



**Final 2026/2027
Integrated
Development Plan
(IDP) Review**

**Annexure C: 2026-
2027 Disaster
Management Plan
Review**



DISASTER MANAGEMENT SECTOR PLAN

MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

November 2025



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MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT SECTOR PLAN

1. STATUS OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

1.1. Municipal Disaster Management Centre / Unit

Provide detailed information (analysis) on the status and capacity of the Municipal Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) or unit in terms of resources, staffing etc. Highlight this in relation to the functionality of the Centre / Unit.

Midvaal form part of the Sedibeng District who is the responsible sector for Disaster Management in the region. Midvaal do not have any appointed Disaster Management personnel or a disaster Management Centre but as first responders to any emergency, incident or disaster Midvaal Fire Department will be the first responders.

Midvaal do have the capacity for call taking in its area of jurisdiction with a 24/7 operational control room, operated by 4 control room attendees working a 4-shift system 2-day shifts, two-night shifts and 4 days off.

The capacity includes a CPF (Crime prevention Forum) control room managed by 4 personnel also working a 4-shift system 2-day shifts, 2-night shifts and 4 days off. Monitoring over 700 cameras throughout Midvaal in all 15 wards including all councils' buildings.

The Fire Department is a fully operational department with 2 Fire Stations 1 in Midvaal and 1 in Vaal Marina. Personnel strength is 70 working a 4-shift system as the control room operators. Vehicle capacity is as follows:

Midvaal Station:

2 medium pumpers

1 major pumper

1x 10 000Lt. water tanker

- 2 rescue vehicles
- 2 Land Cruiser skid units or Grassfire combating vehicles.
- 1 People Transporter
- 3 utility vehicles
- 2 Response vehicles
- 2 Crime prevention vehicles

Vaal Marina Station:

- 1 Medium Pumper
- 1 Working on Fire Grassfire pumper
- 1 Grassfire combating vehicle
- 1 Diesel Bowser
- 1 Boat and Trailer

The above mentioned is compliant with the SANS 10090 with regards to the weight and speed of response for a fire-risk category B area, with a Fire Brigade classification of a category 1 brigade.

1.2. Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework

The Municipal disaster management policy framework ought to provide guidance and direction regarding Municipal disaster management affairs. This must be in line with the Nation and Provincial disaster management policy framework. Please provide a brief overview (synopsis) of the status of your Municipal disaster management policy framework.

MIDVAAL'S DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT 57 OF 2002 - SECTION 41)

Midvaal Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum (MDMAF) must establish and implement a policy framework for Disaster Risk Management in the municipality. MDMAF must ensure an integrated and common approach to Disaster Risk Management entities in Midvaal Local Municipality.

Midvaal Municipal Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework will be –

- (a) consistent with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act.
- (b) consistent with the National Disaster Risk Management Framework; and
- (c) consistent with the Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework of the Provincial

Government: Gauteng.

Midvaal Fire Department (MFDP) is the custodian of the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan for Midvaal. Individual Services / Directorates, Departments and other role-players / entities will be responsible for the compilation and maintenance of their own Service's / Entity's Disaster Risk Management plans. Along with the various specific Hazard DRM Plans, the Service / Entity DRM Plans will be considered as integral parts of the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan.

The processes involved in Disaster Risk Management can best be explained through the Disaster Risk Management Continuum. (Fig.1DRMC)

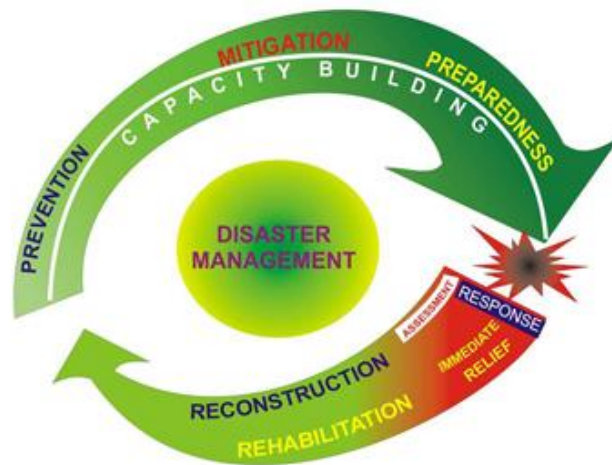


Figure 1: Disaster Risk Management Continuum

Figure 1 illustrates the DRM Continuum – it should be noted that Disaster Risk Management is not only re-active, but also involves actions aimed at preventing disasters, or mitigating the impact of disasters, i.e., disaster risk reduction. Different line functions and departments must contribute in varying degrees to Disaster Risk Management in the various phases of the Disaster Risk Management Continuum. The needs identified in the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan will indicate where the different Directorates, Departments, Branches, and other Entities should contribute.

These contributions must then be included in the respective Directorate's or Entity's Disaster Risk Management Plans and in the special risk-specific DRM Plans which have been drafted.

Disaster Risk Management Plans must cover the whole Disaster Risk Management continuum and must address all actions before, during and after disasters. Disaster Risk Management Plans are compiled based on a generic

plan which will include references to any standard operating procedures (SOP's), legislation and best practice of the respective Services or Entities. These generic plans can be adapted to suit type of hazard / disaster-risk being dealt with. The respective Directorate / Department / Entity Disaster Risk Managements Plans must be integrated with the relevant multi-disciplinary hazard / risk-specific plans so that all aspects are covered.

1.3. Municipal Disaster Management Plan

Please provide information on the status of your municipal comprehensive disaster management plan e.g. when was your plan last reviewed? When is it due for review? What level is your plan? Etc.

Midvaal disaster Management Plan is a level 2 plan which was approved by council 17/6/2014 (MC B/4312/06/2014) and is still applicable.

The Plan is KPI 048 with standing operating procedures, the evidence, format and how it is measured is reviewed approved as [annexure of the Integrated Development Plan for each forth-coming financial year](#) prior 30 May annually.

To ensure the accuracy of the plan it is signed off by the ED Public Safety where the due date is determined by the final approved IDP by council.

The outcome is determined for effectiveness when the document reflects in the IDP.

1.4. Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee

Please provide information about the functionality of Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee. Challenges and improvement measures may also be provided.

In terms of Section 43 (1) of the Disaster Management Act, (57 of 2002), it is incumbent on Midvaal to establish in its administration, a Disaster Risk Management Centre for its municipal area. Lines of communication and the relationship between the various

Disaster Risk Management formations of the different spheres of government are illustrated in Figure 3.

Midvaal Disaster Risk Management Centre liaises with the Provincial Disaster Management Centre, which in turn liaises with the National Disaster Management Centre.



The (FDCR) or (DRMC) must specialise in issues concerning disasters and Disaster Risk Management within Midvaal. In this regard it must promote an integrated and co-ordinated approach to the function, with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation.

The (FDCR) or (DRMC) must perform functions and exercise powers as stipulated in Section 44 of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002.

The (FDCR) (DRMC) will act as a repository and conduit for information concerning disasters, impending disasters, and Disaster Risk Management in the municipal area.

The Fire Department Control Room (FDCR) will perform its functions –

- (a) within the national, provincial, and municipal Disaster Risk Management frameworks.
- (b) subject to Midvaal IDP and other directions of Midvaal Council; and
- (c) in accordance with the administrative instructions of the municipal manager.

It will liaise with and co-ordinate its activities with those of the Gauteng Provincial Disaster Management Centre and the Sedibeng District Disaster Management Centre and render assistance as required in legislation.

The hazard-specific and Departmental planning committees, the functioning of the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT) in the Disaster Operations Centre (DOC) and the On-site (mobile) Joint Operations Centre or Emergency Operation Centre (EOC), etc. will be described in later sections of this document.

1. RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS (Different Departments)

The main stakeholders in Midvaal Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan are listed in this Section and their respective specific responsibilities in **both the disaster prevention / disaster risk reduction / mitigation / preparedness and their disaster response, relief and rehabilitation** requirements are indicated.

In terms of the Municipal DRM Plan, the primary objective of each stakeholder must be to prevent the occurrence of emergencies or disasters that threaten life, property, the environment or economic activity in Midvaal. Failing the prevention of emergencies or disasters through the elimination of disaster risk, the secondary objective is to reduce disaster risk and vulnerability and thus lessen the possible impact of emergencies or disasters.

The Disaster Management Inter – Departmental Committee is relying on the Fire Department as first responders to any incident which will establish an Incident Management Team that will attend to the strategy and tactics, the planning of an Incident Action Plan and the operational period of the incident. Although each department is responsible for their own Section plan that will cover their responsibilities as per the guidance of the Disaster Management plan to ensure contingency in each section or department during a disaster.

1.5. Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum

Please provide information about the functionality of Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum (MDMAF). Challenges and improvement measures may also be provided.

MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY FORUM (MDMAF)

It is the responsibility of Midvaal Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum to approve the compilation and maintenance of a Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan which will be compiled and maintained by Midvaal Disaster Risk Management Centre, as well as the incorporation of the relevant supportive hazard or risk-specific and Service / Entity DRM Plans.

The Disaster Management Advisory Forum shall review of the Municipal DRM Plan on an annual basis. It must make recommendations for changes that are considered appropriate and that the required support documents, organisation, resources, training, and facilities are in place at all the participating Entities to ensure a viable emergency / disaster response structure for Midvaal.

The Municipal DMAF must oversee the assigning project teams to address specific risks and develop risk-specific plans by the Joint Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee (JDRRMC) - refer to the functions of the JDRRMC in Paragraph 8.4.

The Municipal DMAF must ensure that the following actions, which are in line with the benchmarked disaster risk management principles, take place during the following disaster phases: -

Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness phases:

- ensuring that regular Disaster Risk Assessments are undertaken in Midvaal,
- assessing capacity of Midvaal to implement emergency / disaster response actions,
- oversee the formulation of plans and projects to reduce disaster risk, including the integration with MLM IDP initiatives.

During any major Emergency or Disaster Response and Relief phases:

- assessing the effect of any disaster which has occurred in Midvaal and examine any further consequences and disaster risk in the emergency area(s) led by the DCT,
- assess the consequences and disaster risk to the remainder of Midvaal, if any,
- assessing all response actions by the Entities participating in this Plan, and
- advise and formulate recommendations on the response actions, including the mitigation of any further disaster risk, as required.

During the Recovery and Rehabilitation phases:

- ensuring a return to normal functioning of affected communities as soon as possible,
- provide input on disaster prevention or mitigation through disaster risk elimination or reduction.

2. DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

2.1. List of Priority Risks (Hazards)

A table or list of priority disaster risks/hazards must be provided.

HIGH RISK AREA NO:			DISCRPTION:																	
No	Risk description (e.g. flooding of informal settlement)	Hazard Index	Vulnerability Index Table 2						Capacity Index Table 3						Resilience Index	Risk Score	Importance	Urgency	Growth Potencial	Priority
			Political	Economical	Social	Tech	Environ	Total	Institutional	Programme	Physical	People	Support	Total	Vulnerability ÷ Capacity	Hazrd x Resilience	Table 4	Table 4	Table 4	Importance + Urgency + Groth
1	Mamelo Flooding	2,25	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1,4	1,4	3,2	2	2	2	6
2	Vaal Dam Sluigates	3,25	1	4	4	3	5	3,4	4	4	3	3	3	3,4	1	3,3	3	1	3	7
3	Boitomelo	2,5	1	2	2	2	2	1,8	1	1	2	2	1	1,4	1,2	3,2	2	2	2	6
4	Rand Water Panfontein	2,75	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	4	3	3	3	3	3,2	,8	2,2	3	1	3	7
5	Pump Station V Marina	2,75	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	3	3	3	3	2	2,8	,9	2,5	3	2	3	8
6	Sebokeng Fuels	2,75	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2,5	3	1	3	7
7	Bhp Billiton	2,5	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	4	3	3	3	3	3,2	,8	2	3	1	2	6
8	H.O.K Dumping site	3	1	3	3	2	3	2,4	3	2	2	2	3	2,4	1	3	3	2	3	8
9	Tongaat Hewlets	2,5	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	3	3	3	3	3	3	,8	3,6	3	2	3	8
10	Firework Factory	3	1	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,5	4,5	3	2	3	8
11	Rubber Factory	2,75	1	3	3	3	4	2,8	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,4	4	3	2	3	8
12	Bichiman Plant	2,75	1	3	3	3	4	2,8	3	3	3	3	3	3	,9	2,5	3	1	2	6
13	Pheelis Farm	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1,4	1,4	3,5	3	2	3	8
14	Heiniken	3	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	4	3	3	3	3	3,2	,8		3	1	3	7
15	Lakeside	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1,4	1,4	3,2	3	2	3	8
16	Tedderfield	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1,8	1,1	3,2	3	1	3	7
17	Old & New Sicelo	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1,6	1,3	1,17	3	2	3	8
18	Vaal Libra	3	1	3	3	3	4	2,8	3	2	3	3	2	2,6	1	3	3	2	3	8
19	Taxi Rank	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1,4	1,4	3,2	2	1	2	5
20	Sicelo	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1,6	1,2	3,2	3	2	3	8
21	Atlas	2,75	1	3	3	2	3	2,4	3	2	3	2	2	2,4	1	2,75	3	2	3	8
22	Flexi Lube	2,75	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	3	2	3	2	3	2,6	1	2	3	2	3	8
23	De Deur Dumping site	3	1	3	3	2	3	2,4	3	2	2	2	2	2,2	1	2,23	3	2	3	8
24	Rand Water Klip rivier	2,75	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	4	3	3	3	3	3,2	,8	3,24	3	2	3	8
25	Railay station	3,25	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0,8	2,6	3	2	3	8
26	Air Liquefied	2,75	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2,5	3	1	3	7
27	Alliance Fuel	2,75	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2,5	3	1	3	7

