

# DISASTER MANAGEMENT

## SECTOR PLAN

### MSUNDUZI 2022/23



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# MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT SECTOR PLAN

## 4 MUNICIPAL LEGISLATIVE MANDATE (DM & FIRE SERVICES)

- Safety at Sport and Recreation Events Act 2 of 2010
- Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002
- Act Nr. 16 of 2015 DM Amendment Act, 2015
- Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
- Constitution of the Rep. of SA, 1996
- Local Government Systems Act 32 of 2000
- South African Police Service Act 68 of 1995
- National Veld and Forest Fire Act 101 of 1998
- Public Health Act 36 of 1919
- Fire Brigade Services Act 99 of 1987
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993
- Fire Brigade Services Act 99 of 1987
- National Road Traffic Act 93 of 1996
- National Disaster Management Framework (GN 654 of 2005)
- Any other related ACTS or Regulations

## 5 STATUS OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

### 1.1. Status of Municipal Disaster Management Centre

In terms of the Disaster Risk Management Act 2002, (Act No.57 of 2002), Section 43-50 outlines the establishment and functions of the Centre in order to ensure an integrated and coordinated approach to Disaster Risk Management within the Municipality.

The area of jurisdiction of Msunduzi local municipality is prone to different types of disaster hazards ranging from natural and human induced. Whilst natural disaster hazards cannot be prevented it is of extreme importance to implement, initiatives and/ or measures to mitigate the effects of such natural phenomenon. Human induced disaster hazards are preventable and departments are always urged to ensure that projects don't have unintended consequences such as flooding, lack of drainage etc.

One of the basics in disaster management is that the Disaster Centre must function optimally and be equipped with the correct and enough equipment and staff.

The municipality is currently striving to promote a continuous and integrated multi-sectorial, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at:

- Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters
- Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters
- Emergency preparedness
- A rapid and effective response to disasters and
- Post –disaster recovery and rehabilitation
- Education, Training, Public Awareness and Research
- Funding Arrangements for Disaster Risk Management
- Conclusion of Risk Assessments

MSUNDUZI DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE (MDMC) has ten posts of which the following four are filled.

- Senior Disaster Officer Operations
- Receptionist
- General Assistant
- Admin Officer

The following posts were listed as priorities and was internally advertised in August 2021.

- Disaster Management Officer: Risk Assessment and Training
- Disaster Management Officer: Inspectorate and Special Events (x 2)
- Disaster Management Assistants(x2)

Resulting from the severe staff shortage eight contract workers worked on various projects within Disaster Management from 2018 to 2021. They were absorbed in the permanent staff contingent effective from 1 January 2022.

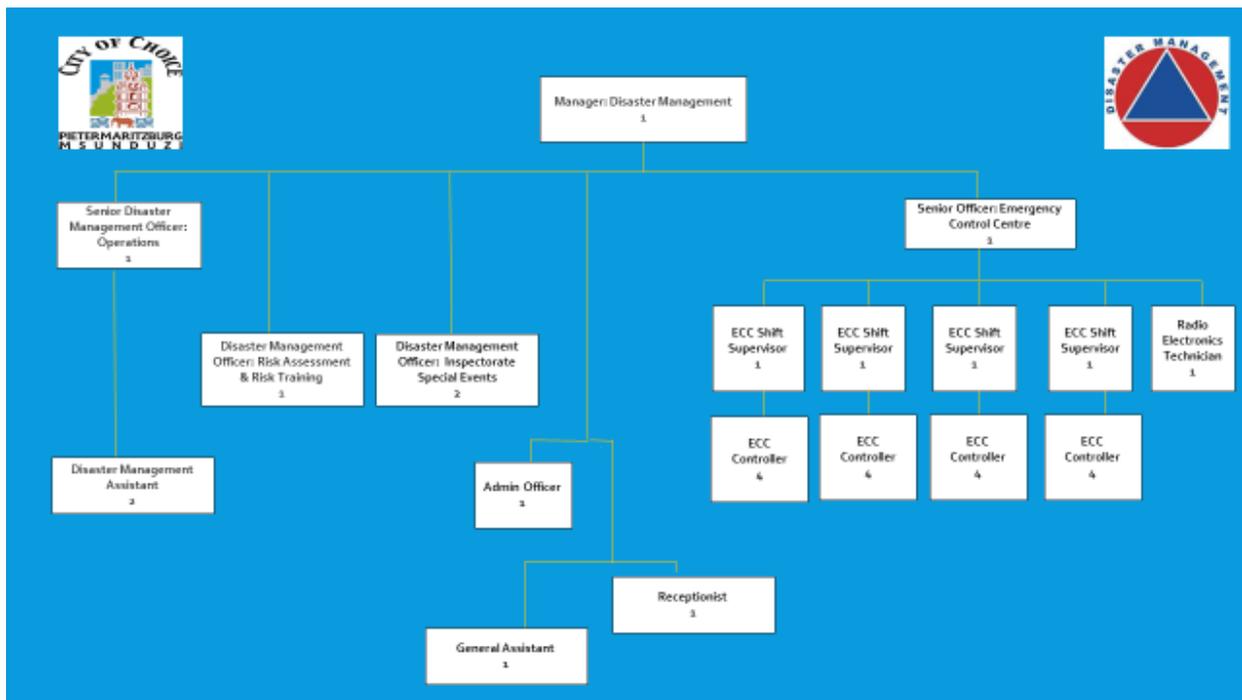
The Emergency Control Centre (ECC) reports to Disaster Management:

Control Centre Emergency	Staff establishment	Vacant posts	Acting	Occupied posts	Contract workers absorbed
1	22	7	2	14	3

Filled Posts:

The Emergency Control Centre has 22 posts of which the following are filled

- Senior Officer Emergency Control Centre (Acting)
- 2 x Supervisor Emergency Control Centre (2 x Supervisors acting)
- 16 x Controllers (13 filled, 3 vacant)
- 1x Radio Electronics Technician (vacant)
- A new proposal of the structures has been submitted for recommendation and approval. In is proposed that the Emergency Control Centre is to be a stand-alone unit.



## 1.2. Status of Fire & Rescue Services

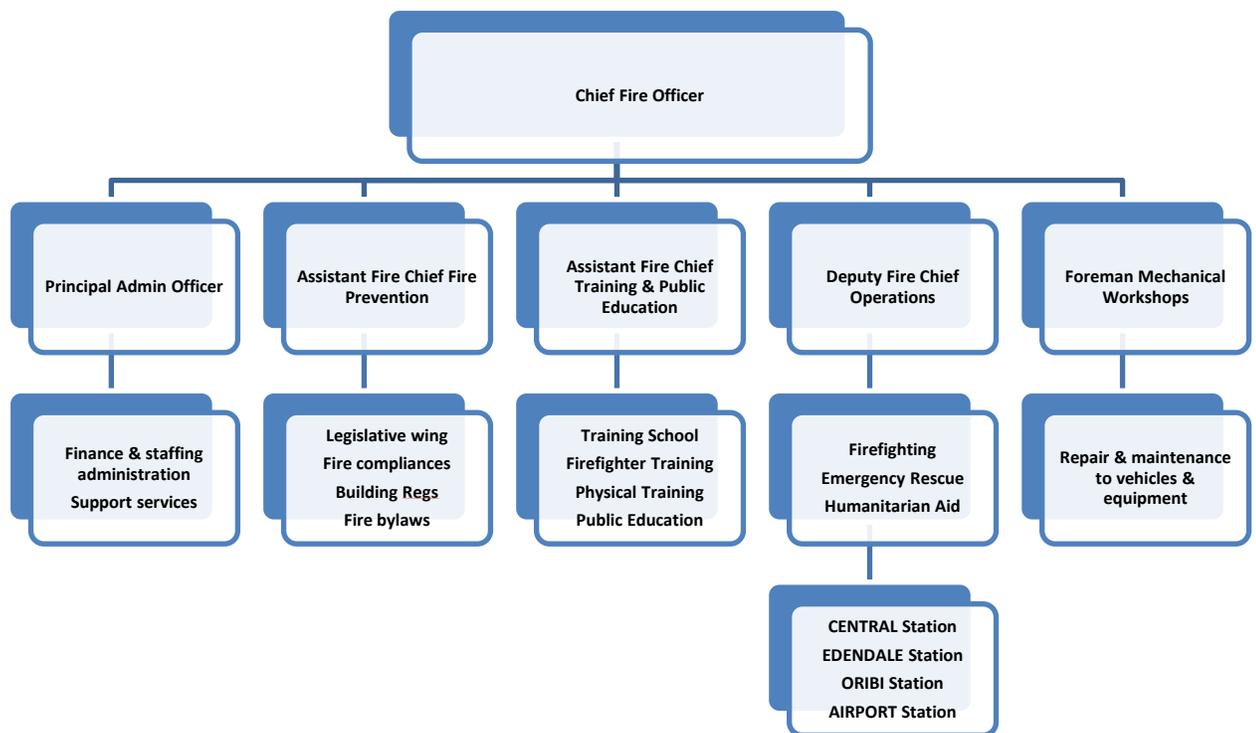
The purpose of the Fire & Rescue unit is to:

- Fight or extinguish a fire;
- Rescue of life or property from a fire or other danger;

- Prevent the outbreak or spread of a fire;
- Protect life or property against a fire or other threatening danger;
- Performance of any other function connected with any of the above matters.

