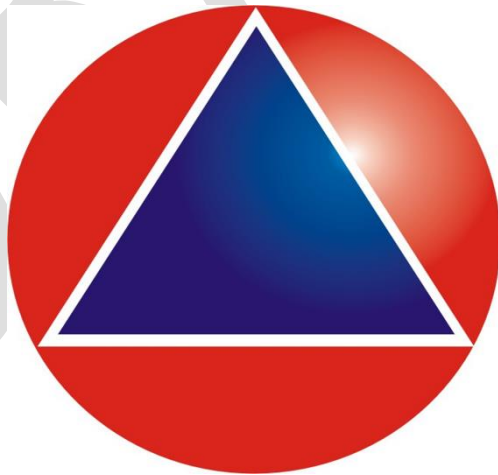


DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021/22



Preamble

Disasters, hazards, emergencies and their related risks are on the rise throughout South Africa. It is, therefore, imperative to be adequately prepared and switch from a more reactive to proactive approach. In order for this to materialize, a Disaster Management Plan is necessary. This document is the Langeberg Disaster Management Plan, which has been compiled in terms of Section 53(1) (a) of the Disaster Management Act (no. 57 of 2002).

Disaster management, as defined by the Disaster Management Act (no. 57 of 2002), is a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures. The collaborative nature of Disaster Management, requires that all stakeholders work together. It is not always possible to eliminate a risk, however, by careful planning, mitigation and preparedness with all stakeholders, it is possible to minimize the effects.

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Purpose of the Disaster Management Plan

The main purpose of this plan is to increase the capacity of Langeberg municipality as a whole in order to prevent and deal with disaster. This plan, thus, seeks to achieve the following key outcomes:

- Integration of Disaster Risk Management into the strategic, operational planning and project implementation of all line functions and role players within the municipality;
- Integration of Disaster Management Mitigation strategies and projects within the plan;
- Submission of the Disaster Management Plan to the relevant Governmental structures, such as the Disaster Management Control Centres of CWDM, the Western Cape Province and the National Disaster Management Disaster Control Centre;
- An integrated, fast and efficient response to emergencies and disasters by all role-players.

The Disaster Management Plan is to be seen as an information guide to the relevant role players and should advise them on how to lead in the case of a disaster, to prevent or mitigate any negative effects due to an incident in the Langeberg Local Municipality.

The Disaster Management Act requires the Langeberg Local Municipality to regularly review and update its Municipal Disaster Management Plan in accordance with the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002 as amended – Section 48.

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1. Acronyms and Definitions

a. Acronyms

CWDM	Cape Winelands District Municipality
DM	Disaster Management
DMA	Disaster Management Act (No. 57 of 2002)
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
EMT	Executive Management Team
NDMF	National Disaster Management Framework
JOC	Joint Operations Centre
KPA	Key Performance Areas
OMT	Operational Management Team

b. Definitions

“Disaster” means a progressive or sudden, widespread or localized, 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. significant disruption of the life of a community; and 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 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 reduction” means either a policy goal or objective, the strategic and instrumental measures employed for—

- a) anticipating future disaster risk;
- b) reducing existing exposure, hazard or vulnerability; and
- c) improving resilience.

2. Introduction and Background

a. Overview

Langeberg Municipality is one of the five local municipalities that make up the Cape Winelands District in the Western Cape, as can be seen by figure 1 below. The other local municipalities, within the district, include that of Witzenberg, Breede Valley, Drakenstein and Stellenbosch; depicted by figure 2. Langeberg has a total area of 4519km² and has 12 wards within its boundaries. The five main towns within the municipality include that of Robertson, Ashton, McGregor, Bonnievale and Montagu.



Figure 1: Highlighted maps of Langeberg Local Municipality

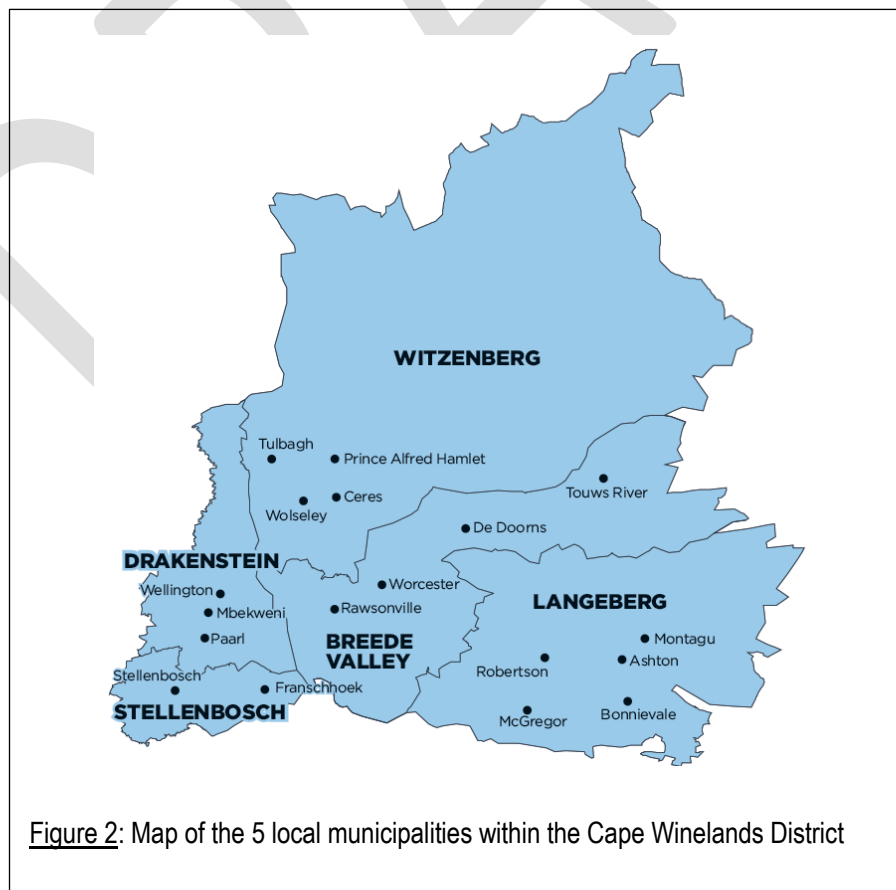


Figure 2: Map of the 5 local municipalities within the Cape Winelands District

Geography: The Langeberg Mountains run from Northwest to Southeast through the center of the Municipality, the Breede River follows the same direction and flows in a Southerly direction. The Riviersonderend Mountains form the Southern Border of the Municipality and the Koega Mountains form the Northern border.

The area experience an average temperature of 17 degrees Celsius, with 16.7mm annual precipitation and an average humidity of 75%

b. Practical Overview of Langeberg

The Local Municipality of Langeberg is sub-divided into two main areas for the purpose of Disaster Management, as can be seen by figure 3. The first area includes that of Robertson, McGregor and the adjacent rural areas and the second, which is the shaded area on the map, includes that of Ashton, Montagu and Bonnievale. Table 2 then gives a brief outline of each of the stated areas.