TEMPLATE 7: HIGH RISK AREAS SHEET		
No	IDENTIFIED HIGH RISK AREAS: Overlapping of hazards, critical facilities, vulnerable communities, environmental sensitive areas etc	Grid reference on Risk Mapper e.g. H3 or B4 -B6
1	Mamelo, Vaal Dam sluigates, Boitomelo, Rand water Panfontein, Pump station Vaal Marina (Dam)	Ward 1
2	Duncanville Ext 3 Sebokeng fuels	Ward 2
3	Bhp Billiton (South 32)	Ward 3
4	H.O.K Dumping site, Tongaat Hewlets	Ward 4
5	Fire works Factory, Rubber factory, Bichiman plant, Pheelis Farm, Heinekin	Ward 5
6	Lakeside Estates	Ward 6
7	Tedderfield	Ward 7
8	Sicelo old and new, Vaal Libra	Ward 8
9	Taxi Rank	Ward 9
10	Sicelo, Atlas, Flexi lube	Ward 10
11	Dumping site De Deur	ward 11
12	Rand water Klip river, Scilogic Pharmacuticals, Mitchilane tyres,Klip river Businessprk	Ward 12
13	Air products	Ward 5
14	Alliance Fuel	Ward 5

2.2. Hazard Maps

Hazard maps must be produced after considering critical elements of hazards analysis such as probability or likelihood, predictability, magnitude and frequency of hazards.

TEMPLATE 1: HAZARD REGISTER

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION									
HAZARD ANALYSES									
NO	HAZARD	Marking	Description (e.g. River overflowing)	Classification number	Grid reference on Risk Mapper e.g. H3 or B4 - B6	Likelihood (probability)	Frequency	Predictability	Hazard Index
1	Over loading of overhead electric wires		Over loading of electric wires			4	2	3	3
2	Electric Sub stations		Sabotage of the stations			3	2	3	2
3	Pump Stations		Blignoutsrus, Drumblade, Eye of Africa, Blue Saddle Ranch, Randvaal, Vaal			4	3	3	3
4	Load shedding		Pump stations overflowing.			4	3	3	2
5	Aircraft carrier (Pontoon)		Sabotage of the pump hamper service delivery			2	2	2	2
6	Vaal Marina water works		Blignoutsrus pipe burst 3 days no H2O			3	3	2	2
7	Labour unrest / Sabotage		Hamperring of service delivery / Poisoning of drinking water			2	2	2	2
8	Pump Stations (sewer)		Over flowing into the river			5	5	2	3
9	Theft		Electric cables and manhole covers.			3	2	4	3
10	Gas		Methane gas in manholes			5	3	3	1
11	Floods		lifting of manhole covers / river debris.			5	3	2	3
12	Bridges	RD	During floods			2	2	3	3
13	People unrests	RD	Digging up of roads			2	2	2	2
14	Mamelo Flooding		During heavy and long rainfall			2	2	2	3
15	Vaal Dam Sluiceways		Braking of the dam			2	2	2	4
16	Boitumelo		cut off from society during floods			2	2	2	2
17	Rand Water Panfontein		(NKP) Sabotage			2	2	2	4
18	Sebokeng fuels /Vaal gas		Fuel /gas fires, vapour cloud explosions			2	2	2	3
19	Roshnee Fire work factory		Explosion, fire			2	2	2	3
20	Old and new Sicelo		Riases, fires			2	2	2	2
21	Michilane tyres		fires			2	2	2	2
22	Klip river Business park		Fires, explosions.			2	2	2	2
23	Rust-Olium		Explosion, fire			2	2	2	2
24	Sciologic Pharmaceutics		Fires explosions			2	2	2	3
25	Dolomite		Sink Holes			3	2	2	3
26	Chemlink		Explosion, fire			3	2	2	5

2.3. Vulnerability Maps

Vulnerability maps must be produced after considering critical factors of vulnerability such as political, social, economic, technological and environmental factors.

TEMPLATE 2: CRITICAL FACILITY REGISTER					
No	Name (e.g. Mandela Primary School)	Marking	Type (e.g. School)	Additional Information (e.g. # of learners, teachers, building type, etc.)	Grid reference
1	MLM (HQ)		Ruling department Offices	5 departments +- 800 people Brick building - interior drywalling	
2	Fire/Traffic department		Public Safety & Law enforcement	Brick and zink building, 74 Fire Fighters, 16 Traffic	
3	SAPS		Law enforcement	Meyerton Klip Rivier De Deur and Vaal Marina - Brick and zink building,	
4	Schools		Primary/ Secondary/ ECD	In all wards-Brick and zink buildings	
5	Churches		different congregations /believes	Ocupied on Sundays-Brick and zink buildings	
6	Community Halls		Halls throughout different wards	Council property Brick and zink buildings	
7	Clinics		In all wards	Provincial nurses in a brick building	
8	Food distributors		Shoping centres in different wards	always community different building methods	
9	Old Age Homes		Care facilities	different wards	
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

TEMPLATE 3: SOCIETAL ANALYSIS REGISTER					
No	Name (e.g. Diepkloof)	Marking	Discription (e.g. Informal Settlement)	Demographics ² (e.g. unemployment, gender & age distribution, etc.)	Grid refernce
1	All informal Settlements	A	Informal Settlement	Mostly unemployed women in mid age	W3,5,6,7,8,10,12,13
2	All industrial		manufacturing/fuel/ gas/gries	Mostly week days	W3,5,8,10,12,13,14
3	Agricultural		Farmers AGRI 1&2	Farmland / Rural	W1,2,3,4,5,6,7,11,12,13
4	All formal resedential areas		Midvaal	All race and age	Wards 1 - 15
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

TEMPLATE4: ECONOMICAL ANALYSIS REGISTER ³					
No	Name (e.g. Henri & Sons)	Marking	Description (e.g. tyre factory)	Type (e.g. Manufacturing)	Grid reference
1	Green Greens Farms(several others)	AGRI 1	AGRI	Vegetables	W1,2,3,4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14
2	P.J Botha Farming(several others)	Agri 2	AGRI	Kattle / Milk farmer	W1,2,3,4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14
3	Industrial Parks		Combination of different factories		W1,3,5,7,8,10,12
4	Mini factories		Combination of different factories		W1,4,5,7,8,10,12
5	Heavy Engeneering		Flexilube oil refinery	Oil refinery	W1,3,5,8,10,12,14
6	South 32 (SAMANCOR)		Industry	Mining	W3
7	Meyerton Railway Station		Raiway Station	Railway	W8
8	Heiniken (Sebokeng Breweries)		Brewery	Alcohol	W12
9	Scilogic Pharmacuteculs		Medical LAB	Manufacturing	W12
10	Rust-Oleum		cannestar packaging	Spray paint	W4
11	Chemlink		Biggest Cannester packaging in SA	Cosmetic & DIY	W4
12	Chees factory		Chees factory	all dairy products	W4
13	Lynca meats		Piggary	packaging & wholesaler	W5
14	Pro Roof		Engineering	Steel & Roof-Tiling	W3
15	Hi-Q tyres		Tyre factory	wholesaler	W3
16	ATLAS		FURTELIZER	MANUFACTURERS	W3

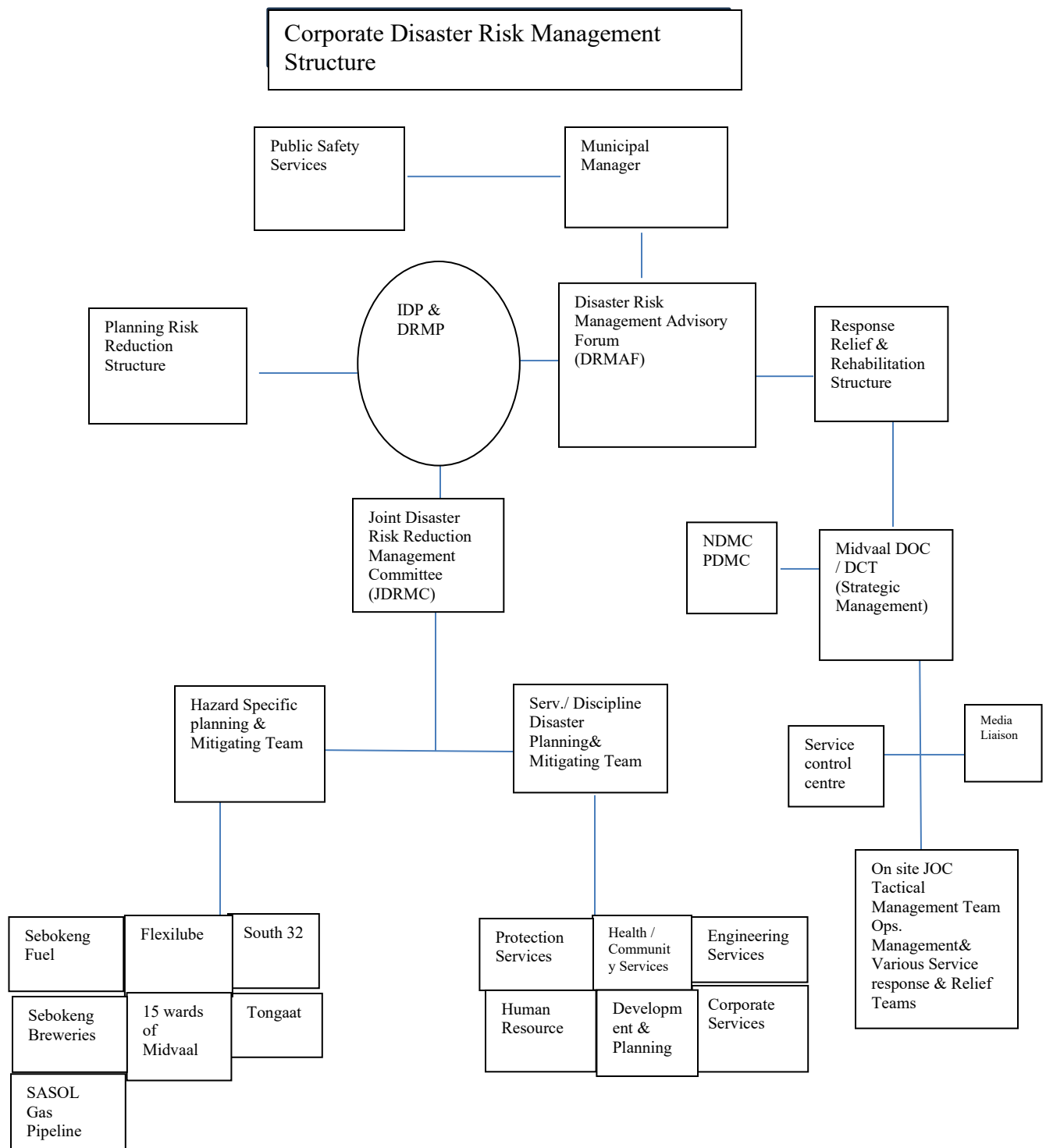
TEMPLATE 5: ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS REGISTER					
No	Name (e.g. Tswane dumping site)	Marking	Description (e.g. waste disposal)	Type (e.g. type of waste, possible environmental impact)	Grid reference
1	bhpbulliton (South 32)		Manganise mining	Dust polution	W3
2	ATLAS		Organic ferteliser	Organic Dust Polution	W10
3	Sybrand van Niekerk park		Flexi Lube Refanary	Refanary Air polution	W10
4	Vaal Lubra		Bath tub	Manufacturing Air polution	W8
5	Ruber factory		Ruber factory	regaining of rubber Air polution	W5
6	Tekfalt		Bitchman Plant	Air Polution	W5
7	DeDeur dumping site		Waste disposal	All tipe of waste Air polution	W11
8	H.O.K Dumping site		Waste disposal	All tipe of waste Air polution	W4
9	Duncanville Ind. Park		Sebokeng Fuels (MHI)	Bulk Diesel / Gas supplier	W2
10	Klip river Business Park		Combination of factories	All tipe of waste Air polution	W12
11	Scilogic Pharmacuticuls		Chemical disposal	Air Polution	W12
12	Air Liqued		GAS production (MHI)	Air Polution	W5
13					
14					
15					

