particulars of the injured and name of hospital, etc.
- 1.4 Ensure that all seriously injured persons are removed to the nearest hospitals and keep exact record thereof, such as particulars of the ambulance and paramedics, particulars of the injured and name of the hospital, etc.
 - 1.5 Ensure that the exact position where each injured person was found is clearly indicated before removing them to hospital.
 - 1.6 Identify a location where the immediate coordination of all police and emergency actions can be controlled and indicate visibly, for example use of cordon tape.
 - 1.7 Conduct an orderly evacuation in accordance with the Evacuation Plan to predetermined safe area, in cooperation and recommendation of the security and or management of the building/ location/ company, if necessary.
 - 1.8 If it was decided to evacuate, inform the security and or management of the building/ company that all people to be evacuated must:
 - ❖ report any suspect items found;
 - ❖ Remove their personal belongings, such as handbags and brief cases.
 - 1.9 If any suspicious items or devices are detected ensure that the immediate area is evacuated and mark the location of the item/device, as well as the safe entrance route which can be used.
 - 1.10 Determine a safe entrance/egress (exit) route for support services, usually the route that was used by you.
 - 1.11 Hand over the scene to the appointed incident commander that will now take control of the scene when/she arrives.

2. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO COORDINATE

Disaster Management

MISS.M.C.TSOENYANE: 0780482545

SAPS

COL.Malindi : 082 455 6129

3. WHO COULD BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST/SUPPORT AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

- 3.1 Traffic Control
MR.T.P.THAMAE:0834061217
- 3.2 Fire Brigade
MR LETHOLA THAKATHA: 083 410 7855
- 3.3 Disaster Management
MC Tsoenyane : 078 048 2545
- 3.4 Hospitals
MATRON KABI: 051 924 0654
- 3.5 Ambulance Services
MR.G.RAMOLEHE: 084 420 1564

4. ORGANIZATIONS TO BE INFORMED

- 4.1 Disaster Management Centre
- 4.2 Hospitals/Clinics
- 4.3 POCOC

5. OTHER ASPECTS TO BE CONSIDERED/STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- 5.1 An emergency channel must be available for the exclusive and whole duration of the emergency. A simplex channel must also be available between the Command Post and the other members of the scene. These channels must be officially allocated by Radio Control and/Community Service Centre. Strict radio communication procedures must be adhered to at all times.
- 5.2 Don't use any radios or cellular telephones at the scene (use land lines)
- 5.3 If a suspect item/device is detected take the people away from the item/device and not the device away from the people
- 5.4 Once the area is clear, all personnel shall stay outside the evacuation area
- 5.5 Beware of secondary devices

I HOSTAGE TAKING

1. FIRST STEPS/ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY VARIOUS ROLE PLAYERS

- 1.1 Take control of the scene
- 1.2 Activate Public Order Policing to assist in the cordoning off the scene
- 1.3 Identify a location where the immediate coordination of all police and emergency actions can be controlled and indicate visibly, for example use cordon tape/flashing white light
- 1.4 Establish access control and ensure that no unauthorized Person enters the cordoned area
- 1.5 Alert the following emergency services:
 - ❖ Fire Brigade
 - ❖ Ambulance Services
 - ❖ DMC
- 1.6 If contact is established with the hostage taker abstain from Making any promises and yield to any demands.
- 1.7 Hand over the scene to the Special Task Force at their arrival And maintain full control of the outer cordons.
- 1.8 No person, irrespective of rank, may be allowed in the inner cordon without the prior consent of the Special Task Force
- 1.9 Be available if your assistance is required at the scene

2. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO COORDINATE

SAPS COL.Malindi : 082 455 6129

3. WHO COULD BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST/SUPPORT AND THEIR FUNCTION

- 3.1 Traffic Control MR.T.P.THAMAE:/MR.K.PRINSLOO

083 406 1217/082 572 2845

- 3.2 Hospitals : **MATRON KABI: 051 924 3268**
3.3 Ambulance Services: **MR.G.RAMOLEHE: 084 420 1564**