**By**

- Ensuring emergency preparedness
- Rapid and effective response of fire rescue resources



1.2.1. The Fire Brigade Services Act No 99 of 1987 provides for the establishment, maintenance, employment, co-ordination and standardisation of fire brigade services, and the SANS 10090:2003 provides advice on the measures that should be taken in order to ensure fire services are efficient.

1.2.2. The status with reference to the ready availability of firefighter staff, condition of frontline firefighting vehicles and the ability of the fire service to provide an efficient fire service is a point of concern.

1.2.3 The SANS 10090:2003 refers to various areas of firefighting, such as:

- i) Categorisation of fire-risk areas in terms of risk identification, occupation and density.
- ii) Weight of response at fires which, dependant on the fire-risk classification, advises on the minimum number and type of fire engines and firefighters.
- iii) Attendance at fires, dependant of fire-risk classification, advises on the maximum time it should take for a fire unit to arrive at a reported incident.
- iv) Where fire stations should be built and determination of station areas.
- v) Communications facilities.
- vi) Replacement periods for various classes of fire engines.
- vii) Communications infrastructure

1.2.4. The status quo is such that the municipality has four (4) fire stations situated at Edendale, Oribi, Pietermaritzburg Airport and City Central. This status quo has been the norm for many years and has never been compliant with the SANS 10090:2003 standard. At least two more fire stations are required to accommodate the large Northdale/Eastwood areas and the Vulindlela area.

1.2.5. Minimum manning levels for operational firefighters:

1.2.6. For an efficient fire service, the municipality requires at least six (6) fire stations to satisfy the requirements for weight of response and attendance times. The fire-risk category of the municipality when mated to the number of fire stations recommends a minimum vehicle and related staffing standard be complied with. It also recommends that there be sufficient reserve appliances to accommodate for breakdowns/servicing etc. It is recommended that each fire engine has a crew of five (5) firefighters, and Airport fire engine have three (3) firefighters each, and special appliances manned have two (2) firefighters). The following table is a reflection of this compliance:

The working hours of the unit are as follows:

- Administration staff, Senior Officers, Fire Prevention and Training staff:
  - Mon-Fri 08-17:00
- Operational Firefighters:
  - continuous (12 hr shift) shift rotation basis
  - Working hours 06-18:00 and 18-06:00
  - 4x days on (consisting of 2x dayshift and 2x night shift), and 4x days off.

Fire fighting vehicles: (all vehicles carry range of fire rescue tools)

- Major pumpers – City (6)
  - 3 available (1x per station)
  - 3 out of commission (mechanical)
  - No reserve fleet
  - Vehicles old and obsolete
- Airport Fire Station Category 6 airport:
  - Airport Rescue Firefighting pumpers (2)
  - No reserve fleet at airport
- Bulk water foam carrier (1)
- Aerial appliances (1)
  - 1x reserve
- Grass fire units (1)

Staff:

- Operational Firefighters 162 (80 filled posts)
  - 50% posts filled/vacant
  - New fire stations on structure and IDP but no stations built nor staff
  - Firefighting strength compromised
  - High use of overtime to compensate for staff shortage
- Support staff made up of Senior Fire Managers, Fire Prevention Officers & Training Officers – 12
- Administration 5

### 1.3. Status of Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework

The policy framework is a work in progress.

### 1.4. Status of Municipal Disaster Management Plan

In terms of the Disaster Risk Management Act 2002, (Act No.57 of 2002), Section 53, each municipality must prepare a disaster risk management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area.

The Msunduzi Disaster Management Centre has an approved Disaster Management Plan, which was adopted by the Council in 2015. The Municipality ensured that all relevant stakeholders were involved in the compilation of the plan.

The Disaster Plan has undergone a review during March 2020. Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, it has not gone to the various committees within council for approval and adoption. A SMC resolution was obtained:

1. Page 72 of the agenda	<b>DISASTER PLAN 2020</b> (21.3.1): Report dated 9 July 2020 by the Acting General Manager: Community Services.	<b>RESOLVED TO RECOMMEND TO THE COMMUNITY SERVICES PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE</b>  (a) That Council notes and approves the 2020 Disaster Plan.  (b) That Council approves and implements the 2020 Disaster Plan as this was an Audit query from 2015.	
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### 2.5 Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee

Disaster management is an integral part of the Community Services Portfolio Committee. This meeting is held on a monthly basis and is attended by the various community services departments as well as Council officials and Councillors. The recently elected councillors will be workshopped on the Disaster Management Standard Operating Procedures. During the workshop a presentation on “*The Status of Disaster Management within Msunduzi Local Municipality*” will be presented covering budget, human resources and operational issues.

## **Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum**

The Msunduzi Disaster Management Advisory Forum was established in 2013. The Forum meets quarterly. It remains a challenge to get all stakeholders, internal as well as external to attend. The Office is the Speaker is assisting to involve representatives of vulnerable groups (physically challenged, Women and Children) as well as Traditional Leaders.

A further challenge is the appointment of a Disaster Champion in each unit that will attend the Forums and be the link between his/her department and Disaster Management.

This forum/ committee conveys the following responsibilities:

- give advice and make recommendations on disaster –related issues and disaster management
- contribute to disaster risk management planning and co-ordination
- establish joint standards of practise
- implement response management systems
- gather critical information about the municipality's capacity to assist in disasters and to access resources
- assist with public awareness, training and capacity building.
- Discuss resources available that can be utilised in case of a disaster

The following recommendations have been made in order to improve the functionality of our local Disaster Forum:

- Msunduzi staff attend the District, Province and Local Municipal Advisory Forums to observe, learn and eventually implement.
- An observation was that an official more senior than the Manager Disaster Management must chair the meeting. A request has been made for the Municipal Manager to chair MDMAF. He/she may delegate the responsibility to another senior official. The Senior Manager indicated his willingness to be more involved in the forum.
- The Community Services Portfolio committee members will be invited to the MDMAF to bring better understanding and informed decision making about.
- As per the Amended Disaster Management Act of 2015 Traditional Leadership and vulnerable groups has to be represented at the forum.

- Disaster Management will meet with various units and departments to identify the Disaster Champions to improve the functioning of the Forum.
- The Msunduzi Crisis Response Protocol is the prescribing document when disaster strikes. This is discussed every quarter.

### 3.8 List of Priority Risks (Hazards)

NO	PREVALENT HAZARDS AND THREATS	TYPE OF RISK
1	Veld/Forest Fires	Very High
2	Severe Storms (Hail)	Very High
3	Severe Storms (Heavy Rainfall)	Very High
4	Severe Storms (Floods)	Very High
5	Severe Storms (Wind)	Very High
6	Severe Storms (Lightning)	Very High
7	House Fires	Very High
8	Road Accidents	High Risk
9	Civil Unrest	High Risk
10	Disease: Human (HIV/AIDS) Covid 19	High Risk
11	Extremely High Temperatures	Medium
12	Poor Drainage system	Medium
13	Home less	Medium
14	Water Contamination/Pollution	Medium
15	Drought	Medium
16	Disease: Animal	Medium
17	Disease: Human (Cholera)	Medium
18	Lack of Proper Road Infrastructure	Medium
19	Lack of (Adequate) Sanitation	Medium
20	Lack of (Adequate) Water	Medium
21	Landslides	Low
13	Rail Accidents	Low

## **1.5. Status of Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework**

*The policy is done for the new financial year and in support of the disaster plan has been submitted to council for the approval and implementation. It was submitted together for council's approval on the 6<sup>th</sup> January 2021. DRAFT copies are available if required.*

## **1.6. Status of Municipal Disaster Management Plan**

In terms of the Disaster Risk Management Act 2002, (Act No.57 of 2002), Section 53, each municipality must prepare a disaster risk management plan for its area according to prevailing circumstances.

The Msunduzi Disaster Management Centre has an approved Disaster Management Plan, which was adopted by the Council in 2015. The Municipality ensured that all relevant stakeholders were involved in the compilation of the plan.

The Disaster Plan has undergone a review during March 2020. Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, it has not gone through the entire process although a Strategic Management Committee resolution was taken to adopt the plan. It is yet to be endorsed by the Executive Council. (See resolution above)

## **2.5 Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee**

It is further recommended that all metropolitan and district/local municipalities may establish interdepartmental disaster risk management committees for their areas. This is an internal coordination forum at management level where instructions from the Advisory Forum can be implemented and tracked, and serves as a coordination forum for disaster management issues within the municipality. In addition, local municipality should establish their own disaster risk committee.

Msunduzi have not established a formal Inter-Departmental committee. Departments are however present and active when a disaster occurs as the Crisis Response Protocol prescribes who represents each department in the Joint Operations Centre and what function they fulfil. Actions following a disaster are discussed in the quarterly Advisory Forum. Departments are well aware of their role and function.

Disaster management is an integral part of the Community Services Portfolio Committee. This meeting is held on a monthly basis and is attended by the various

community services departments as well as Council officials and Councillors. Disaster Management monthly reports, incorporating the Emergency Control Center report is presented at the Portfolio committee.

## **2.6 Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum**

Section 51 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) states that municipalities may establish a municipal disaster management advisory Forum. The Msunduzi Disaster Management Advisory Forum was established in 2013. The Forum meets quarterly. It remains a challenge to get all stakeholders, internal as well as external to attend. A further challenge is the submission of sector plans and emergency plans.

