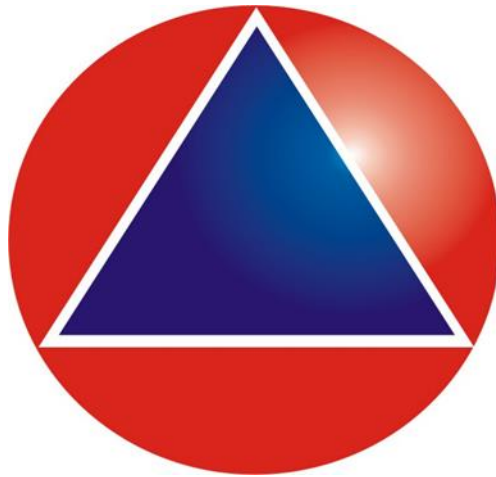


DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Disaster Management Act: Act no. 57 of 2002



MAY 2024

2024/25

1. Preamble

Section 53(1)(a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002 – hereafter referred to as “the Act”) requires the Langeberg Municipality to prepare a disaster management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area and within the ambit of Provincial disaster management framework.

Section 53(2)(a) of the Act specifies that the disaster management plan for a municipality must form an integral part of the municipality’s integrated development plan (IDP).

Section 26(g) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) lists “applicable disaster management plans” as core components of an IDP.

Other than satisfying the intent of the Disaster Management Act and any associated national, provincial or municipal framework promulgated in pursuit thereof; the DRM Plan also supports the obligatory purpose of local government as contemplated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996; specifically, Section 152. (1).

The Municipality must submit a copy of its Disaster Management (DM) plan, and of any amendment to the plan, to the District Disaster Management Centre to be forwarded to the Provincial Disaster Management Centre.

A disaster is an unplanned event in which the needs of the affected community outweigh the available resources. A disaster occurs somewhere in the world almost daily, but these events vary considerably in scope, size, and context. Disasters and their related risks are becoming frequent, and the number of persons affected is also increasing. The greater effects are attributable not only to a greater number of events, but also to population dynamics, location, and vulnerability. While the frequency of disaster events has led to an increase in general disaster awareness, the relative infrequency of major catastrophes affecting defined populations leads to a certain degree of complacency and underestimation of the impact of such an event. It is, therefore, imperative to be adequately prepared and switch from a more reactive to a 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.

2. 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 disasters. 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 Centers of CWDM, the Western Cape Province and the National Disaster Management Disaster Control Centre but not limited to;
- 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 that Langeberg Local Municipality must regularly review and update its Municipal Disaster Management Plan in accordance with the Disaster Management Act, (Act no. 57 of 2002 and its amendments).

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3. Acronyms and Definitions

Acronyms

CWDM	Cape Winelands District Municipality
DM	Disaster Management
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMC	Disaster Risk Management Centre
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
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
IDP	Integrated Development Plan

Definitions

“Disaster” means a progressive or sudden, widespread, or localized, natural, or human-caused occurrence which 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.

4. Introduction and Background

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 experiences an average temperature of 17 degrees Celsius, with 16.7mm annual precipitation and an average humidity of 75%.

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 includes that of Ashton, Montagu and Bonnievale. Table 1 then gives a brief outline of each of the stated areas.

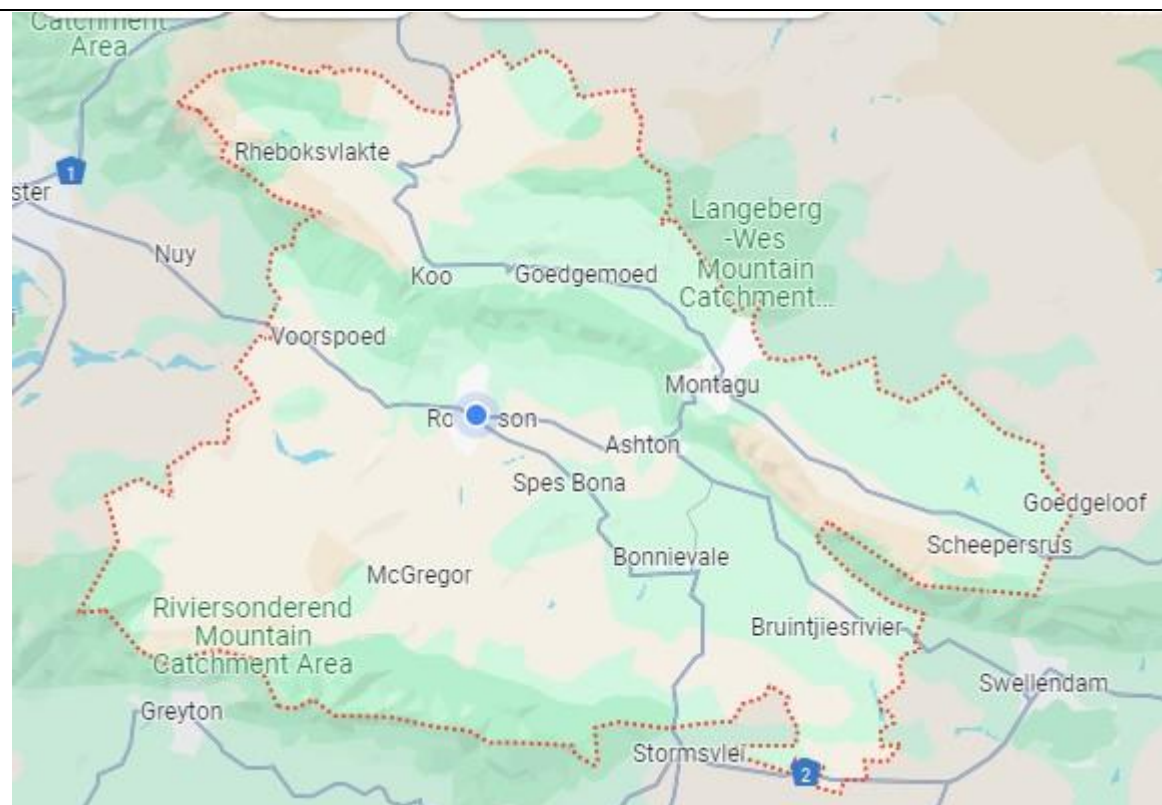


Figure 3: Disaster Management Areas within Langeberg

ROBERTSON

History

Robertson was founded in 1853 and named after Dr William Robertson, a then Scottish Dutch Reformed Church minister at Swellendam. Robertson, now known as the valley of wine and roses, is one of the largest wine-producing regions in Republic and situated at the heart of Route 62 - the longest wine route in the world. Farming and wagon building were the town's original industries. However, after the Second Anglo-Boer War of 1899, the wagon building industry collapsed when the railways took over the transport of all goods.

Robertson subsequently became famous for its ostrich farming, but this industry collapsed as well shortly after World War I, and the farmers of the area turned to wine and fruit farming. Later, several successful racehorse stud farms were founded. Agriculture remains the mainstay of the town's economy.

Because of the area's relatively low rainfall, there is intensive irrigation. About 25 km of irrigation canals, leading from the Breede River, carry water that is pumped by electricity as far as Montagu. Robertson is South Africa's first irrigation district. Although the rural area is in extent much larger than the urban areas, the majority of the population reside in urban areas.

Tourism

Tourists be surprised by the warm welcome and relaxed hospitality which awaits them in this quaint country town. With spectacular scenery of Victorian buildings, jacaranda-lined streets, rose border vineyards, columns of red cannas, the majestic Langeberg Mountains and the Breede River, all form the backdrop to this delightful Cape Winelands town.

Only 1 ½ hours leisurely drive from Cape Town, a variety of diverse attractions and activities can be enjoyed for an unforgettable stay. From a Saturday morning village market to olive -, wine-, craft beer tastings, farm tours, nature reserves, bird watching sites, hiking trails, MTB routes, 4x4 routes, river rafting, a river boat cruise, horse riding to sky diving and many restaurants to choose from and local shops to browse.

MONTAGU

History

Montagu, once known as "Agter Cogman's Kloof", lies between the Keisie and Kingna Rivers. The only exit to the west was through Cogman's Kloof, and strong horses or oxen were needed for the journey. John Montagu, the British Secretary of the Cape Colony based in Cape Town in the 1850s, envisaged the potential of the Cape Colony, but realised that it could never develop without efficient transport and communication.

Montagu was aided by pioneering road engineers to create passes through the mountain barriers. Through his efforts, the country developed agriculturally, and he became a popular figure. In tribute to him the village was officially named Montagu in 1851 and he travelled there to "baptise" the town.

It is not known when the springs were discovered, but early trekkers followed the course of rivers, and some camped in the vicinity of present-day Montagu. They drank the clear, strangely flavoured water, found it wonderfully refreshing and traced its course through the kloof to where they discovered the hot springs. News of the healing waters spread quickly, and many visitors began to visit the area. The springs

form part of the now popular Montagu Baths.

Tourism

Montagu lies on the legendary Route 62, halfway between Cape Town and the Garden Route. The area is not only famous for its hot springs, muscadell and dried fruits, but it's also the perfect retreat for eco, wellness and adventure sports, as well as golfing holidays. There are many wildlife reserves, game lodges, and all types of accommodation options to book your stay.

Montagu is the perfect destination for rock climbing, kloofing and abseiling. Visit the Saturday morning market, take a Cadillac trip to the wine farms, taste olives, visit the dried fruit factory shops, go on a tractor or 4x4 trip and hike the Cogmanskloof or Bloupunt trail. Enjoy nature walks, bird watching, horse riding, and cave tours. Learn about medicinal herbs at the museum and take a historical building or ghost cycle tour. Relax at a wellness centre, stroll the many arts and craft shops and have a scrumptious lunch at one of the many farm stalls and restaurants.