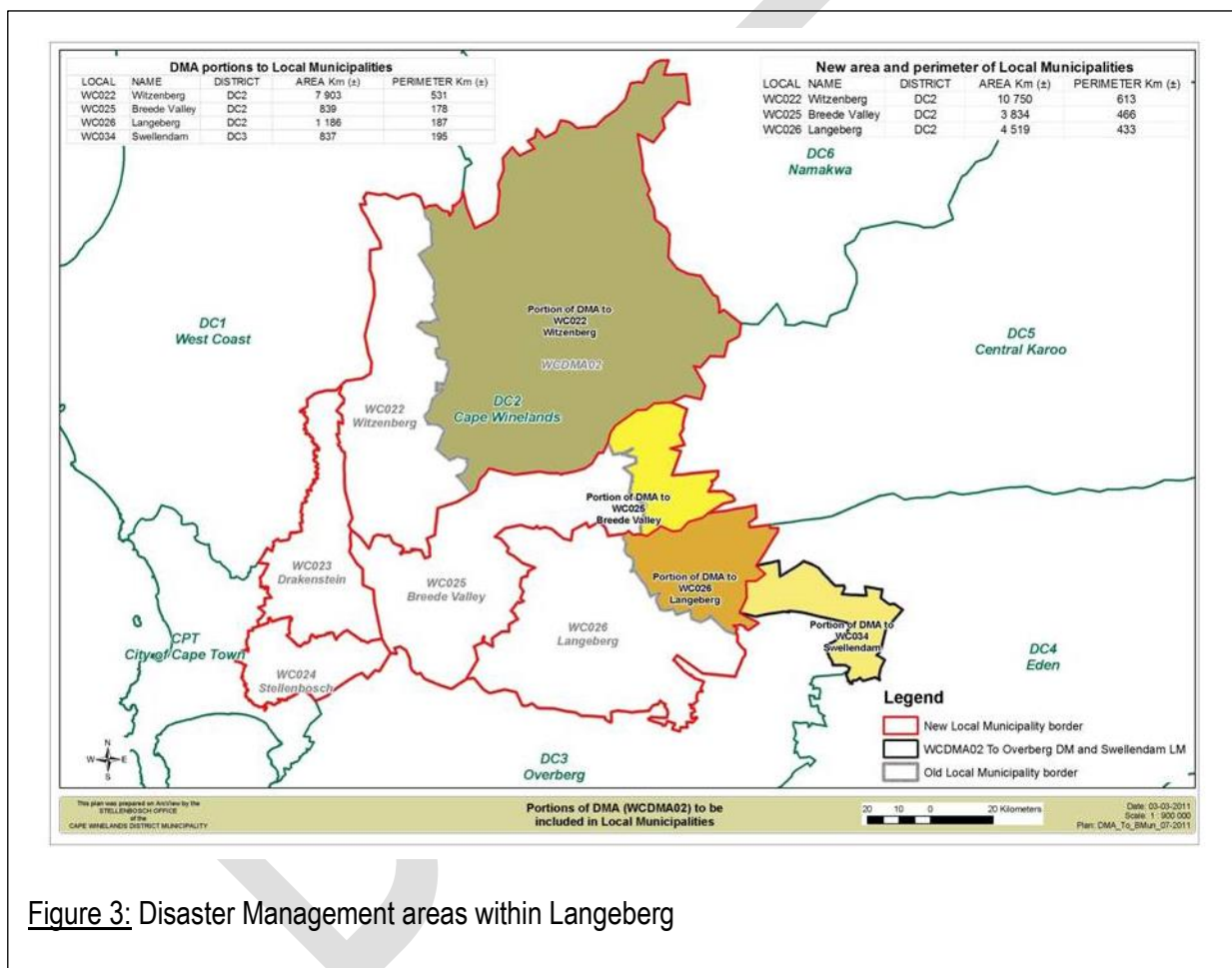


Figure 3: Disaster Management areas within Langeberg

Area 1: Robertson, McGregor and Adjacent Rural Area	Area 2: Ashton, Montagu and Bonnievale
<p>General Description of the Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robertson is divided into the areas of Vinkrivier, Noree, Goree, Willem Nelsrivier, De Hoop, Le Chasseur/Agterkliphoogte and Klaas Voogdsrivier. McGregor is divided by the Koningsrivier system. Robertson district is divided 'in two' by the Breede River, which flows parallel to the mountain ranges of Langeberg and Riviersonderend. 	<p>General Description of the Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is subdivided into several valleys/mountainous areas, including Koo/Keisie, Pietersfontein, Baden and Rietrivier areas. A confluence of the Keisie and Kingna river systems is situated at the western town boundary of Montagu. Montagu is situated between Langeberg and Waboomsberg ranges. Bonnievale is situated approximately 20km south of Ashton, adjacent to the Breede River. The area is subdivided into the following sub-regions/communities: Wakkerstroom, Langverwacht/Angora, Boesmansrivier, Drew and Waboomsheuwel. Montagu Karoo is situated to the north east and west of Montagu. The area is very sparsely populated and consists mostly of extensive farming and game reserve activities.
<p>Approximate Distances from Robertson and the main routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashton: 18km (R60) Bonnievale: 28km (R317) McGregor: 22km (Voortrekker Street) Montagu: 28km (R62) <p>Surrounding municipalities and their distances from Robertson include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breede Valley: 50km north west Swellendam: 72km east Cape Agulhas: 110km south 	
<p>Connection Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R60 between Worcester and Swellendam Route 317 connects Robertson to Bonnievale. Various secondary routes (tar and dirt) 	<p>Connection Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R317 between Robertson, Bonnievale and Stormsvlei R60 between Worcester, Robertson, Ashton and Swellendam R62 between Ashton, Montagu and Barrydale The R318 connects Montagu to the N1, via Keisie/Koo Various secondary routes (tar and dirt)
<p>Railway Lines, Bridges and Connections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway Bridges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vink River (Steel construction) Willemnells River (Concrete construction) Zand River (Concrete construction) Railway Lines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main railway line between Worcester and Mosselbay (stretches for approximately 30km through the Robertson area and carries an amount of 3 goods/passenger trains daily - large number of hazardous loads are transported on this railway route) 	<p>Railway Lines, Bridges and Connections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway Bridges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashton Railway Lines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway line between Ashton and Bonnievale Main railway line between Worcester and Mosselbay (stretches for approximately 20km through the Bonnievale area and carries approximately 3 goods/passenger trains daily - large number of hazardous loads are transported on this railway route)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railway Line Crossings (unguarded): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cape Lime ○ Rooiberg Cellars ○ Goree ○ Silver Strand Road ○ Nkqubela • Important Bridges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Victoria bridge (between Robertson and McGregor over the Breede River) ○ Vink River bridge (on the R60 between Robertson and Worcester) ○ Vicinity of Vink River railway station (road bridge on the R60 over the main railway line) ○ Keisers River bridge (on the road from Robertson to McGregor) ○ Road bridge (at Robertson railway station over the railway line and the Hoops River) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railway Line Crossings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two (2) at the Bonnievale urban area; the station and the Golf club. ○ Rural area at Drew ○ Several on minor roads.
<p>More Important Causeway and Secondary Bridges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breede River: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Rooibrug” in the vicinity of Goudmyn (R317) • Konings River: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Near the Konings River farm - Situated in the Konings River road (dirt road). • Houtbaais River: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Situated on the dirt road between McGregor and the Konings River. • Poesjesnels River: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Near Wansbek in the Le Chasseur & Agterkliphoogte road and the farm at Le Chasseur. • Willemnells River: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Causeway Bridge at Brandewynsdraai (Die Dros) ○ Causeway Bridge at the cemetery (en route to Wolfkloof) ○ Causeway Bridge at Dassieshoek Nature Reservation en route to the farm Die Laaitjie. • Hoops River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Causeway Bridge at the farm Roode Hoogteplaas. ○ Causeway Bridge in Johan de Jongh avenue – near the correctional services facility ○ Bridge at Van Zyl Street ○ Bridge at Truter Street ○ Bridge at Church Street ○ Causeway bridge at Hoop Street ○ Bridge at Adderly Street ○ Causeway bridge at Constitution Street ○ Bridge at Voortrekker Street 	<p>More Important Causeway and Secondary Bridges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonnievale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Breede River bridge (near Parmalat factory, Die Plaat causeway in Angora Street at the urban fringe over Breede River) ○ Drew Causeway • Montagu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Van der Merwe Bridge: R62 (Lang Street) over Kingna Rivers ○ Voortrekkers Bridge: R62 (Lang Street) over confluence of Kingna and Keisie Rivers ○ Loftus Bridge: R62 rural over Cogmanskloof river ○ Boy Retief Bridge: R62 rural over Cogmanskloof river ○ Ashton Bridge: R62 rural over Cogmanskloof river ○ Cogmanskloof Bridge: R317 over Cogmanskloof river near farm Goudmyn ○ Keisie river bridge: R318 over Keisie River near the farm Drieberge ○ Koo Bridge: On R318 over Koo River, near the farm Concordia. ○ Langkloof River (DMA) has 22 causeways in the Ouberg Pass: situated to the northeast of Montagu ○ The Touw River is situated on the north eastern most area of the DMA and flows in an eastern direction towards the Gourits

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vink River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bridge on R60 ○ Causeway bridge at the farm Goree ○ Causeway bridge at Rooiberg Cellar • Noree River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Causeway bridge at the farm Goree. • Droë River: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paddy Street bridge – situated on the Keurkloof road ○ Causeway bridge in Doornbos Street (between Rolbos and Peper bos Streets) 	<p>*Most deep rural roads are inundated with causeways that are regularly flooded and could be deemed important for emergency services rendering during such incidents</p> <p>*Rural farms are dependent on aerial support during incidents.</p> <p><u>Table 1:</u> General Overview of the Langeberg Local Municipality</p>
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c. Infrastructure and Facilities

Table 2 below outlines the number of critical facilities and related infrastructure within each town in the Langeberg Local Municipality.

Critical facility/infrastructure	Town				
	Robertson	Ashton	McGregor	Bonnievale	Montagu
Community Hall	4	3	1	2	3
Libraries	3	3	1	5	3
Sport Fields	2	2	1	1	1
Hospitals	1	0	0	0	1
Clinics	3	2	1	1	1
Reservoir	3	2	1	2	2
Taxi Ranks	1	1	0	1	1

Table 2: Infrastructure and facilities within Langeberg Local Municipality

With regards to the hospital in Robertson, there are 50 beds, 9 doctors and 52 nurses. In Montagu there are 30 beds, 4 doctors and 39 nurses. Langeberg has 13 public healthcare clinics (PHC), comprising of 7 fixed PHC clinics and 6 mobile PHC clinics; there are 56 nurses at the stated clinics.