- 3.4 Fire Brigade : **MR LETHOLA THAKATHA: 083 410 7855**

4. ORGANIZATIONS TO BE INFORMED

- 4.1 Disaster Management Centre
4.2 Hospitals/Clinics
4.3 POCOC

J.HI-JACKING (VEHICLES, TRAINS, BUSSES, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT)

1. FIRST STEPS/ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY VARIOUS ROLE PLAYERS

- 1.1 Take control of the scene
- 1.2 Provide a complete situation report to the JOC. This information will enable the JOC to confirm the hostage situation and request the activation of the Special Task Force and the Hostage
- 1.3 Activate Public Order Policing and/or the South African National Defense Force to Assist in the cordoning off the scene
- 1.4 Identify a location where the immediate coordination of all police and emergency actions can be controlled and indicate visibly or make use of the preplanned location as determined by the Airport Owner of PORTNET/SPOORNET/Local Municipality or private owners in their emergency plans
- 1.5 Establish access control and ensure that no unauthorized person enters the cordoned area. Only personnel responsible to resolve the situation are allowed at the incident scene
- 1.6 If contact is established with the hostage taker abstain from making any promises and don't yield to any demands. Coordinate with the Special Task Force member or Hostage Negotiator before you make any decisions
- 1.7 Hand over the scene to the Special Task Force at their arrival and maintain full control of the outer cordons
- 1.8 No person, irrespective of rank, may be allowed in the inner cordon without the prior consent of the Special Task Force

2. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO COORDINATE

SAPS COL. Malindi : 082 455 6129

3. WHO COULD BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST/SUPPORT AND THEIR

FUNCTION

- | | | |
|------|----------------------------|---|
| 3.1 | Traffic Control | MR.K.PRINSLOO (PROV) 082 572 2845
MR.T.P.THAMAE (MUN) 083 406 1217 |
| 3.2 | Hospitals | MATRON KABI : 051 924 3268 |
| 3.3 | Ambulance Services | MR.G.RAMOLEHE : 084 420 1564 |
| 3.4 | Fire Brigade | MR LETHOLA THAKATHA: 083 410 7855 |
| 3.5 | Disaster Management Centre | MISS.M.C.TSOENYANE: 0780482545 |
| 3.6 | Public Safety | |
| 3.7 | Hazardous Material Team | |
| 3.8 | ACSA | |
| 3.9 | SPOORNET | |
| 3.10 | PORTNET | |
| 3.11 | SANDF | LT COL : MABASA: 051 402 0408 :
076 154 1893 |
| 3.12 | SAPS | COL.Malindi : 082 455 6129
051 923 4032 |

4. ORGANIZATIONS TO BE INFORMED

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4.1 | Disaster Management Centre | |
| 4.2 | SANDF | LT COL: 051 402 0404 |
| 4.3 | ACSA | |
| 4.4 | SPOORNET/PORTNET | |

ABBREVIATIONS

ACCOC	Area Operational Coordinating Committee
ARCC	Aeronautical Rescue Coordinating Centre
ATNS	Air Traffic and Navigation Services
AR & FFS	Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting Services
ATSU	Air Traffic Service Unit
ATC	Air Traffic Control
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
FCP	Forward Command Post
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICO	Incident Coordinator
IDMC	Inter-departmental Disaster Management Committee
IC	Joint Operational Centre
PRO	Public Relation Officer
LFC	Line Function Command
NOCOC	Notice Operational Coordinating Committee
NOTAM	Notice to Airman
NDOT	National Department of Transport
NSRI	National Sea Rescue Institute
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
POCOC	Provincial Operational Coordinating Committee
SACAA	South African Civil Aviation Authority
SASAR	South African Search and Rescue
SAR PLAN	Search and Rescue
SOP	Standards Operating Procedures
SMC	Search Mission Coordinator/Coordination
WHO	World Health Organisation
USAR	

