



2021

LAINGSBURG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN



Community Services Office
Laingsburg Municipality
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DM PLAN DISTRIBUTION

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DM PLAN AMENDMENTS / UPDATES

Proposed changes or updates will be evaluated and then added to the Amendments and Updates Listing below. It is the responsibility of each Stakeholder to regularly check the currency of their Plan copy.

Numbering	CONTENTS	Page Number
--	DM Plan Distribution List	1
--	DM Plan Amendments / Updates Listing	3
--	CONTENTS	4
1.	SCOPE	5
2.	PURPOSE / OBJECTIVES	5
3.	SPECIFIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS / LEGAL FRAMEWORK	7
4.	REFERENCES	7
5.	ABBREVIATIONS	8
6.	DEFINITIONS / GLOSSARY OF TERMS	9 – 14
7.	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & PREPARATIONS	15
8.	DISASTER-RISK PROFILE QUANTIFICATION TABLES - ASSESSMENT & VULNERABILITY FOR EACH HAZARD	16 - 19
9.	REDUCING AND THE MITIGATION OF DISASTER RISK	20
9.1	HAZARD DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN	20 - 21
10.	EMERGENCY RESPONSE STRATEGY	22 - 25
11.	DISASTER RESPON ACTION SUMMARY	26 - 31
12.	(AFTER DISASTER) RELIEF AND REHABILITATION MEASURES	32
14.	ANNEXURES	

STRATEGIC DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

Laingsburg Municipality in cooperation with the Central Karoo District municipality play a pro-active role in risk reduction to serve the communities as well as damage to property, environment and infrastructure in this area of responsibility. Disaster Management focus on Hazards, Risk Identification, Risk Assessment, Risk Reduction, Mitigation Measures, Risk Response and Recovery. Risk reduction programmes must be support by the budget of each municipality it is of outmost important that specific risks form part of the daily planning through the IDP. This will help to provide democratic and accountable government but will also ensure service delivery in a sustainable manner.

The Disaster Management Act (sec 53) stipulates that each Municipality must prepare a Disaster Management Plan/Framework for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area, after consulting with the District Municipality and other Local Municipalities within the area of the district Municipality.

The formulation and implementation of a Disaster Management Plan forms part of the Municipality's IDP process. The purpose of this Disaster Management Plan [Disaster Management Act 57 Sect 53 (2)] is to ensure that there is Disaster Management at all times enhancing the Municipality's ability to prevent and to deal with disasters and to avoid development that is considered high risk in terms of the potential for disasters.

According to Section 152 and 153 of the Constitution a municipality must give priority to the basic needs of the community, and must promote the social and economic development of communities. Integrated development planning is supportive to the Constitution and further relevant and regulated by other legislation namely:

- Local Government Demarcation Act 27 of 1998
- Municipal Structures Act of 1998
- Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
- Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
- Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004
- Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005

At the end of the day the Integrated Development Plan must give a long term vision to each municipality which can be achieved with a proper risk assessment in the area of responsibility.

As mentioned the fact is that this chapter is about Risks in the Central Karoo. It cannot be assume that every hazard is a risk and therefore a proper risk assessment was done for the municipality. To determine such a risk it must be measured by a formula to compare all the risks and priorities them to do good planning for the IDP.

The Formula that we use is:

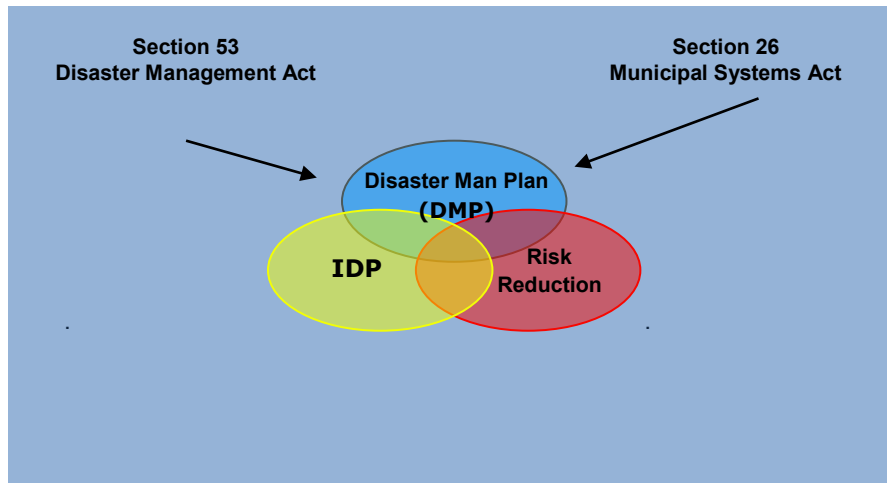
$$\text{Disaster Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

or

$$(\text{Disaster Risk} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability} \div \text{Capacity})$$

The Corporative Disaster Management Plan and the IDP must interact.

The following diagram will give a better understanding of this process.



The Corporative Disaster Management Plan (DMP) will include all the different plans from all entities to form the DMP.

1. SCOPE

The STRATEGIC DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN has been drafted as part of the Public Safety strategy.

This Disaster Management (DM) Plan is the product of a joint initiative by ALL role-players and is coordinated by Laingsburg Municipality in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002.

This Plan applies specifically and exclusively to **disaster-risks** in the Laingsburg Municipal area.

The Laingsburg Municipality's Strategic DRM Plan will be integrated with all other strategic, tactical and operational Plans and all other relevant Emergency Plans and Procedures and the IDP. Guidelines and strategies by the NDMC, the WVDMC, CKDMC and other relevant authorities are incorporated.

2. PURPOSE / OBJECTIVES

The Plan aims to follow **an integrated all-hazards approach, at the strategic (high) level, to the preparedness for, and response to, identified hazards which may have disaster-risk implications.** Contingency / Hazard specific plans **will also be drafted for all the identified risks within the municipal area. These Contingency plans will cover the tactical and operational levels** and will thus deal with the specific aspects applicable to the area.

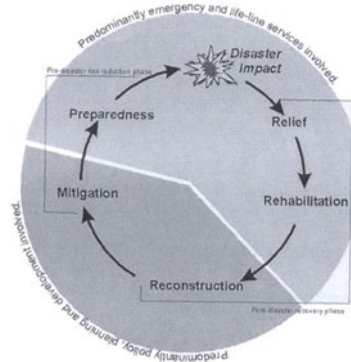


Figure 1: Disaster Management Continuum

The objective of this document is to define and describe the essential elements and procedures **at the strategic level** and mitigating major incidents or disasters (covering a wide range of hazards and threats, including natural and man-made disasters, service disruptions, domestic terrorist attacks, and other emergencies) and to ensure a rapid and effective response in case of a major incident or disaster occurrence, that will:-

- Save lives,
- Reduce risk exposure,
- Reduce suffering,
- Protect property,
- Protect the environment
- Reduce economic and social losses and
- Provide for the safety and health of all responders.

The **UNIFIED INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM** shall integrate risk management into the regular Function of the role-players. Risk management provides a basis for the following:-

- Standard evaluation of any emergency or disaster or the potential for such a situation,
- Strategic decision making,
- Operational planning,
- Tactical planning,
- Planning evaluation and revision and
- Operational command and control.