ASHTON

History

With the completion of the railway line from Worcester to the coastal regions in 1887, the trading post on the Roodewal farm, became a railway station. Shortly afterwards it was renamed Ashton, in honour of Job Ashton, director and railway engineer of the New Cape Central Railways (Ltd). For several years the settlement consisted of only a railway station, warehouse, hotel, post office, butchery, a little school, one shop and a few houses.

During 1939 and 1940 extraordinary growth took place with the opening of the Langeberg Co-operative, one of South Africa's largest producers of canned fruits and fruit purees, resulting in the farmland being divided into plots. Development received a further boost with the establishment of a second canning factory in 1949. In 1956 Ashton gained Municipal status and now host the administrative Head Office of the Langeberg Municipality.

Next to the Municipal Offices of the Langeberg Municipality in the Main Road of Ashton, the steam locomotive no 2010 class 14 CR, commissioned in 1919 and used on the Worcester-Mossel Bay rail section until 1983, still proudly depicts the town's history.

Tourism

The little village of Ashton is famous for its concrete tied-arch bridge and many fruit, wine, and racehorse stud farms and rose nurseries.

MCGREGOR

History

In the late 1700s the promise of fertile farming soil drew the first farmers to settle here. In the early 1800s a few houses were built to house labourers, and for use by the farming families when visiting town for church services, such as communion. These houses were called "Nagmaalhuisies", which can be roughly translated as communion houses.

The village of McGregor was laid out in 1861, the population then totalling 50. In 1894 a village management board was established and in 1907 the village became a Municipality.

McGregor was originally known as Lady Grey, but the name was changed in 1905 to avoid confusion with Lady Grey near Aliwal North. It was renamed in honour of the Rev Andrew McGregor who had been the

Dutch Reformed Church minister of the Robertson District for 40 years.

During 1865 and 1880 an attempt was made to build a road through the mountains to connect McGregor with Greyton. However, due to financial and labour constraints, this tarred road from Robertson now come to an abrupt halt just outside the village. The "Road to Nowhere" has kept the village off the mainstream map of commercialism as the best kept secret in the Western Cape.

Tourism

The 19th century village dreams away in a quiet valley at the end of a road going nowhere. McGregor is a unique, eccentric, and therapeutic country village away from the crowds where you can step back in time and relax. Here life is slow, tranquil, and gentle. The village, of beautiful preserved, white-washed cottages nestle in half-wild gardens with water burbling down old stone irrigation channels, is home to a vibrant community of artists and craftsmen. There are top-class art galleries, a pottery studio, and quaint bespoke shops for you to visit. Explore the Saturday morning market, the donkey sanctuary, and Vrolijkheid nature reserve - for bird watching from hides. Enjoy 4x4 routes, mountain biking and hiking trails. Visit the museum and take on the heritage village walk or cycle route. Visit the surrounding wine, grappa, and olive farms, enjoy holistic massage therapy at a spa or retreat centre and support the several fine country restaurants and delis on offer.

BONNIEVALE

History

The name Bonnievale means Beautiful Valley. Bonnievale, also known as the valley of cheese and wine, was founded by Christopher Forrest Rigg. Rigg and his wife moved to Bonnievale in 1900. Their only surviving daughter, Mary Myrtle was born in 1903. Sadly in 1911 she contracted meningitis and, on her deathbed, she asked her father to build her a small church. Mary Myrtle was buried in her favourite playground, the lucerne field near her home. Rigg kept his promise and built the small Norman-style church in her memory. The date on the cornerstone is 1921, but the first Anglican service was only held in 1924. At the entrance above the main door there is a statuette in the likeness of Mary Myrtle, and in the background is a rose tree with seven roses, depicting the seven years of her life. The Mary Myrtle Rigg Church is the only church in the world known to be built at the request of a child.

Rigg was also responsible for the construction of the water channel scheme providing Bonnievale with water. Today, more than 100 years since completion, all of the east side and large sections of the west side of Bonnievale still use the water from these canals, which are as much as they were when built by Rigg. In 1902, a railway halt was constructed between Robertson and Swellendam and was called 'Vale'. In 1917, at Rigg's request, the halt received full railway station status and the name changed to Bonnievale. In 1922 a village management board was elected. The town received full Municipal status in April 1953.

Tourism

Beautiful fruit and wine farms will line your way into town as you weave along the banks of the ever-flowing Breede River with the majestic Langeberg and Riviersonderend mountain ranges on either side. Stay at one of the riverside camp sites or cottages. Browse the antique furniture shops, the museum and the old car display or go wine tasting and enjoy lunch at the local coffee shop or restaurants. Don't miss out on the most succulent steaks at the local butchery and a variety of locally produced award-winning cheese and butter from the factory outlets. The surrounding rural areas offer various 4x4 routes, mountain biking, walking trails to discover the fynbos, birds, waterfalls, and rock formations. Or go swimming, fishing, and rowing at the dams.

Table 1: General Overview of the Langeberg Local Municipality

Area 1: Robertson, McGregor and Adjacent Rural Area	Area 2: Ashton, Montagu and Bonnievale
General Description of the Area: - 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.	General Description of the Area: - 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 Waboomsheuvel. - 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.
Approximate Distances from Robertson and the main routes: - Ashton: 18km (R60) - Bonnievale: 28km (R317) - McGregor: 22km (Voortrekker Street) - Montagu: 28km (R62) Surrounding municipalities and their distances from Robertson include: - Breede Valley: 50km northwest - Swellendam: 72km east - Cape Agulhas: 110km south	
Connection Routes: - R60 between Worcester and Swellendam - Route 317 connects Robertson to Bonnievale. - Various secondary routes (tar and dirt)	Connection Routes: - 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)
Railway Lines, Bridges and Connections - Railway Bridges: - Vink River (Steel construction) - Willemnells River (Concrete construction) - Zand River (Concrete construction) - Railway Lines - Main railway line between Worcester and Mossel bay (stretches for approximately 30km through the Robertson area and carries an amount of 3 goods/passenger trains daily -	Railway Lines, Bridges and Connections - Railway Bridges: Ashton - Railway Lines - 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) - Railway Line Crossings: - Two (2) at the Bonnievale urban area; the station and

large number of hazardous loads are transported on this railway route) • Railway Line Crossings (unguarded): ○ Cape Lime ○ Rooiberg Cellars ○ Goree ○ Silver Strand Road ○ Nkqubela • Important Bridges: ○ 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)	the Golf club. ○ Rural area at Drew ○ Several on minor roads.
More Important Causeway and Secondary Bridges • Breede River: ○ "Rooibrug" in the vicinity of Goudmyn (R317) • Konings River: ○ Near the Konings River farm - Situated on the Konings River road (dirt road). • Houtbaais River: ○ Situated on the dirt road between McGregor and the Konings River. • Poesjesnels River: ○ Near Wansbek on the Le Chasseur & Agterkliphoogte road and the farm at Le Chasseur. • Willemnells River: ○ Causeway Bridge at Four Cousins ○ Causeway Bridge at the cemetery (en route to Wolf Kloof) ○ Causeway Bridge at Dassieshoek Nature	More Important Causeway and Secondary Bridges • Bonnievale ○ Breede River bridge (near Parmalat factory, Die Plaat causeway in Angora Street at the urban fringe over Breede River) ○ Drew Causeway • Montagu ○ 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 in the northeastern most area of the DMA and flows in an eastern direction towards the Gourits.

Reservation en route to the farm Die Laaitjie. • Hoops River ○ 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 • Vink River ○ Bridge on R60 ○ Causeway bridge at the farm Goree. ○ Causeway bridge at Rooiberg Cellar • Noree River ○ Causeway bridge at the farm Goree. • Droë River: ○ Paddy Street bridge – situated on the Keurkloof road. ○ Causeway bridge in Doornbos Street (between Rolbos and Peperbos Streets)	*Most deep rural roads are inundated with causeways that are regularly flooded and could be deemed important for emergency services rendering during such incidents *Rural farms are dependent on aerial support during incidents.
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Table 2: Ward Committees and Chairpersons

	WARD COMMITTEE	CHAIRPERSON	PARTY
1	Ward 1, Robertson	Cllr C. Steyn	DA
2	Ward 2, Robertson (Nkqubela)	Cllr L. Gxowa	ANC
3	Ward 3, Robertson	Cllr P. Hess	DA
4	Ward 4, Bonnievale (Happy Valley)	Cllr J.J.S. Januarie	ANC
5	Ward 5, McGregor	Cllr M. Kraukamp	DA
6	Ward 6, Robertson	Cllr D.B. Janse	DA
7	Ward 7, Montagu	Cllr D.A.T. Felix	DA
8	Ward 8, Bonnievale	Ald S.W. Van Eeden	DA
9	Ward 9, Ashton	Cllr Y. Siegel	DA
10	Ward 10, Ashton (Zolani)	Cllr A. Ndongeni	ANC
11	Ward 11, Ashton (Rural)	Cllr J.C.J. Coetzee	DA
12	Ward 12, Montagu	Cllr C.J. Pokwas	DA

Infrastructure and Facilities

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.