The main landing strip for the area is situated on the eastern outskirts of Robertson; it is a tar surfaced, 1500m runway with a width of 50 m and night landing facilities. There is also a dedicated helipad situated at the Robertson Hospital in Van Zyl Street. A private gravel landing strip is situated on Vinkrivier farm, approximately 20 km to the west of Robertson. There is a private tar landing strip situated on the Zandvliet farm in Ashton; adjacent to Ashton Canning. On Derdeheuvel farm, to the east of Montagu, there is a private derelict gravel landing strip.

d. Socio-economic overview

Figure 4 displays population density of the Cape Winelands District. Langeberg Local Municipality has a population density of 26 people/km² the second lowest population density in the district and an estimated population of 118 434 (2021)

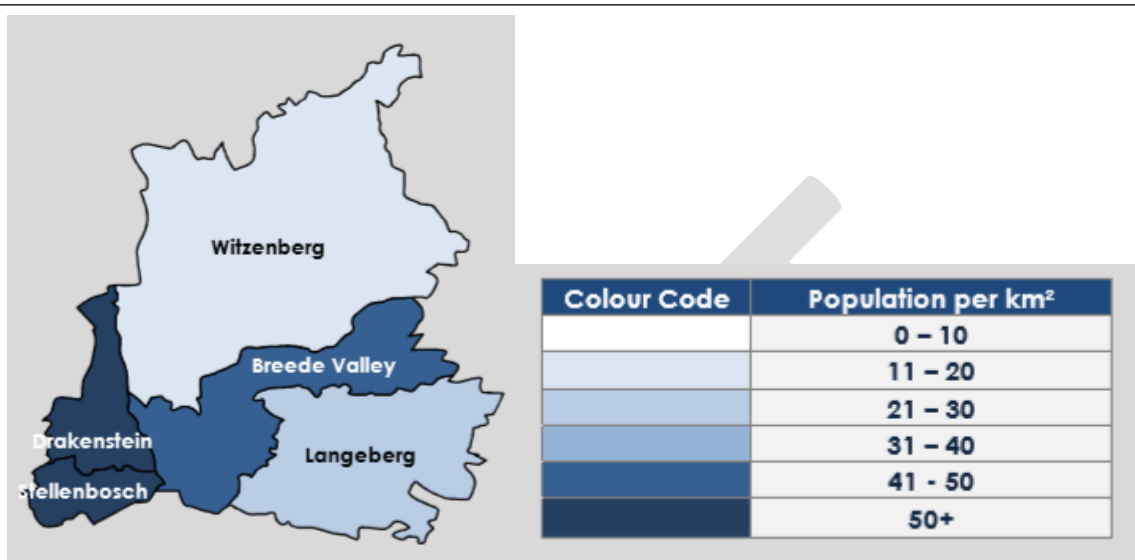


Figure 4: Population density in the Cape Winelands District

Figure 5 displays the average ages within the Langeberg Local Municipality as well as the dependency ratio

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 65 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	27 759	64 029	5 939	52.6
2018	27 724	69 120	7 442	50.9
2023	27 475	72 433	8 632	49.8

Figure 5: Age Cohorts Langeberg Local Municipality

Figure 6 displays the GDP per capita. Langeberg Local Municipality has the lowest GDP per capita. At R39 689 in 2018 it is below that of the CWD figure and the Western Capes R60 079

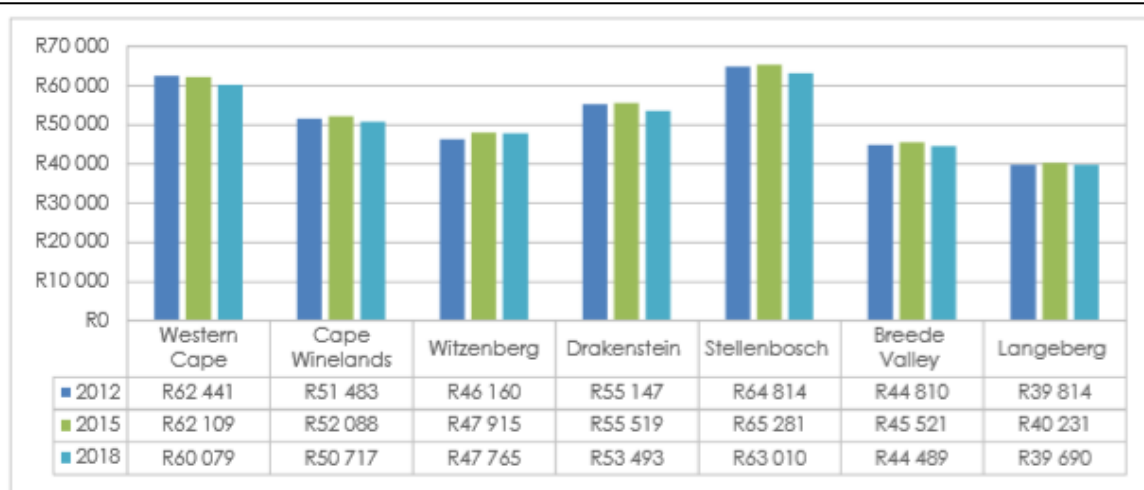


Figure 6: GDP per capita

Figure 7 provides one with a greater socio-economic overview of the district.

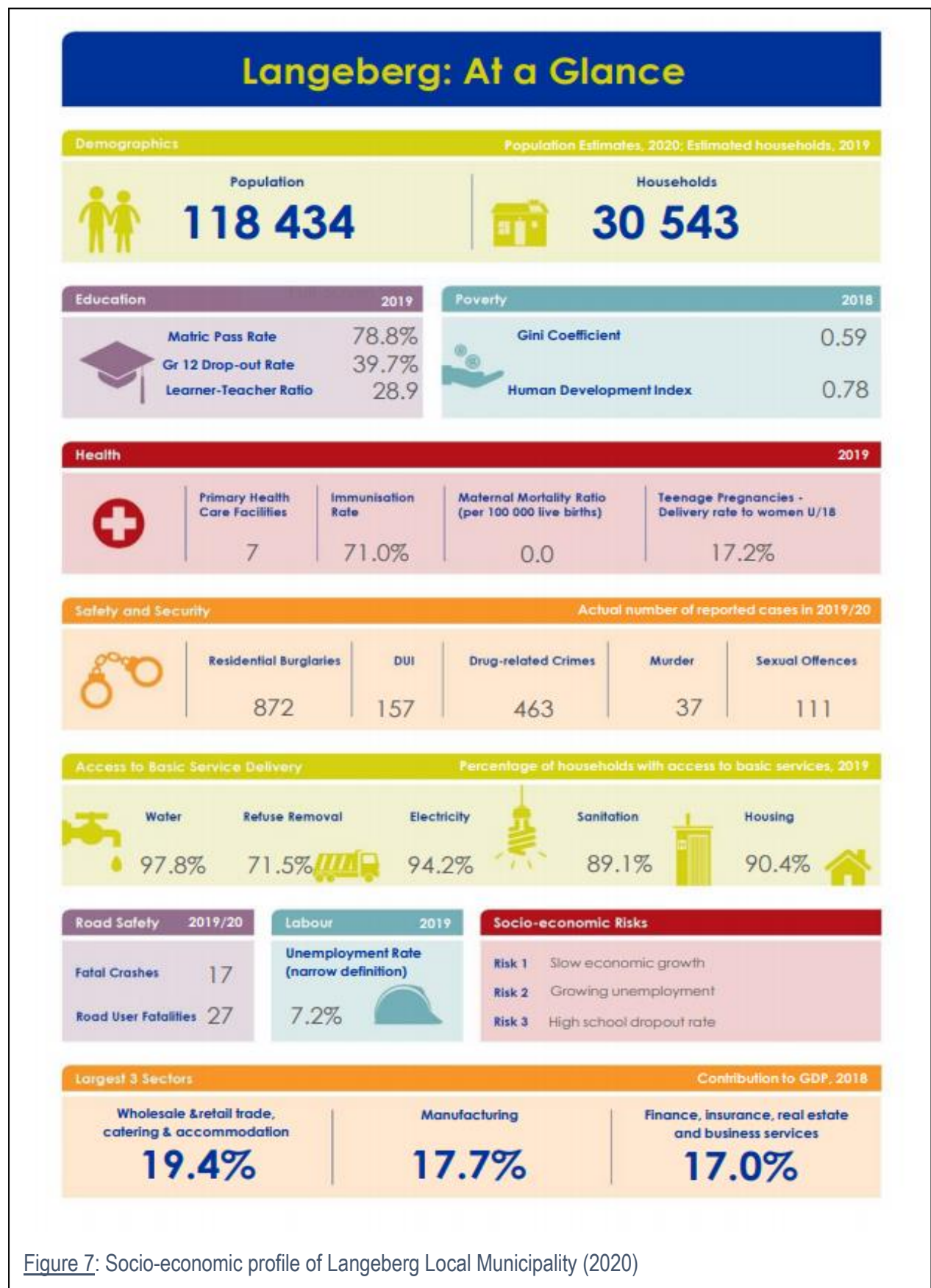


Figure 7: Socio-economic profile of Langeberg Local Municipality (2020)