Implementation - Unified Command Incident Management Protocol

Contingency Plans associated Safety & Security Plans, guided by this Strategic DRM Plan, must be applied when any significant incident occurs, even to routine incidents, in order to provide for familiarity with the system, to be prepared for impact escalation and to be aware of present and probable future risks that exist. The Contingency Plans must be applied during exercises, as exercises and simulated incidents often involve artificial and real-time hazards, vulnerabilities, risks, problems and challenges that are similar in nature to those of actual incidents and emergencies.

Role-players and external organizations might amend the plan, but then such amendments would only be allowed to meet specific operational needs.

All Stakeholders and Role-players (*including* those external organisations with which mutual aid or service level agreements have been entered into) must develop their own operational guidelines (Standard Operating Procedures – SOP's) and Plans which must integrate with the DRM and Safety & Security Plans. These would address both routine and unusual incidents based on the hazard and risk assessment that may occur within or in close vicinity of any venue. They should describe the options available for application according to the needs of each particular incident or emergency situation.

The specific aims of the Laingsburg Municipality, in its role as the coordinator of this Plan, assisted by all the role-players with special responsibilities making up the DM Work stream are as follows:

- The Laingsburg Municipality is empowered by legislation to ensure overall integration and co-ordination of all relevant role-players involved in this plan, so as to identify, reduce, mitigate and effectively respond to any hazards with a disaster risk which may affect the safety of the public.
- To develop and produce a viable and integrated Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) for Laingsburg Municipality to feed into the IDP.
- To ensure that synergy exists between the Laingsburg Municipality, CKDM and Provincial and National Disaster Risk Management Plans and structures;
- To ensure that all role-players involved have developed and produced Disaster Risk Management Plans for their own spheres of operation which in turn are integrated into the Laingsburg Disaster Management Plan;
- To ensure that the relevant role-players are identified in all the organisations and that regular advisory forums and committee meetings are held to monitor and calibrate all DRM Plans;
- To ensure that adequate Venue Operations Centres, staffing and relevant reporting structures are established at all the major Venue in terms of events within the Laingsburg Municipality;;
- To ensure that regular safety audits are undertaken at all Venue and that they are compliant with all fire safety and other applicable by-laws
- To ensure that regular simulations are held to refine all DRM Plans;
- To have secured and marketed an emergency communications call number for Laingsburg Municipality which in turn is linked to other national emergency communications numbers;
- To have implemented an awareness and education campaigns for the community and all visitors i.r.o. safety and disaster-risk issues, as identified in the Laingsburg Municipality DRM Plan;
- To ensure that the Laingsburg Municipality, Fire Brigade Services, EMS and Rescue Service, the and ALL other services dealing with safety are adequately staffed and have the necessary facilities and equipment available to be able to deal with any hazard with a high disaster-risk potential which **may** occur in the Municipality.

3. SPECIFIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS / LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The following legislation impacts on the integrated Disaster Risk Management planning effort and will provide the basis for operation by the relevant role-players, whether they are Lead or Supporting Disciplines :-

- Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002
- Fire Brigade Services Act, 99 of 1987
- National Veld and Forest Act, 101 of 1998
- SA Police Service Act, 68 of 1995
- National Health Act, 61 of 2003
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000
- Road Traffic Act, 93 of 1996
- Road Traffic Laws Reconciliation Act, 47 of 1998
- Safety at Sports and Recreational PVAs Act, of 2009
- Occupational Health and Safety Act, 85 of 1993
- SANS 10366:2006 – Health and Safety at PVAs – General Requirements
- SANS 10400:1990 – Application of the National Building Regulations
- General Notice No. 28437 – Manual: Joint Management of Incidents involving Chemical or Biological Agents or Radio-Active Materials, 3 Feb. 2006 (Dept. of Provincial and Local Government)

4. REFERENCES

- National Disaster Management Framework, 2005.
- Western Cape Provincial Disaster Management Framework, 2009.
- Central Karoo Draft Disaster Management Framework, 2010.
- Risk Assessment 2013: Western Cape Disaster Management

5. ABBREVIATIONS

LLM	Laingsburg Local Municipality
IMC	Incident Management Committee
CKDM	Central Karoo District Municipality
CKDMC	Central Karoo Disaster Management Centre
DOC	Disaster Operations Centre
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
CKDRMC	Central Karoo Disaster Risk Management
DRMP	Disaster Risk Management Plan
DVI	Disaster Victim Identification
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
F&RS	Fire and Rescue Service
FCP	Forward Command Post (at Incident Site)
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HRAVA	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
IMT	Incident Management Team (On-site)
JMC	Joint Media Centre
JOC	Joint Operations Centre (usually located off-site)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIA	National Intelligence Agency
WCDMC	Western Cape Disaster Management Centre
PG:WC	Provincial Government of the Western Cape
ProvJOC	Safety & Security Joint Operations Committee at Provincial level
RVP	Rendezvous Point
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SAPS	South African Police Service
SCP	Service Command Post (at the Incident Site)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
VIP	Very Important Person
VOC	Venue Operations Centre (located at a particular Venue site)
VSA	Vehicle Staging Area
VVIP	Very, Very Important Person
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
DSD	Department Social Development
DoH	Department of Health
DoA	Department of Agriculture

6. DEFINITIONS / GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ALERT - An “Alert” is an incident that currently does not affect the local or general population but has the potential to a more serious emergency. The situation is unresolved and should be monitored closely. Some limited protective actions may be implemented and additional assistance requested from the relevant specialist Agencies.

CAPACITY – The ability or the resource availability of one or more Services / Organisations to respond to any given Incident, Emergency or Disaster situation.

CONTROL AREA - The total area where the Incident has occurred within the outer perimeter, and includes the inner perimeter and danger zone, as well as all hazard occurrence, the triage and any other designated areas, as applicable.

CO-ORDINATION - The bringing together of organisations and elements to ensure effective emergency / disaster management response and is primarily concerned with the systematic acquisition and application of resources (organisation, manpower and equipment) in accordance with the requirements imposed by the threat or impact of an emergency or disaster. Co-ordination relates primarily to resources, and operates vertically, within an organisation as a function of the authority to command; and horizontally, across organisations, as a function of the authority to control – refer also to the **UNIFIED COMMAND** definition.

CROWD BARRIER – Temporary or permanent structure/s that prevents access to demarcated areas as identified by the risk assessment.

DANGER ZONE (HOT ZONE) – The cordoned off area immediately around the crash site where emergency operations take place.

DISASTER – A progressive or sudden, widespread or localised, natural phenomena or human-caused occurrence which –

- (a) causes or threatens to cause -
 - (i) death, injury or disease;
 - (ii) damage to property, infrastructure or the environment; or
 - (iii) disruption of a community; and
- (b) is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected by the disaster to cope with its effects using only their own resources

DISASTER MITIGATION - Disaster mitigation refers to structural and non-structural measures that are undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards on vulnerable areas, communities and households. These efforts can target the hazard or threat itself (for example, the positioning of firebreaks on the urban/wild land interface). This is often referred to as 'structural mitigation', since it requires infrastructure or engineering measures to keep the hazard away from those at risk. Disaster mitigation efforts can also target people who are at risk, by reducing their vulnerability to a specific threat (for instance, promoting community responsibility for controlling fire risk in an informal settlement). This is often called 'non-structural mitigation', as it promotes risk-avoidance behavior's and attitudes.