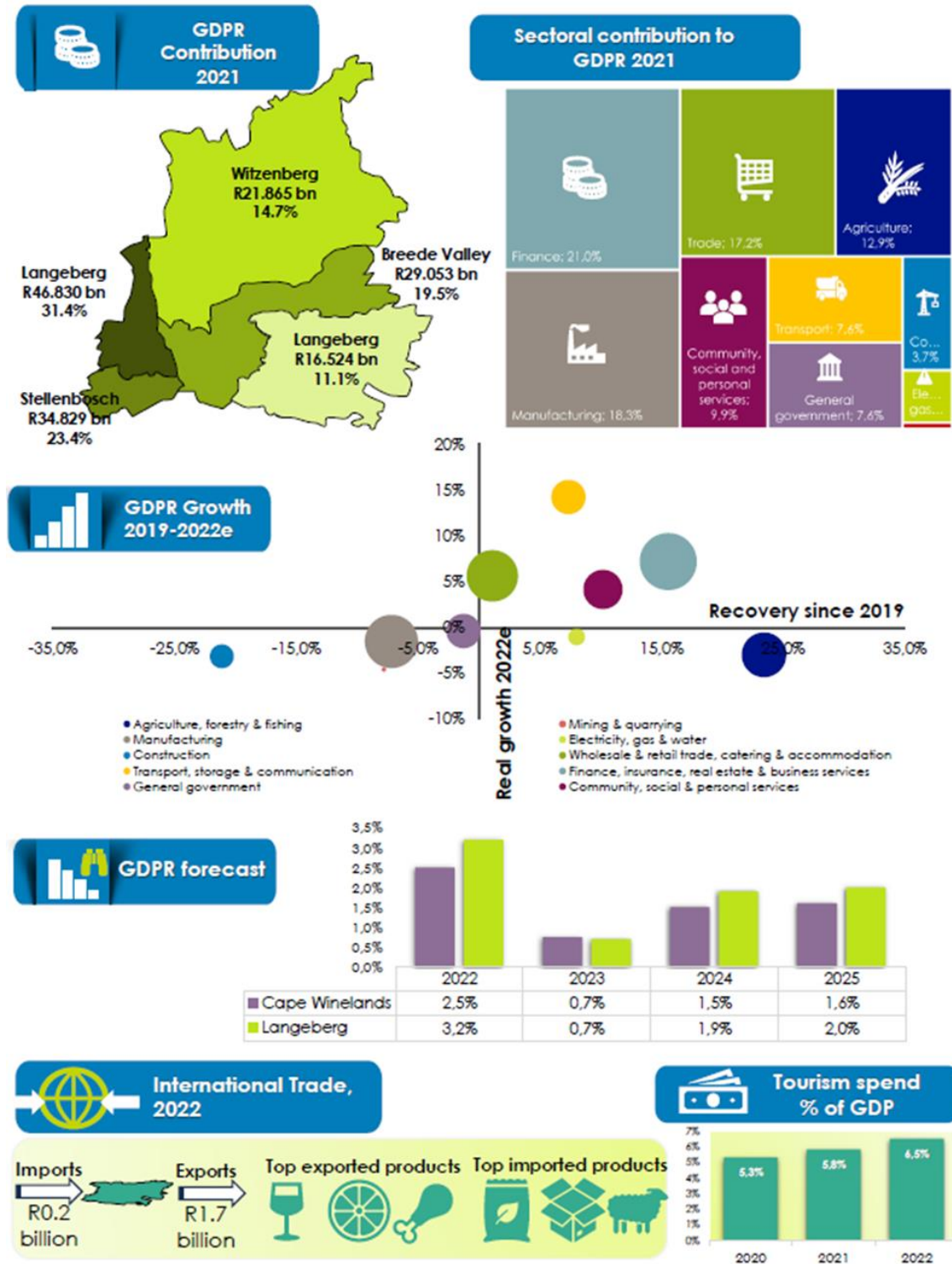
The main landing strip for the area is situated on the eastern outskirts of Robertson; it is a tar surfaced, 1500m runway with a width of 50 m and night landing facilities. There is also a dedicated helipad situated at the Robertson Hospital in Van Zyl Street. A private gravel landing strip is situated 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.

Socio-economic overview

Figure 4 displays the population density of the Cape Winelands District. Langeberg Local Municipality has a population density of 27 people/km² the second lowest population density in the district and an estimated population of 126 464 (2025)

GDPR PERFORMANCE

Figure 4: GDPR Performance



The Langeberg Municipal area boasts the most modest economy within the CWD Representing 10.1 per cent of the CWD economy in 2021, with a GDPR of R 8.6 billion, its economic landscape is primarily shaped by the well-established agriculture industry. This economic profile suggests a reliance on

agriculture related activities, which can have socio-economic implications, influencing employment patterns, sectoral diversification, and the overall economic resilience of the Langeberg municipal area.

In 2022, the economy exhibited an estimated expansion of 3.2 per cent. This growth was predominantly driven by robust performances in the finance and transport sectors, contributing 1.6 per centage points and 1.2 per centage points, respectively, to the overall GDP growth. However, key employers in the Langeberg Municipal area, namely agriculture and manufacturing, experienced contractions, posing challenges to the economic growth potential of the region. Factors such as escalating input costs and instances of load shedding impacted farmers and manufacturers. Despite the contractions, the agriculture sector continued to benefit from the substantial 21.8 per cent expansion in 2020 and the 4.7 per cent growth recorded in 2021. These economic dynamics carry socio-economic implications, influencing employment, business stability, and the overall economic resilience of the Langeberg Municipal area.

Robertson boasts a diverse economic landscape, serving as a pivotal hub for commercial and public sector activities within the Langeberg Municipal area. In 2022 public administration emerged as one of the leading employers, generating 1 565 jobs. The town is home to essential facilities such as the Langeberg Municipality, a Provincial hospital, and a prison. While public administration plays a crucial role in employment, the finance sector takes the lead in contributing to the local economy, accounting for 21.0 per cent (R 1.8 billion) of the GDPR in 2021. Despite not being a significant job provider, the finance sector encompasses various business services, including packaging, security, and accounting.

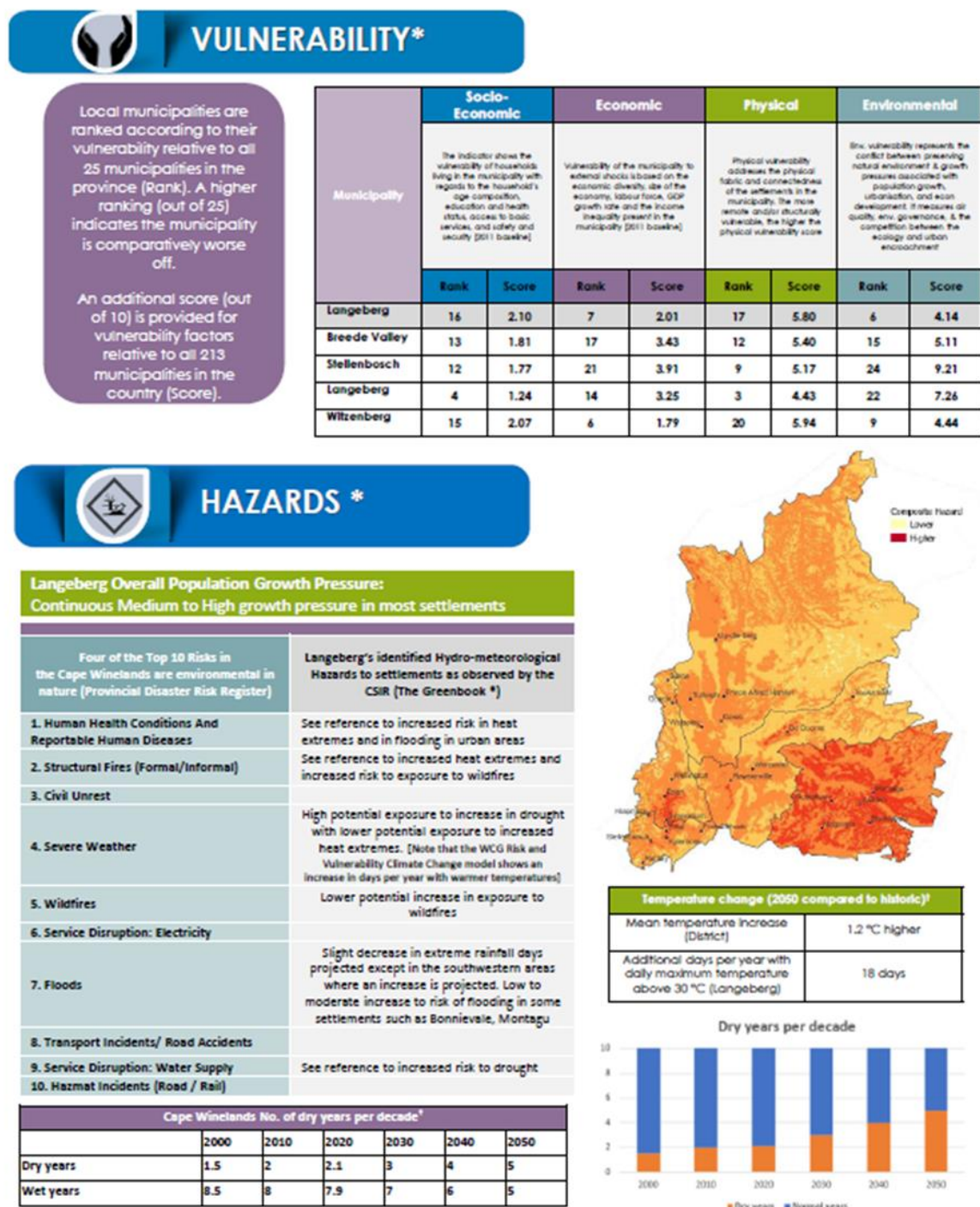
Moreover, the manufacturing sector plays a substantial role, contributing 18.3 per cent (R 1.6 billion) to the economy and employing a considerable workforce, particularly in industries such as fruit and vegetable processing, preserving, and beverage and dairy production. The Robertson Wine Route, featuring renowned wineries like Graham Beck, Robertson Winery, Van Loveren and Ashton Winery, serves as a cornerstone of the local tourism industry, significantly contributing to the trade sector, which comprised 17.2 per cent (R 1.5 billion) of the GDPR in 2021. Additionally, the informal trade sector expanded, with the number of licensed informal traders growing from 96 in 2021 to 140 in 2022 indicating a dynamic and evolving economic landscape in Robertson.