TEMPLATE 6: POLITICAL ANALYSIS REGISTER					
No	Name (e.g. conflict, instability, strong leadership)	Marking	Description (why the area has a political influence on vulnerability/capacity)		Grid reference
1	Sicelo	Ward 8	Different political parties	No schools	ward 8 / 10
2	Sicelo	Ward 10	Boardness of schollers during school holidays acusing council	Poor leaders	ward 8 /10
3	Mamelo	Ward 1	Unemployed	Poor training opportunities /Farmer community	ward 1
4	Boitomelo	Ward 1		Un experience people / farmer community	ward 1
5	Kayalisha	Ward 12		very little resources because it is on private land	ward 12
6	Pheels farm	Ward 12		Farmer community on private land	ward 12
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

2.4. Capacity Maps

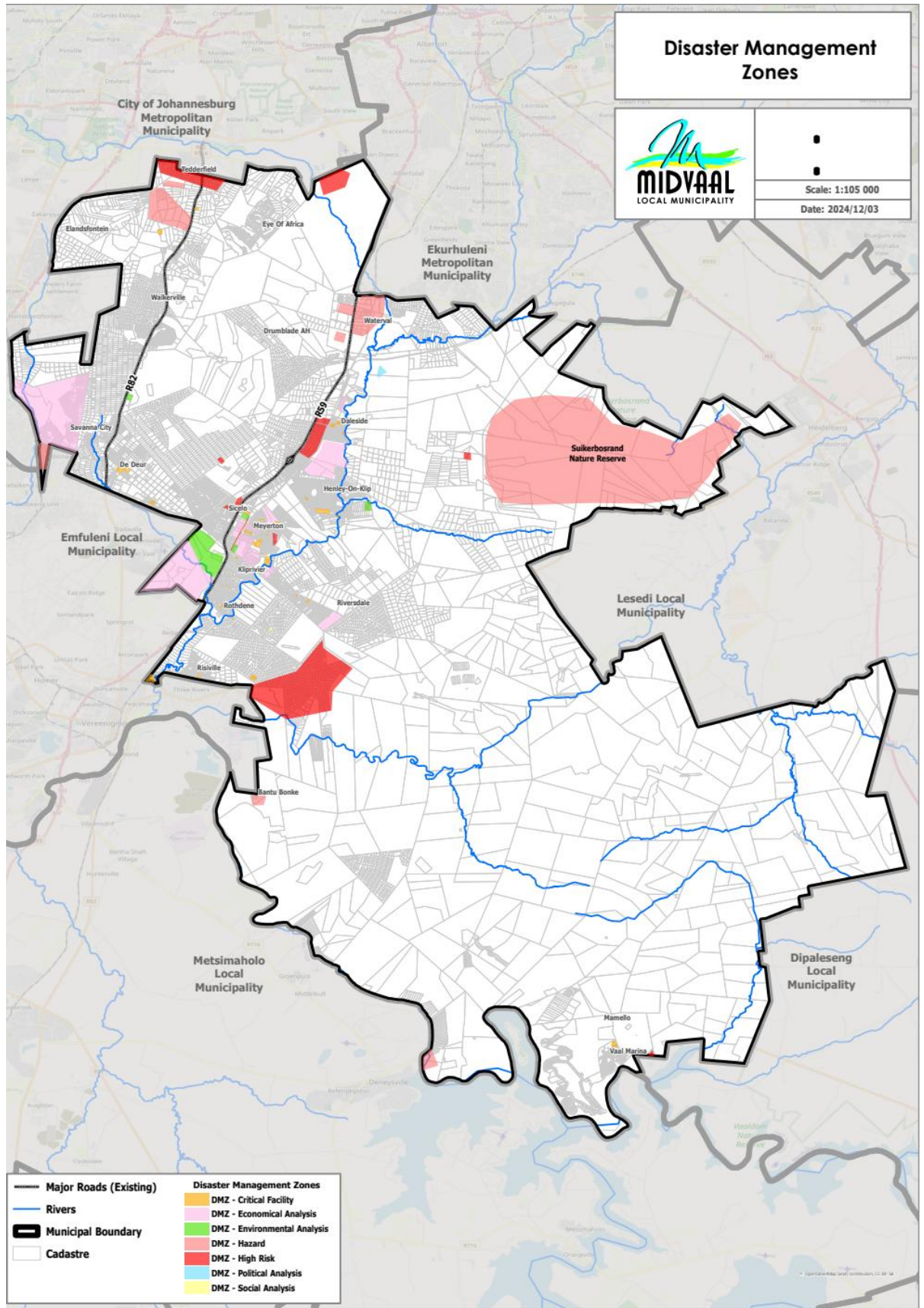
Capacity maps must be produced after considering critical factors of capacity such as institutional and management capacity, physical/resource capacity, support network and people capacity and competencies.

The various levels making up the management structures for Disaster Risk Management in Midvaal will respectively plan to maintain existing services and adapt to deal with the changed circumstances during major incidents or disasters. The planning, prevention, and response management structure for Midvaal is as follows:



2.5. Disaster Risk Rating Maps (Disaster Risk Evaluation Maps)

The map showing the overall disaster risk evaluation for the entire municipality must also be provided. The map must state the level of risk.



3. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

3.1. Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by MDMC /Unit

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	TARGETED AREAS	DATE
Winter awareness program	0	All wards in Midvaal	
		Schools & Pre schools	
FPA Grass combatting Training	0	Farmers in Midvaal	

3.2. Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by Stakeholders

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	TARGET AREAS	DATE
Rand water pipeline project	0	Midvaal	
ESKOM Highlines	0	Midvaal	
SASOL fuel lines	0	Midvaal	

3.3. Map Showing Disaster Risk and Reduction Projects linked to budget

For integration purposes a Spatial Development Framework may be used to show disaster risk and areas of expenditure in terms of disaster risk reduction programmes/projects to be rolled out.

There is no current reduction projects linked to the budget, as a projects is identified it will go onto the budget from the different departments or section from whose budget the project will be covered and will be measured according to their performance indicators to ensure service delivery is well managed.

4. DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

4.1. Municipal Capacity in terms of Response and Recovery

You may underscore issues of resources and coordination.

Midvaal Fire Services classification to the type and quantity of equipment held fall in the category 1 Fire brigade as monitored by relevant performance indicators or statistics, or both, and which can meet performance criteria as given for category 5(b) more than 75% of the time, measured annually.

4.2. MOU /SLA/Cooperation Protocols for Response and Recovery

Please indicate existing arrangements with stakeholders in support of response and recovery

MOU,s which is in place are the MOU between Sedibeng District and Midvaal Local Municipality for the rendering of specialised firefighting services for its entire area of jurisdiction.

The MOU for Gauteng Fire Services.

NAME	CONTACT DETAILS	
Dr E.Sithole: Head NDMC	Elias.Sithole@gauteng.gov.za	082 490 9825
Mkhwanazi Nonhlanhla: Deputy Director: Disaster Management	Nonhlanhla.mkhwanazi2@gauteng.gov.za	072 426 8094

CONTACT LIST OF MUNICIPAL DISASTER CENTRES IN GAUTENG PROVINCE

NAME & SURNAME	CELLPHONE/ TEL	EMAIL ADDRESS	Physical Add	MUNICIPALITY
William Mazibuko (Head of Centre)	011 222 8086 083 702 8096 011 222 8292	williamm@joburg.org.za reubens@joburg.org.za NomfundoN@Joburg.org.za		CITY OF JOBURG CITY OF JOBURG

Reuben S (Secretary) Nomfundo Ndamase (Secretary)				
Erika Swart (Head of Centre) Bafana Mazibuko (Senior Manager) Shadi Tsebe (Manager: DMC)	011 999 0815/082 774 5508 011 999 1665 / 072 584 6952 011 999 1683/071 850 0673	Erika.swart@ekurhuleni.gov.za Bafana.mazibuko@gauteng.gov.za Shadi.tsebe@ekurhuleni.gov.za	3 Hawley Rd, Germiston, 2008, South Africa Latitude: - 26.178968 Longitude: 28.136052	EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY
Nico Khatz Casper Jordaan (DM Centre Manager)	083 267 8814/ 011 951 3040	nkahts@wrdm.gov.za cjordan@wrdm.gov.za		WEST RAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Sarah Mothapo (Heads of Centre) Pieter Niwenhuizen	083 631 5095/016 450 3083	sarahm@sedibeng.gov.za pietern@sedibeng.gov.za		SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Tanja Terblanche (Divisional Chief: Business Operations) Narina van Reenen (Executive Secretary)	083 965 3185/ 012 358 3524 084 582 1025/ 012 358 0154	tanjat@tshwane.gov.za Narinavr@tshwane.gov.za	Emergency Services Department Headquarters C/o Government Avenue and Beckett Street Arcadia 0083 PO Box 440 Pretoria 0001	CITY OF TSHWANE

Contact list of Midvaal Local MMC and Head of Departments.

Name	Status	Department	Contact Number	
Cllr Peter Teixeira	Executive Mayor	Mayoral Office	078 221 1509 / 076 809 9150	
Cllr A.R McLoughlin	(Speaker)		016 360 7680	
Ald PD Hutcheson	MMC -	Finance	082 927 7219 (Patricia)	
Cllr MI Motsamai	MMC -	D&P	076 316 0007	
Cllr TM Modiba	MMC –	Community Services	072 570 4410	
Cllr CL Gomes	MMC –	Public Safety & Roads Department	083 785 4968	
Vacant	Executive Director Corporate Services	MM, s Office	072 873 8814	
Eugene Lensley	Head Public Safety	Public Safety & Roads Department	082 064 1847	
Nataasha Ameer van Wyk	Director Legal	Corporate Services	082 859 0486	
Alfie Scutts	Director	Human Resource	083 281 8078	
Phumudzo Magodi	Municipal Manager	Midvaal	079 872 1000	
Katlego Mokwena	Executive Director	Development & Planning	016 360 7423	
Z.N Mhlongo	Executive Director	Finance	082 698 6640	
R.J Hubbard	MMC	Engineering Services	079 917 4683	
Delight Mukwevho	Executive Director	Engineering Services	078 058 6444	

5. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

5.1. Early Warning Strategy

For example mechanisms for dissemination of early warning messages to communities at risk.

Through the Sedibeng district disaster management, weather updates on any change of weather in South Africa is received.

SA- Weather updates the department daily on the FDR (Fire Danger Rating) of the area.

During the rainy season the contingency plan for flooding will be followed to monitor the flow of the river to ensure that evacuations of low-lying areas is done in time.

Through the Midvaal App, Radio network, The FPA and CPF,s as well as Traffic Community members are informed of any dangers or urgent weather changing patterns.

6. EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RESEARCH

6.1. Capacity Building Programmes

For example workshops involving traditional leaders, councillors, volunteers and stakeholders etc.

Through the Midvaal Fire Department Training section education, training and awareness is done with community members personnel volunteer's and sometimes councillor's depending on the need of the training required.

When a need is identified attention will be given to research to ensure that implementation is done on whatever is required to ensure the best service delivery to Midvaal residents or communities.

6.2. Public Awareness Campaigns

For example, community and school awareness campaigns etc.

The Fire Department have a PIER (Public Information Education and Relation) section which on a weekly basis meet with the community for educating and

making them aware of the dangers of the area as well as that in and around their homes.

This section works together with different stakeholders like PDMC, Sedibeng district, Eskom, Rand water the Traffic department, SAPS and the private sector to ensure that the different but correct information is shared with the community.

6.3. Research

Commissioning of disaster related scientific studies in your Municipality.

The Fire Department Training Divisional Officer Morne Mommsen has successfully completed his honors degree in Disaster Management and

- Bachelors in Human Resource Development and Honours in Education, Training and Development with focus on “HRD Strategy for Emergency Services”
- Postgraduate Diploma (NQF 8) in Disaster Risk Management with focus on “An exploration of K9-assisted approaches as a component of Disaster Response” <https://www.researchpublish.com/papers/an-exploration-of-k9-assisted-approaches-as-a-component-of-disaster-response> or <https://www.frimedia.org/articles---k9-search-and-rescue.html>
- Currently Busy with Masters in Environmental Science with Disaster Risk Science (NQF 9) with a focus on “Exploring barriers and opportunities for Integrating K9 search and rescue into South Africa’s Emergency and Disaster Management Services”

7. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

7.1. Funding Mobilization Strategy

Midvaal Local Municipality do not have a budget for Disaster Risk Management although they have funds that will be made available for mobilization when a risk is identified, or a disaster occurred.

Type 3 IMT Core Concepts At a Glance

Use this At a Glance document as a quick reference resource for remembering core concepts related to IMTs and the planning process.