ANNEXURE: B: MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY ROLE PLAYERS/EMERGENCY TEAMS

Mantsopa Disaster Management Team

MUNICIPALITY			
NAME	CAPACITY	POSITION	CONTACT NO.
Mr T P Masejane	Municipal Manager	Head: Disaster Management	051 924 0654 Ext.2001 079 510 2506
Mr Moeti	Acting Director Technical Services	Deputy Head: Disaster Management	051 924 0654 Ext.2115 083 401 869
Mr Dumile Nana	Acting Director Cooperate Services	Deputy Head Disaster Management	051 9240 654 Ext 2005 083 459 2027
Mr. E.M.Makateng	Chief Housing & Protection Services	Chief Fire Officer	051 924 0654 Ext 2059 0765655620
Mrs P Yangaphe	Acting Director Financial Services	Financial Officer	051 9240 654 Ext.2013 072 937 6055
P Mahlophe	Town Planner	Town Planner	083 525 1383
Mr T.P.Thamae Mr V.Lipholo	Traffic Officers		082 3018 489 083 406 1306
Mr.James Makeka	Supervisor: Water & Sewerage	Supervisor	082 873 5336
Mr. Ramolehe	Medical Services	Divisional Officer	051 924 0777
Mr L Thakatha	Emergency Assistants	Fire Brigade Leader	083 410 7855
Colonel Malindi	SAPS	Cluster Commander	051 923 4000 051 923 4032 082 455 6129
Mê E.Kalane Mê P.Majara Mê Sekamane Matron Kabi	Environmental Health Practitioners Department of Health (Clinics) Department of Health (Hospitals)		082 439 5061 073 895 1955 051 924 5387 051 924 3268

MUNICIPALITY			
NAME	CAPACITY	POSITION	CONTACT NO.
Vacant	Mechanic/Artisan	Vehicle maintenance	
Mr.M.Bango	Foreman: Technical	Foreman: MTS	051 924 0654 060 901 2163
	Typist: Secretary to MM	Caring Services	051 924 0654
	Accountant Expenditure	Finances	051 924 0654

Mê L.Ntsepe	Manager Human Resource	Administrative	051 924 0654
OTHER			
NAME	CAPACITY	POSITION	CONTACT NO.
Joel Chemist Mr.J.Barkhuizen	Pharmacist	Pharmacist	051 924 0933
Dr Nchweu	Dentist	Dentist	051 924 0036
Dr.J.N.VD Merwe	District Surgeon	MEDCOM	051 924 3081
Dr.D.J.Strauss	District Surgeon	MEDCOM	051 924 3081
Dr.J.F.du Toit	District Surgeon	MEDCOM	051 924 0249

Emergency Team

DESIGNATION	PERSON	LOCALITY	CONTACT DETAILS
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES CONTROL ROOM 051 924 0777 EMS Control : Mr Ramolehe L Ladybrand Room Officer :			
FIRE BRIGADE			
Disaster Co ordinator	M C Tsoenyane	Ladybrand	078 048 2545
Fire Brigade Team Leader	T .Thakatha	Ladybrand	083 410 7855
Fire Brigade Team Leader	M.C Tsoenyane	Ladybrand	078 048 2545
Fire Brigade Team Leader	M Koos	Excelsior	071 8563 173
Fire Brigade Team Leader	Jerry Moseme	Tweespruit	071 8563 120
Fire Brigade Team Leader	T J Khiba	Hobhouse	051 983 0130 071 8563 182
Fire Brigade Team Leader	W.Van Wyk	Thaba Patchoa	071 8563 122
TRAFFIC CONTROL			
Municipal Traffic Officer	T.P. Thamae	Ladybrand	083 4061 217
Municipal Traffic Officer	V.Lipholo	Ladybrand	083 406 1306