GDPR Forecast

Anticipated GDPR growth in the Langeberg Municipal area is expected to decelerate to 0.7 per cent in 2023 primarily due to the persistent underperformance of the agriculture and manufacturing sectors, compounded by the substantial and ongoing impact of load shedding. A potential resurgence of 1.9 per cent is projected for 2024 driven by the anticipated robust growth in the trade, transport, and finance sectors. Nevertheless, the uncertainty surrounding the future of Langeberg Ashton Foods introduces a significant risk to the economic stability of the Langeberg municipal area. This risk is particularly noteworthy, as it has the potential to impact municipal revenues through persistent levels of poverty and unemployment within the region.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY FACTORS

Figure 5: Risk and Vulnerability Factors



* Le Roux, A., van Niekerk, W., Arnold, K., Pheleke, A., Ludick, C., Forsyth, G., Le Malin, D., Lötter, D., du Plessis, P., & Mars, G. 2019. Green Book Risk Profile Tool. Pretoria: CSIR. Available at: riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za

† Jack, C., Van Aardenne, L., Wolke, P., Pinto, L., Quagraini, K., & Koppes, P. 2022. SmartAgri: Updated Climate Change Trends and Projections for the Western Cape. Cape Town: University of Cape Town. Available at <https://www.ebenburg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/SmartAgri-Climate-Change.pdf>

Drought

According to the CSIR Green Book, Langeberg has a high potential exposure to increase in drought. Currently 2 years per decade are at risk of drought, and this will increase to 5 out of every 10 years by 2050.

Water and related sanitation services, food security, and health ecosystems are key ingredients for socio-economic development and are vital for reducing the burden of disease and improving the health, welfare, and productivity of populations. A deteriorating water catchment system, through ecosystem loss (transformation or land use change) and alien infestation, or watercourse and wetland modification, will lead to lower inputs into the water supply systems, and a lower overall water security due to lower natural retention and lower quality of water. The higher our dependence on groundwater, the more likely we are to suffer water security issues. During extended drought periods, even end-users far from major source areas are likely to experience shortages as the overall system runs low. This was the situation during the 2015 - 2019 drought in the Western Cape, when eventually the overall water supply scheme ran low due to the multi-year duration of the drought.

Temperatures

The average temperature has been increasing since the 1900s. Projections indicate that Langeberg can expect an additional 18 extremely hot days per year by 2050, which will affect food security, exposure to extreme heat, health, and water quality.

Vegetation Fires

Although critical for a healthy ecosystem, fire is a significant threat to human lives, food security, socio-economic activities, and livelihoods, as well as infrastructure and other assets. This is especially true at the wildland urban interface where vegetation fuel loads in proximity to build structures and numerous informal fires add to the likelihood and severity of fire risk. Uncontained fires will also cause damage in rural/agricultural areas where infrastructure, crops and livestock may be lost to extensive fire lines.

Furthermore, in many areas land has been converted from natural vegetation to other land cover types some of which significantly modify the fuel loads (e.g., the establishment of forest plantations and the spread of several introduced tree species such as pines, hakea, wattles, and eucalypts). Fires in vegetation with high fuel loads increase soil erosion and run off, which negatively affects ecosystem services and increases the impact of floods, among other factors. Where severe fires have occurred due to high fuel loads, resulting soil erosion leads to the sedimentation of rivers and dams and therefore declining water quality (and increased water treatment costs).

Floods

Floods result in millions or billions of Rands' damage to build structures or lost productivity, the loss of livelihoods and in some cases the loss of lives. A 2016 report calculated that four severe weather events between 2011 and 2014 caused more than R 1.6 billion worth of damage in the Western Cape, and in the recent September 2023 severe weather event, flood related infrastructure damage alone amounted to R 2 billion. Flooding is also one of the main disaster risks affected by climate change. Changes in rainfall volume, intensity and timing will alter flood risk profiles, and necessitate a constant reconsideration of risks and risk reduction measures. Storm damage to main roads during the recent September 2023 storm event placed emphasis on the relatively high physical vulnerability of Langeberg when the road between Robertson and Worcester was closed due to extensive flooding and damage to infrastructure.

Timing will alter flood risk profiles and necessitate a constant reconsideration of risks and risk reduction measures.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the socio-economic profile of Langeberg Municipality illuminates both opportunities and challenges that shape the region's economic landscape. While the Municipality exhibits a substantial concentration in mid-range income brackets, indicating a prevalent middle-income demographic, there is a notable presence in the lower income brackets, collectively representing 8.5 per cent of the population. This suggests a segment of the population grappling with economic challenges, emphasising the urgency for targeted socio-economic interventions to uplift and empower this group. Addressing the socio-economic disparities within Langeberg necessitates a comprehensive strategy that prioritises inclusive growth, focusing on education, skill development, and job creation to enhance economic mobility and resilience.

One of the key challenges facing Langeberg Municipality is the need to bolster economic diversification and promote wealth creation, particularly considering the modest representation in higher income brackets. A limited presence in the upper income strata, at 7.2 percent, suggests potential barriers to fostering broad based economic prosperity. Encouraging entrepreneurship, attracting diverse industries, and investing in innovation can contribute to a more dynamic and resilient economic foundation. Additionally, efforts should be directed towards strengthening social safety nets and providing support systems for vulnerable populations to mitigate the impact of economic challenges on their well-being.

Furthermore, Langeberg Municipality is confronted with environmental and infrastructural risks that have the potential to hinder its socio-economic development. Climate change vulnerabilities, coupled with inadequate infrastructure, pose threats to the agricultural sector and overall economic stability. Sustainable development practices, coupled with strategic investments in infrastructure projects, are imperative to enhance the Municipality's adaptive capacity and ensure long-term socio-economic sustainability. By addressing these challenges head on and leveraging the Municipality's strengths, Langeberg can pave the way for a more resilient and equitable socio-economic future.

Langeberg: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2023; Actual households, 2022



Population
95 550
(Source: Department of Health)



Households
25 370
(Source: Langeberg Municipality)

Education

2022



Matric Pass Rate **79.2%**
Learner Retention Rate **65.7%**
Learner-Teacher Ratio **27.7**

Poverty

2022



Gini Coefficient **0.59**
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) **63.63%**

Health

2022/23



Primary Health
Care Facilities
7
(excl. mobile/satellite
clinics)

Immunisation
Rate
92.0%

Maternal Mortality Ratio
(per 100 000 live births)
64.3

Teenage Pregnancies –
Delivery rate to women
U/18
14.2%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2022/23



Residential
Burglaries
785

DUI
110

Drug-related
Crimes
359

Murder
33

Sexual Offences
102

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022

Water

91.7%



Refuse Removal

85.7%



Electricity

96.8%



Sanitation

96.3%



Housing

91.7%



Labour

2022

Unemployment Rate
(narrow definition)
15.2%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Job losses
Risk 2 Low learner retention
Risk 3 Low skills base (Labour)

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2021

Finance, insurance, real estate
and business services

25.5%



Wholesale & retail trade,
catering and accommodation

17.2%



Manufacturing

18.1%



Figure 6 provides one with a greater socio-economic overview of the municipality.

Ward Overview

Langeberg Local Municipality is sub-divided into 12 wards as shown in Table 4

Ward	Area	Name and Surname	Party	Contact
Ward 1	Robertson	Cllr C. Steyn	DA	067 401 3181
Ward 2	Robertson (Nkqubela)	Cllr L. Gxowa	ANC	060 431 2223
Ward 3	Robertson North	Cllr P. Hess	DA	072 758 6610
Ward 4	Bonnievale (Happy Valley)	Cllr J.J.S. Januarie	ANC	076 085 6063
Ward 5	McGregor	Cllr M. Kraukamp	DA	078 086 0962
Ward 6	Robertson North and Farms	Cllr D.B. Janse	DA	072 030 7436
Ward 7	Montagu CBD and Farms	Cllr D.A.T. Felix	DA	081 762 0018
Ward 8	Bonnievale CBD and Farms	Ald S.W. Van Eeden	DA	082 788 2234
Ward 9	Ashton(Cogmanskloof &Klaasvoogds)	Cllr Y. Siegel	DA	083 993 349
Ward 10	Ashton (Zolani)	Cllr A. Ndongeni	ANC	073 426 1867
Ward 11	Montagu above Kingna River, Prospect and Goldmine	Cllr J.C.J. Coetzee	DA	082 729 7839
Ward 12	Montagu Ashbury, Farms to Montagu Springs	Cllr C.J. Pokwas	DA	082 707 1496

Table 4: Langeberg Wards

5. 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 were moved.
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” 2500 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). Considerable 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.
Public Unrest in Nkqubela	17 March 2022	Clashes between foreign nationals broke out in Nkqubela due to the issue related to employment at the farms. About 20 dwellings occupied by foreign nationals were damaged; part of a 66kV electrical line was also damaged due to fires, which came as a result of the clash. About 200 people evacuated the area and gathered outside Robertson SAPS and Shell garage during the evening of the 17 th of March 2022.
Veld fire	5 October 2017	McGregor veld fire that came close to the Cemetery.
COVID 19 Pandemic	15 March 2020 and ongoing	On the 15 th of March 2020, the president declared a State of Disaster. 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. 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. From 2020 South Africa's GDP will take at least 5 years to recover.
Flooding	05 May 2021	Roads in Bonnievale, Gelukshoop, and Stormsvlei were damaged after heavy downpours caused parts of the roads to be washed away.
Flooding	From 14-19 June 2023	Nine (09) people rescued on the 16th of June 2023 from an island in the Breede river. The Emergency Services that were involved in the rescue operation were Langeberg Fire Services, Robertson SAPS and the diving units from SAPS, EMS Rescue, AMS air support (Rescue