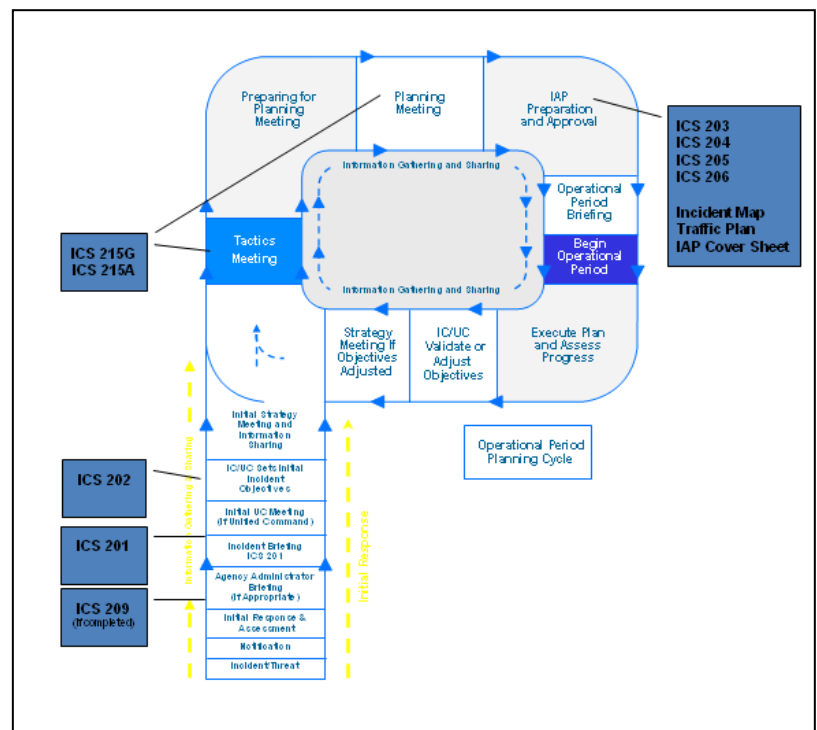
Meeting Overview

Meeting	Description	Who Attends
Strategy Meeting	■ IC communicates and establishes support for objectives from the Command and General Staff	All C&GS
Tactics Meeting	🧠 OSC communicates and establishes support for initial tactics from a small internal group	🧠 OSC 🟡 SOFR 🔴 PSC 🟠 LSC Others by invite only.
Planning Meeting	🔴 PSC communicates and establishes support for defined tactics from the Command and General Staff	All C&GS
Operational Period Briefing	Command and General Staff communicate details of approved plans to Tactical Supervisors and representatives of supporting and cooperating agencies	All C&GS Tactical Supervisors Agency Representatives

Planning P Concepts

The Planning P provides the framework around which meetings and ICS forms are organized.

- **Strategy Meeting** – How will objectives set by the ■ IC be accomplished?
- **Tactics Meeting** – How do resources selected by the 🧠 OSC impact safety and logistics?
- **Planning Meeting** – How will Command and General Staff, led by the 🔴 PSC, support the plan?
- **IAP Preparation and Approval** – How will the plan be formalized and communicated?
- **Operational Period Briefing** – How will all participants understand what will be done?

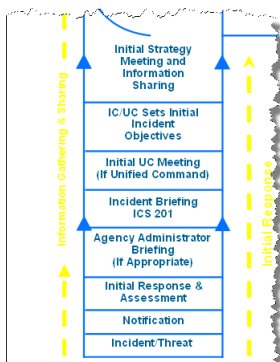


Useful Links

This list of links provides resources for additional research about Planning or general information about IMTs.

Site	Address
NIMS Resource Center	http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims
NRF Resource Center	http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf
USFA Website	http://www.usfa.fema.gov
FEMA Website	http://www.fema.gov
National Interagency Fire Center (NFIC)	http://www.nifc.gov/
USFA on <i>Twitter</i> [®]	http://twitter.com/USFIRE

Type 3 IMT Initial Response At a Glance



Incident/Threat Occurs

- Incident may be planned or unplanned

Notification

- Team is notified and dispatched to the incident
- Team members gather information
 - Should be done without disrupting the initial IC or other incident personnel
 - Good sources include Internet, TV, and radio

Initial Response and Assessment

- Initial responders or initial IMT attend
- Team members gather information:
 - AA from whom the team is working
 - Initial IC
 - Other staffed Command and General Staff positions

Agency Administrator Briefing (if appropriate)

- Outlines Type 3 IMT direction, fiscal constraints, and boundaries
- Emphasizes the AA's authority
 - Establish that the IMT is working for the AA
- May be difficult to receive in the all-hazard environment, due to the potential inability to identify primary agency head
- Other possibilities
 - Mission assignment
 - Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
 - Letter of Expectations
 - Who will order and from where

ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing

- Provides basic information regarding the incident
- Includes:
 - Map
 - Resources allocated
 - Record of the initial response
 - If a 201 is not already prepared, have the PSC fill one in as they are briefed and ask questions to fill in all of the blanks

Initial UC Meeting (if Unified Command)

- Initial meeting of Unified Commanders
 - Must come to consensus on priorities
 - Determine who is the lead spokesperson for UC
- Opportunity to determine the appropriate roles and responsibilities of all representatives involved
 - Local and State governments
 - Tribal governments
 - Responsible party

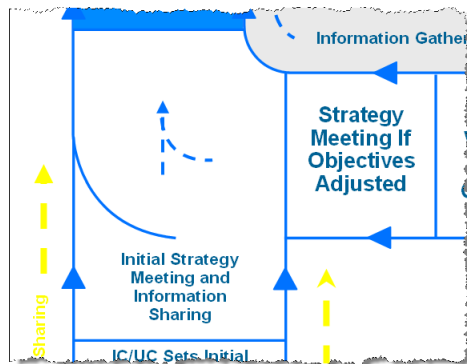
IC/UC Sets Initial Incident Objectives

-  IC determines objectives using SMART method

SMART Objectives

- **Specific**—Is the wording precise and unambiguous?
- **Measurable**—How will achievements be measured?
- **Action-oriented**—Is an action verb used to describe expected accomplishments?
- **Realistic**—Is the outcome achievable with given available resources?
- **Time-sensitive**—What is the timeframe? (if applicable)

Type 3 IMT Strategy Meeting At a Glance



Purpose

■ IC communicates and establishes support for objectives from the Command and General Staff

- Reiterate the incident objectives (using ICS 202: Incident Objectives)
- Establish Operational Periods
- Establish meeting schedules
- Communicate additional resource needs

Who Attends

- Command and General Staff members

Methodology

- Conduct meeting soon after the AA's and initial IC/UC briefings
- The ■ IC shares the incident objectives, strategies and schedule
- Each team member shares information

NOTE: Do not have an open discussion of tactics—the ⚙️ OSC and the ⚠️ SOFR have the responsibility to develop these tactics.

Inputs



Input	Role(s) Responsible
Incident Objectives	■ IC
Share information relevant to the Incident Objectives	All C&G staff

Outputs



Output	Role(s) Responsible
Strategy for the next Operational Period (ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives)	C&G staff

Roles and Responsibilities

Icon	Role Name	Responsibilities
	Incident Commander	• Give overall direction • Communicate with staff • Play role of high-level manager • Set the operational periods for the incident • Define incident boundaries (with Agency Administrator) • Work with  PSC to establish meeting schedule
	Planning Section Chief	• Work with  IC to establish meeting schedule
ALL	Command and General Staff	• Communicate info • Consolidate resource orders

Type 3 IMT Tactics Meeting At a Glance



Purpose

- OSC communicates and establishes support for initial tactics from a small internal group
 - Determines how the strategy will be used to achieve objectives
 - Assigns type and quantity of resources to implement tactics
 - Identifies methods for monitoring tactics and resources to determine adjustments (different tactics, different resources, or new strategy)
 - Identifies possible hazards and mitigation measures

Who Attends

- OSC
- LSC
- SOFR
- PSC (with Resources Unit Leader [RESL] if staffed)
- Others by invitation only

Methodology

- Coordinated by the OSC
- Complete the following draft forms:
 - ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet
 - ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis
- Discuss tactics, hazard/risk, mitigation, and resources required, available, or needed

NOTE: The ICS 215 is a blueprint of tactical deployment for the next Operational Period will be developed and revised before the Planning Meeting. This is where formal deployment of resources and work assignments will be supported by the Command and General Staff and approved by the IC.

Inputs

Input	Role(s) Responsible
Draft of ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet	OSC
Draft of ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	SOFR/ OSC
Latest Intelligence	OSC / PSC
Probable tactics	OSC
List of available external resources	LSC
List of available resources on incident	PSC

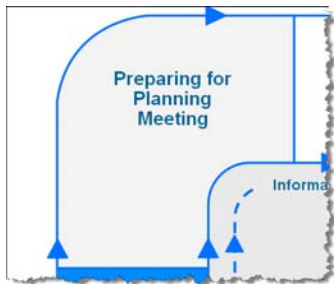
Outputs →

Output	Role(s) Responsible
Completed draft ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet	 OSC
Completed draft ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	 SOFR

Roles and Responsibilities

Icon	Role Name	Responsibilities
	Planning Section Chief	- Develop resource status information - Develop situation status, predictions, and alternative strategies - Gather intelligence and other information
	Operations Section Chief	- Determine probable tactics - Complete draft ICS 215: Operational Planning Worksheet
	Logistics Section Chief	Determine service and support needs for the incident
	Safety Officer	- Work with  OSC on tactical safety issues - Identify hazards/risk and mitigation measures using ICS 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis

Type 3 IMT Preparing for the Planning Meeting At a Glance



Purpose

Make preparations for an effective Planning Meeting.

Methodology

- Determine meeting location
- Communicate meeting location and time
- Maintain situational awareness
- Prepare displays

List of Displays

- Incident Objectives
- Incident Map
- ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet(s)
- ICS 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis
- Meeting Agenda
- Ground Rules
- Others items as appropriate

Inputs



Input	Role(s) Responsible
Completed draft ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet	🔧 OSC
Completed draft ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	🚩 SOFR / 🔧 OSC
Display of objectives	🔴 PSC
Display of agenda	🔴 PSC
Meeting location and set up (lighting, seating, etc.)	👤 LSC
Latest information and intelligence	All C&G staff

Roles and Responsibilities

Icon	Role Name	Responsibilities
	Incident Commander	• Give overall direction • Communicate with staff • Play role of high-level manager (but do not get involved in details) • Confirm that objectives are still valid
	Planning Section Chief	• Prepare incident maps • Develop resource status information • Prepare and displays Planning Meeting materials • Develop situation status, predictions, and alternative strategies
	Operations Section Chief	• Obtain and communicate latest intelligence • Complete draft ICS 215: Operational Planning Worksheet • Determine probable tactics • Continue to manage the Operations section for the current period
	Logistics Section Chief	• Help determine meeting location and set up the location • Determine service and support needs for the incident • Determine communications needs • Review draft ICS 215: Operational Planning Worksheet for needed resources
	Finance/Admin. Section Chief	• Collect information on rental, land use agreements and contracts • Calculate costs for alternative strategies
	Public Information Officer	• Determine methods to be used for information flow • Prepare to report on politically sensitive issues • Determine which agencies may assist in the prep of media releases
	Safety Officer	• Work with the OSC on tactical safety issues • Provide safety info on establishment and operation of incident base • Identify hazards/risks and mitigation measures using ICS 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis
	Liaison Officer	• Identify cooperating and assisting agencies • Identify special agency needs • Determine capability/limits of cooperating and assisting agencies • Confirm names and contact location of agency representatives

Type 3 IMT Planning Meeting At a Glance



Purpose

● PSC communicates and establishes support for defined tactics from the Command and General Staff.

Who Attends

- All Command and General Staff members
- In some cases, VIPs may attend as well

Methodology

- ⚙️ OSC presents ICS Forms 215
- ⚠️ SOFR / ⚙️ OSC presents 215A
- Team develops alternative plans if necessary
- Team members indicate support of the plan
- 🏠 IC approves the plan

NOTE: Open discussion of tactics does not take place during the meeting. Tactics are the responsibility of the ⚙️ OSC and ⚠️ SOFR and were developed during the Tactics Meeting.

Inputs



Input	Role(s) Responsible
Completed draft ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet	⚙️ OSC
Completed draft ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	⚠️ SOFR / ⚙️ OSC
Latest Intelligence	⚙️ OSC / ● PSC
Probable tactics	⚙️ OSC
Status of Resources	● PSC

Outputs



Output	Role(s) Responsible
Support for the ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet	All C&G staff
Support for the ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	All C&G staff
Approved IAP	🏠 IC

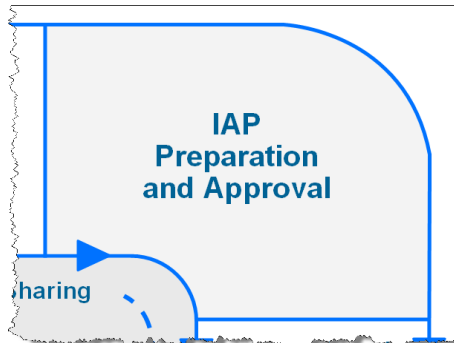
Sample Planning Meeting Agenda

#	Task	Role Responsible
1	Welcome, introduction, and ground rules	 PSC
2	Briefing on current situation	 OSC
3	Review incident objectives	 PSC,  IC
4	Presentation of the ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet a) Plot control lines, establish Branch/Division boundaries b) Identify group assignments c) Specify tactics for each Division/Group d) Specify resources needed by Division/Group e) Identify reporting locations and time	 OSC
5	Specify safety mitigation measures for identified hazards (ICS 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis)	 SOFR
6	Logistical issues (resource/supply issues, Communications Plan, Medical Plan, Traffic Plan)	 LSC
7	Financial issues	 F/ASC
8	Assisting & cooperating agency issues	 LOFR
9	Information issues (internal/external)	 PIO
10	Finalize, support and approval of the plan	 PSC
11	Closing remarks, IAP products due	 IC,  PSC

Type 3 IMT

IAP Preparation and Approval

At a Glance



Purpose

Assemble the written IAP in time for the Operational Period Briefing.