This forum/ committee conveys the following responsibilities:

- give advice and make recommendations on disaster –related issues and disaster management
- contribute to disaster risk management planning and co-ordination
- establish joint standards of practise
- implement response management systems
- gather critical information about the municipality’s capacity to assist in disasters and to access resources
- assist with public awareness, training and capacity building.

The following recommendations have been made in order to improve the functionality of our local Disaster Forum:

- The current modus operandi are that each department identify a Disaster Champion. The Disaster Champion attends the meetings and give feedback to his/her department on resolutions and other requirements.
- The stakeholder participation structure in Msunduzi municipality is under review as the amended Disaster Management Act prescribes that Traditional Leadership and representatives of national umbrella organisations for women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. must be represented. Although the Policy Framework indicates that the Municipal Manager or his delegate chair the Local Disaster Forum the Senior Manager or Disaster Manager chairs the meeting. The Municipal Manager has attended some of the meetings.

## 2.7 Disaster Management & Fire Services Swot Analysis

*Provide strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats*

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good Intuitional Capacity</li> <li>• Established Disaster Management Centre</li> <li>• Good monitoring and evaluation System</li> <li>• services orientated will always respond to emergencies</li> <li>• good stakeholder network, interdepartmental cohesion</li> <li>• management accountability</li> <li>• Existence of institutional memory and necessary expertise             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget availability</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Developed comprehensive SOP's             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political interest.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Availability of newly appointed enthusiastic staff to be shaped into a team</li> <li>• Disaster Management Plan is in place</li> <li>• Disaster Management Advisory Forum is in place</li> <li>• Future availability of budget for bursaries to upskill Disaster employees             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incident statistics from 2011 to date</li> </ul> </li> <li>Working relationship inter departmental</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient qualified Disaster Management Personnel</li> <li>*No appointed Manager Disaster</li> <li>• Development of Human Capital</li> <li>• Inconsistent MDMAF attendance</li> <li>• Disaster Management Plan under review</li> <li>• Vehicle shortage             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large geographical area to cover</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Insufficient budget             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient tools of trade</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Internal processes cumbersome</li> <li>• Inability to incorporate technology into day to day operations especially field work.</li> <li>Post disaster analysis</li> <li>Non adherence to SOP             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminating of early warning systems</li> <li>• Msunduzi work culture</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>• Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Employment of more staff.</li> <li>• Sharing of best practices and capacity building obtained from other municipalities, PDMC, NDMC and other institutions like SASSA and NGO's</li> <li>• External sources of funding</li> <li>• Upskilling of staff when vacancies are filled</li> <li>• Closer collaboration with IDP office regarding stakeholder projects.</li> </ul> <p>*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of disaster management funding</li> <li>• Lack of cooperation</li> <li>• Climate change impact (Severe weather events).</li> <li>Occupancy within the flood lines</li> <li>Natural and man-made disasters</li> <li>• No succession planning in place.</li> <li>• budget constraints to upskill staff</li> <li>• Shortage of relief supplies budget</li> <li>• Civil unrest</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COGTA grant funding for Covid 19</li> <li>• increase community awareness</li> <li>• community satisfaction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of living conditions and safety</li> <li>• MIG application for additional centres</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unavailability of fire hydrants in rural areas</li> <li>• Inaccessible informal settlements by emergency vehicles due to none existence of access roads</li> <li>• Occurrence of natural disasters</li> <li>• Houses not built in accordance with national building standards and regulations (rural and informal settlements)</li> <li>• Growth of informal settlements around urban areas and land invasion</li> </ul>
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## 2.8 Challenges for DM and Fire Services as per SWOT Analysis

- Response to emergency fire calls
- Insufficient staff
- Insufficient qualified competent staff within Disaster Management
- Insufficient resources
- Lack of training and workshops
- Budgetary constraints
- To be in compliance with the S.D.B.I.P
- Conducting of awareness and risk reduction campaigns/workshops
- Extended city boundaries and large geographical area to service (Distance from Disaster and Fire Centres)
  - Insufficient budget allocation-opex and capex}
  - High vacancy rate: firefighter posts 52%
  - Key posts of deputy chief fire officer and divisional commander vacant
  - Insufficient tools of trade:
  - Lack of Personal Protective Equipment PPE (includes uniform)
  - Council contracts cancelled with suppliers

### **3. DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT**

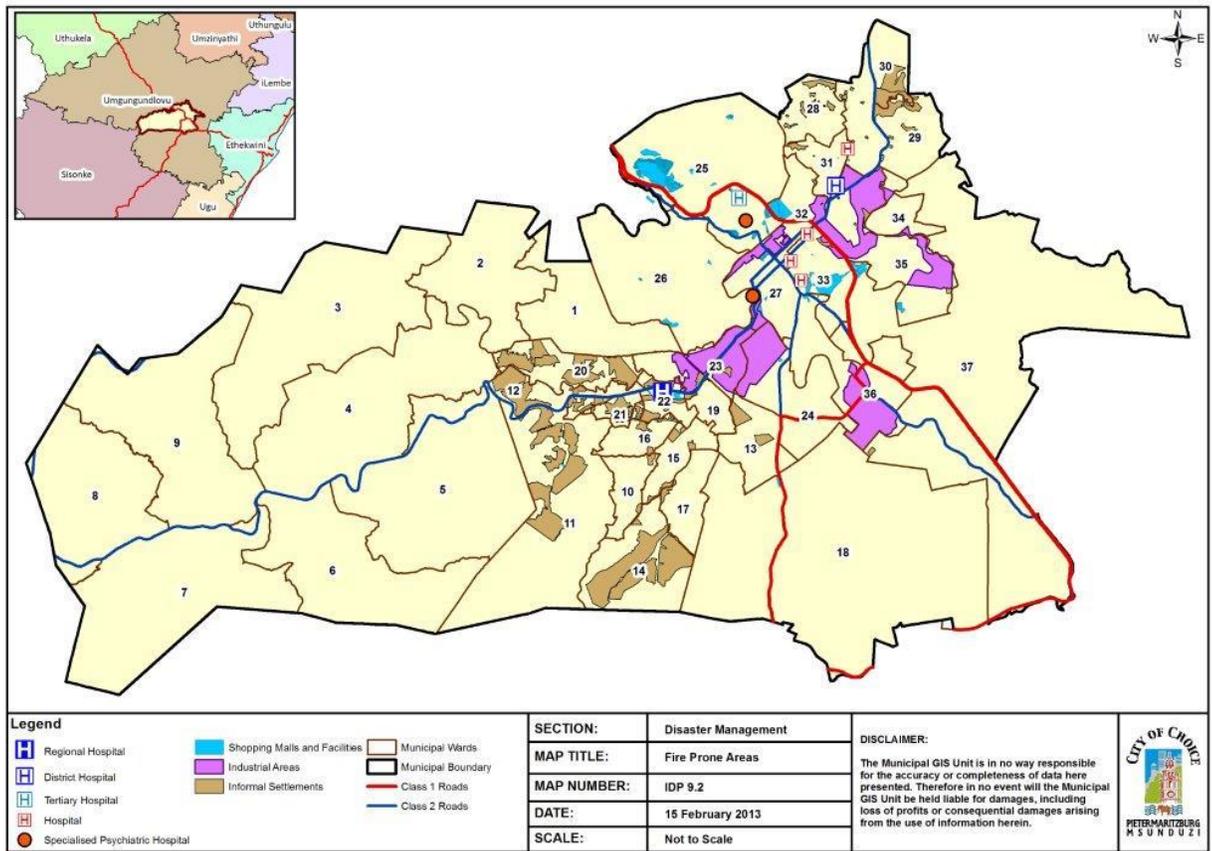
Msunduzi Local Municipality is currently continuing the ward based risk assessment, that was halted by Covid 19, in collaboration with ABM and District Disaster Management. With the appointment of permanent staff, the timeline for completion is May 2022.