		Helicopter), CWDM Fire Services, Langeberg Traffic and EMS. • On the 15th to the 16th of June 2023, poles, and electrical overhead conductor broken/damaged because of flooding-Goudmyn, Langverwacht, Wakkerstroom-Wes and -East, Zandvliet , ±512 Households. • On the 15th to the 16th of June 2023, poles, and electrical overhead conductor broken/damaged because of flooding-Klipdrift/Uitnood, 2 households were affected. • On the 15th to the 16th of June 2023, poles, and electrical overhead conductor broken/damaged because of flooding-Eilandia River Bend Farm, 2 households were affected. • From the 15th of June 2023 to the 16th of June 2023, Breede river pump station was flooded Ashton and Montagu, and 9500 households were affected=Two pumps were damaged as a result of the flooding of the pump station.
Flooding	24 - 26 September 2023	• Prior to the 24th of September 2023, weekly weather forecast was circulated to the CWDM and the B municipalities within the district as it is done regularly as part of early warning systems in the Western Cape Province. On the 24th of September 2023, the warnings indicated that Langeberg and other Municipalities affected were going to experience severe weather within the District and other parts of the Western Cape. On the 24th of September the first JOC in the District was set up through the Microsoft teams to coordinate potential disaster which could come as a result of severe weather. The other JOC meetings took place later in the afternoon during that day and the other two took place on the 26th of September 2023. Other JOC meetings also took place on the 27th and 28th of September 2023 and the 2nd of October 2023. All emergency services teams were placed on high alert in the Langeberg area and on the 25th of September 2023 the rescues, evacuations and sheltering of people took place. On the 25th tourists and people using the roads in our area were sheltered in the community Halls in the Langeberg Municipal area. This came primarily because of R60 having to be closed for traffic at Nuy towards Worcester due to overflowing flood water. Other people who were cut-off on the Langeberg side were able to make bookings for accommodation through tourism organizations with the Senior Management Team also engaging Tourism to assist and the next day in the morning the people who were cut-off were able to carry on

		with their itineraries to their different destinations. • 121 people from Riemvasmaak, Rondoniskrik and Hungry town were sheltered at Haven Guesthouse at Ashton on the 25th of September 2023 and returned back to their sites on the 26th of September 2023. This started with 20 households that were affected and that were provided with 20 blankets. • 80 people at Takkap in McGregor were also cut-off due to flooding which affected the low water bridge leading to the farm and the Langeberg Municipality were able to purchase through emergency deviation and deliver emergency packs which were delivered through the use of the helicopter provided through collaboration with the Province. • Agterkliphoogte farms were cut-off due to the farm bridges that were washed away during flooding they were provided with 39 food parcels and later on the 29th of September 2023 they were provided with 39 x 5 liters of water and 50 sanitary packs purchased through emergency deviation as it was identified through the assessment. 81 people were affected at Agterkliphoogte. • At Koningsrivier Farms, 104 people were cut-off and 61 food parcels were delivered to them by Langeberg Municipality. CWDM provided 112 emergency food parcels to the Langeberg Municipality to assist affected communities. • On the 25th of September 2023 traffic was rerouted through the roads in the Langeberg Municipality as the N1 had to be closed to traffic due to flooding • The whole McGregor community that has to use the Keiserdrift Bridge was cut-off from the 25th of September 2023. On the 26th of September 2023 the alternative route via Bushmans river was used to access McGregor, initially by vehicles with high ground clearance (4x4; 4x2's) as it was inundated with the flood water and later on by some of the smaller vehicles. During the cut-off some of the service providers refused to use the alternative route which resulted in reports that McGregor had run out of the money in the ATM's and the fuel was not delivered until the 2nd of October 2023 which affected the community in many ways. Fresh produce was unable to leave McGregor farms; employees being cut-off, flooding in some areas affected the farms, businesses, and households. The informal settlement in McGregor was affected as some of the structures were later reported to have been washed away by the floodwater. • Montagu was also affected and was cut-off in accessing Ashton side until the 26th of
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		September 2023 when it was later accessible. • The severe weather also affected the libraries, electricity supply in other parts of the municipality (poles washed away, others broken, trees falling on electrical lines etc.), Civil Engineering impacted severely, and community facilities were also affected. • Fire, Rescue and Disaster were also busy with the fires that took place during this period, rescues, and evacuations. Senior Management Team, members of the political administration, Traffic, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and other municipal departments were also hand in order to sustain the services to the community of Langeberg amidst this entire crisis. This involved extensive mobilizing of resources from the municipality including the sending out of communication to inform the public about the events as they unfolded with isolated cases of flooded streets, structures, and overflowing rivers.
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6. 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 2021 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) – (Latest will be done in June 2024)
- Mosselbay Disaster Management Plan

7. 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 require 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).

8. Integrated Institutional Capacity

Figure 7 below gives an outline regarding the development of the Disaster Management Plan and the aspects that it involves.

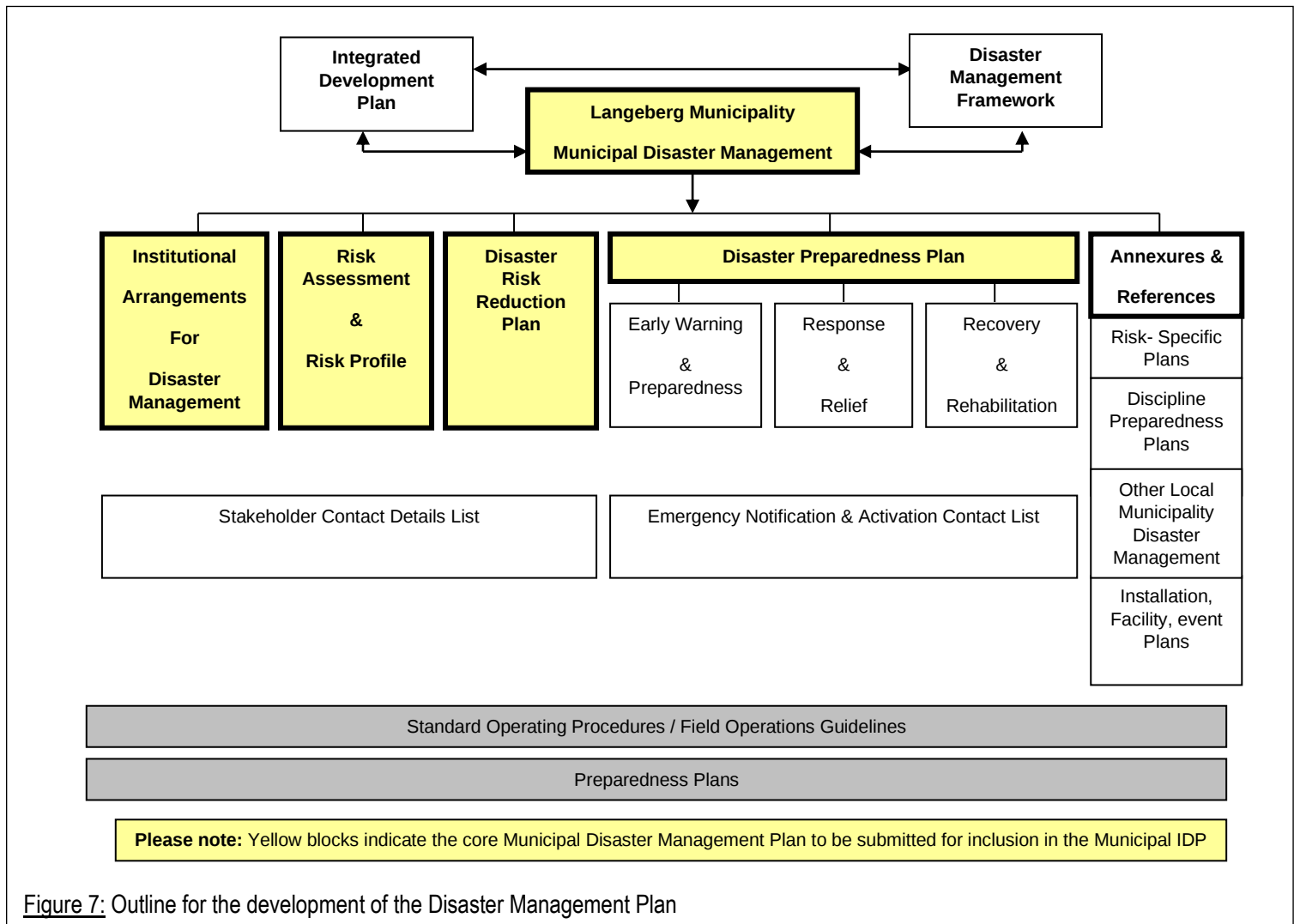


Figure 7: Outline for the development of the Disaster Management Plan

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 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.

Each municipal discipline is required to assign a person or a section within the discipline to be the nodal point for Disaster Management activities within the particular field. The Manager within each discipline is to participate in Disaster Risk Reduction strategies and preparedness and response. The Manager: Disaster Management within Langeberg is to ensure updated contact details of the responsible Managers to ensure a current Plan.

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.