e. Ward Overview

Langeberg Local Municipality is sub-divided into 12 wards as shown in Table 3

Ward	Area	Name and Surname	Party	Contact
Ward 1	Robertson	JD, Burger	DA	063 655 1654
Ward 2	Robertson (Nkqubela)	AJ, Shibili	ANC	082 346 6074
Ward 3	Robertson	P, Hess	DA	074 758 6610
Ward 4	Bonnivale (Happy Valley)	JJS, Januarie	ANC	076 085 6063
Ward 5	McGregor	SW, Strauss	DA	082 564 5661
Ward 6	Robertson	DB, Janse	DA	072 030 7436
Ward 7	Montagu	J, Kriel	DA	082 967 7297
Ward 8	Bonnievale	SW, van Eeden	DA	082 788 2234
Ward 9	Ashton	S, Beginsel	DA	082 715 7552
Ward 10	Ashton (Zolani)	BH, Nteta	ANC	083 261 4519
Ward 11	Ashton (Rural)	JDF, Van Zyl	DA	073 265 0715
Ward 12	Montagu	EMJ, Scheffers	DA	083 457 9024

Table 3: Langeberg Wards

3. Disaster Incidents History

Incident type	Dates	Explanation
Floods	25-27 January 1981	"Laingsburg Flood" also affected Montagu, Robertson and Ashton. 13 Deaths, several injuries, loss of production in factories, several government buildings affected, e.g. Robertson SAPS, Court buildings Railway Station. Massive power failure and infrastructure damage, agricultural losses. Montagu Springs Hotel destroyed.
Bushfires	29 December 1997 – 04 January 1998	Langeberg Mountain, Montagu. 8000 ha mountain veld and vineyards destroyed. Cost unknown.
Structural fires	24 September 2000	Happy Valley, Robertson. 8 Thatch roofed dwellings burnt down. 32 People relocated.
Train derailment	19-20 October 2001	Drew, Bonnievale. 2 Diesel locomotives and 14 railcars derailed. Bulk grain and liquor destroyed. Rail unproductive for two days
Regional flood	24-27 March 2003	"Montagu Floods". 2 500 people evacuated from wet RDP houses, Cogmanskloof Pass closed for 12 days in harvesting season, major agricultural losses, major dam failure, disruption of schools and factories, secondary road infrastructure damages. Total cost approx R 25 million. Flooding also affected 2 neighbouring districts.
Flooding	December 2004	Over a three-day period, Robertson received 188.2 mm (6.5 times the average December rainfall). Serious disruption to services, inhabitants and businesses in the Robertson area. The total approximate cost was R2 million.
Flooding	2-3 August 2006	A cut off low caused Montagu district to receive approximately 200mm of rainfall resulting in the R62 being closed for 11 hours. Low water bridges, roads and sewerage infrastructure sustained damage. The total approximate cost was R1.2 million
Flooding	22-24 August 2006	A cut off low in Langeberg area caused an approximately 250mm of rain. A number of roads and bridges sustained damages. The total approximate cost was R6 million.
Flooding	November 2007	Flooding was experienced as a result of a cut off low. This resulted in damages to municipal infrastructure (roads, bridges sewerage and water pipelines). Significant damage sustained in the agricultural sector. The approximate cost was R9 million (including the cost of damages in Breede Valley)
Flooding	13-15 November 2008	Heavy rainfalls, measuring from 150mm in Robertson town to between 356mm to 500mm in the mountainous areas of the Langeberg. Widespread flooding experience as a result of a slow moving off low pressure. A number of roads and bridges were closed. Significant damages to municipal infrastructure including bridges, roads, water and sewerage infrastructure. A number of houses at Avalon Springs were washed away. The approximate cost was R7.2 million)

Flooding	8-10 June 2011	Langeberg municipality experienced persistent rains – large debris formation & flooding through blocking of water thoroughfares, channel, rivers & bridges. Road and bridge closures, people and vehicles were trapped. The approximate cost was R2.92 million.
Flooding	7-9 August 2012	Persistent rainfall within the municipality resulted in flooding, closure of specific roads and bridges resulting in people being cut off, an EMS ambulance being washed away, pump stations being flooded and many people and structures affected. The approximate cost was R2 million.
Strike Action and Unrest	13-20 November 2012	Strikes took place around surrounding farms; stone throwing and tyre-burning incidents took place.
Flooding	January 2014	Cut off low pressure resulted in the closure of a number of roads, bridges and causeways. The approximate cost was R5 million.
Veld Fires	January 2015	Veld fire Dassieshoek mountains
Protests/riots	20 August 2015	Protest by residents of Enkanini and Kanana in Nkqubela protest because of living conditions.
Protests/riots	3 November 2015	Unemployed residents protested to be employed by the local road infrastructure project.
Veld fire	5 October 2017	Mcgregor veld fire that came close to the Cemetery.
COVID 19 Pandemic	15 March 2020 and ongoing	<p>On the 15th of March 2020 a State of Disaster was declared by the president.</p> <p>1/3 employed adults lost their jobs either temporarily or permanently between February and April 2020. Employment loss during this time was 10 times higher for the poorest 50% compared to the richest 25% of workers. The South African economy contracted by an unprecedented 51.0% in the second quarter of 2020.</p> <p>The COVID 19 stimulus package announced on 21 April amounted to approximately R390 billion around 10% of the economy's GDP. To protect citizens and recover from the virus.</p> <p>From 2020 South Africa's GDP will take at least 5 years to recover.</p> <p>Langeberg cases as of 15 March 2021</p> <p>Total: 4199</p> <p>Active: 17</p> <p>Recovered: 4001</p> <p>Deaths: 181</p>

4. Methodology

The sources utilized for the Langeberg DMP were as follows:

- Past Incident Reports
- Disaster Management Act (No. 57. Of 2002)
- National Disaster Management Framework
- Past Disaster Management Plans for Langeberg Municipality
- The 2020 socio-economic profile for Langeberg Local Municipality
- Cape Winelands District Municipality Technical Risk Assessment (2005)

- Cape Winelands District Municipality Community Based Risk Assessment (2008)
- Cape Winelands District Municipality Ward Based Risk Assessment (2015/16)

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5. Constitutional, Legislative and Policy Mandates

Concerning the Disaster Management Act (DMA) No. 57 of 2002, Langeberg Municipality is legally obliged to develop a Disaster Management Plan for their specific area.

To coordinate and align the implementation of the plan with those of the other organs of state and institutional role-players. (Section 53(1) (d))

According to Section 53(2) (a), the disaster management plan is to also form an integral part of the municipality's integrated development plan.

It is further stated that a district municipality and the local municipalities within the area of the district municipality must prepare their disaster management plans after consulting each other. (Section 53(3))

The Langeberg Municipality must, as stipulated by Section 53(4), submit a copy of the plan to the National Disaster Management Centre, Western Cape Province, the Cape Winelands District and the relative local municipalities within the district.

Both the Municipal Systems Act and the Disaster Management Act requires the inclusion of the Disaster Management Plan into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the Langeberg Local Municipality.

Disaster Management and Emergency services need to ensure that they comply with the relevant Acts, frameworks and the South African National Standards Codes (SANS).

6. Integrated Institutional Capacity

Figure 5 below gives an outline regarding the development of the Disaster Management Plan and the aspects that it involves.