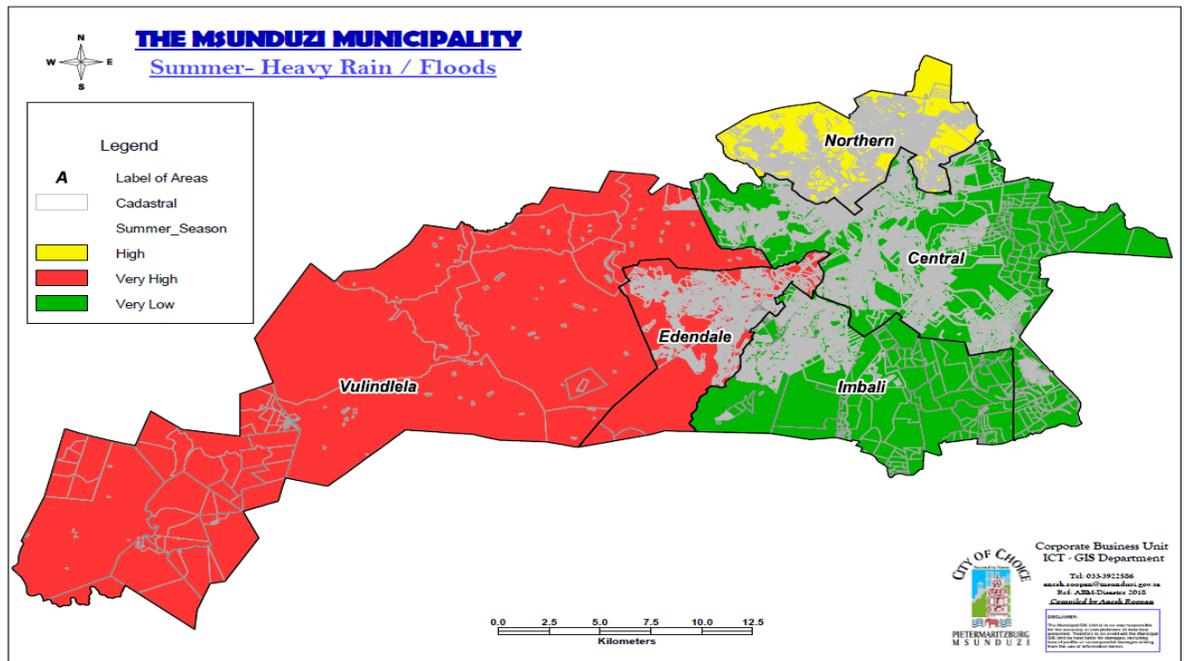
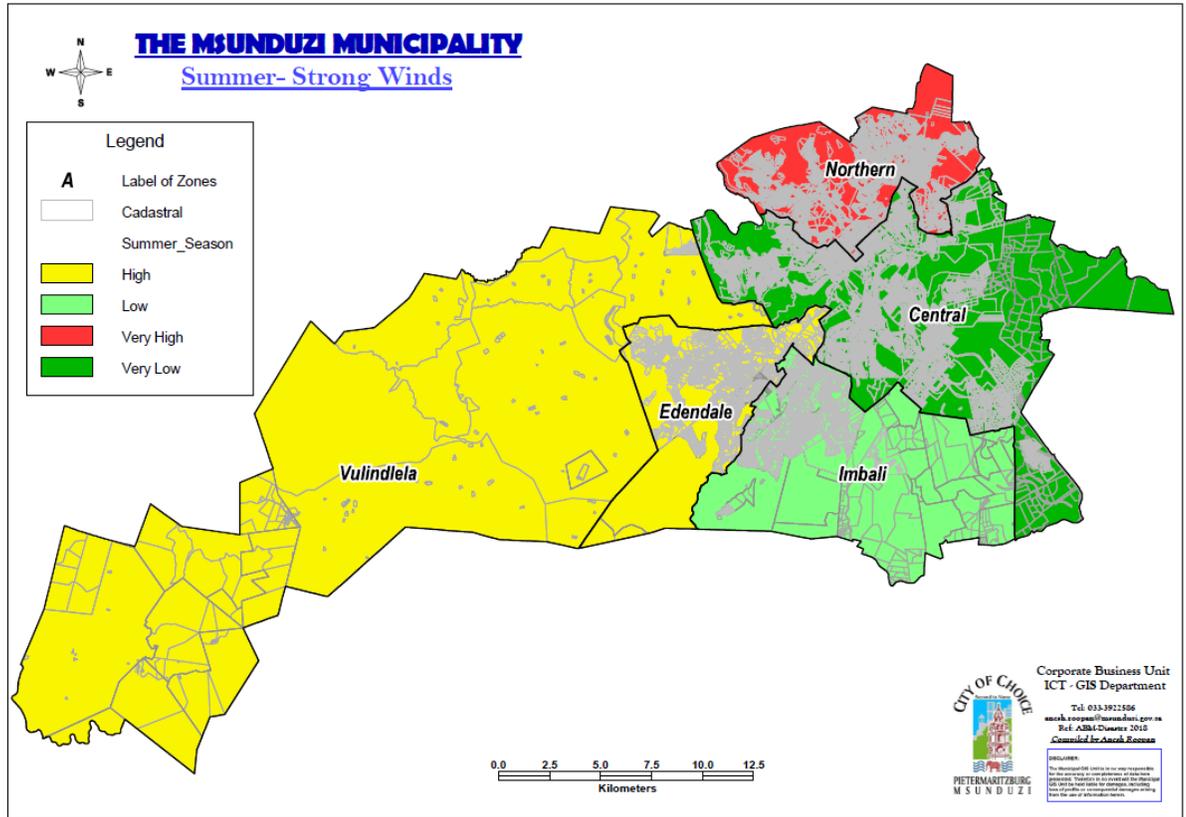
### 3.1 List of Priority Risks (Hazards)

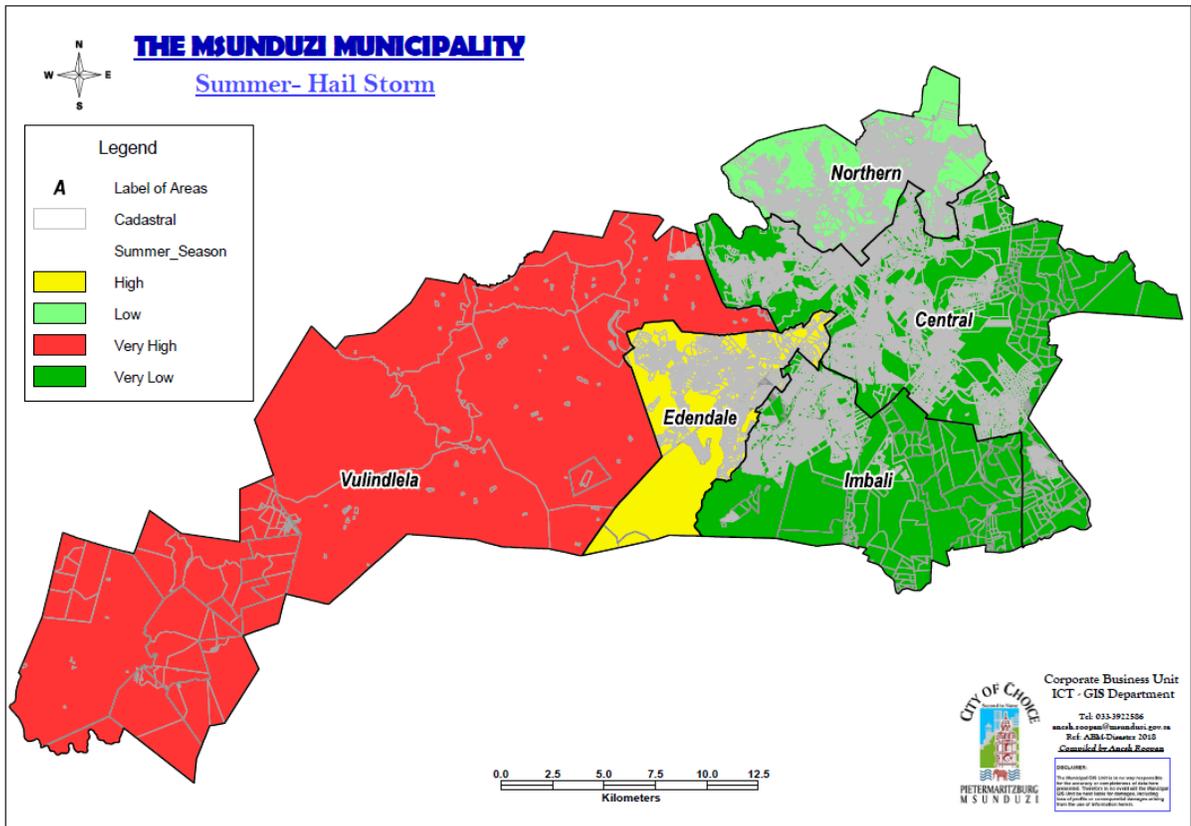
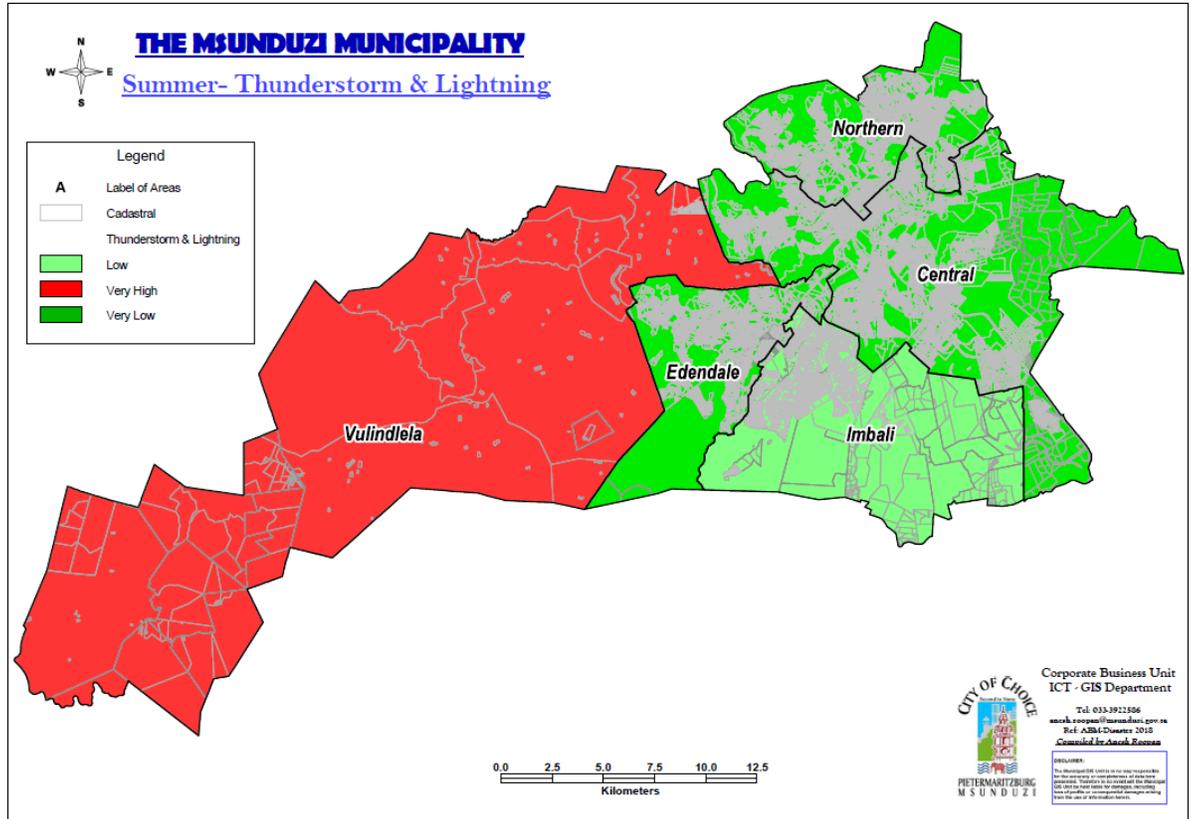
NO	PREVALENT HAZARDS AND THREATS	TYPE OF RISK
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5	Severe Storms (Wind)	Very High
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7	House Fires	Very High
8	Road Accidents	High Risk
9	Civil Unrest	High Risk
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11	Extremely High Temperatures	Medium
12	Poor Drainage system	Medium
13	Home less	Medium
14	Water Contamination/Pollution	Medium
15	Drought	Medium
16	Disease: Animal	Medium
17	Disease: Human (Cholera)	Medium
18	Lack of Proper Road Infrastructure	Medium
19	Lack of (Adequate) Sanitation	Medium
20	Lack of (Adequate) Water	Medium
21	Landslides	Low
13	Rail Accidents	Low