DISASTER OPERATIONS CENTRE (DOC) – Is a fully equipped dedicated facility within the Municipal, District Municipality, Provincial or National Disaster (Risk) Management Centre. Such a facility must be capable of accommodating any combination of emergency and essential services representatives, including all relevant role players and stakeholders identified in response and recovery plans for the purpose of multidisciplinary strategic management of response and recovery operations, when a local, provincial or national disaster occurs or is threatening to occur. This facility will also be linked to all other established safety & security centres.

DISASTER RECOVERY - Disaster recovery (including rehabilitation and reconstruction) focuses on the decisions and actions taken after a disaster to restore lives and livelihoods, services,

infrastructure and the natural environment. In addition, by developing and applying risk reduction measures at the same time, the likelihood of a repeated disaster is reduced. Disaster recovery includes:

- * rehabilitation of the affected areas, communities and households
- * reconstruction of damaged and destroyed infrastructure
- * recovery of losses sustained during the disaster, combined with the development of increased resistance to future similar occurrences.

DISASTER RISK (or RISK) – The measure of potential harm from a hazard or threat. Risk is usually associated with the human inability to cope with a particular situation. In terms of disaster management it can be defined as the probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses death, injury, damage to property and the environment, jobs, disruption of economic activity or social systems. Hazards will affect communities differently in terms of ability and resources with which to cope. Poorer communities will be more at risk than others.

DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT - Assessment of the threat posed by any identified hazard with a disaster potential

DISASTER (RISK) MANAGEMENT - means a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at – (a) preventing or reducing the risk of disasters; (b) mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters, (c) emergency preparedness, (d) a rapid and effective response to disasters, and (e) post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CENTRE – A Centre specializing in Disaster (Risk) Management established in a District Municipality, Province or at National level in terms of the Disaster Management Act, No. 57 of 2002.

DISASTER (RISK) MANAGEMENT PLAN – A document describing the organisational structure, its roles and responsibilities and concept of operation covering all aspects of the Disaster Risk Management Continuum and placing an emphasis on measures that reduce vulnerability, viz. hazard identification, risk and vulnerability assessment, risk reduction and mitigation, planning and preparedness, emergency response, relief and recovery efforts.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION - Disaster risk reduction can be seen as the systematic development and application of policies, strategies and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society to prevent and limit negative impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development. In South Africa, disaster risk reduction is an integral and important part of disaster management.

EMERGENCY – A local incident, actual or imminent, which endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and which is beyond the resources of a single organization or community or which requires the co-ordination of a number of significant emergency management activities.

EMERGENCY EXIT – Structural means whereby a safe route is provided for people to travel from any point in a building or structure to a place of safety without assistance.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN – The section of a Disaster Risk Management Plan developed to deal specifically with the organisational structure, its roles and responsibilities, concept of operation, means and principles for intervention during an incident or emergency.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES – A set of documents describing the detailed actions to be taken by response personnel during an emergency.

EVACUATION – The controlled, rapid and directed withdrawal of a population, during an emergency, from a place of danger to a place of safety in order to avoid acute exposure to any Incident.

EVACUATION CONTROL PROCEDURES – The plans made by the various Services to outline their duties and to ensure the orderly movement of people during the evacuation period.

EVACUEES, SPONTANEOUS – Persons who might leave an area in periods of intense crisis in response to a real or feared threat, whether or not they are advised to do so.

EXERCISE – An evaluation of major portions of emergency response capabilities. An exercise tests the integrated capability of the emergency response organisation, to identify weaknesses that could affect the response to an actual emergency.

FINAL EXIT - Termination of an escape route from a venue or structure giving direct access to a place of safety such as a street, passageway, walkway or open space and positioned to ensure that people can disperse safely from the vicinity of the building or structure and from the effects of a hazard.

FORWARD COMMAND POST (FCP) or INCIDENT COMMAND POST (ICP) – This is the single point of **joint command** for all on-site operations during the response phase of an emergency incident and it will be located at an appropriate location at or near the scene of the emergency, normally within the **INNER PERIMETER / RESTRICTED ZONE**. Incident Commanders / Managers from key response agencies as the Incident Management Team, will jointly operate under **UNIFIED COMMAND** to co-ordinate incident operations. The FCP may also be referred to as the **ON-SITE JOINT OPERATIONS CENTRE (ON-SITE JOC)**.

HAZARD – a potentially damaging physical incident or occurrence including human injury or death, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation or some combination of these.

HAZARD AREA - Area(s) designated by the Disaster Risk Management services, or locally through a hazard risk and vulnerability analysis, which are relatively more likely to experience the direct effects of natural or man-made disasters.

HAZARD MITIGATION – All methods and measures employed during the response phase to eliminate or make less severe / reduce the effects of a major disaster or emergency, or pro-active risk reduction initiatives – refer also to the **DISASTER MITIGATION** and **MITIGATION** definition.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL – Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, animals, economical crops, or property when released into the environment. There are 4 traditional classes :- chemical, biological, radiological and explosive (CBRE).

HELIPORT - A defined area on land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of helicopters.

HOT ZONE - refer to **DANGER ZONE**.

INCIDENT - An emergency which impacts upon a localized community or geographical area, but not requiring the co-ordination and significant multi-agency emergency management activities at a Municipal, District or State level.

INCIDENT COMMAND POST (ICP) – refer to the **FORWARD COMMAND POST (FCP)** or **ON-SITE JOC** definitions.

INCIDENT COMMANDER – the most senior staff member present of a responding Discipline who will manage that Discipline's tactical and operational deployment according to the parameters and specialisation of that Discipline. He / she will liaise with all other Disciplines on scene through the On-site Incident Management Team so that Unified Command can be achieved. If necessary, the Discipline with the most active role in combating the hazard will assume the role of the Leading Discipline(s).

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (IMT) – the On-scene Team convened at any Incident site established to ensure that the Unified Command approach is achieved as envisaged by the Multi-disciplinary Incident Management Plan (MIMP).

INFRASTRUCTURE – Planned and organised system that is incorporated within everyday management activities, to ensure an acceptable level of emergency incident preparedness.

INNER PERIMETER (RESTRICTED ZONE) – A cordoned off area around the DANGER ZONE where restricted access is allowed. Only authorised persons will be allowed in this area.

JOINT MEDIA CENTRE – A Centre established to receive first hand and updated information on the situation with input from all the stakeholders and to co-ordinate all liaison with the media.

JOINT OPERATIONS CENTRE (JOC) – A fully equipped, dedicated facility which is pro-actively established to enable all relevant role-players / disciplines to jointly manage all safety & security-related aspects of any planned PVA or for Major Incident which has occurred or is threatening to occur, especially in the response and recovery operations phase, at the STRATEGIC and / or TACTICAL LEVEL, using the **UNIFIED COMMAND** system. This facility will also be linked to all other established safety & security centres (see also **DOC** and **VOC** definitions).

LANDING ZONE (LZ) - An area demarcated at a scene for landing helicopters for the primary objective of evacuating emergency patients.

MAJOR INCIDENT - An emergency which impacts upon a localized community or geographical area requiring the co-ordination and significant multi-agency emergency management activities at a District or State level (see also the **EMERGENCY** and **DISASTER** definitions).

MASS CARE CENTRE – A Centre established to provide shelter and other basic needs of a person affected by an emergency or disaster who has no other place of refuge.

MITIGATION (refer also to DISASTER MITIGATION) - Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident.