The next figure, figure 8, provides one with the Corporate Disaster Management structure for Langeberg Local Municipality. It outlines the integrated direction and implementation of the disaster management plan. It allows one to review the different stakeholders involved as well as their relation to each other, concerning both pro-active and re-active processes.

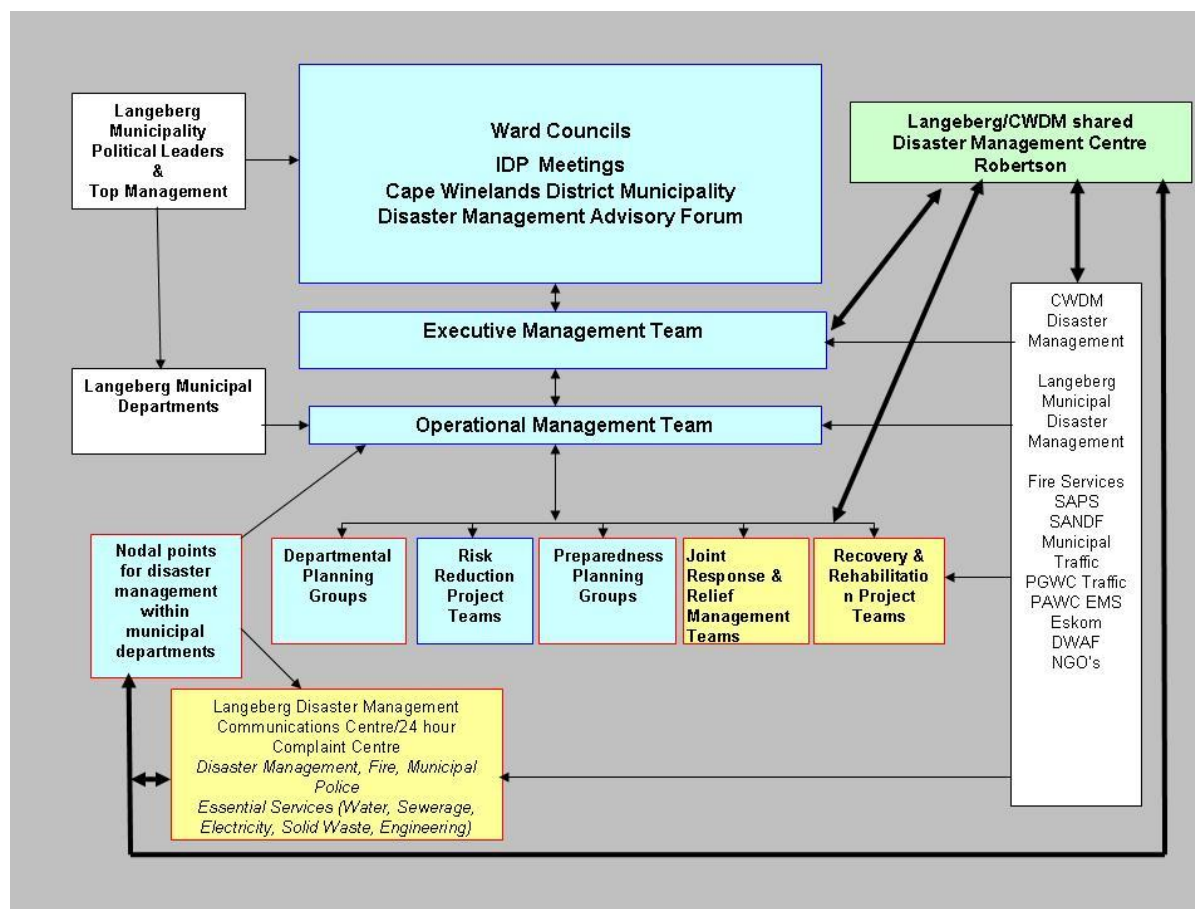


Figure 8: Corporate Disaster Management Structure for Langeberg Local Municipality

Langeberg Municipality 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 and serves as the coordinating forum for disaster management issues within the Langeberg municipality, whereas the OMT (Operational Management Team) deals with the 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 attends these meetings; duplication is deemed impractical.

The establishment of the JOC (Joint Operation Centre)-Disaster Risk Management Centre has been completed and it is at number 6 Kerk Street in Robertson and depending on the need, SAPS Offices are also available, at number 2 Kromhout Street, in Robertson. 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.

9. 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 new ward based risk assessment is scheduled for the month of June 2024.

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	Ward1	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 identified risk of	Name and Description	Ward1	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 identified risk of	Name and Description	Ward1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11	Ward 12	Priority rank
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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. What are the results of the threats?

Informal Structural Fires

- Loss of large-scale fixed property.
- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of animal lives.
- Serious injuries.
- Loss of moveable assets.
- Loss of food.
- Pollution.
- Inaccessibility of roads.
- Disruption of Municipal service delivery.
- Poverty.
- Additional funds which will have to be provided.
- Provision of alternative temporary accommodation.
- Over-crowded hospitals.

c. Floods

- Loss of large-scale fixed property.
- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of animal lives
- Serious injuries.
- Loss of moveable assets.
- Loss of food.
- Pollution.
- Inaccessibility of roads.
- Disruption of Municipal service delivery.
- Poverty.
- Additional funds which have to be made available for the repair of infrastructure (negative impact on Municipal as well as Provincial budget).
- Provision of alternative temporary accommodation.
- Outbreak of illness.
- Damage can be sustained to storm-water pipes and sewer pipes.
- Power disruptions can occur.
- Overcrowded hospitals.

d. Service Station Fires

- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of fixed property.
- Loss of movable property.
- Disruption of road transport.
- Power disruptions.
- Petroleum which could land in storm-water pipes.
- Pollution.
- Rebuilding of service station (unforeseen expenditure).
- Damage of Municipal Infrastructure.
- Additional funds which have to be made available.

e. Transport of Dangerous Materials

- Fire could occur with the following result.

- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of fixed property.
- Loss of movable property.
- Disruption of road transport.
- Power disruptions.
- Petroleum which could land in storm-water pipes.
- Burning petroleum spreading over a large area.
- Pollution.
- Damage of Municipal infrastructure.
- Additional funds which have to be made available.
- Radio-active material which can be set free and can result in sickness.

f. Aircraft accident(s)

- Occurrence of a fire (structure or veld and forest fire).
- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of animal lives.
- Loss of fixed property.
- Loss of movable property.
- Damage of Municipal Infrastructure.
- Disruption of road transport.
- Disruption of Municipal service delivery.
- Power disruptions.
- Pollution.

g. Mass Gatherings

- Theft.
- Burglary.
- Rape.
- Alcohol abuse.
- Trampling of people.
- Assaults.
- Injuries.
- Deaths.
- Fires.
- Power interruptions.
- Disruption of road traffic.
- Sewer blockages.
- Damage of Municipal infrastructure.
- Loss of fixed property.
- Loss of movable property.
- Additional availability of funds to repair infrastructure.

h. Human Diseases

- Mass human deaths.
- Mass animal deaths.
- Spreading of sickness to humans and/or animals.
- Outbreak of epidemic(s) or pandemic(s).
- Negative impact on the town economy.
- Additional availability of funds to limit and bring sickness under control.
- Decline of tourism.
- Overcrowded hospital.

i. Animal Sicknesses

- Mass animal deaths.
- Spreading of sickness to human and other animals.
- Outbreak of epidemic(s) or pandemic(s).
- Negative impact on the town economy as joblessness will increase.
- Town or certain portions might be placed under quarantine.
- Poverty will occur.
- Additional availability of funds to limit and bring sickness under control.
- Decline of tourism.

j. Power Disruption(s)/Loadshedding

- Negative impact on the town economy as business cannot deliver normal service.
- Municipal service delivery will be disrupted.
- Theft will increase.
- Burglaries will increase.
- Robbery will increase.
- Assault will take place.
- Food Poisoning will occur.
- Disruption of road traffic.
- Increase in vehicle accidents.
- Aircraft accident(s).
- Decline of tourism.

k. Hailstorm(s)

- Injuries.
- Deaths.
- Damage to fixed property.
- Damage or disruption of moveable property.
- Theft.
- Sickens can occur.
- Availability of adequate or sufficient building material.
- Flooding.
- Availability of alternative temporary accommodation.
- Transport of homeless to alternative temporary accommodation.
- Power disruptions.

l. Earthquake(s)

- Loss of human lives.
- Loss of animal lives.
- Outbreak of epidemic(s) or pandemic(s).
- Large scale injuries.
- Loss of fixed property.
- Loss of movable property.
- Large scale damage of Municipal infrastructure.
- Power disruptions.
- Negative impact on the town economy.
- Extended rebuilding of infrastructure.
- Inaccessibility to town.
- Inaccessibility from town.
- Unemployment.

- Poverty.
- Decline of tourism.

10. Primary and Secondary responsibilities

Internal to the Municipality:

8.1 Financial Services

8.1.1 Duties and responsibilities

The Financial Services must allocate budget annually for disaster incidents.

8.1.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The Financial Services must assign a person to do the necessary funding proposals for disasters.
- The person assigned must work closely with the disaster management official and nongovernmental organisations.

8.2 Fire, Rescue and Disaster Management Services

8.2.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of this discipline is to extinguish fires as early and effectively as possible in order to save human and animal life and property.
- The fire brigade is primarily responsible for firefighting, rescue and evacuation.
- The fire brigade will be involved in all the risks as identified.
- The fire brigade must ensure that fire risks are reduced or minimised.
- The fire brigade must make a survey of all fire hydrants marking them clearly visible and also ensure that they are in working condition.
- Fire brigade volunteers must be trained in the combating of fires, rescue and evacuation.
- Lectures and demonstrations must be provided to the public in order that they may be informed regarding the preventative measures to be taken and the purchasing of firefighting apparatuses must be encouraged.
- Existing firefighting equipment must be inspected regularly.
- Surveys must be made of the different types of hazardous materials transported in the Langeberg Municipal area to mitigate the possible spill of the materials.