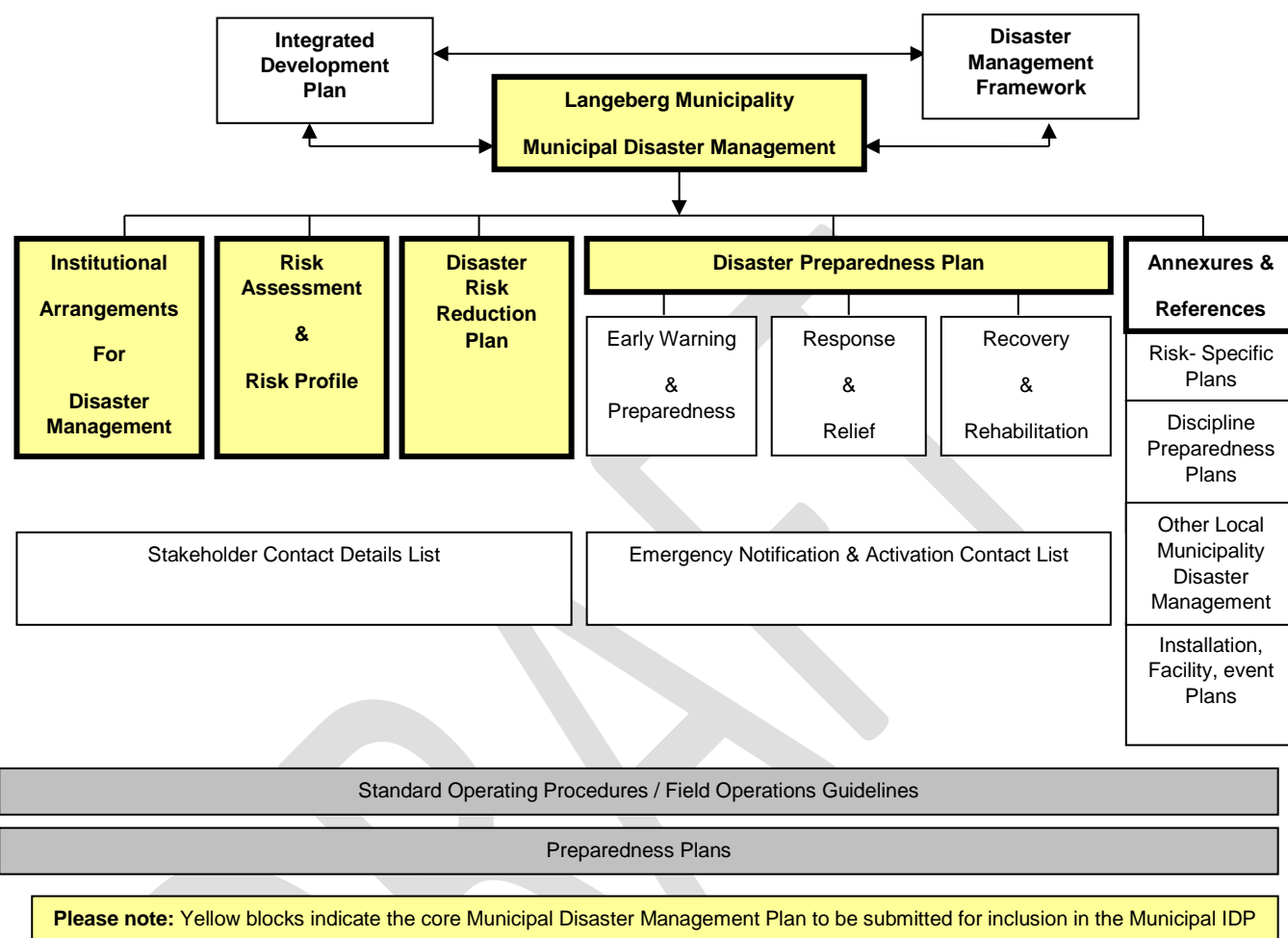


Figure 8: Outline for the development of the Disaster Management Plan

The DMA gives clear priority to the application of the aspect of cooperative governance and stakeholder involvement, in order for the reduction of the likelihood and severity of disasters. One is to take note that Disaster Management is not a line function, but rather an advisory coordinated function. Concerning this statement, the Manager: Disaster Management cannot perform the whole spectrum of disaster risk management activities on his or her own, but must rather direct and facilitate in the disaster risk management process. Within the Langeberg Local Municipality, the responsibility for reducing disaster risk, preparing for disasters, and responding to disasters is shared among:

- all disciplines and employees of the Langeberg Municipality;
- all disciplines and employees of the Cape Winelands District Municipality;
- neighboring local municipalities within the Cape Winelands District Municipality;
- all provincial and national organs of state operating within the municipality;
- all sectors of society within the municipality;
- all the residents of the municipality.

In the case of a discipline having primary responsibility for a hazard; the discipline's role is greater than mere participation; it will have to lead preparedness activities and risk reduction activities as a result of its expertise within the field. The Manager: Disaster Management can support with the relevant information, advice, coordination and facilitation needed by the specific discipline as well as attend relevant meetings for the identification of disaster management mitigation projects and provide the required inputs. In the event of a disaster, disciplines are responsible for their specific services in normal conditions.

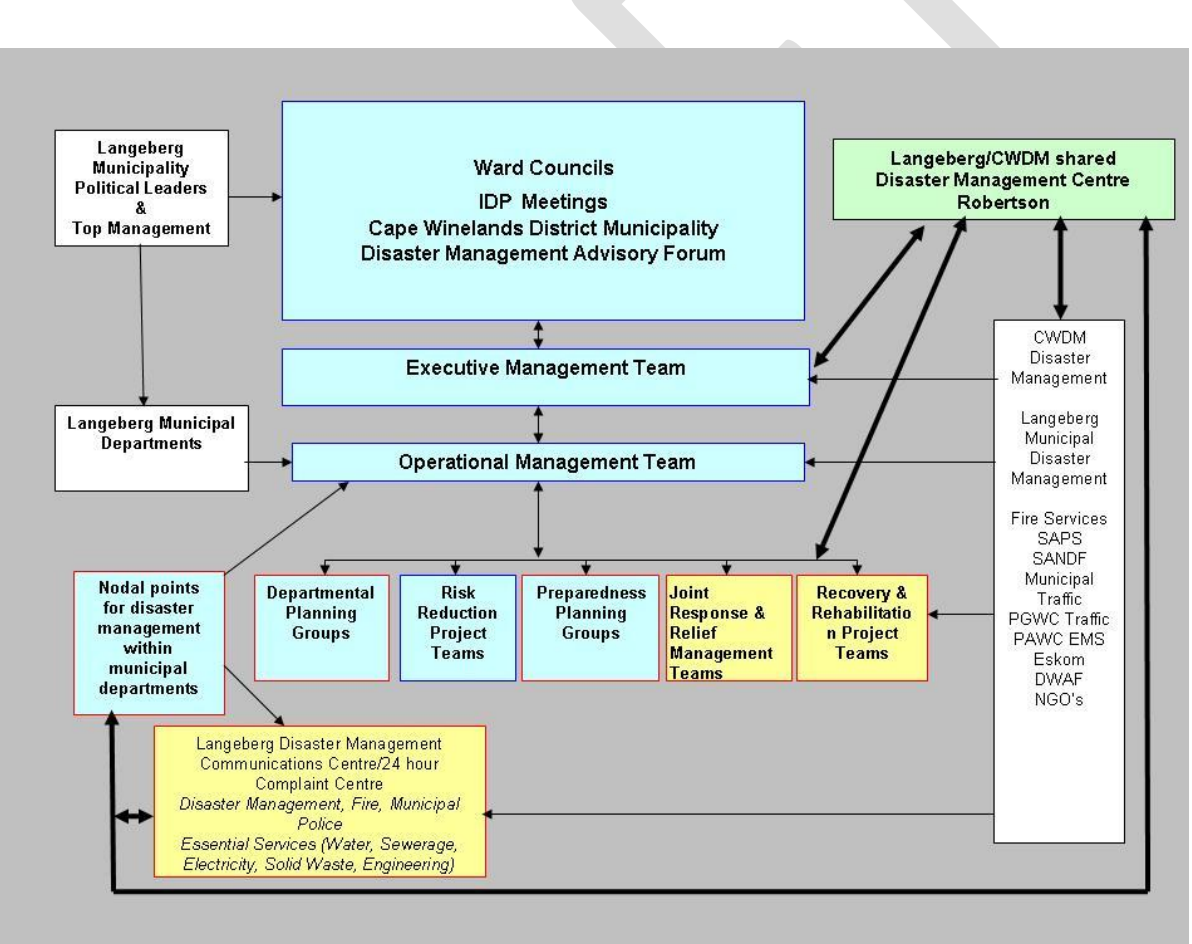


Figure 9: Corporate Disaster Management Structure for Langeberg Local Municipality

The Langeberg Local Municipality is not legally obliged to establish a Disaster Management Centre. However, Langeberg Municipality does consult with and operate in close collaboration with the Cape Winelands District Disaster Management Centre.

The Disaster Management Centre of the Cape Winelands District Municipality must aim to prevent or reduce the risk of disasters, mitigate the severity or consequences of disasters, prepare for emergencies, respond rapidly and effectively to disasters and to implement post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation within the municipality by monitoring, integrating, coordinating and directing the disaster risk management activities of all role players.

The EMT (Executive Management Team) Meetings, as strategic body on the municipal structure serves as the coordination forum for disaster management issues within the Langeberg municipality, whereas the OMT (Operational Management Team) deals with operational issues. The handling of disaster management issues is simply an extension of normal municipal functions and systems. The EMT and OMT members are listed in the Response section of the plan.

Langeberg Municipality does not have an advisory forum; however, the Cape Winelands District has an established Disaster Management Advisory Forum. The Langeberg Local Municipality is represented on the Disaster Management Advisory Forum and attend these meetings; duplication is deemed impractical.