NATURAL PHENOMENA - Natural phenomena are extreme weather, water or geological (earth) processes that do not pose a threat to people or properties. When they occur in a deserted place, they are merely natural phenomena and nothing else. However once they affect human beings, due to location or poor planning by the human beings, they are a potential hazard and could become a disaster.

OCCUPANT CAPACITY – Maximum number of people who can be safely accommodated at a venue.

ON-SITE JOINT OPERATIONS CENTRE (ON-SITE JOC) - This is the single point of **joint command** for all on-site operations during the response phase of an emergency incident and it will be located at an appropriate location at or near the scene of the emergency, normally within the **INNER PERIMETER / RESTRICTED ZONE**. Incident Commanders / Managers from key response agencies will jointly operate under **UNIFIED COMMAND** to co-ordinate incident operations – this function was previously referred to as the **FORWARD COMMAND POST (FCP)** or the **INCIDENT COMMAND POST (ICP)**.

OUTER PERIMETER (SAFE ZONE) – The area outside of the Restricted Zone / Inner Perimeter, still with limited public access, to act as a safety (buffer) zone from the public.

PLACE OF SAFETY – Place away / outside of danger.

PREPAREDNESS -The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents. Preparedness contributes to **disaster risk reduction** through measures taken in

advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards, including timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations. Preparedness enables organs of state and other institutions involved in disaster risk management, the private sector, communities and individuals to mobilise, organise, and provide relief measures to deal with an impending or current disaster, or the effects of a disaster. Preparedness differs from prevention and mitigation, as it focuses on activities and measures taken in advance of a specific threat or disaster.

PREVENTION - Actions taken to avoid an incident or intervene to stop an incident from occurring.

PROTECTION - Actions to mitigate the overall risk to critical infrastructure people, assets, systems, networks and functions and their interconnecting links, from exposure, injury, destruction, incapacitation or exploitation.

RESILIENCE - The capability of people, assets and systems to maintain functions during a disaster and to expeditiously recover and reconstitute essential services.

RESPONSE (DISASTER RESPONSE) – The implementation of measures that are necessary to protect against a hazard. Disaster response refers to the provision of assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected. It can be of an immediate, short-term or protracted duration.

RISK (or DISASTER RISK) – The measure of potential harm from a hazard or threat. Risk is usually associated with the human inability to cope with a particular situation. In terms of disaster management it can be defined as the probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses death, injury, damage to property and the environment, jobs, disruption of economic activity or social systems. Hazards will affect communities differently in terms of ability and resources with which to cope. Poorer communities will be more at risk than others.

RISK ANALYSIS - The systematic use of information to identify risk sources and to estimate risk.

RISK ASSESSMENT - Assessment of the threat posed by any identified hazard

SAFETY - The state of being safe, free from danger or risks and the prevention of physical harm.

SAFE ZONE – refer to **OUTER PERIMETER**.

SERVICE COMMAND POST (SCP) – A special facility established on site to exercise operational command of a specific Emergency or other Service responding to an Incident Situation. It will liaise with its own Service's Tactical Management Centre, as well as the FCP / On-site JOC to ensure service integration, co-ordination and communication for response and relief activities (also refer to **UNIFIED COMMAND**).

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP's) - A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standard procedure without loss of effectiveness.

STEWARD – An Official, including a marshal, appointed and directed in writing by a controlling body or event organizer for the purposes of supervising the following spectator arrangements at an venue :-

- (a) the marshaling and over-seeing of the safe general flow of spectators;
- (b) the provision of event information, including safety and security information, to spectators;
- (c) the provision of ushering services;
- (d) if circumstances dictate, the assistance with emergency evacuation procedures in respect of all persons within a stadium or venue and its precinct,

but whose function shall specifically exclude the provision of a security service unless such an official is registered as a security officer.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURE - Structures usually found at venues includes but is not limited to stages, sets, barriers, fencing, tents and marquees, seating, lighting and special effect towers,

platforms and masts, video screens, TV platforms and crane jibs, dance platforms, loudspeaker stacks, signage and advertising hoardings which are erected for the event and do not form part and do not form part of the permanent structure of the venue.

THREAT - The intention and capability of an adversary (i.e. people and nature) to undertake actions that would be detrimental to critical infrastructures – refer also to the **HAZARD** definition.

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS – Places along access or egress routes to / from the Incident Site and primarily used by emergency vehicles and / or places along evacuation routes that are manned by law enforcement officials to direct and control to and from the area being evacuated

TRIAGE – Means the medical sorting of casualties into treatment priority.

UNIFIED COMMAND - The system of managing the Incident on site so that joint decision-making and co-ordination is established between the responding Services / Organisations, while retaining that Services' / Organizations' internal command structure.

VEHICLE STAGING AREA(S) – An area demarcated for all primary emergency vehicles of the responding Services' to assemble and deploy their vehicles on an organised basis.

VENUE - any area or place where an event is to be hosted, which may consist of seating for spectators, attendees and/or an audience and a field of play and/or a permanent or temporary podium or other recreational area, which has a safe seated and/or standing spectator, audience or attendee capacity of at least 2 000 persons at any one time, as certified by a local authority;

VENUE OPERATIONS CENTRE (VOC) – The designated structure equipped with the necessary facilities, located in a suitable position at a particular Venue and established pro-actively to enable all relevant role-players / disciplines to jointly manage all safety & security-related aspects of any event, using the **UNIFIED COMMAND** system. During the Response Phase of any major incident at an event the VOC MAY be supplemented by an FCP (or On-Site JOC / ICP) if the situation so warrants.

VULNERABILITY – The degree to which people, property, the environment or social and economic activity - in short, all elements-at-risk - are susceptible to injury, loss of life, damage, disruption, exploitation or incapacitation by all hazards.

7. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & PREPARATIONS

7.1 HAZARD, RISK & VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS (HRAVA) FOR THE LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITY

NB: The indicative risk profile is dynamic and can change depending on many variables, e.g. crowd profile, weather conditions, time of day, traffic conditions, spectator behaviour and the safety and security threat analysis.

THE MAIN HAZARDS WHICH *MAY* HAVE A POTENTIAL DISASTER-RISK IMPACT ARE:-

- Disruption of Electricity Supply / Power Failure (sustained)/ Cable theft (communication)
- Road Traffic Incident, incl. Road Transportation Disruption/Blockades/Traffic Congestion
- Disruption of Water Supply
- Drought
- Extreme Weather
- Floods
- Snowfalls
- Windstorms
- Hazmat Incident or Chemical or Biological Agents' or Radio-active Materials' (CBR) Release / Rail incident
- Fire – Structural Effects of Pyrotechnics
- Rail Incident
- Hydraulic Fracturing
- Desertification / Loss of Bio-diversity
- Disruption of Sanitation & Stormwater Systems
- Disruption of Solid Waste Removal Services
- Epidemic / Major Infectious Disease Outbreak, incl. Food Safety issues
- Environmental Pollution – Ground / Air / Water
- Disruption of Commercial or Governmental Activities
- Hooliganism / Civil Unrest / Rioting / Public Disorder
- Structural Collapse
- Bomb Threat / Hostage-taking
- Bombing / Explosion / Terrorism
- Predator
- Earthquake
- Fire – Veld
- Aircraft Incident

8. DISASTER-RISK PROFILE QUANTIFICATION TABLES - ASSESSMENT & VULNERABILITY FOR EACH HAZARD

THE MAIN HAZARDS WHICH MAY HAVE A POTENTIAL DISASTER-RISK IMPACT AREA

The hazard, risk and vulnerability assessments have been conducted by the responsible managers of the various Line Function departments for their respective functions.