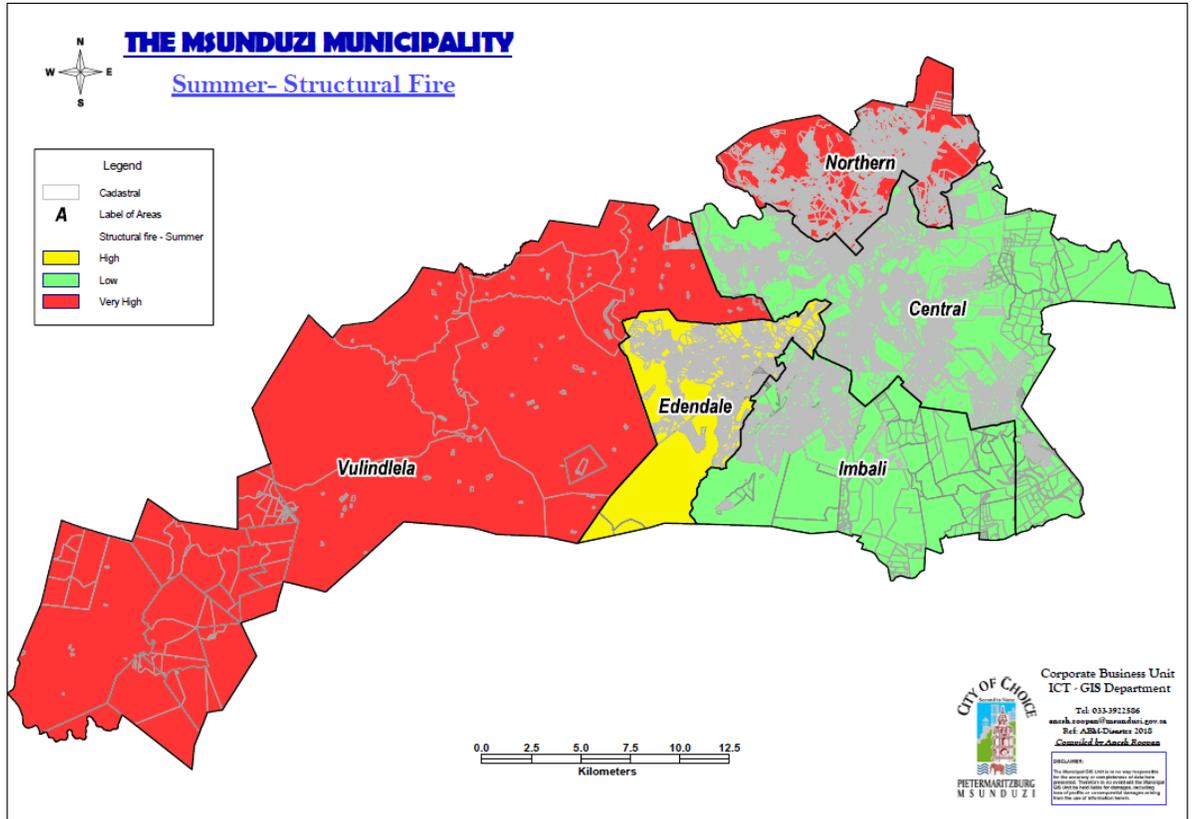
### 3.2 Hazard Maps

Based on data from 2012 to 2017



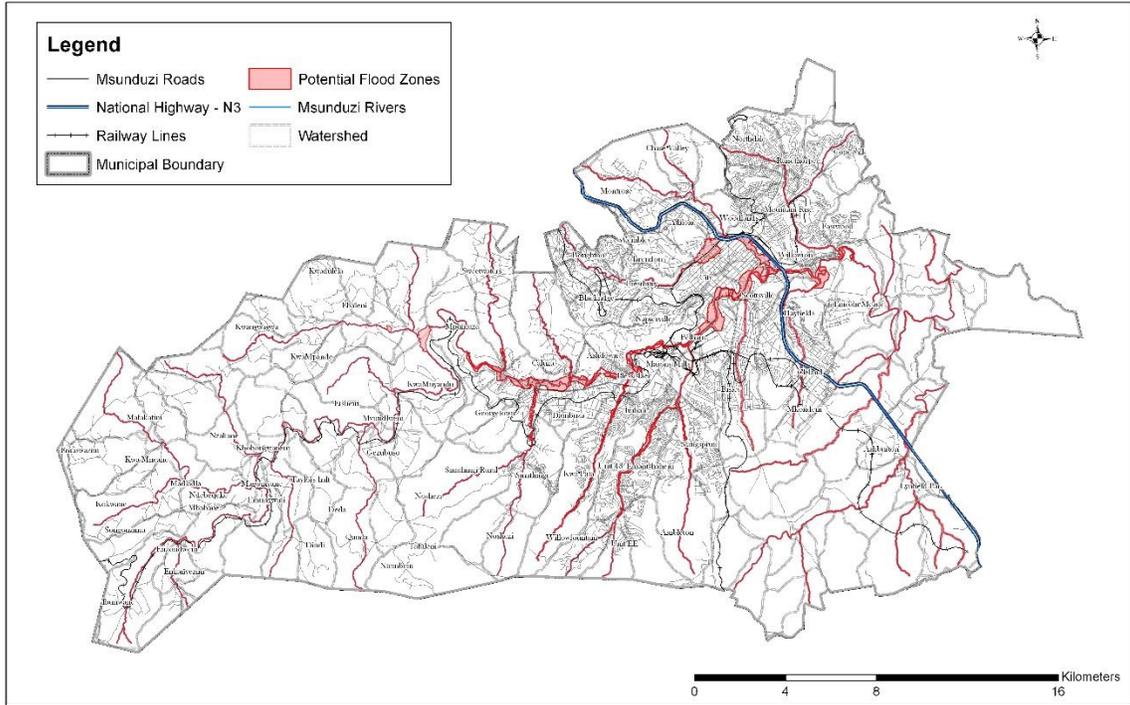






### 3.3 Vulnerability Maps

To be developed in collaboration with other departments under guidance of PDMC and the GIS sections of both Province and Msunduzi Municipality



Project No:	Date:
376998	08/02/2010
Drawn by:	Scale:
TH	1:130,000
Checked by:	Fig No:
ALLK	A - 3
Approved by:	Scale:
	1:130,000

**MSUNDUZI ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**  
Flood Zones

Date:	Scale:
08/02/2010	1:130,000
Compiled by:	Fig No:
ALLK	A - 3
Reviewed by:	Scale:
	1:130,000

Path: G:\376998\_Msunduzi\_EMF\GIS\KID\SDT\_EMF\376998\_A-3\_SDT\FloodZones\_A3L\_C\_08022010