Establishment of the JOC (Joint Operation Centre) is still in process and should be completed in the 2020/2021 book years. Currently JOC operates at Cape Winelands District Municipal (MHS) Offices and the SAPS Offices, 2 Kromhout Street, in Robertson are also accessible. Another option is the Mobile Command vehicle obtainable from CWDM in terms of the Mutual Aid Agreement between the Municipalities of Langeberg and The Cape Winelands (District Municipality).

Alternative facilities, should the JOC not be accessible, are available in all towns and it can, thus, be moved on short notice. During any event which necessitates multi-disciplinary co-ordination, the Manager: Disaster Management will activate the JOC.

7. Risk Assessment

CWDM is currently in the process of developing an updated Ward Based Risk Assessment for the district, including the area of Langeberg. Information from the ward based risk assessment is below. The hazards and their priorities as well as, government spheres responsible.

Reviewing the Community-based Risk Assessment for the area, the following table lists the identified hazards in order of perceived likelihood of occurrence, as ranked by the participants;

LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY			
	LIKELY	NORMAL	UNLIKELY
Floods	22	0	0
Water management	21	1	0
Hazardous loads	17	3	0
Drought	16	4	0
Electricity theft	14	5	0
Economic vulnerability	11	10	1
Veld fire	10	9	0
Epidemics	9	10	0
Road infrastructure	7	13	4
Dangerous installations	4	16	2
Rapid development	4	3	14
Erosion	1	19	1
Structural fire	0	20	0
Bus accidents	0	18	3
Earthquakes	0	6	15
Nuclear spill-over	0	0	16

During the 2015/2016 financial year, the Cape Winelands District Municipality assisted the Langeberg Municipality with the completion of a Ward Based Risk Assessment.

The following disaster risks were identified as priority risks to be addressed by disaster risk reduction as well as preparedness plans:

- Human diseases

- Domestic Water Pollution
- Crime
- Riverine flooding
- Alcohol abuse
- Veld/Mountain fires
- Drug abuse
- Domestic solid waste pollution
- Traffic Accidents
- Dam Failure

Urgent Risk Reduction interventions require the immediate attention of senior management

Preparedness planning management responsibility must be specified

a. Identified Risks for Langeberg Municipality

Rating	Risk Probability
0	Minimum Risk
1	Low Risk
2	Medium Risk
3	High Risk

Category of identified risk	Name and Description	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11	Ward 12	Priority rank
Biological hazard	Human diseases	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	1
Human induced hazard	Domestic Waste Water Pollution	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	1
Human induced hazard	Crime	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Hydro-meteorological hazard	Riverine flooding	1	2	3	0	3	1	2	1	2	0	2	3	3
Human induced hazard	Alcohol abuse	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3
Hydro-meteorological hazard	Veld Fires	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	0	1	1	4
Human induced hazard	Drug abuse	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	5
Human induced hazard	Domestic Solid Waste Pollution	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	5
Technological hazard	Traffic accidents	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	1	1	5
Technological hazard	Dam failure	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	6
Environmental degradation	Water pollution	0	2	0	1	2	3	0	3	1	0	3	0	6
Human induced hazard	Localised flooding due to blocked storm water drains	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	7

Category of identified risk	Name and Description	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11	Ward 12	Priority rank
Technological hazard	Fires resulting from the use of candles, paraffin, illegal electricity cables	1	2	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	7
Biological hazard	Pests	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Technological hazard	Transportation of hazardous materials	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	8
Human induced hazard	Illegal electricity cables	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
Biological hazard	Animals	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	9
Hydro-meteorological hazard	Drought	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	10
Human induced hazard	Public unrest	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	11
Human induced hazard	Open water sources	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	11
Technological hazard	High-risk installations	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	11
Environmental degradation	Air pollution	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	11
Human induced hazard	Xenophobia	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Technological hazard	Load shedding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	13

Category of identified risk	Name and Description	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11	Ward 12	Priority rank
Technological hazard	Aircraft accidents	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Hydro-meteorological hazard	Snowfalls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
Hydro-meteorological hazard	Wind storms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
Technological hazards	Structural Fires	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15

b. Government spheres responsible for the risks identified

<u>Government spheres responsible for risks identified</u>		
<u>Hazard Identified</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Supportive</u>
Human diseases	National	All
Domestic waste water pollution	Local	All
Crime	National	Local
Riverine flooding	Local	All
Alcohol abuse	Provincial	All
Veld fires	Local	All
Drug abuse	Provincial	All
Domestic solid waste pollution	Local	All
Traffic accidents	Local	All
Dam failure	National	Local
Water pollution	National	All
Localised flooding due to blocked storm water drains	Local	
Fires resulting from the use of candles, paraffin, illegal electricity cables	Local	All
Pests	Provincial	All
Transportation of hazardous materials	Local	All
Illegal electricity cables	Local	
Animals	Local	All
Drought	Local	All
Public unrest	National	All
Open water sources	Local	All
High-risk installations	Local	All
Air pollution	Local	All
Xenophobia	National	All
Load shedding	National	All
Aircraft accidents	Local	All
Snowfalls	Local	All
Wind storms	Local	All
Structural fires	Local	All

8. Disaster Risk Reduction

Concerning the Disaster Risk Reduction within Langeberg, the following process, figure 10, is followed in order to ensure a pro-active response.

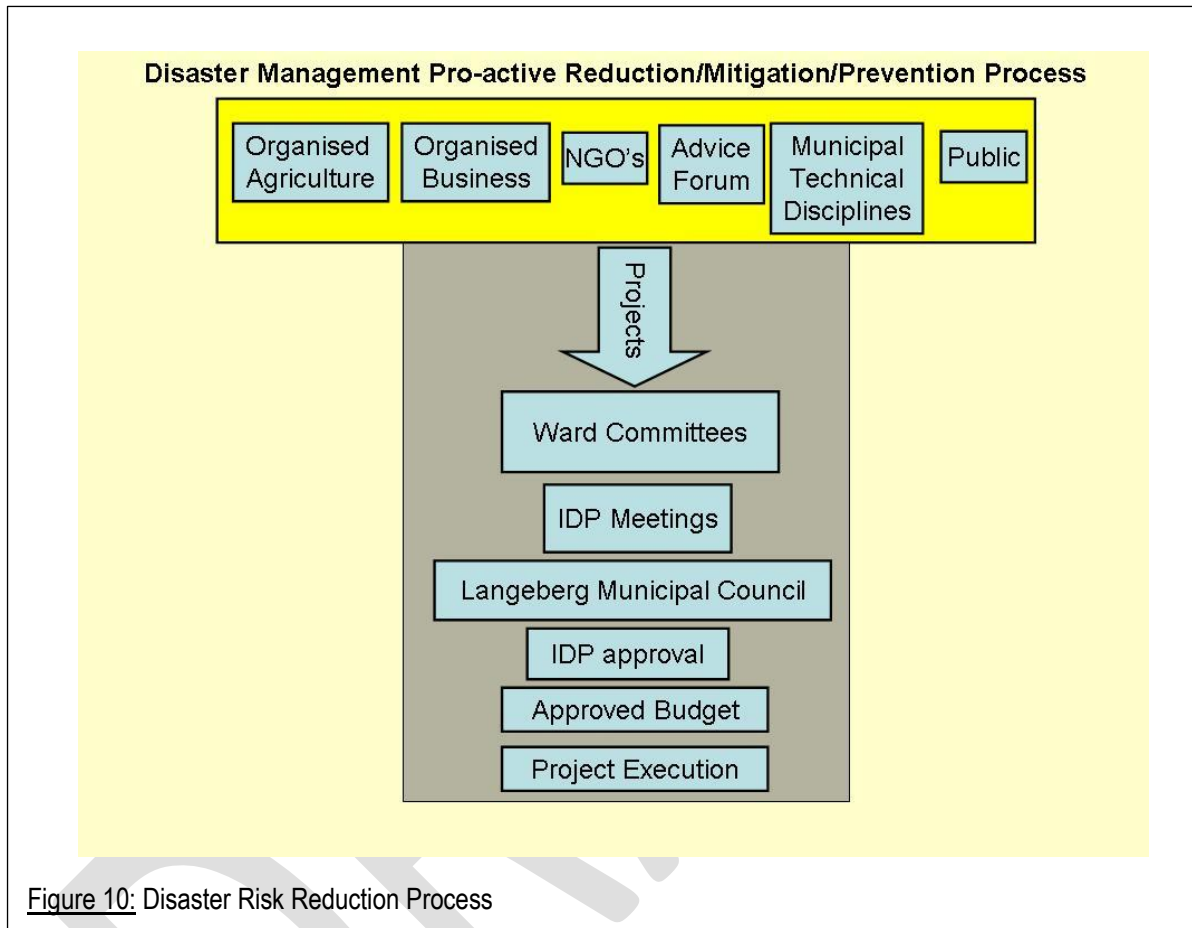


Figure 10: Disaster Risk Reduction Process

The total structure of the municipality, with every member of personnel and every resource should also be committed to disaster risk reduction.