8.1 DISASTER-RISK PROFILE QUANTIFICATION REFERENCES USED:-

RATING ►	1	2	3	4	5
Probability	very unlikely	unlikely	possible	likely	very likely
Potential Impact / Severity *	minor	appreciable	major	severe	catastrophic

RESULTANT DISASTER-RISK PROFILE RATING (SCORE) ACHIEVED FOR A HAZARD:-

HIGH	> 10
MODERATE	6 - 9
LOW	< 5

8.2 COMBINED DISASTER-RISK PROFILE QUANTIFICATION - ASSESSMENT & VULNERABILITY FOR EACH HAZARD

- INITIAL HRAVA₁ CONDUCTED PRIOR TO ANY SPECIAL RISK REDUCTION EFFORTS BEING UNDERTAKEN.

HAZARD	LEAD DISCIPLINE(S)	PROBABILITY RATING	POTENTIAL IMPACT RATING	RISK RATING	VULNERABLE AREA(S) / COMMUNITIES
Disruption of Electricity Supply / Power Failure (Sustained)/ Cable theft (Communication)	Eskom LLM	4	3	7	Municipal Area and some farms.
Road Traffic Incident, incl. Road Transportation Disruption/Blockades/Traffic	Provincial Traffic Municipal Traffic SANRAL Fire Fighters SAPS EMS DSD	4	3	7	Hospitals, Transport Systems- N1 National Road, HP309 (Vleiland), HP315(Anysberg), HP1484(Moordenaars), AP1481(Moordenaars1) HP374 (Koup) R354 (Sutherland) HP318(Marathon), AP1469(Witteberge), AP1445(Rouxpos), AP1450(Kareebome), AP1463(Saai), AP1475,(Patatsrivier) AP1483(Soutkloof) OGP(Bergsig)
Disruption of Water Supply	LLM CKDMC	3	4	7	Municipal Area
Drought	DoA LLM DWA CKDMC	4	3	7	Whole Municipal Area
Floods	LLM CKDMC Flood Workgroup Provincial Traffic Municipal Traffic SAPS	4	3	7	Areas along the Rivers

	EMS IMC				
HAZARD	LEAD DISCIPLINE(S)	PROBABILITY RATING	POTENTIAL IMPACT RATING	RISK RATING	VULNERABLE AREA(S) / COMMUNITIES
Snowfalls	LLM CKDMC SAPS Provincial Traffic Municipal Traffic SANRAL EMS	1	3	4	Swartberg Vleiland Matjiesfontein Roggeveldt
Windstorms	LLM CKDMC SAPS Provincial Traffic Municipal Traffic SANRAL EMS	1	3	4	Matjiesfontein Farming Community Laingsburg N1
Hazmat Incident or Chemical or Biological Agents' or Radio-active Materials' (CBR) Release / Rail incident	LLM CKDMC SAPS Provincial Traffic Municipal Traffic SANRAL EMS LLM Fire Fighters CWD Fire and Rescue	3	5	8	Laingsburg Town N1
Fire – Structural, Field Fires and Road Accidents	LLM CKDMC SAPS Provincial Traffic Municipal Traffic SANRAL EMS LLM Fire Fighters	4	4	7	Laingsburg Matjiesfontein N1 and other Roads Farming Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matjiesfontein • Witteberge
Rail Incident	LLM CKDMC SAPS	1	3	4	Matjiesfontein Laingsburg Farms

	EMS				
HAZARD	LEAD DISCIPLINE(S)	PROBABILITY RATING	POTENTIAL IMPACT RATING	RISK RATING	VULNERABLE AREA(S) / COMMUNITIES
Hydraulic Fracturing	LLM CKDMC SAPS EMS WCDMC DWA DEA Farmer Associations	3		5	8 Whole Municipal Area
Desertification / Loss of Bio-diversity	LLM CKDMC DEA Cape Nature	1		3	4 Along Rivers Protected Areas (Anysberg) Critical Projected Areas Ecological Support Areas
Disruption of Sanitation & Stormwater Systems	LLM CKDMC DEA DoH		2	3	5 Laingsburg Town Matjiesfontein
Disruption of Solid Waste	LLM CKDMC		2	4	6 Laingsburg Town
Removal Services	LLM CKDMC		2	3	5 Laingsburg Town
Epidemic / Major Infectious Disease Outbreak, incl. Food Safety issues	LLM CKDMC SAPS EMS DoH DSD CKDM DoA		2	5	7 Whole Municipal Area
Environmental Pollution – Ground / Air / Water	LLM CKDMC DEA		2	5	7 Laingsburg Town Matjiesfontein

	DWA				
Disruption of Commercial or Governmental Activities	LLM CKDMC SAPS Municipal Traffic EMS	2	4	6	Laingsburg Town
HAZARD	LEAD DISCIPLINE(S)	PROBABILITY RATING	POTENTIAL IMPACT RATING	RISK RATING	VULNERABLE AREA(S) / COMMUNITIES
Hooliganism / Civil Unrest / Rioting / Public Disorder	LLM CKDMC SAPS Provincial Traffic Municipal Traffic EMS	2	3	5	Laingsburg Town
Structural Collapse	LLM CKDMC SAPS Municipal Traffic EMS	1	3	4	Laingsburg Town
Bomb Threat / Hostage-taking	LLM CKDMC SAPS Municipal Traffic EMS	1	3	4	Laingsburg CBD
Bombing / Explosion / Terrorism	LLM CKDMC SAPS Municipal Traffic SANRAL EMS	1	3	4	Laingsburg CBD Schools Hospitals Old Age Homes and Clubs Municipality Library Thusong Centre
Predator	LLM CKDMC DEA DoA Cape Nature Farmers Associations	3	4	7	Farms Farms close to Game Reserves
Earthquake	LLM CKDMC	1	4	5	CBD Old Age Home

	SAPS Provincial Traffic Municipal Traffic EMS				Thusong Centre Tourism Centre
HAZARD	LEAD DISCIPLINE(S)	PROBABILITY RATING	POTENTIAL IMPACT RATING	RISK RATING	VULNERABLE AREA(S) / COMMUNITIES
Aircraft Incident	LLM CKDMC SAPS Provincial Traffic Municipal Traffic EMS	1	3	4	Laingsburg Town Matjiesfontein

9. REDUCING AND THE MITIGATION OF DISASTER RISK

The main requirements for disaster risk reduction are:-

- Hazard / threat identification and determining levels of disaster risk, vulnerabilities and capacity to cope / manageability, should the hazard occur
- Promote implementation of appropriate and effective mitigation methodologies
- Monitor, measure performance and evaluate development plans i.e. risk reduction initiatives
- Promote formal and informal initiatives that encourage risk avoidance behaviour.
- Ensure compliance with all relevant Safety and Security Statutory requirements.
- Reviewing current structural protection programmes.
- Increase the capacity of stakeholders / role-players to minimise the risk and impact of emergencies and disasters.
- Promote the requirements of the Municipal Disaster Management Plan.
- Ensure community awareness of the 10177, 112 and any other vital emergency numbers.