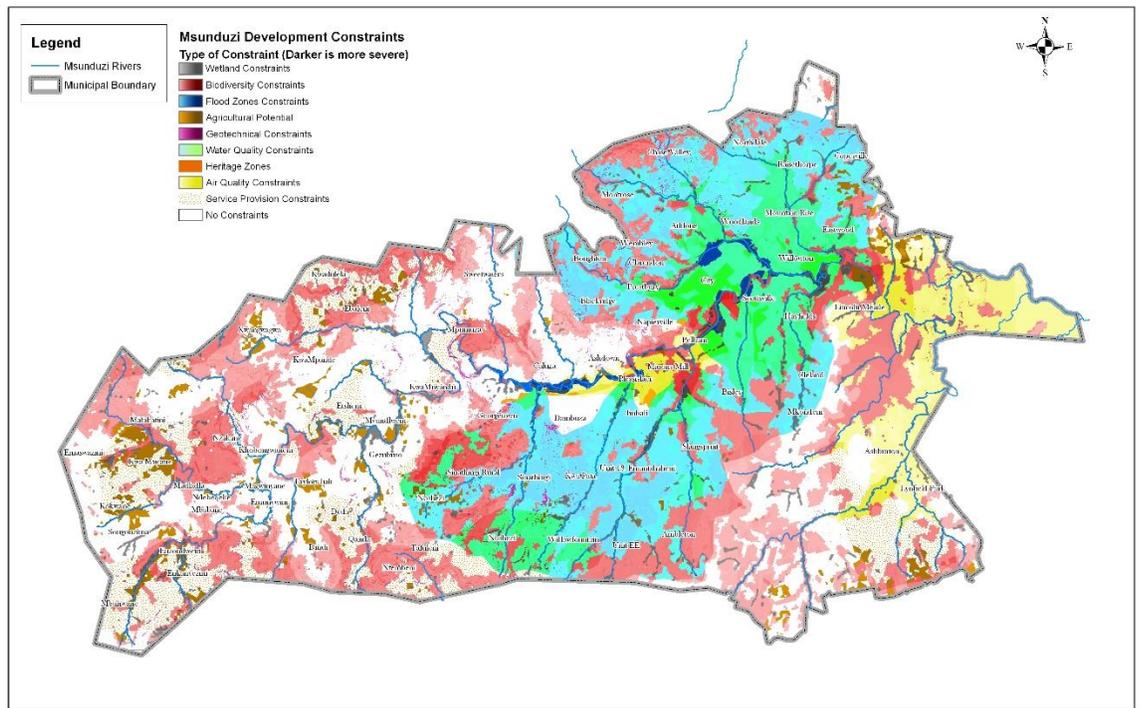
### 3.4 Capacity Maps

*The GIS section was asked to produce capacity maps after considering critical factors of capacity such as institutional and management capacity, physical/resource capacity, support network and people capacity and competencies. All critical facilities will be mapped.*

### 3.5 Disaster Risk Rating Maps (Disaster Risk Evaluation Maps)

*Disaster Risk Assessments are currently conducted. When completed disaster risk maps will be developed with the assistance of the GIS section. The hazard maps in 3.13 are based on historical information. Historical incident data will be combined with the risk assessment information when completed.*

### 3.6 Analysis of Climate Change Risks



Project No:	Date:
376998	15/02/2010
Client:	Prepared by:
Central Midlands ZONE	ALLK
LOD1	Revision: A

MSUNDUZI ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK  
Consolidated Environmental Attribute Map (CEAM)

Date:	Scale:
15/02/2010	1:130,487
Prepared by:	Fig No:
ALLK	A-10
Revision: A	Date: 15/02/2010

The Environmental Management section of Msunduzi is actively involved with the climate change planning and mitigation.

#### 4 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR DM AND FIRE SERVICES

##### 5.1 Disaster Management & Fire Services Programmes/Projects by Municipality

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	TARGETED AREAS	DATE
Disaster Management Relief Material	Requested R2.5 mil	All Wards	2022/2023
Awareness of Disaster Management	Requested R150 000	All Wards, leadership and stakeholders	2022/2023
Constant updating of CRP		All internal and external role-players	When change in appointments
Risk Assessments ward based	R00.00	All wards in Msunduzi municipality	Complete by June 2022
Hazard, vulnerability, risk and capacity maps		Msunduzi municipal area	Completed by June 2022
Awareness campaigns		Msunduzi municipal area	Continuously
Implementing a stock control system	Nil	Disaster Centre	Completed by April 2022
Strengthening the LDMAF	Nil	Leadership and stakeholders	Continuously
Enter in MOA with NGO's, NPO's and Government Departments		Under investigation	
Finding a way to distribute early warnings to public		Under investigation	
Incorporation of social media communication in ECC		Under investigation	
Establishment of stakeholder database	Nil	All stakeholders	During 2022/23

##### 5.2 Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by Stakeholders

The City proceeds to invest in Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements around the city centre, through the building of low-income houses such as the Jika Joe project. Such projects bring our people closer to economic opportunities that they were previously denied.

The MSDF (Msunduzi Spatial Development Framework) is an integral component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and a key spatial transformation tool, which guides how the implementation of the IDP should occur in space. Therefore, decisions made by sectors, spheres and entities of the public sector should be consistent with and work towards realising the vision, spatial strategies and plan set out in the MSDF.

The Spatial Development Framework is based on the following principals:

- Transformation;
- Equity/Equality
- Restructuring/Upcycling
- Reinventing
- Public Place Making

## **LAND USES PER AREA BASED MANAGEMENT AREA**

### **GENERAL**

#### **LAND USE**

#### **PERCENTAGES**

The Grasslands takes about 31.7 of the land in the Municipality, followed by land used for settlement purposes at 29.1%, which includes formal settlements (14.8%), traditional settlements (14.1%), and informal settlements (0.5%). It is important to distinguish between the different types of settlements, as these would give an idea of the level of services available, and those that are required.

### **CBD, ASHBURTON AND EASTERN AREAS**

Whilst the dominating land use is thornveld and grasslands, this area is predominantly used for residential purposes. The area is also home to some of the major employers in the city, namely government sector in the central area, and industries in Mkhondeni, Willowton, and Pelham. This area is therefore the largest rates contributor of the city. It is important to mention that this area plays a significant role in terms of transport infrastructure available in the city. This area accommodates the larger part of the N3, a primary movement corridor (also part of the Provincial Development Corridors) dissecting the city and the Edendale – Northdale development corridor; it is also home to the city's only airport and railway station.

A concentration of education facilities is found in this area, the largest of them being the University of KwaZulu-Natal. The north-eastern part (Bellevue/New England) and south-eastern part (Ukulinga/Ashburton) has pockets of cultivated land.

### **NORTHERN AREAS**

This area is mostly used for residential purposes, and the natures of the settlements are both formal and informal, especially in the areas of Claridge and Copesville.

Forestry/Plantations are the dominant land uses, especially to the west of the area with natural bush in between. The majority of commercial activities in the city are within this

area, with pockets of industrial uses in places. There are also pockets of Active/Passive Open Spaces (the largest being Queen Elizabeth Park), and Cultivated Land (Copesville/Claridge). It is important to note that the largest health institutions in the city namely Grey's Hospital and Townhill Mental Institution, are within this area. The area is also part of the Edendale – Northdale development corridor and the N3.

### **GREATER EDENDALE AREA**

A large part of this area is used for residential purposes, even though it is largely underserved.

The natures of the settlements are formal, informal, and traditional, even though there is no tribal authority in this area. Even though there are industrial activities in the area, the majority of people are unemployed and are relatively poor. This area has been identified as one city's areas of priority spending, with initiatives already underway to support this, namely the Greater Edendale Development Initiative (GEDI) and the Edendale – Northdale Development Corridor. This area was also home to the Ndumiso Teacher's College, now home to Durban University of Technology (Imbali Campus) and Umgungundlovu FET, the Edendale Hospital, and the railway depot.

### **VULINDLELA**

This area is under traditional authorities, and is predominantly rural with largely traditional settlements. There are, however, pockets of informal settlements. This area is the largest of the ABMs, and houses the majority of the city's population, yet it is highly underdeveloped and under-serviced. The majority of people are unemployed and dependant on government grants, while some live off the land through subsistence farming. There are also pockets of Active/Passive Open Spaces, Forestry/Plantation, Grasslands, and Natural Bush. The education facilities are scattered around area, and the lack of health facilities is clear.

### **GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS**

#### **Msunduzi Municipality Sanitation project:**

- (VIP toilets)
- Number of other projects included in Msunduzi IDP (see page 28, 29,30)

#### **Dept. of Transport (DOT)**

- Upgrading of main road

#### **Msunduzi Municipality Renovations of Community halls,**

- local constructors employ local people from impoverished households
- Provides tractors for cultivation of land for garden projects, this programme is currently ongoing
- Provides water in tankers

#### **Dept.of Human Settlement (DHS/VDA)**

- Construction of RDP houses

## **Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA)**

- COGTA has employed youth from the ward to do Community work projects (CWP)

## **Dept. of Health (DOH)**

- Has employed a number of youth in the ward from low income households as Community Care Givers.

## **Dept. of Social Development (DSD)**

- Continues assisting with Social Grants in the ward

## **Msunduzi Municipality (HIV/AIDs Unit)**

- The Local Municipality provides Counselling Course to matriculated youth, with a passion to work with HIV/ AIDs infected and affected people, this is an ongoing programme.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

- Water sampling and monitoring
- Food control
- Waste Management
- Health surveillance of premises
- Surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases
- Vector control
- Environmental pollution control

## **WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The City is required by law to develop a Water Services Development Plan which needs to be aligned to the Integrated Development Plan. The Water Services Development Plan has been recently reviewed during the 2015/16 final year. In terms of the Water Services Act, Act 108 of 1997, clause 12 (1), every water services authority must prepare and submit both a draft water services development plan and a summary of that plan. The proposed water upgrades and infrastructural investment framework within the Msunduzi municipality is broadly comprised of uMngeni water upgrades, bulk upgrades, future networks, peak pressure upgrades, static pressure upgrades and velocity upgrades which account for approximately R 500 million in costs.