Methodology

- PSC determines the time when IAP components are due
- Planning Section assembles
- ■ IC Reviews and signs
- Planning Section makes copies of the IAP as needed

Included Components

- ICS 202: Incident Objectives
- ICS 203: Organization Assignment List
- ICS 204: Assignment List
- ICS 205: Incident Radio Communications Plan
- ICS 206: Medical Plan
- ICS 208: Safety Message
- Incident Map
- Traffic Plan
- Other Components (if Needed): Incident and Base Plan, Media Release, Fire Behavior Forecast, Weather Forecast, Resource Demobilization List, Site Safety Plan, and Human Resource Statement

NOTE: The Planning Section is under a tight timeframe. The ■ IC needs to review and approve the IAP in time to make copies prior to the Operational Briefing. The copy job can take hours on large incidents.

Inputs → ■

Input	Role(s) Responsible
Completed ICS 202: Incident Objectives	● PSC / ■ IC (signature)
Completed ICS 203: Organization Assignment List	● PSC
Completed ICS 204: Assignment List	● PSC
Completed ICS 205: Incident Radio Communications Plan	● LSC
Completed ICS 206 : Medical Plan	● LSC (completion) / ▲ SOFR (approval)
Completed ICS 208: Safety Message	▲ SOFR
Incident Map	● PSC
Traffic Plan	● LSC
Other Components (as necessary)	● PSC / C&G staff

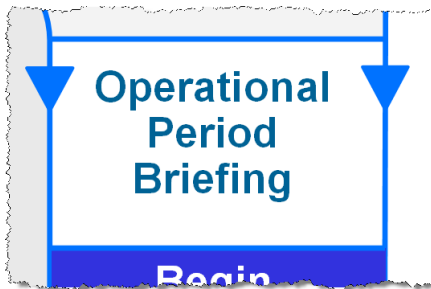
■ **Outputs** →

Output	Role(s) Responsible
Assembled IAP	● PSC
Create copies of IAP	● PSC
Approved IAP	■ IC

Roles and Responsibilities

Icon	Role Name	Responsibilities
	Incident Commander	• Approve IAP (sign on ICS 202) • Prepare for next Operational Period
	Planning Section Chief	• Prepare ICS 202: Incident Objectives for  IC's approval • Prepare ICS 203: Organizational Assignment List • Work with staff to prepare ICS 204: Assignment List for each Division or Group • Prepare weather forecast • Prepare incident maps • Prepare resource demobilization list • Supervise assembly of IAP
	Operations Section Chief	• Manage the Operations Section during current Operational Period • Review the completed ICS 204: Assignment List (optional) • Prepare for next Operational Period
	Logistics Section Chief	• Present Communications Plan • Present Medical Plan • Present Traffic Plan • Present logistical info on where to obtain supplies, water, food, etc.
	Finance/Admin. Section Chief	• Support  PSC as needed • Provide cost data to  LSC for current and future resources • Prepare for next Operational Period
	Public Information Officer	• Prepare media release/message • Prepare for next Operational Period
	Safety Officer	• Prepare a general safety message using ICS 202: Incident Objectives • Approve ICS 206: Medical Plan
	Liaison Officer	• Support  PSC as needed • Advise  IC on possible participating agencies • Prepare for next Operational Period

Type 3 IMT Operational Period Briefing At a Glance



Purpose

Command and General Staff communicate details of approved plans to Tactical Supervisors and representatives of supporting and cooperating agencies

Who Attends

- Presenters: Command and General Staff (and others as necessary)
- Audience: Tactical Supervisors for the Operational Period and representatives of supporting and cooperating agencies

Methodology

-  IC determines time of meeting
-  PSC facilitates the briefing with support of the C&G staff, who detail the assignments and other relevant information in the IAP for the next Operational Period

NOTE: Upon conclusion of the briefing, the IMT responsibilities continue as they measure the effectiveness of their decisions, make adjustments, and prepare to start the planning cycle over again. On a large incident that requires 24-hour a day staffing, this planning cycle may need to be accomplished twice a day, once for each 12-hour Operational Period.

Inputs



Presentation	Role(s) Responsible
Welcome, Ground Rules	 PSC
Current Situation	 OSC
Set/Review Incident Objective	 OSC
Operational Plan (incident boundaries, tactics, assignments, resources)	 OSC
Safety Issues (Safety Message)	 SOFR
Logistical Issues (Communication Plan, Medical Plan, Traffic Plan)	 LSC
Finance Issues	 FSC
Assisting and Cooperating Agencies	 LOFR
Information Issues (internal, external)	 PIO
Closing remarks	 IC
Conclusion	 PSC

Outputs



Output	Role(s) Responsible
Presents IAP assignments to Tactical Supervisors	All C&G Staff
Issues assignments to Tactical Units	All Tactical Supervisors

Roles and Responsibilities

Icon	Role Name	Responsibilities
	Incident Commander	• Support  PSC as needed • Provide closing comments • May present incident objectives
	Planning Section Chief	• Facilitate the briefing • Present incident maps • Present weather forecast (if no meteorologist) • Present other components as necessary
	Operations Section Chief	• Present Situation Report • Present and issue assignments to Tactical Supervisors using ICS 204
	Logistics Section Chief	• Present Communications Plan • Present Medical Plan • Present Traffic Plan • Present logistical information on where to obtain supplies, water, food, etc.
	Finance/Admin. Section Chief	• Present information on timesheets • Present information on reimbursement
	Public Information Officer	• Present media message • Report on politically sensitive issues • Discuss how to handle media
	Safety Officer	• Present safety message
	Liaison Officer	• Present information on cooperating and assisting agencies

MIDVAAL

EMERGENCY PREPARDNESS & RESPONSE PLAN



November 2025



1) PURPOSE

The purpose of the emergency response preparedness procedure is to ensure immediate, proper, and coordinated response to mitigate and minimize consequences from safety and environmental incidents.

To identify potential for, and respond to actual emergency situations, and for preventing and mitigating the Safety, Health, Environment and Quality hazards/impacts and non-conformances associated with the activities.

- 1.1 To ensure that the site emergency coordinator is appointed.
- 1.2 To ensure that all the necessary precautions are taken to prevent or mitigate potential SHEQ aspect/hazards and nonconformance resulting from the site operational activities.
- 1.3 To ensure that all emergencies are promptly acted on to prevent loss of lives, damage to property and environment and quality of the products produced on site.

2) SCOPE

This procedure covers all Safety, Health, Environmental and Quality emergency situations that could arise from the Midvaal Local Municipality operations. This procedure is applicable to all emergency scenarios and planning on site.

The procedure applies to all employees and safety personnel at **Midvaal Local Municipality**. **This however does not replace your current Emergency plan as this is an add on**

3) REFERENCES

Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993
Evacuation Guide
Midvaal - By – Laws
COVID-19 RISK Assessment Plan
SASOL RISK assessment

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4) EMERGENCY ALARMS

The activation of the alarm will signal that the building/plant must be evacuated in the following circumstances.

- Fire/Explosion
- Bomb threats, Sabotage
- Radiation Leak
- Weather related hazards
- Major injuries or health effects
- Life threatening accident
- Other emergencies deemed applicable under this procedure such as drowning, snakebite, HIV aids exposure and radioactive isotopes exposure.

All alarms are to be tested weekly by Coordinator (fifteen seconds blast). All Clear alarm is shorter than the evacuation alarm.

- Life threatening accident/incident – One long alarm (0-60 seconds)
- Bomb threat – One long alarm (0-60 seconds)
- Fire/Explosions – One long alarm (0-60 seconds)

5) EVACUATIONS

Evacuations from buildings are to be conducted in a planned and controlled manner. The latter preventing the evacuation from becoming disorganised and hazardous.

- When the evacuation alarm is sounded remain calm
- Do not run
- Do not waste time by collecting personal items
- Proceed to the nearest emergency exit, nearest to your location as indicated by signage. If compromised proceed to the next/alternative exit
- Proceed out through the emergency exit. Please familiarize yourself with the location of the assembly point in your area
- Once safely outside, alert the emergency team of any injured person that may require assistance to escape
- Assemble as per your departments assembly point and make sure your name is marked against the roll call register.
- Updated roll calls are to keep in the emergency file at reception desk
- Registers for visitors/contractors will be controlled by admin staff.
- The fire team will report to the emergency coordinator any missing staff members

Keep in mind the following:

- You are responsible for your safety and the safety of your visitor
- Fire teams must ensure that all buildings, floors are completely evacuated and inform the emergency coordinator

6) PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE:

Any incident where a smoke or flame is observed the security and emergency coordinator will be informed, even it does not cause a fire that can burn continuously. Where a fire does result from such incident, it is not expected from you to extinguish the fire, your priority is to activate the alarm and to evacuate the building.

When the alarm is sounded:

- Raise the alarm in an orderly manner by the staff member allocated to do so
- Follow instructions from SHE Representatives and Emergency Co-coordinator.
- Call the Fire Department on 016 360 7500 if required by the staff member tasked to do so
- Call the ambulance on 10177 or 082 911 If required by the staff member tasked to do so
- Close all windows
- Await the instruction if you receive the order to evacuate and proceed to the assembly point
- Leave all belongings behind they can be replaced but not lives
- Close your office
- Evacuate in an orderly fashion
- Do not run
- Do not push other employees
- Report at the designated assembly point
- Hold roll call at the designated assembly point and
- Report any missing visitors/employees to the emergency coordinator
- Under no circumstances must any personnel not involved in the emergency congregate at the scene of the emergency.
- No information will be divulged to the press, next of kin, or any other person, other than through the Site Manager.
- After the emergency have been brought under control and declared safe by the emergency services, the employees can return to their offices.

7) PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF A BOMB THREAT/SCARE

- Listen, remain calm and if possibly get another operator to listen in
- Do not interrupt and do not try to transfer the call
- Try and keep the caller talking so that you can learn as much as possible (Tone of voice, background noises, familiar sounds)
- Complete the bomb threat list (Time, date, who to notify, informed the S.A.P.S and Fire Department)
- Raise the alarm in an orderly fashion by the staff member tasked to do so
- Call the South African Police Services on 10111 and the Fire department on 016 360 7500
- Open all windows
- If a bomb or suspicious article is found or if the bomb threat is regarded as credible –
EVACUATE

8) PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF AN EXPLOSION

An explosion will be identified through a loud and unmistakable noise, together with shaking of the building and rattling or braking windows. Take note of the following when such an event occurs:

- Stay calm
- Move away from effected area
- Activate the alarm and notify security and emergency coordinator
- Evacuate to the assembly point

9) PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF AN NATURAL GAS LEAK FROM SASOL GAS LINE

The following will or might occur in case of loss of containment scenarios from the SAP Pipeline.

- Flash Fire
 - Fireball
 - Explosion
 - Jet-fire
 - No ignition
- Fire Department will establishment an Incident Management Team
 - Follow the type 3 IMT Core Concept which form part of the Disaster Management Plan
 - Operational Fire personnel will respond as first responders to establish an Incident command and all operational functions (dilution of product ensure a safe area)
 - Depending on the wind direction evacuate community according to protocol to a save environment
 - The IMT will identify the safe area to evacuate the community (to Community Halls, Hotels, or temporary shelters -Tents)
 - No vehicles Trains or trucks are allowed close to the incident according to the SASOL Risk report.
 - SASOL Emergency-response -team (0800 21 22 60) will respond and seal the leak as soon as possible.

10) FIRE TEAMS RESPONSIBILITIES

- To familiarize themselves with the type and location of the fire equipment
- To attend training with aim of familiarizing themselves with the most efficient methods of combating fires
- To work and practice with other team members to obtain the highest state of preparedness
- Assess the situation and notify the emergency coordinator when additional assistance should be requested
- Extinguish fires where possible without putting their own life in danger, use protective clothing
- Keep the emergency coordinator informed of progress
- Determine fire fighting requirements & take necessary action to fight the fire

- Hand over all Fire Fighting duties to the Fire Department on their arrival at the incident. Give information to the Senior Fire Officer as to where possible serious damage or spread of the fire could occur, and the location of the nuclear sources.