9.1 HAZARD AND DISASTER-RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Disaster-risk reduction activities which are to be undertaken in Laingsburg Municipality and involving all role-players

- Identification of Lead Disciplines and Supporting Disciplines for each identified hazard which has a level of disaster-risk.
- Risk-reduction methods incorporated into the integrated project planning activities by all role-players.
- Regular Project reviews i.e. The validity of risk reduction initiatives;
- Staff training to include risk reduction and response requirements;
- Preparedness initiatives to include adequate capacity elements comprising of sufficient and trained staff, that there is an excess of minimum of the required standard of equipment available, that the sourcing of supplementary resources has been identified, contingency planning, etc.;
- Establishment, equipping and staffing at each of the of the necessary Joint Operations Centres (JOCs)(for tactical & strategic co-ordination) at the Regional and Provincial Levels and liaison with the National Level,

- Establishment, equipping and staffing Venue Operations Centres (VOCs) (for pro-active and re-active operational co-ordination) as well as providing for the rapid establishment of any Forward Command Posts (FCPs), where necessary.
- The production of the necessary disaster-risk management plans and related Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) by each Lead Discipline and Supporting Discipline for all identified hazards and support to the drafting of the specific Venue Safety & Security and DM Plan to ensure continuous communication, integration and co-ordination between all the Disciplines involved at each location;
- Regular exercising of crucial aspects of the various DRM and Safety & Security Plans and Procedures which have been developed;
- Regular inter-disciplinary strategic and tactical planning and communication to ensure overall preparedness and response readiness;
- Awareness & preparedness i.e. disaster risks and their roles, both pro-actively and re-actively, of the surrounding communities.

10. EMERGENCY RESPONSE STRATEGY

10.1 Summary of the emergency response strategy.

- Development of the Strategic Disaster Risk Management Plan and Safety & Security Plans for the whole area of LLM, as well as the special Venue DRM Plans and other contingency plans, as identified – these Plans will be integrated into the CKDM Municipal Disaster Management Plan to ensure a “seamless” response to all Incidents occurring in LLM.
- Ensure implementation of all line function Disciplines’ Emergency Response Plans and SOPs;
- Recruitment and training of supplementary staff by all Disciplines, including volunteers for identified functions;
- Testing and training through desktop and physical exercises of the Disaster Response and Relief Plans;
- Installation and testing of adequate inter-agency communications systems and the equipping of Control Centre and staff to allow for tactical and operational communications;
- Activation of the LLM Joint Operations Centre, CKDM and the Provincial Safety & Security JOC (ProvJOC), with representation of by all Role-players at the strategic level, allowing for continuous monitoring of the prevailing situation and for immediate facilitation of adequate response to any major incident and for resource supplementation as required.

10.2 Considering an evacuation requirement of any Incident Area

Emergency responses to many of the hazards which have been identified as having a possible disaster risk, will differ and the respective.

What any response to these hazard occurrences may have in common is the possible requirement for either a partial or full evacuation of the area which has been, or which might still be, affected by hazard (called the Incident Site).

To assist with decision-making i.e. emergency evacuation which may be considered will outline the **Emergency Evacuation Procedure** to guide the decision-makers and operational personnel in the safe execution of this task.

10.3 Emergency evacuation of a disaster area procedure

Disaster risk management centre staff responsibilities

The Head of Disaster Risk Management Centre is responsible for the provision of an integrated and co-ordinated emergency response to a disaster or a possible threatening disaster within the Municipal area of jurisdiction, irrespective of whether a local state of disaster has been declared or not. He should ensure that all the

necessary management structures must be activated so that efficient incident management can take place at the operational, tactical and strategic levels, as contained in the LLM Disaster Management Plan

The DMC, through the Disaster Operations Centre (DOC) and the Disaster Co-ordination Team, will support the Incident Commander at an established FCP / On-site JOC and / or the Commander of any VOC that has been established for a Venue, by providing strategic direction, alerting any additional role-players that may be of assistance, initiating the implementation of any contingency plans and procedures that may be applicable according to the prevailing circumstances and any other requirements relating to the specific Incident.

It is the responsibility of the Disaster Risk Management staff who have been assigned duty at any multi-disciplinary incident response site or at the special VOC, to promote an integrated and co-ordinated approach to the management of the Incident, with special emphasis on mitigating the impact or consequences of the hazard by further loss of life, injury, trauma on individuals and the saving of community assets.

The Forward Command Post (FCP) /Joint Operations Centre (JOC)

Once a major Incident has occurred and for co-ordination and incident management to be affective, especially where an evacuation of the local area is imminent or if the threat is of such a nature that an evacuation will or must take place in the short-term, a fully manned FCP / On-site JOC) must be activated with representation of all responding disciplines and an Incident Management Team established under the leadership of the Incident Commander (chosen from the Lead Discipline on the scene) and a system of Unified Command needs to be followed. The FCP / On-site JOC will function from either a vehicle designed for the purpose or a suitable fixed structure on-site or near to the scene of the Incident, located in a safe area. Communication channels must be established with all relevant structures established to assist in the overall management of the Incident, i.e representation of these Disciplines at the tactical and strategic management levels = service control centres and any VOCs and JOCs which have jurisdiction over the area.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), stipulating the individual responsibilities of the Disciplines which will have an input to any evacuation decisions, either on-site or off-site, must be developed. These Disciplines are:-

- LLM Fire Services
- Ward Committees
- SAPS
- Municipal Traffic Services
- Provincial Traffic
- LLM Disaster Management
- Department of Agriculture / Agricultural Associations
- SANRAL
- PG:WC Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- Contracted Private Security Services
- Other Essential Services, as applicable - Electricity, Water & Sanitation, Roads & Stormwater, Solid Waste Management, Building Control; etc.
- Other Support Services involved, i.e. Trauma Services, Venue Operators, Organisers, etc.

Public Notification

The Incident Commander and the Incident Management Team must ensure that the **appropriate announcement is made. The warning and / or evacuation announcement message must be short and to the point and emphasising the danger without causing undue panic.** The appropriate Service(s) which have the necessary capability and authority, i.e. the Fire and Rescue Service, SAPS, Traffic Services Units should be used. Mobile public address systems, sirens, house to house notification, telephones or even radio/TV can be used, bearing in mind the possible panic which might ensue immediately after the notification. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) should be available to assist throughout the evacuation operation, as medical emergencies may occur.

The safest and most effective **evacuation routes** must be determined, i.e. **those which are the shortest and quickest out of the area without affecting the routes being utilised by the emergency/essential services into and out of the area.**

In a Disaster or Major Emergency, the **activation of the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT) in the Disaster Operations Centre (DOC)**, so that high-level and strategic direction can be provided, **may** be considered. Regular feedback would then be required to the DCT in order to effect adequate management of the Situation as envisaged by Disaster Management Legislation, i.e. the declaration of a Local State of Disaster, authorisation for the obtaining of additional emergency resources (including commandeering), the establishment of Mass Care Centres / Emergency Shelters, etc., as required by the severity and extent of the Incident.

Implementation of Evacuation

Residents / Local Population with own transportation

- a) All residents / local population who are able should evacuate themselves to the identified assembly areas or to the location of their own choice safely outside the Incident area. Evacuees should be requested to assist other residents if they have the means to do so. Evacuees should be continuously informed of the locations of the assembly areas / emergency shelters and any pertinent details of the ongoing emergency situation.
- b) Family members whose homes are in an evacuation area and who are not at home at the time of the evacuation should proceed to the assembly areas without going home to their families.
- c) Family members who insist on going into an evacuation area to assist their families may be allowed to do so if this can be done safely. However, this is to be discouraged because of the out-flux of evacuation traffic.
- d) If the emergency is fast developing, children who are in local schools should be taken to the assembly areas by the school authorities on the school buses or on other transport provided. If the emergency is not fast developing, parents will be instructed, over the public address system to pick up their children from the schools and then evacuate the area as soon as possible. Teachers will maintain control of children until parents

arrive. Children should not be allowed to proceed home without adult supervision.