ANNEXURE C: EMERGENCY HOUSING

Public Facilities Available in cases of Emergency

VENUE	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT NO.
Ladybrand High School (50) Collin Street	Hannekom	051 924 1452 051 924 1453
Ladybrand Primary School (100) Collin Street	Z. Fenwick	051 924 2049 051 924 2581
Rinkinkie Pre-Primary School (50) Botha Street		051 924 2062 082 745 1233
Yeshua Pre-Primary School (50) Joubert Street)	Mrs Tracy Faria	051 924 1042 074 172 8748
St. Benedict School Manyatseng (100) Manyatseng	Ms Borane/Mr Maqelepo 1324 Manyatseng	051 924 0275
Le-Reng High School (150) Manyatseng	Mr Ramosena 508 Manyatseng	051 924 2885
Le Roux Primary School (50) Manyatseng)	Mr.K.Mahlahlane	051 924 2884
Sehlabeng High School (100) Manyatseng	Mr Qhojeng M1314 Manyatseng	051 924 0200 051 924 0475
Manyatseng Combined School (50) Manyatseng	Miss Rasheleng Manyatseng	051 924 2865 051 924 0387
Itumeleng Hall (300) Manyatseng	Mr Bango M1019 Manyatseng	051 924 0654 060 901 2163
Manyatseng Library (30) Manyatseng	Ms Mosothoane 339 Manyatseng	051 924 0654 083 351 4250
Ladybrand Library (30) Ladybrand	Mê Ralijo M 2339 Manyatseng	051 924 0654
N.G.Kerk Modergemeente (50) Piet Retief Street Ladybrand	Erasmus	051 924 2018
N.G.Kerk North Prinsloo Street Ladybrand	Ds Gidion Lambregt Joubert Street	051 924 2302
AGS Ladybrand Church Street Ladybrand	Church Street	051 924 0123

Public facilities Available in cases of Emergency (Cont)

VENUE	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT NO.
Methodist Church (30) Voortrekker Street Ladybrand	Rev Preston Beaton Street	
St Michael's Catholic Church (30) Joubert Street Ladybrand	Father Mokoena	051 924 2431
Gereformeerde Kerk 30 Van Riebeeck Street Ladybrand	Lee Hannes	051 924 1518
Christian Revival Church (30) Joubert Street Ladybrand	Paster Basil Palmer	074 168 5102 082 562 5604
Ladybrand Town Hall (100) Joubert Street Ladybrand	Acting Director Technical Services	051 924 0654 083 401 8697

Water Provision in Emergency Situations

BOREHOLES: LADYBRAND			
NAME	ADDRESS	TEL.HOME	TEL.WORK
Tanki Mothae	35 A Prinsloo Street	073 1899 001	
R Lankester	11 Prinsloo Street	083 274 5384	
J.O.de Freitas	17 Kolbe Street	083 458 7065	
Estelle		051 924 2823	
Rodney Staples	36 Kolbe Street	051 924 0819 073 911 2005	
L Connoways	27 A ouster Street	051 924 2577 083 738 0803	
Willem Nortjie	52 King street	065 992 5941	
Suremann	13 King street	051 924 3038	
FOUNTAINS-LADYBRAND			
	Maseru Corner Municipality	051 924 0654	
DAMS-LADYBRAND			
Mantsopa Municipality	Wendam Municipality	051 924 0654 051 924 0654	
Mantsopa Municipality	Platkoppie Reservoir Municipality	051 924 0654	

Water Provision in Emergency Situations (Cont)

BOREHOLES: HOBHOUSE			
NAME	ADDRESS	TEL.HOME	TEL.WORK
J.J.Taljaart	41 De Wet Street Erven 537		
D.W.A. Slippers	29 de La Rey Street Erven 525		
P.Rautenbach	28 Van den Berg Street Erven 325	051 983 0062	
W.J.Brink	19 de Wet Street Erven 112	051 983 0091	