11) EMERGENCY COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

- Determination of the safest and most effective fire escapes and evacuation routes
- Emergency preparedness team personnel are adequately trained to perform their duties and that all facets of the plan are practiced regularly
- The safety of all personnel, occupants and visitors are planned for in compliance with the health and safety act
- Be responsible for all matters pertaining to fire, evacuation or other emergencies until the emergency services arrive
- Ensure the building is evacuated when the alarm is sounded.
- Summons the Fire Department if necessary.
- If outside working hours call out all standby officials on the call-out list and state, the nature of the emergency.
- Direct all press representatives, relatives, or employees requiring information to the Site Manager.
- Keep roadways clear until all emergency vehicles are out.
- Inform the hospital of the number of casualties and any other relevant information.

12) FIRST AIDERS RESPONSIBILITIES

To maintain the necessary legal minimum contents of all first aid boxes as per the general safety regulations 3 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act

- To ensure first aid boxes are accessible always
- To be available for training in first aid as required
- Render first aid, attending to the injured, in order of seriousness
- Ensure the First Aider's name appears on the First Aid box
- To keep record of incidents and complete the first aid register monthly

Fire or Explosion

- Proceed to the scene of the incident as directed with your first aid equipment
- Render first aid to the casualties you can reach.
- Arrange for casualty evacuation by ambulance and clear a route for such ambulance to enter.
- Obtain names of casualties and pin names on patients.
- Keep a register of patients.

- Inform the Supervisor in charge as to the number of casualties and other relevant information for the hospital.
- All casualties will be transported to hospital and ensure that the ambulance can enter the premises and reach the casualty.

13) SHE REPRESENTATIVE, S RESPONSIBILITIES

- Direct personnel are not required for essential duties to the relevant fire exits and assembly points away from the incident.
- SHEQ Reps are responsible to carry, alert, and help where necessary all disabled persons within the premise during emergency situations to ensure that they are safe.
- Take roll call and notify the Emergency Controller once at the assembly points.
- Proceed to the scene of the incident with caution, if required
- Direct any First Aid and Fire Fighting as necessary but hand it over to the First Aiders and Fire Team on their arrival at the scene.
- Inform the Supervisor in charge of developments.
- Request assistance when required through the Supervisor in charge.
- Notify the Supervisor in charge of any danger of being eliminated.
- Note the names of any witnesses.
- In the event of a fatality, care must be taken not to disturb any objects before the arrival of the Inspector. Such action may only be taken to prevent further accidents, or to rescue any persons from danger.

14) FIRE TRAINING AND EVACUATION DRILLS

Training will be provided at least every two years for all personnel in safety and the emergency action committee. Procedures, including training in the practical use of fire extinguishers. All employees and staff, whether temporary or permanent, will have the fire procedures explained to them, together with information on the location of the fire alarm call points, the sound of the fire alarm and the location of the escape routes, exits and assembly points.

15) CONCLUSION

For a successful emergency preparedness plan to work the following documents need to be implemented:

- Building layout and emergency assembly point sketch
- First aid and fire team contact details
- Emergency action team contact details
- Updated roll call and visitors list – To be kept by receptionist and Security

Emergency drills to be held quarterly and feedback from criticism and faults to be rectified before next drill is planned. Staff to be made aware of the procedures and who the responsible controllers, coordinators is

16) APPENDIXES

15.1 Appendix A: External Emergency Services

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>SPEED DIAL</u>
Meyerton Fire Department	(016) 360 7500	
Provincial Ambulance	10177	
SAPS	10111/016 450 2017	
SAPS Bomb squad	016 363 0322	083 775 4634
SAPS Detective branch	016 450 2031	
SAPS Crime Intelligence	016 430 2030	
Netcare Ambulance	082 911	
ER 24 Ambulance	084 124	
E Block Watch	016 423 6545	
Midvaal Municipality (Water Sewerage)	016 362 7400	
Jan Du Toit	Farm Watch	083 751 6566
Modderfontein Hazchem Services	011 608 3300	0800 11 -4445
Midvaal Hospital	016 454 6000/423 6621	
SASOL Emergency Team	0800 21 22 60	

15.2 Appendix B: Emergency Coordinating Team

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SPECIALIZED</u>	<u>CELL</u>	<u>Land line</u>

15.3 Appendix C: Roll Call Template Example

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PRESENT YES</u>	<u>PRESENT NO</u>	<u>UNACCOUNTED</u>	<u>OTHER REASON</u>

15.4 MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION

- Co Coordinators – Yellow Arm Band / or hard hat
- Controllers – Yellow Arm Band / or hard hat
- Evacuation Team – Blue Arm Band / or hard hat
- First Aid Team – White Arm Band / or hard hat
- Fire Team – Red Arm Band / or hard hat

“REMEBER THE GOLDEN RULE – “STAY CALM AND DO NOT PANIC

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

- The alarm will indicate what type of emergency you can expect
- Put on your arm band
- The Emergency controller will take command and coordinate the emergency action team
- Roll call will be taken at designated assembly points
- All emergencies were explained from points 5-12

1) Duties of Health and Safety Manager

a) Fire or Explosion

- Proceed to the scene of incident on hearing the alarm
- Assess the situation and act as appropriate
- Liaise with Senior Fire Brigade Officer
- Obtain technical advice from managers and maintenance
- Connect fire hoses and start fire fighting

b) Fatal or Serious Injury/Illness or environmental Disaster

- Attend to injured/sick person
- Contact the Fire Service
- Standby for instructions from occupational nurse /paramedic or doctor
- In case of environmental disaster; Barricade area
- Safely contain spill, leakage, or environmental disaster
- Arrange for spill to be picked up

c) Bomb Threat or explosion

- Establish facts from security or receptionist
- Evaluate threat on bomb checklist
- Notify general /plant manager
- If necessary, arrange for decision making team
- Act accordingly

MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

EMERGENCY SIRENS

FIRE, EXPLOSION OR BOMB THREAT (Evacuation)

SIREN = Intermittent held down for 5 seconds, released for 2 seconds, held down for 5 seconds, repeat.

This alerts all staff to evacuate, the Fire Team to prepare for fire fighting and First Aiders to prepare for first aid treatment

SULPHURIC ACID SPILL AND FATAL OR SERIOUS ACCIDENT

SIREN = One long blast

This alerts all staff to evacuate and First Aiders to prepare for first aid treatment. No firefighting necessary

ALL CLEAR

The SHE Representatives, at the emergency assembly points will give the “all clear” signal verbally.

EMERGENCY ASSEMBLY POINTS

There are three emergency assembly points (see attached diagram). These are located at least twenty meters from the nearest building. They are used as follows:

Point No. 1:

This is on the Western boundary fence.

It is to be used only when access to point numbers 2 is restricted.

Point No. 2:

This emergency assembly point is located outside the Eastern boundary fence.

It is to be used in all cases of evacuation, except when:

- The threat is in the assembly point.

Otherwise instructed at the time of evacuation.

EVACUATION PROCEDURE IN CASE OF RADIOACTIVITY LEAK

The nuclear sources used on the densitometers are checked for leakage once per month. If a leak is found, or the sources are in danger of being breached by a fire, etc., the following procedure must be followed:

- The competent person performing the leakage tests will sound the evacuation alarm.
- Take the shortest route to the assembly point, without passing the nuclear sources.
- The Site Manager, Competent person or Emergency coordinator must contact the Department of Health (Health technology) immediately.
- People near the source must remove all clothing and shoes suspected of contamination and place them in a plastic bag and seal it for later disposal.
- Any personnel in the area must wear dust masks, to prevent the possible inhalation of airborne radioactive material.

GENERAL EMERGENCY RULES

EVACUATION ALARMS

1. Treat all alarms as real – your life may depend on it.
2. Know your evacuation routes and assembly points.
3. Know your First Aiders, Safety Reps, Fire Co-coordinator, and Emergency Co-coordinator.

GENERAL RULES DURING EVACUATION

1. Stop what you are doing immediately.
2. Terminate any telephone calls immediately.
3. Lock away all valuables and confidential items.
4. Close all doors to reduce the spread of fire.
5. Do not panic.
6. Await the instructions to evacuate.
7. Do not run – walk fast.
8. Ladies must remove high-heeled shoes to prevent tripping or falling.
9. All visitors/contractors to the area must accompany you to the Assembly Point.
10. The Safety Rep is to take roll call at Assembly Points.
11. Additional instructions will be relayed by the Safety Reps.

TEMPLATE 1: HAZARD REGISTER

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION						HAZARD ANALYSES				
NO	HAZARD	Marking	Description (e.g. River overflowing)	Classification number	Grid reference on Risk Mapper e.g. H3 or B4 - B6	Likelihood (probability)	Frequency	Predictability	Magnitude	Hazard Index
1	Over loading of overhead electric wires		Over loading of electric wires			4	2	3	3	3
2	Electric Sub stations		Sabotage of the stations			3	2	3	2	2
3	Pump Stations		Blignoutsrus, Drumblade, Eye of Africa, Blue Saddle Ranch, Randvaal, Vaal			4	3	3	3	3
4	Load shedding		Pump stations overflowing.			4	3	3	3	2
5	Aircraft carrier (Pontoon)		Sabotage of the pump hamper service delivery			2	2	2	2	2
6	Vaal irrigation water works		Blignoutsrus pipe burst 3days no H2O			3	3	2	2	2
7	Labour unrest / Sabotage		Hampering of service delivery / Poisoning of drinking water			2	2	2	3	2
8	Pump Stations (sewer)		Over flowing into the river			5	5	2	3	3
9	Theft		Electric cables and manhole covers.			3	2	4	3	3
10	Gas		Methane gas in manholes			5	3	3	1	3
11	Floods		lifting of manhole covers / river debris.			5	3	2	3	3
12	Bridges	RD	During floods			2	2	3	3	2
13	People unrests	RD	Digging up of roads			2	2	2	2	2
14	Mamelo Flooding		During heavy and long rainfall			2	2	2	3	2
15	Vaal Dam Sluiceways		Braking of the dam			2	2	2	4	3

[illegible]

TEMPLATE 2: CRITICAL FACILITY REGISTER

No	Name (e.g. Mandela Primary School)	Marking	Type (e.g. School)	Additional Information (e.g. # of learners, teachers, building type, etc.)	Grid reference
1	MLM (HQ)		Ruling department Offices	5 departments +- 800 people Brick building -interior drywalling	
2	Fire/Traffic department		Public Safety & Law enforcement	Brick and zink building, 74 Fire Fighters, 16 Traffic	
3	SAPS		Law enforcement	Meyerton Klip Rivier De Deur and Vaal Marina -Brick and zink building,	
4	Schools		Primary/ Secondary/ ECD	In all wards-Brick and zink buildings	
5	Churches		different congregations /believes	Occupied on Sundays-Brick and zink buildings	
6	Community Halls		Halls throughout different wards	Council property Brick and zink buildings	
7	Clinics		In all wards	Provincial nurses in a brick building	
8	Food distributors		Shoping centres in different wards	always community different building methods	
9	Old Age Homes		Care facilities	different wards	
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

TEMPLATE 3: SOCIETAL ANALYSIS REGISTER

No	Name (e.g. Diepkloof)	Marking	Discription (e.g. Informal Settlement)	Demographics² (e.g. unemployment, gender & age distribution, etc.)	Grid refernce
1	All informal Settlements	A	Informal Settlement	Mostly unemployed women in mid age	W3,5,6,7,8,10,12,13
2	All industrial		manufacturing/fuel/ gas/gries	Mostly week days	W3,5,8,10,12,13,14
3	Agricultural		Farmers AGRI 1&2	Farmland / Rural	W1,2,3,4,5,6,7,11,12,13
4	All formal resedential areas		Midvaal	All race and age	Wards 1 - 15
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

TEMPLATE4: ECONOMICAL ANALYSIS REGISTER³

No	Name (e.g. Henri & Sons)	Marking	Description (e.g. tyre factory)	Type (e.g. Manufacturing)	Grid reference
1	Green Greens Farms(several others)	AGRI 1	AGRI	Vegetables	W1,2,3,4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14
2	P.J Botha Farming(several others)	Agri 2	AGRI	Kattle / Milk farmer	W1,2,3,4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14
3	Industrial Parks		Combination of different factories		W1,3,5,7,8,10,12
4	Mini factories		Combination of different factories		W1,4,5,7,8,10,12
5	Heavy Engeneering		Flexilube oil refinery	Oil refinery	W1,3,5,8,10,12,14
6	South 32 (SAMANCOR)		Industry	Mining	W3
7	Meyerton Railway Station		Railway Station	Railway	W8
8	Heiniken (Sebokeng Breweries)		Brewery	Alcohol	W12
9	Scilogic Pharmaceuteculs		Medical LAB	Manufacturing	W12
10	Rust-Oleum		cannestar packaging	Spray paint	W4
11	Chemlink		Biggest Cannester packaging in SA	Cosmetic & DIY	W4
12	Chees factory		Chees factory	all dairy products	W4
13	Lynca meats		Piggary	packaging & wholesaler	W5
14	Pro Roof		Engineering	Steel & Roof-Tiling	W3
15	Hi-Q tyres		Tyre factory	wholesaler	W3