It is vital that the Disaster Risk Reduction measures are included in the plan, as, inter alia, it becomes a mandatory issue with the declaration of a local disaster. In terms of Section 56 of the Act any financial assistance provided by a national, provincial or municipal organ of state may take into account:

- Whether any prevention and mitigation measures were taken, and if not, the reasons for the absence of such measures;
- Whether it is reasonable to expect that prevention and mitigation measures should have been taken in the circumstances;
- Whether the damage caused by the disaster is covered by adequate insurance, and if not, the reasons for the absence or inadequacy of insurance cover.

A multi-disciplinary project team convened to address and reduce specific disaster risk/s can be formed; It is to be assembled by the primary role-player for the risk and supported by Disaster Management. The primary role-players for specific hazards or disaster risks, in collaboration with the Manager: Langeberg Disaster Management, will

establish and manage risk-reduction project teams as required or requested by the structures identified for the development of the IDP

Figure 11 displays a template used to reflect the outcomes of the IDP:

Risk	Dept 1	Dept 2	Dept 3	Dept 4
Risk A: Fires	Fire Services (Langeberg and CWDM)	Housing	Provincial Social Services	
Risk B: Floods	Disaster Management	Engineering Services	Traffic Services	SAPS and EMS
Risk C: Transportation of dangerous goods (rail and road)	Provincial Roads	Western CapeProvince:	Dept Health CWDM: Health	X

9. Preparedness Planning

Disaster Preparedness is the first phase of the Disaster Management Cycle, in this phase all activities are focused on the planning and preparing for possible risks, capacitating any vulnerable communities or people that are at risk and implementing efforts in reducing disaster impacts.

The organizational structure for preparedness within the municipality includes; Langeberg Disaster Management, The Executive Management Team of the Langeberg Municipality, and Joint Response & Relief Management Teams (appointed during multi-disciplinary events).

The total structure of the municipality, with every member of personnel and every resource forms part of preparedness capacity.

In the case of a specific event, the Standard Procedure outlined in the Response stage will be followed.

The Langeberg Complaint Centre provides 24-hour emergency and essential services contact point to the public within the municipal area. The Centre is responsible for day-to-day emergency response by municipal disciplines and for the establishment of strategic communication links.

Preparedness and Risk reduction plan with regards to the hazards based in the ward based risk assessment:

Integration of the disaster risk reduction into development planning:

Disaster risk reduction efforts are generally medium to long term efforts, focusing on vulnerability reduction and should be incorporated into ongoing IDP projects, processes, programs and structures.

10. Response

There is a Generic Disaster Management Plan which is utilized in the event of an incident. Dependent on the specific type of incident, the Manager: Disaster Management will direct it. The following is the Standard Procedure as well as the graphical representation, which includes the chain of events during any serious or potential disaster incident, the declaration in the state of a disaster and the contact numbers for the relevant role-players are also included.

a. Standard Procedure: Chain of events during any serious or potential disaster incident

1. The incident is reported to a responsible discipline or other instance/person (such as the 24-hour complaint centre)
2. The responsible Discipline head informs the Manager: Disaster Management.
3. The Manager: Disaster Management reports the incident to:
 - i. Municipal Manager (Langeberg Municipality): Mr ASA De Klerk- 023 615 8001
 - ii. Relevant Directors (Community Services: Mr Mike Mgajo 023 626 8000/ 082 411 0344)
 - iii. Relevant OMT members;
 - iv. The Head of Centre: Disaster Management (CWDM): Mr S Minnies – 082 779 9823 / 021 888 5847
 - a. The Head of Centre: Disaster Management (CWDM) must report the incident to the following:
 - Municipal Manager or delegated person;
 - SAPS Commander: Col Alexander - 082 778 6912/ 023 626 8340
 - Provincial Traffic Swellendam: 028 514 1185
 - Provincial Traffic Worcester: 023 342 2357
 - Transnet: 023 348 4842/3
 - Department of Water and Sanitation: 023 348 5600
 - Provincial Disaster Management Centre: 021 937 6300
 - District Health Officials: 023 626 8300
 - v. Other role-players as scheduled
4. All discipline heads arrange for immediate size-up of the incident regarding the impact it has on his/her particular discipline, to determine:
 - i. Damage to infrastructure (e.g. water delivery, sewage, electricity, roads/bridges, roadways, housing and commercial/industrial institutions)
 - ii. Life and property threatening situations;
 - iii. Immediate mitigation operations;
 - iv. Auxiliary resource needs (e.g. private contractors, specialist equipment, other external institutions/organisations, including NGO's)
 - v. Projected short term and long term implications of the incident
 - vi. The impact the incident has on road and access for emergency transport and teams to the incident;
 - vii. Any other aspect that needs immediate response for rapid service delivery continuation.
5. The JOC (Joint Operations Centre), via the allocated members of the OMT, perform the following functions:
 - i. Co-ordinates mitigation operations according to priorities for:
 - a. Early warning of potentially afflicted areas;
 - b. The saving of lives;
 - c. Emergency housing;
 - d. Emergency rations;
 - e. Other disaster management mitigation strategies.
 - ii. Keeps record of all incidents/events and actions
 - iii. Informs all strategic role-players and control centres at least once per hour regarding developments.

b. Declaration of a state of disaster and disaster classification

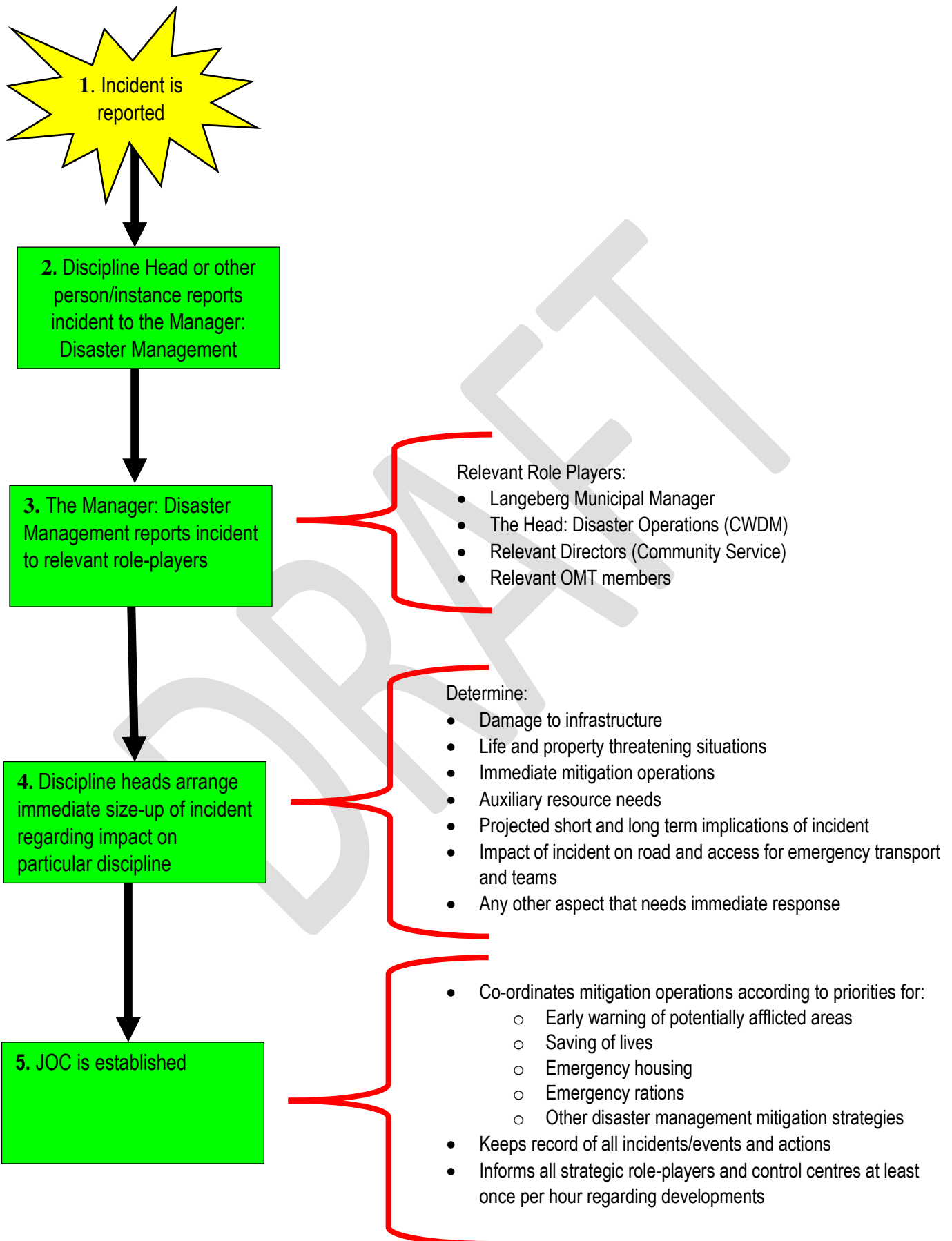
When a disastrous event occurs in the area of the municipality and the Municipal Manager regards the situation as a disaster in terms of the Act, he/she must

- Initiate efforts to assess the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster;
- Alert Disaster Management role players in the municipal area that may be of assistance in the circumstances;
- Initiate the implementation of the disaster response plan or any contingency plans and emergency procedures that may be applicable in the circumstances; and
- Inform the Cape Winelands, National and the Western Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centres of the disaster and its initial assessment of the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster.