8.2.2 Procedure during a disaster

- On receipt of an emergency call, the fire brigade chief will activate his/her disciplines and they will visit the site immediately.
- The head of the fire brigade reports to the JOC.
- Fire brigade staff will undertake fire combating, rescue and evacuation.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission.

8.3 Roads, Transport and Stormwater Services

8.3.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of this discipline is to provide alternative routes and to repair roads as early as possible.
- The head of the department reports to the JOC.

- Streets must also be cordoned properly on a continuous basis and where problems are identified, such problems must be addressed.
- The storm-water system must be maintained on a continuous basis.
- Provision must be made for emergency stock such as storm-water pipes, the necessary requirements and road signs.
- To maintain a record of external sources with a view to assistance during a disaster.

8.3.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- The head of the department reports to the JOC.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission of the disaster management official.

8.4 Sewerage: Wastewater Treatment Services

8.4.1 Duties and responsibilities

- It is the primary task of this discipline to repair the sewer network and everything associated therewith as early as possible.
- To plan timeously how the sewerage can be discharged/removed in the case of a break of pipelines.
- To make surveys of the availability of equipment in the area used in a disaster situation.
- To make surveys of qualified specialists who could be involved in the functions of the discipline.
- To maintain a record of external resources with a view to assistance during a disaster.

8.4.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The head of the department reports to the JOC.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission.

8.5 Stormwater Drainage Services

8.5.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of these disciplines is to repair water supply networks as early as possible.
- To determine and to record on charts the position of water pipes, storage dams and their capacities.
- To take surveys of other water storage places, such as boreholes, farm dams, etc. in the area and to maintain a proper record thereof.
- To determine how drinking water could be provided along other methods for consumers cut off from existing water resources.
- To make surveys of qualified experts who could be involved in the activities of this discipline.
- To plan how water can be provided to consumers when disruptions or breaks in pipelines occur.
- To encourage the public to provide rainwater tanks at their homes as a possible water source in the case of emergency.

- To maintain a record of external resources with the view to assistance during a disaster.

8.5.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The head of the department reports to the JOC.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission.

8.6 Traffic and Law Enforcement Services

8.6.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of this discipline is to arrange traffic and to lead vehicles along alternative routes, as well as to limit collisions and traffic congestions to an absolute minimum.
- The discipline must be prepared to handle any emergency or disaster situation which may occur in the area.
- External resources must be identified with a view to assistance during a disaster.

8.6.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The head of the department reports to the JOC.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission of the disaster control official.

8.7 Engineering (Electrical) Services

8.7.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The task of this department is to repair power disruptions as early as possible.
- The discipline must be kept continuously prepared to handle any emergency or disaster situation which may occur in the area.
- To undertake investigation regarding the best method upon which electricity could be connected during power disruptions along other methods and other routes in order to provide electricity to consumers.
- To make surveys of qualified experts as well as private contractors in the area with a view to assistance during a disaster.
- To ensure that there is adequate electricity supply provision at all times.
- To test equipment on a regular basis to ensure that it is in a good working condition.
- To make a survey of all power generators in the area with a view to use thereof during a disaster.

8.7.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
- The head of the department reports to the JOC.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission.

8.8 Parks and Amenities Services

8.8.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of this discipline is to undertake clearing work as early and effectively as possible.
- To plant ground covers as far as possible in order to limit soil erosion to a minimum.
- To lop and remove tree branches, trees and shrubs presenting a danger.
- To examine the working of all equipment continuously to establish that it is in a good working condition.
- To clean the rivers flowing through the Langeberg Municipal area on a regular basis.
- The removal of trees, shrubs and driftwood.

8.8.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon the available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
 - The head of the department reports to the JOC.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission.

8.9 Civil Engineering (Sewerage: Water and Sewer Services)

8.9.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The primary task of this discipline is to undertake clearing work.
- The discipline head must ensure that all equipment is inspected regularly to ensure that it is in a good working condition.

8.9.2 Procedure during a disaster

- The head of the discipline must summon all available personnel to the disaster site when an emergency call is received.
 - The head of the department reports to the JOC.
- The discipline, in co-operation with the traffic department, is responsible for the closing of streets and the indication of alternative routes.
- Nobody leaves the disaster site without the permission.

8.10 Corporate Services

8.10.1 Duties and responsibilities

- The discipline is primarily responsible for the maintenance of municipal property.
- The discipline head must therefore ensure that municipal buildings are maintained in an excellent condition and not present a danger for the general public.

8.10.2 Community Facilities and Housing

- The discipline head must make a survey of all municipal halls as well as particulars of the people in charge of such halls.
 - Arrangement of emergency housing or alternatives

11. 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	CWDM	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	Province
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

12. Disaster Risk Reduction

Concerning the Disaster Risk Reduction within Langeberg, the following process, figure 9, is followed in order to ensure a pro-active response.

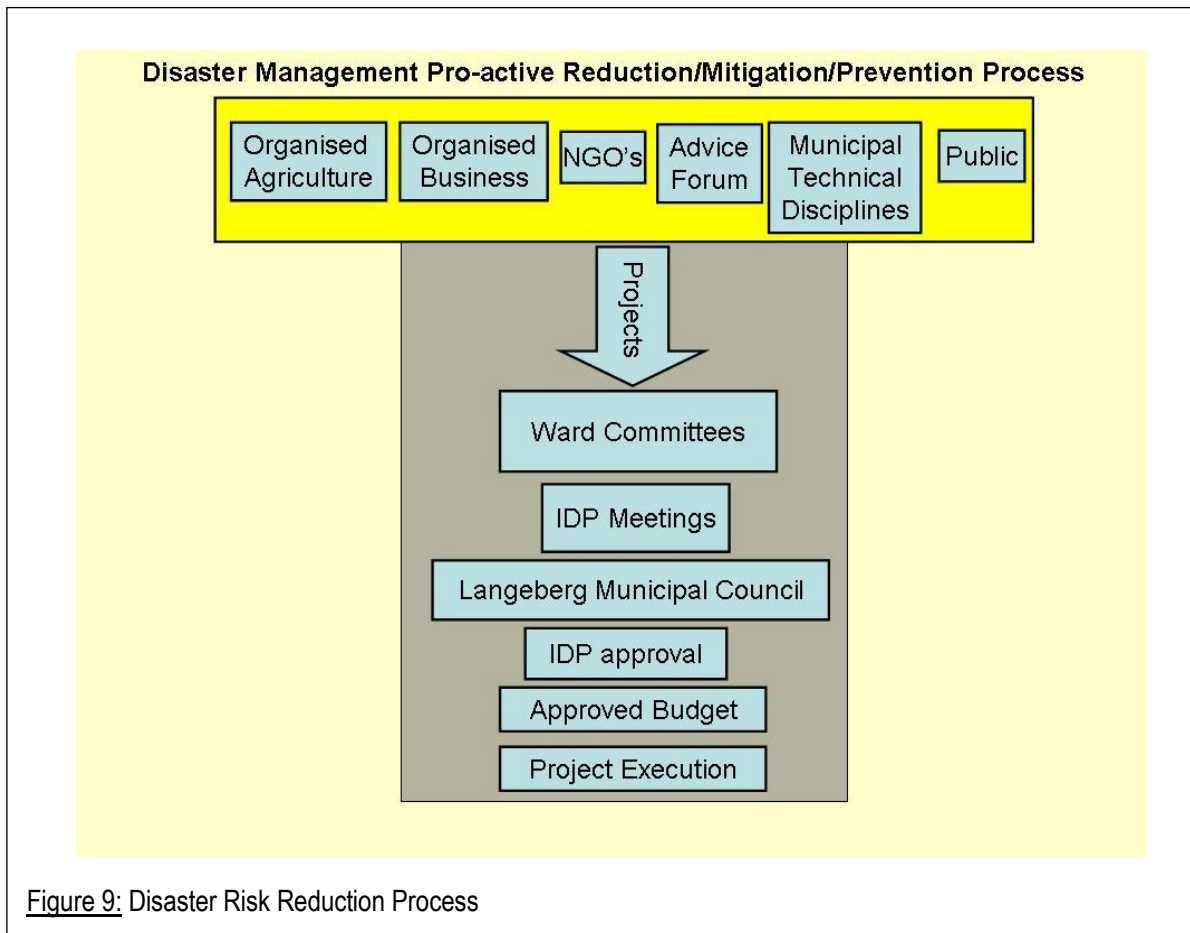


Figure 9: Disaster Risk Reduction Process

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 10 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

13. Preparedness Planning

Disaster Preparedness is the first phase of the Disaster Management Cycle, in this phase all activities are focused on 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 Public Emergency Communications Centre supported by Langeberg Complaint Centre provides 24-hour emergency and essential services contact point to the public within the municipal area. The Public Emergency Communications Centre is responsible for life threatening emergencies, whilst the Langeberg Complaints Centre is responsible for day-to-day 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.

14. 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 of the state of disaster and the contact numbers for the relevant role-players are also included.

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 Public Emergency Communications Centre and the Langeberg 24-hour complaints 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 DP Lubbe - 023 615 8000
 - ii. Relevant Directors (e.g. 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 their particular disciplines, 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 the roads and access for emergency transport and teams to the incident;
 - vii. Any other aspects 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 affected 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.