16	ATLAS		FURTELIZER	MANUFACTURERS	W3
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TEMPLATE 5: ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS REGISTER

No	Name (e.g. Tswane dumping site)	Marking	Description (e.g. waste disposal)	Type (e.g. type of waste, possible environmental impact)	Grid reference
1	bhpbulliton (South 32)		Manganise mining	Dust polution	W3
2	ATLAS		Organic ferteliser	Organic Dust Polution	W10
3	Sybrand van Niekerk park		Flexi Lube Refanary	Refanary Air polution	W10
4	Vaal Lubra		Bath tub	Manufacturing Air polution	W8
5	Ruber factory		Ruber factory	regaining of rubber Air polution	W5
6	Tekfalt		Bitchman Plant	Air Polution	W5
7	DeDeur dumping site		Waste disposal	All tipe of waste Air polution	W11
8	H.O.K Dumping site		Waste disposal	All tipe of waste Air polution	W4
9	Duncanville Ind. Park		Sebokeng Fuels (MHI)	Bulk Diesel / Gas supplier	W2
10	Klip river Business Park		Combination of factories	All tipe of waste Air polution	W12
11	Scilogic Pharmacuticuls		Chemical disposal	Air Polution	W12
12	Air Liqued		GAS production (MHI)	Air Polution	W5
13	Emfuleni ilegal dumping site		Waste disposal	Tocsic air polution	Next to R59/ Redan
14					
15					

TEMPLATE 6: POLITICAL ANALYSIS REGISTER

No	Name (e.g. conflict, instability, strong leadership)	Marking	Description (why the area has a political influence on vulnerability/capacity)		Grid reference
1	Sicelo	Ward 8	Different political parties	No schools	ward 8 / 10
2	Sicelo	Ward 10	Boardness of schollers during school holidays acusing council of	Poor leaders	ward 8 /10
3	Mamelo	Ward 1	Unemployed	Poor training opportunities /Farmer community	ward 1
4	Boitomelo	Ward 1		Un experience people / farmer community	ward 1
5	Kayalisha	Ward 12		very little resources because it is on private land	ward 12
6	Pheels farm	Ward 12		Farmer community on private land	ward 12
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

TEMPLATE 7: HIGH RISK AREAS SHEET

No	IDENTIFIED HIGH RISK AREAS: Overlapping of hazards, critical facilities, vulnerable communities, environmental sensitive areas etc	Grid reference on Risk Mapper e.g. H3 or B4 -B6
1	Mamelolo, Vaal Dam sluiceways, Boitomelo, Rand water Panfontein, Pump station Vaal Marina (Dam)	Ward 1
2	Duncanville Ext 3 Sebokeng fuels	Ward 2
3	Bhp Billiton (South 32)	Ward 3
4	H.O.K Dumping site, Tongaat Hewlets	Ward 4
5	Fire works Factory, Rubber factory, Bichiman plant, Pheelis Farm, Heinekin	Ward 5
6	Lakeside Estates	Ward 6
7	Tedderfield	Ward 7
8	Sicelo old and new, Vaal Libra	Ward 8
9	Taxi Rank	Ward 9
10	Sicelo, Atlas, Flexi lube	Ward 10
11	Dumping site De Deur	ward 11
12	Rand water Klip river, Scilogic Pharmacuticals, Mitchillane tyres,Klip river Businessprk	Ward 12
13	Air products	Ward 5
14	Alliance Fuel	Ward 5

TEMPLATE 8: RISK SUMMARY SHEET

HIGH RISK AREA NO:			DISCRPTION:																			
No	Risk description (e.g. flooding of informal settlement)	Hazard Index	Vulnerability Index Table 2						Capacity Index Table 3						Resilience Index	Risk Score	Impor tance	Urgency	Growth Potencial	Priority		
			Political	Economical	Social	Tech	Environ	Total	Institutional	Programme	Physical	People	Support	Total	Vulnerabilit y ÷ Capacity	Hazrd x Resilience	Table 4	Table 4	Table 4	Importance + Urgency + Groth		
1	Mamelo Flooding	2,25	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1,4	1,4	3,2	2	2	2	6		
2	Vaal Dam Sluigates	3,25	1	4	4	3	5	3,4	4	4	3	3	3	3,4	1	3,3	3	1	3	7		
3	Boitomelo	2,5	1	2	2	2	2	1,8	1	1	2	2	1	1,4	1,2	3,2	2	2	2	6		
4	Rand Water Panfontein	2,75	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	4	3	3	3	3	3,2	,8	2,2	3	1	3	7		
5	Pump Station V Marina	2,75	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	3	3	3	3	2	2,8	,9	2,5	3	2	3	8		
6	Sebokeng Fuels	2,75	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2,5	3	1	3	7		
7	Bhp Billiton	2,5	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	4	3	3	3	3	3,2	,8	2	3	1	2	6		
8	H.O.K Dumping site	3	1	3	3	2	3	2,4	3	2	2	2	3	2,4	1	3	3	2	3	8		
9	Tongaat Hewlets	2,5	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	3	3	3	3	3	3	,8	3,6	3	2	3	8		
10	Firework Factory	3	1	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,5	4,5	3	2	3	8		
11	Rubber Factory	2,75	1	3	3	3	4	2,8	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,4	4	3	2	3	8		
12	Bichiman Plant	2,75	1	3	3	3	4	2,8	3	3	3	3	3	3	,9	2,5	3	1	2	6		
13	Pheelis Farm	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1,4	1,4	3,5	3	2	3	8		
14	Heiniken	3	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	4	3	3	3	3	3,2	,8		3	1	3	7		
15	Lakeside	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1,4	1,4	3,2	3	2	3	8		
16	Tedderfield	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1,8	1,1	3,2	3	1	3	7		
17	Old & New Sicelo	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1,6	1,3	1,17	3	2	3	8		
18	Vaal Libra	3	1	3	3	3	4	2,8	3	2	3	3	2	2,6	1	3	3	2	3	8		
19	Taxi Rank	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1,4	1,4	3,2	2	1	2	5		
20	Sicelo	2,5	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1,6	1,2	3,2	3	2	3	8		
21	Atlas	2,75	1	3	3	2	3	2,4	3	2	3	2	2	2,4	1	2,75	3	2	3	8		
22	Flexi Lube	2,75	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	3	2	3	2	3	2,6	1	2	3	2	3	8		
23	De Deur Dumping site	3	1	3	3	2	3	2,4	3	2	2	2	2	2,2	1	2,23	3	2	3	8		
24	Rand Water Klip rivier	2,75	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	4	3	3	3	3	3,2	,8	3,24	3	2	3	8		
25	Railay station	3,25	1	3	3	3	3	2,6	3	3	3	3	3	3	0,8	2,6	3	2	3	8		
26	Air Liqued	2,75	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2,5	3	1	3	7		
27	Alliance Fuel	2,75	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2,5	3	1	3	7		



Midvaal Local Municipality
Contact Details
PO Box 9, Meyerton, 1960
Tel: 016-360-7400
Fax: 016-360-7519
www.midvaal.gov.za

INTERNAL MEMORANDA

Template 10:” Risk Reduction Projects”

Grid Reference:				
Risk description:				
RISK	Tolerate or accept	Treat, reduce, mitigate & control	Transfer or Response & recovery	Terminate
1 Shack fires in informal settlements	5 shack fires per month will be tolerated	Provision for early warning devises & fire awareness training and alternative replacements of Paraffin stoves.	Provision for land for relocation	
2 Crossing of R59	1 Death per week will be tolerated	Provision for pedestrian bridge / palisade fencing	Enforcement of By - laws and road traffic act.	
3 Flooding during raining season	Flooding of houses within the flood line of the river will be tolerated	Cleaning of river and draining system	Joint operation by different departments.	
4 Run away grass fires during winter season	5 thousand hectares per season will be tolerated	Effective monitoring and management of FPA	Enforcement of National veld and forest fire act	
5 Compliance with Fire Safety regulations	Minimum compliance is expected and will be tolerated	Regular inspections for compliance by Fire Safety section	Enforcement of by-laws and regulations for compliance	

6Climate change	Might have an impact on the area	Actions need to be implemented in all sectors of the municipality	Joint operations by different departments.	
7 Sink holes	Sink holes will be tolerated	Mitigating actions were implemented and drillings were done throughout Midvaal to identify possible high - risk areas. Each incident will be handles as priority and measures implemented to eliminate the dangers	Joint operations by different departments.	

MIDVAAL

FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE DISASTER – RECOVERY & RELIEF - GUIDELINES



MIDVAAL

Fire and Rescue Service

Disaster – Recovery & Relief - Guidelines

Preamble to the Disaster -Recovery & Relief - Guidelines: Fire and Rescue Service.

The Midvaal Fire and Rescue Service recognised that relief measure does exist in other administrations which is covered in the Disaster Management Act-Act.57 of 2002. The relief measure captured in this policy is aimed for Midvaal community (residents) to ensure consistent and fair application of relief measures to all members. The Fire and Rescue Service is a complex Operation, and it is therefore imperative that set standards and single policies and guidelines are provided for members of the service to ascribe to and prevent any inconsistencies in their operation.

AMENDMENTS / UPDATES

New amendments or updates will be added to the Amendments and Updates Listing below, and it is the responsibility of the individual to regularly check the currency of their Plan copy.

Proposals for amendment or additions to the text of this Plan should be forwarded to: -
Chief Fire Officer,
Protection Services
Midvaal
P O Box 9
Meyerton
1960
Telephone: +27 (0)16 360 7500
Facsimile: +27 (0)16 362 2632

AMENDMENTS AND UPDATES LISTING

REV. NO.	DATE OF ISSUE	DETAILS OF PAGE(S) AMENDED OR REPLACED	
0	2016	1 st draft of the Recovery & Relief Guidelines	
1	2018	Amendments on p1, paragraph 1. p6 Introduction, p10 part 3, p12 part 4, p15 Table 1, p28 contact list	
2	2018	Minor spelling amendments	
3	2019	Amendments on contact list	

4	2020	Amendments on contact list	
5	2022	Amendments on contact list	
6	2024	Amendments on contact list	
7	2025	Amendments on contact list	

PROPERTY

This document and its supporting appendices and annexures encompass the Midvaal Recovery & Relief Guidelines for Disaster response, declaration, Classification, and funding in terms of the Disaster Management Act, (Act no 57 of 2002) and the amendment Act 16 of 2015 as well as the Provincial Disaster Management Booklet.

Applicability

The guideline for disaster response, declaration, classification, and funding is applicable to the Midvaal Local Municipality who are responsible for the coordination and management of disasters in its area of jurisdiction.

Definitions:

“Department” means the department in council which is referred to.

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

(a) causes or threatens to cause –

(i) death, injury, or disease –

(ii) damage to property, infrastructure, or the environment; or

(iii) disruption of the life of a community, and (b) is of the 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-sectorial, 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.

“Integrated development plan” in relation to the municipality, means a plan envisaged in section 25 of the Local government: Municipal Systems Act 2002(Act No. 32 of 2002)

“Local disaster” means a disaster classified as a local disaster in terms of section 23.

“Local municipality” means a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within those areas it falls, and which is described in section 155 (1) of the constitution as a category B municipality.

“Mitigation” in reaction to a disaster, means measures aimed at reducing the impact or effects of a disaster;”

“Municipal Legislation” means municipal by-laws.

“prevention” in relation to a disaster, means measures aimed at stopping a disaster from occurring or preventing an occurrence from becoming a disaster.

“response” in relation to a disaster, means measures taken during or immediately after a disaster to bring relief to people and communities affected by the disaster.

“MDMC” Municipal Disaster Management Centre

“PDMC” Provincial Disaster Management Centre

“NDMC” National Disaster Management Centre

“DCT” Disaster Coordination Team

“DisRes” Disaster Risk Management Resources Database

“DMC” Disaster Management Centre

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PART 1 INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

Midvaal is the best performing Local Municipality in Gauteng and forms part of the Sedibeng District. This local municipality strive to accomplish its goals in a time with economic challenges. In a growing population the risks are also growing in the area and puts pressure on our infrastructure and service delivery.

There are a wide variety of natural and human-induced hazards which effects most of the municipal area of jurisdiction, these hazards are: drought, floods, fires, earth trimmers, earthquakes, and sinkholes, where the most frequently occurring hazards are floods and severe storms - which could potentially result in a disaster.

This guideline will work hand in hand with the Disaster Management Act, (Act 57 of 2002) which makes provision for an integrated and co-ordinated system that focuses on rapid and effective response to disasters and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

The National Disaster Management Policy Framework of 2005 also outlines the key requirements that will ensure that planning for disaster, response as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction, and will achieves the following objectives.

1. to implement immediate integrated and appropriate response and relief measures when significant events or disasters occur and
2. implement all rehabilitation and reconstruction strategies following a disaster in an integrated and development manner.

Disaster relief and rehabilitation is the provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs to persons affected by, or responding to a disaster. Disaster relief activities are undertaken during disaster operations to assist the affected families to recover from the impact of disasters.