Irrespective of whether a local state of disaster has been declared or not, the municipality is primarily responsible for the co-ordination and management of local disasters that occur in its area.

Whether or not an emergency situation is determined to exist, municipal and other agencies may take such actions under this plan as may be necessary to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of the municipality.

c. Graphical Representation of Standard Procedure



d. Contact List of internal role-players

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM				
TITLE	NAME	POST NAME	E-MAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER
Mr	A S A De Klerk	Municipal Manager	mm@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8001
Mr	A W J Everson	Director: Corporate Services	aeverson@langeberg.gov.za	082 771 6609
Mr	M Shude	Director: Financial Services (CFO)	mshude@langeberg.gov.za	068 071 7123
Mrs	C O Matthys	Director: Strategy & Social Development	cmatthys@langeberg.gov.za	078 801 0482
Mr	M Mgajo	Director: Community Services	mmgajo@langeberg.gov.za	082 411 0344
Mr	M Johnson	Director: Engineering Services	mjohnson@langeberg.gov.za	082 771 6613

OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT TEAM				
TITLE	NAME	POST NAME	E-MAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER
Ms	S Kotzé	Manager: Administrative Support	skotzé@Langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8000
Mr	Vacant	Manager: Governance Support	info@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8200
Mr	TH Carstens	Manager: Human Resources	tcarstens@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8000
Mr	E Jooste	Manager: Labour Relations	ejooste@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8018
Ms	G. Botha	Superintendent: Traffic Services	gbotha@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8900
Mr	D Van Schalkwyk	Manager: Social Development	dvanschalkwyk@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8201
Mr	MZ Prins	Network Administrator: Information Communication Technology	zprins@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8201
Mrs	AJ Swarts	Manager: Budget Office	aswarts@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8000
Mr	S Ngcongolo	Manager: Supply Chain Management	sngongolo@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8000
Mr	ZS Qhangisa	Manager: Income Services	zsqhangisa@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8042
Mr	CJ Franken	Manager: Expenditure Services	cfranken@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8000
Mr	F Van Tonder	Assistant Manager: Civil Engineering Services	fvtonder@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8241
	Vacant	Manager: Electrical Engineering Services		023 626 8200
Mr	GM Slingsers	Manager: Solid Waste Management	gslingers@langeberg.gov.za	023 616 8000
Mr	NW Albertyn	Manager: Project Management	nalbertyn@langeberg.gov.za	023 614 8000
Mr	JV Brand	Manager: Town Planning	jbrand@langeberg.gov.za	082 820 4035
Ms	LJH April	Manager: Community Facilities	lapril@langeberg.gov.za	023 625 8200
Ms	M Hucklesby	Assistant Manager: Parks & Amenities	mhucklesby@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8200
	Vacant	Manager: Housing Projects	info@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8200
Mr	N.E. Mdluli	Chief: Fire and Disaster Management	nmdluli@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8911

e. Contact List of external role-players

	NAME	LOCATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
AGRICULTURE			
Western Cape Department of Agriculture (Provincial Office)		Elsenberg	021 808 5111
Department of Agriculture		Montagu	023 614 3611
Animal Disease Control		Swellendam	028 514 1670
Landcare (Provincial)	F. Steyn	Elsenberg	021 808 5090
Department of Land Affairs		Worcester	023 342 0107
Department of Land Affairs (Provincial)		Cape Town	021 409 0300
VETERINARY			
Provincial Veterinary Laboratory Services		Stellenbosch	021 887 0324
Veterinarian	David Visser		021 808 5057
Veterinarian	Wynand Fourie	Montagu	023 614 2641
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICES			
		Robertson	023 626 8340
	Col. Alexander		082 778 6912
		Ashton	023 615 8120
	W/O. S. Joseph		079 894 1795
		McGregor	023 625 8000
	Capt. Dixon		023 625 8002
		Bonnievale	023 616 8060
	Capt. Pietersen		082 778 7377 023 616 8062
		Montagu	023 614 8300
	Capt. Mogai		023 614 8302
TRAFFIC			
Municipal		Langeberg	023 615 8900
Provincial	Traffic Chief: John Carolisson	Swellendam	028 514 1185
Provincial	Traffic Chief: Mbulelo Giba	Worcester	023 342 2357
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING			
Provincial	Pieter van Zyl		021 483 4091
HEALTH			
Department of Health (Provincial)	Dr. K. Cloete		021 483 4473
Department of Health		Worcester	021 483 4470
	E Steinman	Langeberg	
Municipal Health Services	Surene Grootboom	Cape Winelands	023 626 3191
Environmental health: Provincial Component head	Johan Goosen	West Coast/ Winelands	022 709 5065
Environmental health: Provincial Component head	Guillaume Olivier	Boland/Overberg	023 348 1431 082 928 8467
Director: Cape Winelands	Dr L. Phillips		023 348 8111

Hospital		Robertson	023 626 8500
Hospital		Montagu	023 614 8100
Hospital (Provincial)		Worcester	023 348 1100
Hospital		Swellendam	028 514 1141
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES			
	Mr M Soci	Robertson	023 626 8109 023 626 8100
CAPE NATURE			
Vrolijkheid Nature Reserve		McGregor	023 625 1621
Jonkershoek Nature Reserve		Stellenbosch	021 866 1560
WATER AFFAIRS AND SANITATION			
			023 348 5600
BOCMA	Elkerine Rossouw	Worcester	023 346 8000
Sanitation	Duke Jephtha	Cape Town	021 941 6264
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES			
Provincial Ambulance		Worcester	023 346 6000
Emergency Medical Services			10177
District Rescue Manager	John Davids		066 554 4629
Langeberg EMS Management		Langeberg	023 626 5409
DISASTER MANAGEMENT			
Western Cape DM Centre		Cape Town	021 937 6300
CWDM DM Centre Head	Shaun Minnies		082 779 9823
FIRE SERVICES			
Local Municipality: Fire Services (office)		Ashton	023 615 8911
Local Municipality: Fire Services (Call Centre)		Ashton	023 615 2219/ 0860 881 111
CWDM fire brigade		Robertson	023 626 5340

11. Recovery

During the recovery phase, the relevant role-players will be involved in order to share their expertise; ensuring a multidisciplinary approach to the situation at hand.

This includes training, education and awareness which is vital in the establishing of effective future ward based risk assessments.

12. Testing and review of the plan

The municipality will regularly review and update its plan, as required by Section 48 of the Disaster Management Act (No. 57 of 2002). The Disaster Management Advisory Forum shall be responsible for the review of the municipal disaster management plan on an annual basis.

13. Reference documents

- Cape Winelands District Municipality Draft Disaster Management Framework
- Cape Winelands District Municipality Community Based Risk Assessment, 2008.
- Towards Disaster Management Plans for the Cape Winelands District Municipality (Hazard Identification, Vulnerability Assessment, and Risk Prioritization), 2005
- Cape Winelands District Municipality Community Ward Based Risk Assessment 2015/16
- Sensitizing document: Transport of Hazardous Materials in Bulk: SpoorNet, Undated.
- Agricultural Disaster Risk Management: Agricultural Drought Management Plan, Discipline of Agriculture, August 2007.
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, Drakenstein Local Municipality, March 2009.
- Contingency Plan, Metrorail Western Cape, October 2008.
- Hospital Emergency Plans, Medi-Clinic – Worcester, Paarl
- Hospital Emergency Plans, Western Cape Discipline of Health
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1999.
- Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002)
- National Disaster Management Framework, 2005 (Government Notice 654 of April 2005: A
- Policy Framework for Disaster Risk Management in South Africa)
- Fire Brigade Services Act (Act 99 of 1987) as amended.
- Fund Raising Act (Act No 107 of 1978) (FRA)
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000).
- Major Hazardous Installations Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Road Traffic Act
- Social Assistance Act, 1992 (Act no 59 of 1992)