- e) If the emergency is fast developing, Hospitals, Old Age Homes and prisoners should be assisted by SAPS, Provincial Traffic and EMS and taken to the assembly areas or Identified areas.

Monitoring of the evacuation process

After the initial notification of the evacuation, the SAPS, Traffic Services, Fire & Rescue Service, or any other designated officials should patrol the affected areas (in protective clothing, adequate vehicles, etc.) if this is safe and feasible to do so. Physical inspection of all premises should be undertaken, if possible. Any adult who refuses to evacuate will be allowed to remain at his / her own risk.

The SAPS, Traffic Services, Fire & Rescue Service, SANDF or any other Disciplines involved with the Incident are to provide regular reports to the FCP / On-site JOC or VOC or to their own Service Control Centres so that actions can be coordinated. The FCP / On-site JOC and applicable VOC will liaise with the Prov JOC and the Disaster Co-ordination Team in the DOC / CKDM JOC, if the DCT has been activated for this particular Emergency or Disaster situation.

Security of evacuated area

The SAPS, Traffic Services, if required, will ensure that the Incident Area is cordoned off effectively and that security of the premises of the evacuees is assured until the notice is given for the return of the evacuees.

11. DISASTER RESPONSE ACTIONS SUMMARY

DMP 1 Road/Rail/Aviation Traffic Incident

ACTIONS	Role-Players	OTHER ORGANISATIONS
Initial Report of Road Traffic Incident to all Role-players	SAPS, EMS + Rescue. Mun & Prov. Traffic; CKDM; Mun Fire	Disaster M, SANRAL (if Incident is on a National Road);
Fire-Fighting / Search / Rescues/ Triage / Treatment of injured, as applicable	SAPS, EMS + Rescue. Prov. Traffic;	Mun. Fire ; Disaster M, SANRAL (if Incident is on a National Road);
Evacuation / Transportation of injured / Access / Egress route selection, incl. Helicopter usage - as required	SAPS, EMS + Rescue. Prov. Traffic; Mun Traffic; fire and rescue	Mun. Fire ; Disaster M, SANRAL (if Incident is on a National Road);
Establishment of On-site JOC (FCP) with cordon off/ set-up & appropriate Traffic / Crowd control in place a.s.a.p.	SAPS, EMS + Rescue. Prov. Traffic;	Mun. Fire ; Disaster M, SANRAL (if Incident is on a National Road);
Activation of Disaster Coordinating Team (DCT) in the DOC, as required by the Situation	DRMC; DOC; DRMC Support Staff; Fire & Rescue; Other CKDM Services, as required	SAPS; EMS; PG:WC Traffic; SANRAL; Others, as required
Clearance of debris / Removal of wrecked vehicles, etc.	SANRAL, SAPS, EMS + Rescue. Prov. Traffic;	Towing & other Private Contractors, as required
Control of Toxic leaks – as applicable (Refer also DMP 2 = HAZMAT Plan)	DRM, Fire & Rescue; HAZMAT Team; Health; SANRAL	CWD Hazmat Team, Eden Hazmat Team, SAPS; Private Contractors, as required
Isolation of any affected Electricity supply / Emergency lighting, as required by the Incident	Electricity; DRMC Staff.	ESKOM; Private Contractors, as req.
Public Information / Media liaison, incl. alternative commuter transport requirements	DRMC; DRMC Staff; Traffic; Communications	SAPS; PG:WC Traffic; SANRAL; SABC / Media
Emergency Shelter & Survivors' Welfare, as required by the Situation	DOC; DRMC Staff; Housing; Sport & Recreation; MPD; Law Enforcement. & Security; Health	SAPS; Dis. Relief NGO's; Trauma Centre; PG:WC & Govt. Depts.
Repairing of other damage – Roads / Bridges / Structures / Cabling, etc.	SANRAL, Others, as required	PG:WC; Private Contractors, as applicable

DMP 2 Incident at stadiums and other venues

ACTIONS	Role-Players	OTHER ORGANISATIONS
Notification of Incident, i.e. Fire, Bomb Explosion, Crowd Surge, Hazmat, etc. by the Responsible Authority or VOC to the relevant Emergency Service(s) as per Stadium / PVA Emergency Plan	SAPS; Fire; EMS-Rescue; Traffic; Law Enforcement. & Security (for CKDM asset); DRMC-DOC; DRMC Staff; Sport & Recreation; Communications; Others, as required.	Own Emergency Organisation as per Emergency Plan; PG:WC EMS; Others, as required
Fire Fighting / Search / Rescues / Triage / Treatment and Evacuation of Casualties from affected areas	Fire; EMS Rescue; Traffic; Law Enforcement. & Security.	Own Emergency Organisation as per Emergency Plan; PG:WC EMS; Others, as required Hospitals; EMS & First Aid Social; Helicopters, as applicable
Evacuation of affected persons - public notification, as required	EMS; DRMC Staff; Fire & Rescue; Traffic; VOC Reps; Sport & Recreation; Others, as required	Own Emergency Organisation as per Emergency Plan; PG:WC EMS; Others, as required Hospitals; EMS & First Aid Social; Helicopters, as applicable
Est. of On-site JOC or full activation of already established VOC, as applicable	SAPS; Fire; EMS Rescue; DRMC Traffic; Law Enforcement & Security; Sport & Rec.; plus ALL other CKDM Services involved	Own Emergency Organisation as per Emergency Plan; PG:WC EMS; Others, as required Hospitals; EMS & First Aid Social; Helicopters, as applicable
Cordons / Road Blocks / Access & Egress Routes	SAPS; Traffic; Law Enforcement & Security (for CKDM asset), as required	SAPS to order others, as required
Safety of building structure	Building Dev. Mgt; Fire & Rescue	Private Orgs, as required
Clean-up of Debris	L/Burg Mun.- Roads & Stormwater; Building Dev. Sport & Recreation	Private Orgs, as required
Repair damage to roads / sidewalks, etc, as required	Mun. -Roads & Stormwater; Water & Sanitation; Electricity; Others, as required	Private Orgs, as required