## **SANITATION - LEVELS OF SERVICE**

Households with flush toilets connected to sewerage, however, have declined from 52.3% in 2001 to 51.6% (84 675 households) in 2011. Census (2011) further indicates that only 2% or 3 316 households do not have access to any form of sanitation, and that 34.1% of households have pit latrines, both ventilated and unventilated. Peri-urban and

rural communities have the lowest levels of flush toilets, with the highest levels of pit latrines. The review of the WSDP is essential to address this problem. The municipal sewer system is also aging, and broken pipes and dislodged joints frequently cause sewer blockages, which then impact on river systems and therefore the general health of the population.

## WATER AND SANITATION PLANNED PROJECTS REFLECTED IN IDP

					22/23 FY		
	WARD	BUSINESS UNIT	SUB UNIT	PROJECT WARD	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	BUDGET ALLOCATION
ZONE 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,39,40	ISF	W&S	3 & 6			
				1 to 9	Eradication of Greater Msunduzi Backlog - Phase 1	Construction of VIP toilets	21,000,000.00
				3, 4	Vulindlela Phase 3	Upgrade to Res 15 Inlet (Ward 5) & Construction of a 2ML Res14A (Ward 3)	32,000,000.00
ZONE 2	13,14,15,17,18,19,41	ISF	W&S	14			
ZONE 3	24,26,27,33,35,36,37	ISF	W&S				
ZONE 4	10,11,12,16,20,21,22,23	ISF	W&S	10, 11, 12	Eradication of Greater Msunduzi Backlog - Phase 1	Construction of VIP toilets	7,000,000.00
ZONE 5	25,28,29,30,31,32,34,38	ISF	W&S				
						<b>DORA ALLOCATION 22/23 FY</b>	<b>60,000,000.00</b>
							<b>60,000,000.00</b>

					23/24 FY		
	WARD	BUSINESS UNIT	SUB UNIT	PROJECT WARD	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	BUDGET ALLOCATION
<b>ZONE 1</b>	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,39,40	ISF	W&S	3 & 6			
				1 to 9	Eradication of Greater Msunduzi Backlog - Phase 2 (New Business Plan to be submitted)	Construction of VIP toilets	7,500,000.00
				3, 4	Vulindlela Phase 3	Construction of a 2ML Res14A (Ward 4)	17,000,000.00
				3,4,5	Henley Dam Water Pipeline Extensions (New Business Plan to be submitted)	Construction of approximately 15km of new water pipeline in Wards 3, 4, 5	20,000,000.00
				7, 8	Vulindlela Phase 4 (New Business Plan to be submitted)	Planning and Design for Reservoir 9A (1.5ML) and Reservoir 20 (1.5ML). Commencement of Construction for both Res 9A and Res 20	8,890,000.00
<b>ZONE 2</b>	13,14,15,17,18,19,41	ISF	W&S				
<b>ZONE 3</b>	24,26,27,33,35,36,37	ISF	W&S				
<b>ZONE 4</b>	10,11,12,16,20,21,22,23	ISF	W&S	10, 11, 12	Eradication of Greater Msunduzi Backlog - Phase 2 (New Business Plan to be submitted)	Construction of VIP toilets	2,500,000.00
				11			
<b>ZONE 5</b>	25,28,29,30,31,32,34,38	ISF	W&S				
						<b>DORA ALLOCATION 23/24 FY</b>	<b>55,890,000.00</b>
							<b>55,890,000.00</b>

## Water and sanitation projects 2025/2026

	WARD	BUSINESS UNIT	SUB UNIT	PROJECT WARD	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	BUDGET ALLOCATION
ZONE 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,39,40	ISF	W&S	1 to 9	Eradication of Greater Msunduzi Backlog - Phase 2 (New Business Plan to be submitted)	Construction of VIP toilets	16,214,043.75
				3,4,5	Henley Dam Water Pipeline Extensions (New Business Plan to be submitted)	Construction of approximately 10km of new water pipeline in Wards 3, 4, 5	15,000,000.00
ZONE 2	13,14,15,17,18,19,41	ISF	W&S	14	Willowfountain Water Supply Scheme (New Business Plan to be submitted)	Construction of various diameter water pipelines within Ward 14	10,000,000.00
ZONE 3	24,26,27,33,35,36,37	ISF	W&S				
ZONE 4	10,11,12,16,20,21,22,23	ISF	W&S	10, 11, 12	Eradication of Greater Msunduzi Backlog - Phase 2 (New Business Plan to be submitted)	Construction of VIP toilets	5,404,681.25
				11	Extension of Water Reticulation- Shayamoya (New Business Plan to be submitted)	Extension of Water reticulation pipelines in Ward 11	15,000,000.00
ZONE 5	25,28,29,30,31,32,34,38	ISF	W&S				
						<b>ESTIMATED ALLOCATION (5%) 25/26 FY</b>	<b>61,618,725.00</b>
							<b>61,618,725.00</b>

## **LICENCE AGREEMENT ELECTRICITY**

Eskom is licenced to supply electricity in the Greater Edendale and Vulindlela areas, while the Municipality provides electricity in other areas. The Municipality is required to comply with NRS 047 and 048, which deal with the provision of electrical distribution in residential areas in terms of its licence agreement. The Msunduzi Electricity Unit is licenced by the National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) to supply electricity to 50% of the total customer in the Municipality's area of jurisdiction and the other 50% which is comprised of the Greater Edendale and Vulindlela areas is supplied by Eskom. The Electricity Unit operates under the Electricity Regulator Act (2006).

## **ACTIVE CONTRACTS ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT**

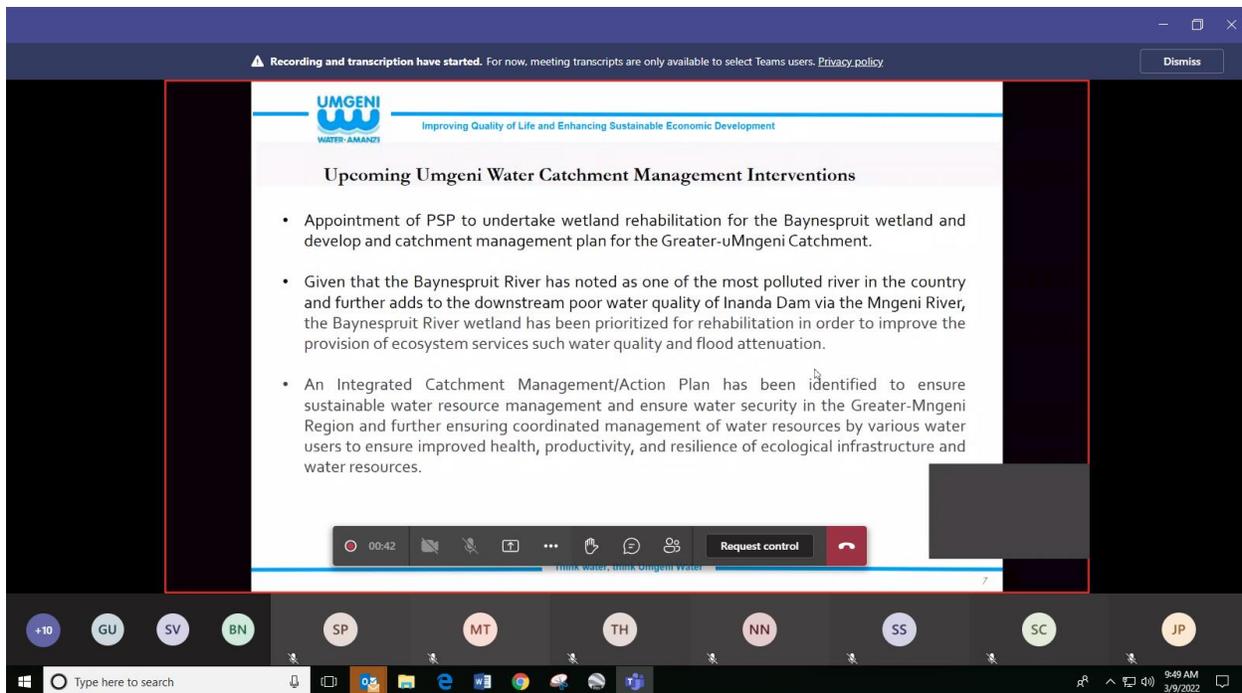
<b>No.</b>	<b>Contract No.</b>	<b>Contract Description</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>BSC Date</b>
1	E1 of 2019	Supply and Delivery of Electrical Distribution and Installation Materials	Awarded: 13/03/2020 Expire:12/03/2023	01/09/2022
2	E2 of 2018	Supply, Delivery and Off-loading of Insulated Electric Cable	Awarded:01/02/2021 Expire: 31/01/2024	01/06/2023
3	E3 of 2019	Design, Manufacture, Supply and Delivery of MV Distribution Transformers	Awarded: 08/09/2020 Expire: 07/09/2023	03/03/2023
4	E4 of 2019	Manufacture, Supply, Delivery & Off-Loading of Outdoor Miniature Substations	Awarded:13/03/2020 Expire: 12/03/2023	01/09/2022
5	E5 of 2019	Design, Manufacture, Supply and Delivery of Medium Voltage Fixed Pattern Switchgear for application on Secondary Distribution Network	Awarded:01/08/ 2021 Expire:31/07/2024	11/01/2024
6	E6 OF 2019	Supply & Delivery of Electric Lamps & Accessories	Awarded: 23/07/2020 Expire: 22/07/2023	12/01/2023
7	E8 of 2019	Electricity Dispensing / Power Dist. Units) S/D Split Type Elec. Meters & Accessories for domestic/small power users with Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)	Section-1 Awarded: 01/12/2019 Expire:30/11/2022 Section-2 Awarded:28/05/2021 Expire: 27/05/2024	Section-1:1/05/2022 Section-2:05/10/2023
8	E10 of 2019	Supply & Delivery of Fiberglass Extension Ladders	Awarded:22/10/2020 Expire: 21/10/2023	06/04/2023
9	E11(R) of 2020	Purchase, Collection and Disposal of Scrap Metal and Conductors	Awarded:12/01/ 2021 Expire: 11/01/2024	04/05/2023
10	E12 of 2018	Supply & Delivery of Load Limiting Miniature Circuit Breakers	Awarded:10/03/2020 Expire: 09/03/2023	07/07/2022
11	E14 of 2019	Manufacture, Supply, Delivery and Off-Loading of Street Light Fittings, High Mast/Floodlight Fittings and Luminaires.	Awarded:13/03/2020 Expire: 12/03/2023	07/07/2022

