



CHAPTER 11: ALIGNMENT WITH ALL SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT



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A key challenge among the role players in the IDP process is how to achieve alignment between the different development sectors to support municipal planning and development. The IDP is supposed to reflect vertical and horizontal alignment. Horizontal alignment refers to the cooperation and co-planning amongst municipalities. Vertical alignment refers to cooperation, coordination and co-planning between provincial and national sector departments and local municipalities. The sector departments are required to participate and contribute to the municipal planning process. They also assess the IDP and are supposed to guide the municipalities in aligning their sectoral programmes and budget with their IDPs.

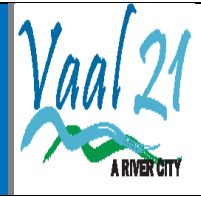
This section highlights the key intergovernmental programmes which are jointly done by the local, district municipalities and the provincial and national government. Alignment is the instrument to synthesise and integrate the top-down and bottom-up planning process between different spheres of government. The IDP process is guided by various policies and strategies that are developed by National and Provincial government. Continuous engagements that are taking place between Sedibeng District Municipality and Provincial Sector Departments from province and national through the Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) assist in achieving joint planning and ensuring proper alignment of plans by government.

The Section on the Sector Plans also ensured that there is a proper alignment between the 12 National Outcomes, Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy and the IDP strategies. Over and above that there is a list of projects below that are going to be implemented within the Municipality by Province. We also have plans that guide development and ensure effectiveness and efficiency when delivering services to our communities.

The following Inter-government plans are attached, namely, Disaster Management Plan, Integrated Transport Plan and the Sustainable Human Settlement Plan.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN



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ANNEXURE A: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN



1. INTRODUCTION

The Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No.57 of 2002) came into effect on the 1 of July 2004 for municipalities.

The Act inter alia, provides for-

- An integrated and coordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery;
- The establishment of national, provincial and municipal disaster management centres
- Disaster management volunteers; and

1.1. Sedibeng Disaster Management Centre/Function

Chapter 5 of the Disaster Management Act requires municipalities to-

- Develop and implement Municipal disaster management policy framework
- Establish a disaster management centre
- Appoint head of a municipal disaster management centre
- Develop and implement disaster prevention and mitigation strategies and programmes
- Deal with disasters occurring or threatening to occur within the jurisdiction
- Submit annual reports
- Establish and maintain a district disaster management advisory forum
- Prepare and implement disaster management plans
- Take full responsibilities in dealing with and declaration of disasters.



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1.2. Definitions

- **Disaster:** means a progressive or sudden, widespread or localised, natural 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 the life 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.
- **Capacity:** Ability to effectively cope with any prevailing circumstance / situation. (be it manpower or resources).
- **Critical facilities:**
 - ✓ Key private and public facilities which may be utilised as emergency shelter during disasters **OR**
- Facilities because of their function, size, service area, or uniqueness have the potential to cause serious bodily harm, extensive property damage, or disruption of vital socioeconomic activities if they are destroyed, damaged, or if their services are repeatedly interrupted.
- **Disaster Management Centre:** A facility within the Municipal area equipped & resourced (manpower & special resources) to perform the following:
 - ✓ Specializing in issues regarding Disaster & Disaster Management.
 - ✓ Promoting an integrated approach to Disaster Management.
 - ✓ Act as a repository of, and conduit for, information concerning Disasters.
 - ✓ Act as an Advisory & consultative body on issues concerning Disaster Management.
 - ✓ Promote Disaster Management capacity building, training & education.
 - ✓ Disseminating information regarding Disaster Management to communities that are vulnerable to Disasters.



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- **Emergency:** This is a sudden and usually unforeseen event that calls for immediate measures to minimise its adverse consequences or potential threat to health and safety, the environment or the property.
- **Hazard:** A rare, extreme, natural or human-made event that threatens to adversely affect human life, property or activity to the extent of causing a disaster. Hazards can be caused by natural occurrences, the acts of mankind or as a result of the use or misuse of technology. Hazards can be sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity, frequency and probability.
- **Head of Centre:** Is a person appointed by council to perform and take directions from council pertaining disaster management.
- **Risk:** The expected losses (lives lost, person injured, damage to property and disruption of economic activity of livelihood) caused by a particular phenomenon. Risks, either man-made or natural are constant. The potential is usually measured by its probability in years.
- **Risk Assessment:** The process of determining the likelihood that a specified negative event will occur.
- **Risk Reduction:** is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing the risks of disaster. It aims to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities to disaster as well as dealing with the environmental and other hazards that trigger them.
- **Mitigation:** in relation a disaster, means measures aimed at reducing the impact or effects of a disaster.
- **Rehabilitation:** Restoration of an entity to its normal or near-normal functional capabilities after the occurrence of a disabling event.
- **Vulnerability:** means the degree to which an individual, a household; a community or an area may be adversely affected by a disaster.

2. THE PLAN

1.3. The Aim of the Plan

The aim of this plan is to define the processes to be taken to prevent, mitigate and prepare to manage disasters or disasters threatening to occur in Sedibeng.



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SEDIBENG DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE: VISION

1.4. To strive towards the elimination of all avoidable disasters in the Sedibeng District Municipality thereby supporting the social and economic development of our communities.

1.5. SEDIBENG DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE: MISSION

To develop and implement holistic and integrated disaster management planning and practice in a cost effective and participatory manner thus ensuring the preparedness of our communities to prevent and respond to disasters.