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;

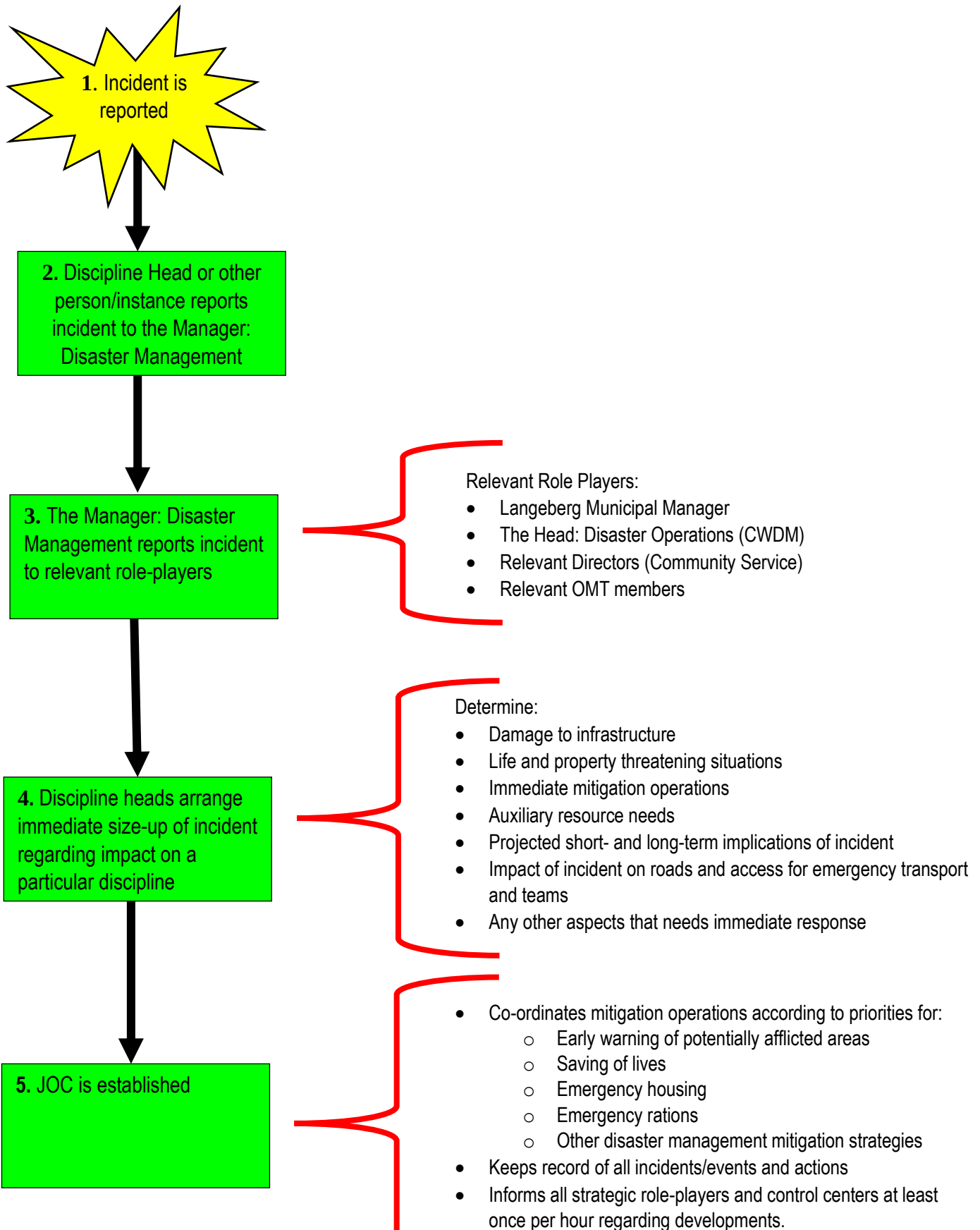
Initiate the implementation of the disaster response plan or any contingency plans and emergency procedures that may be applicable in the circumstances; and

Inform the Cape Winelands, National and the Western Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centers, 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.

Graphical Representation of Standard Procedure



Information and communication during a disaster

All communications will be dealt with in accordance with the Langeberg Municipality council policies and standard operating procedures.

All disaster related incidents or life-threatening incidents are to be reported to the Public Emergency Communications Centre as the primary which activate the relevant stakeholders for the incident.

In the event of unforeseen circumstances the Langeberg Call Centre will be the secondary means of contact

Preventative and Mitigation

Prevention:

upgrading of existing infrastructure

education in prevention of fires;

training on firefighting;

proper town planning

upgrading of existing infrastructure

education with regard to the prevention of human illnesses;

regular vaccination of animals to minimise animal sicknesses;

giving attention to early warning systems;

proper identification of communities who are the most vulnerable.

Mitigation:

assistance to victims (emergency alleviation);

expeditious repair of infrastructure where possible;

spiritual guidance;

moral support to victims;
 financial support to victims;
 relocating victims to less dangerous areas.

Contact List of internal role-players

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT TEAM				
TITLE	NAME	POST NAME	E-MAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER
Mr	DP Lubbe	Municipal Manager	mm@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8001
Mr	A W J Everson	Director: Corporate Services	aeversen@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8007
Mr	M Shude	Director: Financial Services (CFO)	mshude@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8029
Mrs	C O Matthys	Director: Strategy & Social Development	cmatthys@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8007
Mr	M Mgajo	Director: Community Services	mmgajo@langeberg.gov.za	083 626 8203
Mr	Vacant	Director: Engineering Services	mm@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8001

OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT TEAM				
TITLE	NAME	POST NAME	E-MAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER
Mr.	Gerrit Moelich	Senior Manager: Administrative Support	gmoelich@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8019
Mr.	AB Bronn	Assistant Manager: Governance Support	info@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8013
Mr.	TH Carstens	Manager: Human Resources	tcarstens@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8035
Mr.	E Jooste	Manager: Labour Relations	ejooste@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8018
Mr.	A Dondolo	Assistant Manager: Traffic Services	adondolo@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8901
Ms.	Inge Cook	Manager: Social Development	icook@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8201
Mr.	MZ Prins	Network Administrator: Information Communication Technology	zprins@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8201
Ms.	Linda Nokama	Manager: Budget Office	lnokama@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8000
Mr.	S Ngcongolo	Manager: Supply Chain Management	sngongolo@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8000
Ms.	Jo-Verda Ladouce	Manager: Income Services	jladouce@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8042
Mr.	CJ Franken	Manager: Expenditure Services	cfranken@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8000
Mr.	CGH Posthumus	Senior Manager: Civil Engineering Services	cposthumus@langeberg.gov.za	023 615 8000
Mr.	George Lotter	Manager: Electrical Engineering Services	glotter@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8200
Mr.	GM Slingers	Manager: Solid Waste Management	gslingers@langeberg.gov.za	023 616 8000
Mr.	NW Albertyn	Manager: Project Management	nalbertyn@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8200
Ms.	Tracy Brunings	Manager: Town Planning	tbrunings@langeberg.gov.za	023 614 8000
Ms.	LJH April	Manager: Community Facilities	l april@langeberg.gov.za	023 625 8200
	Vacant	Manager: Parks & Amenities		023 626 8200
Ms.	Ms. A. Swarts	Manager: IDP, Performance and Communication Department of Strategy and Social Development	aswarts@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8200
Ms.	MB Brown	Manager: Housing Projects	mbrown@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8200
Mr.	N.E. Mdluli	Chief: Fire and Disaster Management	nmdluli@langeberg.gov.za	023 492 0093/023 626 8200
Mr.	Bongo Bakaco	Manager: IT	bbakaco@langeberg.gov.za	023 626 8200

Contact List of 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)		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			021 808 5057
Veterinarian		Montagu	023 614 2641
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICES			
South African Police Services	Col. Alexander	Robertson	023 626 8340
South African Police Services	Capt. CW Le Roux	Ashton	023 615 8120/8130
South African Police Services	Capt. Jafta	McGregor	023 625 8000/ 082-4693298
South African Police Services	Capt. Mathysen	Bonnievale	023 616 8060/082 778 7377/ 023 616 8062
South African Police Services	Lt Col. WeWers	Montagu	023 614 8300/8304
TRAFFIC			
Langeberg Municipality		Langeberg	0236158900/0236158000
Provincial	Traffic Chief: Francois Stuart	Swellendam	0285141185/Francois.Stuart@westerncape.gov.za
Provincial	Traffic Chief: Mbulelo Giba	Worcester	0233422357/Mbulelo.Giba@westerncape.gov.za
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING			
Provincial			0214834091/enquiries.eadp@westerncape.gov.za
HEALTH			
Department of Health (Provincial)	Dr. K. Cloete		021 483 7216/service@westerncape.gov.za
Department of Health		Worcester	023 348 8100
Langeberg Provincial Hospitals	Medical Services Manager: Dr. Nellis Beyers	Robertson	0236268500
Municipal Health Services	Randall Humphries	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		Robertson	023 626 5409
DISASTER MANAGEMENT			
Western Cape DM Centre		Cape Town	021 937 6300
CWDM DM Centre Head	Shaun Minnies	Stellenbosch	082 779 9823/021 870 3247/ 021 888 5847
FIRE SERVICES			
Local Municipality: Fire Services (office)	Shift On duty	Ashton	023 615 8913
Local Municipality: Fire Services (office)	Shift On Duty	Robertson	023 492 0089
Local Municipality: Public Emergency Communications Centre	Call Taker/Dispatcher	Langeberg	023 615 8911 (Only for fire emergencies) / 0860 881 111
Local Municipality Call Centre		Langeberg	0860 881 111
CWDM fire brigade		Robertson	023 626 5340

15. 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.

16. 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).

17. Referenced 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)