## **ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT STRATEGIES**

- Network Development Plan is in place to address the ageing and overloading infrastructure subject to funding.
- Strategy to Minimise Electricity Losses is in place and implemented in line with resources available.
- Maintenance Plans in place and implemented in line with resources available.
- A report detailing the Theft and Vandalism Hotspots is in place and implemented in line with resources available.
- Cost of Supply Study Development
- Development of Embedded Generation Policy and associated tariffs
- Service Level Agreement with Eskom to implement Repairs and Maintenance starting with Primary Substations

### **4.3 Specific Climate Change Adaptation Programmes (If any)**

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>TARGET AREAS</b>	<b>DATE</b>
These projects are planned and scheduled by the Environmental Management			
Baseline assessment of City Hall to evaluate electrical, energy, waste and water data and noting areas for increased optimization	<b>R287 339.00</b>	City Hall	2021/2022
Clearing of alien invasive plants from municipal owned land	Conservation Budget	The following areas are being cleared of alien plants: 1. Bisley Valley Nature Reserve 2. Ashburton Chase Valley (Town Bush Road open spaces)	2022



#### **4.4 Map reflecting strategic interventions for DRR**

Work in progress following completion of the Disaster Risk Assessments, including vulnerability, hazard and capacity.

We are in the fortunate position to have a well-qualified geographer placed in our unit. Her main task will be to create and update all maps for the DRR.

### **6 DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY**

#### **6.1 Municipal Capacity in terms of Response and Recovery**

Section 53 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) deals with disaster management plans for municipal areas. Section 53 (1) (k) of the Act prescribes that a disaster management plan must contain contingency plans and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, providing for prompt disaster response and relief and the procurement of essential goods and services.

The Municipality set aside Disaster management budget annually for the purchase of relief materials in the form of tents, blankets, food parcels and plastic

sheeting, and food parcels. This material is provided to victims of disasters or serious incidents when necessary.

Both District Disaster Management and Provincial Disaster Management are supportive

The Msunduzi Disaster Management Centre has an Emergency Control Centre that receives emergency calls pertaining to fires, floods, motor vehicle accidents etc. It is a Standard Operating Procedure that all emergency calls must go through the ECC who logs and tracks the incident.

The standby teams are activated when needed. If additional assistance is required Area Based Management and other sister departments are requested to assist with recourses and manpower. SAPS, NGO's and NPO's are often requested to assist.

The District allocates a person or people to assist when a larger incident takes place. If Disaster Management are unable to manage the incident, the Crisis Response Protocol is activated, and all relevant stakeholders are called to mitigate the incident.

## **6.2 Grant funding allocated for post-disaster recovery (where applicable)**

Msunduzi Municipality has to strengthen ties with Departments such as Human Settlements, SASSA and DSD to assist households that were affected during disaster incidents that have occurred. Liaison with District and PDMC is imperative for possible Grant Applications. There is an existing MIG application to develop a satellite disaster center in Vulindlela.

## **7 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION**

### **7.1 Information Management**

Disaster information informs disaster risk management interventions. Information Management (IM) is the process that enables the capturing, manipulation, collation, analysis and dissemination of data pertaining specifically to operations and to populations of concern, including geographical, demographic and statistical information to be able to support an evidence-based decision-making process. Msunduzi local municipality has incident data from 2012 to date.

Our filing system, where all information is stored, was approved by Msunduzi Records Section. Covid 19 put a hold on all Information based courses that the Natal Provincial Archives used to host free of charge. Should the courses continue in 2022/23, the receptionist and another staff member will be nominated to attend.

The wide spectrum of information collectors and users in municipal situations makes information management an uphill task as all departments are not aware of the information that other departments have available.

Disaster management sector depends on the accurate decision making which is possible if current and reliable hazard and disaster risk information are available. It also requires effective information management and communication systems to enable the receipt, dissemination and exchange of information

A considerable amount of knowledge has been transferred to the younger disaster employees. This refers to the capturing, collating and interpretation of data as well as the KPA's and KPI's applicable to Disaster Management. They have also been exposed to the drafting of reports and the preservation of the information.

Disaster Management has to liaise with the Information Technology section to create a Disaster information section that is cloud based.

## **7.2 Communication system:**

With the advent of social media, traditional communications systems need to be renewed, to incorporate social media as an integral part of an overall communication strategy.

Msunduzi relies on telephonic or in person reporting to the Emergency Control Centre. What's App, Facebook and Instagram are not incorporated at all. The latter methods are a cheaper form of reporting and leaves a trail. Msunduzi will explore these practises.

Employees uses two way radios, cell phones and visitations as communication methods.

The Emergency Control Centre PABX and recording device are in the process of being updated.

The first enabler required to ensure effective Disaster Management implementation is the development of a comprehensive information management and communication system and the establishment of integrated communication links with all disaster management role players. This includes the development of a database of all role players and stakeholders.

The unit now have a member of staff that can commence with establishing a database of all relevant stakeholders and investigate the establishment of a Inter Departmental Committee.

### **7.3 Early Warning Strategy**

The Municipal Disaster Management receives weather warnings from the South African Weather Service (SAWS) when extreme weather conditions such as storms, floods, tornados and high fire hazards are forecasted. Information is disseminated to local Disaster Management Stakeholders.

The dissemination of early warnings need to be honed as it relies on specific people responding and relaying the information. The ITC section will be engaged to ensure effective dissemination of the warnings.

## **8 EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RESEARCH**

### **8.1 Planned Capacity Building Programmes**

Sections 15 and 20(2) of the Disaster Risk Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) specifies the promotion of capacity building, training and education throughout the Republic, including in schools, and, to the extent that it may be appropriate.

This key performance area addresses the development of education and training for disaster risk management and associated professions as well as the inclusion of disaster risk management and risk-avoidance programmes in school curricula. It also outlines that awareness needs to be created within the community. For example, community and school awareness campaigns etc.

Disaster Management and the Fire Services conduct awareness campaigns in schools, war-rooms, communities and major hazard installations. During these awareness campaigns, disaster awareness pamphlets are given to the participants. These campaigns will assist in prevention or mitigation of disaster incidents.

Interaction with ward councillors, ward committees, traditional leaders, community neighbourhood groups, NGO's and other stakeholders need to be geared towards training and enlightening the community in the modus operandi of disaster management.

### **8.2 Planned Public Awareness Campaigns**

The Municipality annually plans to conduct 12 disasters and 12 Major Hazard Risk awareness campaigns, in various wards. These awareness campaigns targets schools, communities and businesses.

### **8.3 Research**

Historical incident data is available for the period 2012 to date. These are based on the assessments forms that have been captured during incidents.

Msunduzi Disaster Management Unit need to forge a relationship with Human Settlement and UKZN to explore more robust methods of building in the informal settlements and rural areas.

Disaster Management staff attends the Resilience workshops as well as the Spatial Development Framework meetings.

## **9 FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT**

Breakdown of available budget for Disaster Management and Fire Services

<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>
<b>Relief Material</b>	<b>Disaster Management</b>	R692 000	R820 000	Requested R2.5 mil
<b>Overall Budget</b>	<b>Disaster Management</b>	2 923 130	3 516 918	

<b>Overall Budget</b>	<b>ECC</b>	8 829 040	12 000 000	
<b>Overall Budget</b>	<b>Fire, Fire Prevention, Admin, Operational, Training, Workshops, Plant Phys. Ed, Canteen</b>	81 203 291	100 129 671	

### **9.1 Funding Mobilization Strategy**

Disaster Management will follow up on the existing MIG application for the establishment of a satellite disaster center in Vulindlela

### **9.2 Private Partnerships N/A**

Disaster Management is exploring entering into SLA agreements with NPO's, NGO's and government departments

**SUBMITTED BY: CI CROUDACE**

**MANAGER MSUNDUZI DISASTER MANAGEMENT (A)**

**DATED: 22 March 2022**