DISASTER RESPONSE ACTIONS SUMMARY

DMP 3 Hooliganism / Civil Unrest / Rioting / Public Disorder / Xenophobia

ACTIONS	Role-Players	OTHER ORGS
Initial report of Civil Unrest / Rioting (SAPS & MPD are the lead Disciplines)	SAPS; Event Manager; Mun Traffic; Law Enforcement	Others, as required by SAPS
Alerting / Mobilisation of various Police & Security Response Services (All Key Personnel involved)	SAPS, Event M.; DRMC-DOC; Mgr.: DRMC & DRMC	SAPS; SANDF; PG:WC EMS; Hospitals;
Est. of on-site JOC, if possible or practical by SAPS	SAPS, Event M.; DRMC-DOC; Mgr.: DRMC & DRMC	SAPS; PG:WC EMS; Others, as required
Public Notification and the immediate evacuation of the area	MPD; Traffic; DRMC staff	SAPS; PG:WC EMS; Others, as required
Activation of Disaster Coordinating Team (DCT) in the DOC, as required by the Situation	Event Manager; DRMC; DOC; DRMC Support Staff; Fire & Rescue; MPD; Traffic; Communications; 107 PECC; plus others, as required	SAPS; PG:WC EMS; Others, as required
Cordons / Road Blocks / Access & Egress Routes	SAPS; Event Manager; Traffic; Law Enforcement & Security, as required	SAPS; Others, as required
If rioting / unrest is not contained, strive to minimize looting, damage, injuries & fatalities as much as possible	SAPS; Event Manager. Traffic; Law Enforcement & Security (for CKDM assets), as required	SAPS; PG:WC EMS; Others, as required
Obtain damage / casualty assessments and treat accordingly	Event Manager; Mun. B/W; Traffic; Law Enforcement. & Security; DRMC staff	SAPS; PG:WC EMS; SANDF; Others, as required
Safety of building structure	Mun. Building Dev. Mgt.; Fire & Rescue	Private Orgs, as required
Clean-up of Debris	Mun. Solid Waste; Roads & Stormwater; Buildings & Maintenance; Sport & Recreation	Private Orgs, as required
Repair damage to roads / sidewalks, Buildings, Infrastructure, etc. as required	Mun. Roads & Stormwater; Water & Sanitation; Electricity; Others, as required	Private Orgs, as required

DISASTER RESPONSE ACTIONS SUMMARY

DMP 2 Disruption of electricity supply

ACTIONS	Role-Players	OTHER ORGS
Notification to all relevant Role-players, as applicable (LLM Electricity, with ESKOM, are the lead Disciplines)	LLM; Eskom	SAPS; DRM; PG:WC DMC; Others, as required
Activation of Disaster Coordinating Team (DCT) in the DOC, as required by the Situation	DMC; DOC; DRMC Support Staff; Electricity; Fire & Rescue; Traffic; Law Enforcement. & Security; Communications; plus others, as required	ESKOM; SAPS; PG:WC EMS; PG:WC DMC; Others, as required
Arrangements for repairs / alternative power supplies a.s.a.p.	Mun. Electricity; plus other affected Disciplines, as required by Situation; Eskom	DMC; SAPS; Private Contractors; Others, as required by Situation
Public Information i.e. estimated duration of outage / alternative arrangements / Road & Rail Traffic situation reports, etc. (Refer to detailed Plan for full procedure description)	LLM; Eskom	DMC; SABC / Media; Others, as required

DISASTER RESPONSE ACTIONS SUMMARY

DMP 3 Disruption of water supply

ACTIONS	Role-Players	OTHER ORGS
Notification to all relevant Role-players, as applicable (LLM Water & Sanitation Directorate, together with DWAF, are the lead Disciplines)	Mun. Water & Sanitation; TOC; DRMC-DOC; DRMC; ; Roads & Stormwater; Environmental Health; plus others, as required by the Situation	DWAF; ESKOM; SAPS; PG:WC EMS; PG:WC DMC; Others, as required Fire & Rescue; Communications; Electricity
Activation of Disaster Coordinating Team (DCT) in the DOC, as required by the Situation	Event M; DRMC; DOC; DRMC Support Staff; Fire & Rescue; Mun Traffic; Water & Sanitation; Communications; plus others, as required by the Situation	SAPS; PG:WC EMS; PG:WC DMC; Others, as required
Arrangements for repairs / alternative water supplies a.s.a.p.	Mun. Water & Sanitation; Electricity; Roads & Stormwater: plus other affected Disciplines, as required by the Situation	DWAF; CKDM DMC; SAPS; Private Contractors; Others, as required by Situation
Public Information i.e. estimated duration of outage, alternative arrangements, effect on Fire & Rescue services, etc. (Refer to detailed Plan for full procedure description)	Mun. Water & Sanitation; DRMC & DRMC Staff; Communications; Fire & Rescue; Roads & Stormwater: Electricity; Health; plus others, as required by the Situation	ESKOM; DMC; SABC / Media; Others, as required
Monitoring of potential health hazards caused by a prolonged water supply failure until restoration of normal Supply, i.e. sewerage & other sanitation systems may be inoperative, business implications, food hygiene issues, etc. & possible other major CONSEQUENTIAL Hazards that may result	Health; Mun. Electricity; Traffic; MPD; Water & Sanitation; Transport, Roads & Stormwater; Solid Waste Mgt; Fire & Rescue; Plus others, as required by the Situation	Dept. of Health; DEAT; Others, as required

DISASTER RESPONSE ACTIONS SUMMARY

DMP 6 Drought

ACTIONS	Role-Players	OTHER ORGANISATIONS
Initial Report by role players around the drought situation through the Drought Committee as part of the Advisory Forum.	Agri, Disaster Management, Municipalities; Social Development	Environmental health; Tourism. Others, as required.
Implementation of water restrictions by water delivering authority.	Municipal Town Engineer & Officials, Disaster Management, Environmental Health;	Taxpayers associations
Financial and fodder support to famers.	Agri Western Cape, Farmers Associations, Disaster Management	Social Development;
Monitoring of situation by Drought Committee.	DWA, Provincial- and District Disaster Management.	Dept. of Health; DEAT; Mun. Electricity, Water & Sanitation; Stormwater; Solid Waste, Environmental health; Tourism. Others, as required

DISASTER RESPONSE ACTIONS SUMMARY

DMP 7 Extreme Weather/Floods/Snowfalls/Windstorms

ACTIONS	Role-Players	OTHER ORGANISATIONS
Initial Report of Incident by any Role-players	SAPS, EMS + Rescue. Prov. Traffic; Agri, Disaster Management, Municipalities;	Mun. Fire; SANRAL (if Incident is on a National Road);
Activation of Disaster Coordinating Team (DCT) in the DOC, as required by the Situation	SAPS, EMS + Rescue. Prov. Traffic; Agri, Disaster Management, Municipalities; SANRAL	Mun. Fire
Evacuation / Transportation of injured / Access / Egress route selection, incl. Helicopter usage - as required	SAPS, EMS + Rescue. Prov. Traffic; Agri, Disaster Management, Municipalities;	Mun. Fire
Establishment of On-site JOC (FCP) with Cordons set-up & appropriate Traffic / Crowd control in place a.s.a.p.	SAPS, EMS + Rescue. Prov. Traffic;	Mun. Fire ; Disaster M, SANRAL (if Incident is on a National Road);
Public Information / Media liaison, incl. alternative commuter transport requirements	Head DRMC; DRMC Staff; Traffic; Communications	SAPS; PG:WC Traffic; SANRAL; SABC / Media
Emergency Shelter & Survivors' Welfare, as required by the Situation	DOC; DRMC Staff; Housing; Sport & Recreation; MPD; Law Enforcement. & Security; Health	SAPS; Dis. Relief NGO's; Trauma Centre; PG:WC & Govt. Depts.;
Repairing of other damage – Roads / Bridges / Structures / Cabling, etc.	SANRAL, Others, as required	PG:WC; Private Contractors, as applicable

12. (AFTER DISASTER) RELIEF AND REHABILITATION MEASURES

POST DISASTER RECOVERY

- Assessment of extent of situation and planning for recovery;
- Financial provision (emergency relief funding identified);
- Declaration of local state of disaster through the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002, as required, for access to additional Provincial and National Funding and other resources needed;
- Application of the necessary resources to restore the situation