1.6. LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND DIRECTIVES

The following legislations (not restricted to), govern the Disaster Management activities of the Sedibeng District Municipality (inclusive of Emfuleni-, Midvaal and Lesedi Local Municipalities):

- The Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002)
- The National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998
- The National Veld and Forest Fire Act (act 101 of 1998).
- The Fire Brigade Services Act, Act 99 of 1987 as amended
- The Constitution (Act 108 of 1996)
- Municipal Systems Act (Act No 32, 2000)



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- Occupational Health And Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 Of 1993)
- Occupational Health And Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 Of 1993) Diving Regulations, 2001
- Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117, 1998) as amended.
- National Environmental Management Act
- The Health Act 1997 (No 63 of 1977)

3. CAPACITY

3.1 Sedibeng Disaster Management Policy Framework

The Sedibeng Disaster Management Policy Framework was adopted in 2007 by council and it addresses the following core areas:

- KPA 1: Institutional Capacity
- KPA 2: Risk Assessment
- KPA 3: Risk Reduction
- KPA 4: Response and Recovery
- Enabler 1: Information & Communication
- Enabler 2: Training, Education & Research
- Enabler 3: Funding



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3.2 Critical Facilities

The following critical facilities are identified to serve as emergency shelters during disastrous incidents:

Emergency Shelters
Blesbokspruit Welfare Centre
Ratanda Community hall
Heidelberg Community hall
Heidelberg Military base
Vischuil Community hall
Devon Community hall
Meyerton Community hall
Rothdene hall
Whitehouse Sicelo
Lakeside community hall
Vaal Marina community hall
Salem Faith centre
Sicelo early learning centre
Vaalhoewer community hall
Louisrus Community hall
Mphatlalatsane Community hall
Zone14 Community hall
Saul Tsoetsi hall
Sharpeville hall



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Boipatong community hall
Bophelong Community hall
Mafatsane Community hall

3.6. Directorate Structure

The Sedibeng Disaster Management centre's structure comprises of:

- HOC
- 2 Managers (Planning and Operations)
- 1 Coordinator (Emergency Communication Centre)
- 23 Telecommunicators (Emergency Communication centre).

4. RISK ASSESSMENT

a. Purpose of the Assessment

This section addresses the possible disaster situations that will require specialized application of the Sedibeng disaster management plan and is based on the risk assessments that provide a clear indication of the vulnerability our communities, its infrastructure and environment, and the capacity of available services to cope with a disastrous event.

b. Risk Identification.

Sedibeng identified the following risks that may emanate in the region that can lead to disasters:



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- Floods
- Fires (Informal settlement)
- Fires (Veld/Urban)
- Hazardous Materials Disasters
- Storms and Tornadoes
- Dolomite (Sinkholes)
- Mass casualty incidents (stampede).
- Major transport incidents
- Disease Outbreak Disasters

5. CATASTROPHIC DISASTERS

A catastrophic incident is any natural or manmade incident, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, and/or government functions.

Such incidents may include:

- Floods
- Fires
- Sinkholes
- Storms and Tornadoes

6. DISEASE OUTBREAK DISASTERS

Disease Outbreak Disasters may include:

- Food and mouth disease



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- H1N1
- Cholera , and others

7. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DISASTERS

Hazardous Materials disasters includes the accidental or malicious release of any substance that is flammable, toxic, explosive, corrosive, radioactive, or readily decomposes to oxygen at elevated temperatures and, in so doing poses an unreasonable risk to the health and safety of the persons to which it is exposed to as well as having a negative impact on the environment.

8. CHAIN OF COMMAND FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Administrative Structure

- To ensure a more co-ordinated approach pertaining to Disaster Management, it is recommended to include the Municipal Managers of Emfuleni-, Midvaal- and Lesedi in the command and control structure.
- The Municipal Manager of the Sedibeng District Council will chair the District Joint Operational Committee, which consist of municipal managers of local municipalities.
- In the case of a localized disaster, the respective Municipal Managers will chair their Local Joint Operational Committees, consisting of their Executive Directors and assisted in a co-ordinating and advisory capacity by the Disaster Management functionaries (Sedibeng and the officials from the municipality concerned).

Recommendations initialised by the administrative structure should be tabled before the **Political Structure (Intergovernmental Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction: ICDRM)**:



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Political Structure:

The purpose of ICDRM is to provide a political forum for coordinating disaster risk management in council during disasters. The ICDRM forms a political link between Councils and is an active body during disasters that might have struck the area.

The ICDRM must consist of Councillors tasked with the portfolios of Public Safety, Protection Services and/ or Disaster Management in their respective councils. Sedibeng District ICDRM must therefore include members of the relevant Section 80 Committee, but may also include Councillors (MMCs) in charge of responsible clusters.

9. DECLARATION OF A DISASTER AND ISSUES OF INITIAL IMPORTANCE

In the event of a local disaster, the council of the municipality, having a primary responsibility for the coordination and management of the disaster, may declare a local state of a disaster if:

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

The declaration of a disaster has to be done after the provincial/national government has been consulted for the classification of the disaster.



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10. FUNDING OF POST – DISASTER RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Section 29 of the Municipal Finance management Act, 2003 provide for the use of funds in emergency situations.

1.7. When a disaster occurs the following principles apply:

- National, provincial and local organs of state may financially contribute to response efforts and post –disaster recovery and rehabilitation.
- The cost of repairing or replacing public sector infrastructure should be borne by the unit responsible for the maintenance of such infrastructure.
- The minister may, in the national disaster management framework, prescribe a percentage of the budget or any aspect of a budget, of a provincial organ of state or a municipal organ of state, as the case may be, as a threshold for accessing additional funding from the national government for response efforts.
- Any financial assistance provided by a national, provincial or municipal organ of state must be in accordance with the national, provincial and district disaster management framework and any applicable post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation policy of the relevant sphere of government.



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11. FUNCTIONAL PHASES TOWARDS EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF DISASTERS