This document will guide Midvaal personnel to respond to disasters effectively and timeously in its area and will guide on the process of response, declaration, and funding. It will further provide appropriate guidelines for coordination and response to all types of disasters or emergencies.

PART 2

DISASTER RESPONSE AND RELIEF

Before a disaster is declared and classified the following need to be kept in mind:

1. The implementation of the disaster response plan:

The disaster management plan must.

- i) Anticipate the type of disasters that are likely to occur in the municipal area and their possible effects.
- ii) Facilitate maximum emergency preparedness.
- iii) Incorporate plans, emergency procedures and response strategies (Standing Operating Procedures) outlining arrangements for dealing with disasters.
- iv) The municipality must ensure that these plans are activated in the event of a disaster.

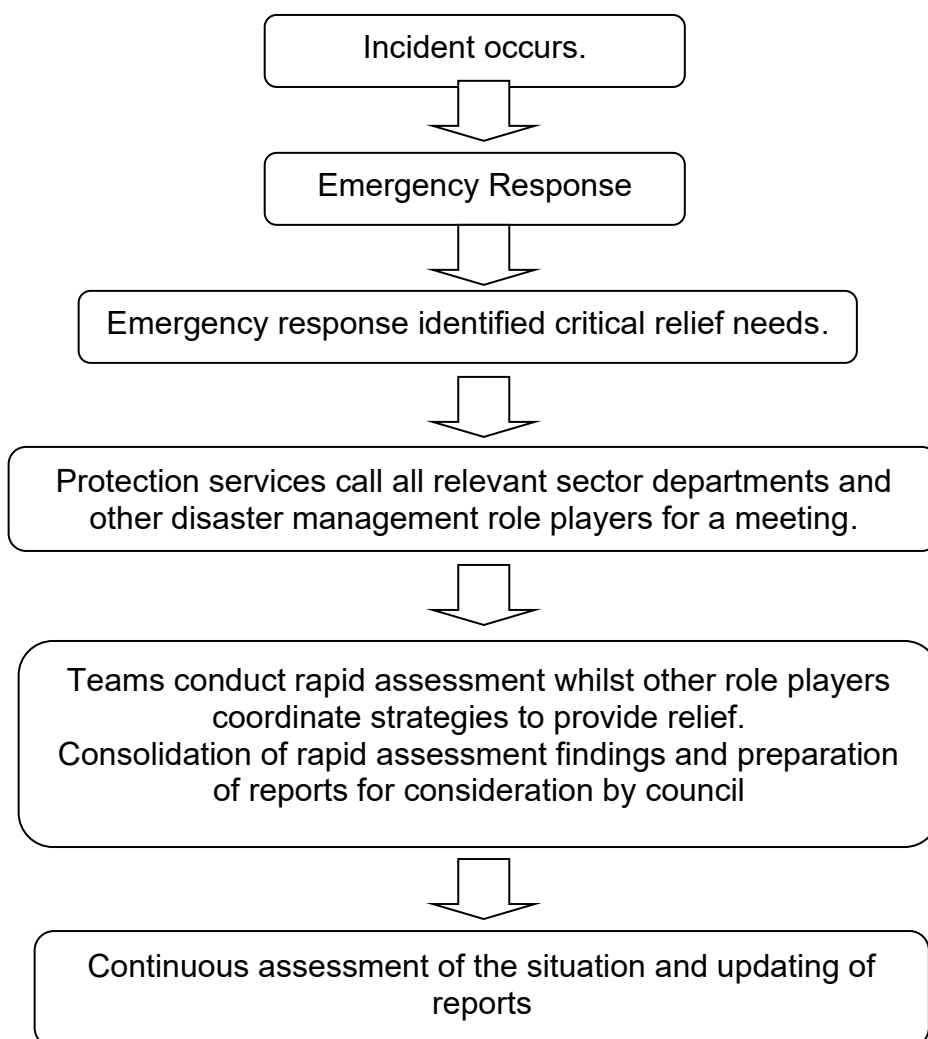


Diagram 1: illustrate how a municipality must coordinate disaster relief:

a) Disaster Assessment

Protection Services (Fire) will conduct the following assessment after occurrence:

- i) Rapid assessment
- ii) Detailed assessment
- iii) Cost assessment

b) Reporting

- i) A MDMC (In Midvaal situation the Fire Department control room and Operational Management) must notify the PMDC of any disastrous events in its area within an hour of the occurrence.
- ii) A MDMC must provide a rapid assessment report to the PMDC and the NDMC on the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude of the disaster within 3 days after occurrence.
- iii) A MDMC has a responsibility to alert disaster management role players in the area that may be of assistance in disaster response circumstances.
- iv) The rapid assessment report must at least contain the following:
 - Description of the occurrence
 - Details of the area affected including ward details.
 - Number of people and households affected.
 - Number of people injured, displaced, missing and fatalities.
 - Type, quantity, extent etc of the infrastructure damaged
 - Emergency intervention provided.
 - A high-level immediate plan of action
- v) A MDMC must conduct a detailed damage assessment to determine medium long-term interventions that must be put in place to restore normality in the affected community.
- vi) A MDMC must submit to the PMDC and NDMC a report on the detailed damage assessment that has been conducted within 14 days after the occurrence as legislated.
- vii) This report must contain at least the following:
 - Overview of the current situation in the affected areas
 - Confirm the number of people and households affected.
 - Confirmed the number of people injured, displaced, missing and fatalities.
 - Confirmed details on infrastructure damage including geo-referencing.
 - Estimated cost of damaged infrastructure
 - Relief assistance provided.
- viii) A MDMC must submit a detailed incident report to the PMDC and the NDMC within a month after the occurrence as per the disaster management act No.57 of 2002 sec.4.2.3.
- ix) A MDMC must while a detailed incident report is submitted to the PMDC and the NDMC, submit a copy of the detailed incident report to its municipal council.
- x) The incident report must at least contain the following:
 - Indication whether early warnings were received.

- Contingency planning arrangements and whether this was implemented.
 - Description of the joint operations structure that were established and how they functioned.
 - The extent of involvement by relevant sector departments.
 - Involvement of civil society and the private sector.
 - Indication of whether any applicable Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with other stakeholders were activated as approved by PDMC, Metros, and Local Municipalities in Gauteng of which each Municipality have a copy off.
 - Whether a state of local disaster was declared by council.
 - Prevention and mitigation measures to reduce the risk, and
 - Disaster risk reduction plans to deal with future occurrences.
- xi) All assessment and incident reports submitted to the PDMC and the NDMC must be duly signed by the Accounting Officer of the municipality.
- xii) The PDMC may prescribe the format that must be used for submission of incident reports.

c) Coordination and funding

- xiii) Midvaal municipality must fund disaster response and relief activities through various means at its disposal including reprioritisation of municipal budget and donations from external stakeholders.
- xiv) The municipality must ensure that coordination of funding is done in line with relevant legislation such as the Municipal Financial Management Act, (Act No.56 of 2003).

d) Powers and duties of a municipal council during disaster response

1. Midvaal municipal council has the power to –
 - a) Approve Policies on how the municipality will respond to disasters.
 - b) Make municipal by-laws concerning disaster response as per Midvaal Local Municipality disaster management plan of which this guideline is align to.
2. Midvaal municipal council has the duty to -
 - a) Avail the necessary resources for responding to a disaster.
 - b) Consider the reports submitted on disaster occurrences by the MDMC.

PART 3

DISASTER DECLARATION

1.Principles underpinning the declaration of a state of disaster.

Disaster declaration at local and provincial spheres is based on the following principles:

1. Other legislation cannot be used to deal with the occurrence.
2. The community involved is unable to cope with the occurrence.
3. The municipal council has adequate resources to deal with the occurrence.
4. The affected sector departments within the affected area have inadequate resources to deal with the occurrence.
5. The effects of the occurrence are such that effective response and relief require specialised intervention.
6. Declaration of a state of disaster is a mechanism that municipalities can use to invoke extra – ordinary measures to deal with effects of a disaster.
7. Only a municipal council and a Premier may declare a state of disaster.

a) Powers and duties of a MDMC in the declaration of a state of disaster

1. A MDMC must advise the municipal council on its determination of an occurrence.
2. A MDMC is responsible for performing the required administrative work to facilitate the declaration of a state of disaster by the municipal council.
3. Facilitate the publication of the declaration in provincial gazette.
4. Implement all resolutions of the municipal council in relation to the declaration.

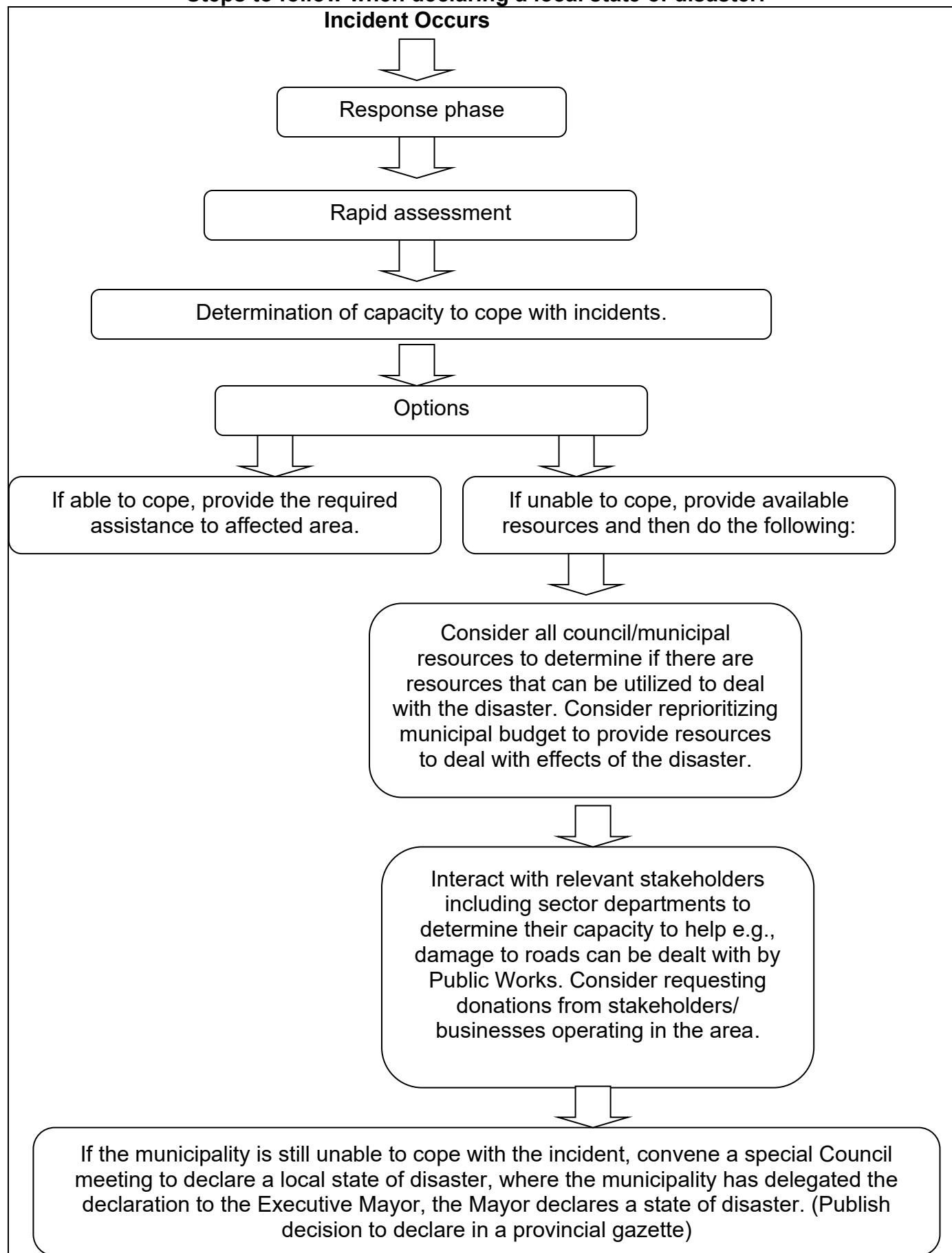
b) Powers and duties of Midvaal municipal council

Midvaal municipal council has the responsibility to declare a local state of disaster in its area through a council resolution.

The following municipal councils have the primary responsibility to coordinate and manage a local state and may declare a local state of disaster.

- a) A metropolitan or district municipal council and
- b) A local municipal council if it has an agreement with the district municipality to coordinate and manage a local state of disaster in terms of section 54(2) of the Act. This agreement must be for the coordination and management of one occurrence or may be coordination and management of occurrences whenever they occur and must be in the form of a council resolution taken by both councils of which Midvaal and Sedibeng district municipality as well as the neighbouring Metro, s have this agreement or MOU in place to assist as and when required, depending on the manpower and the equipment availability.

Steps to follow when declaring a local state of disaster:



PART 4

DISASTER RELIEF GRANT

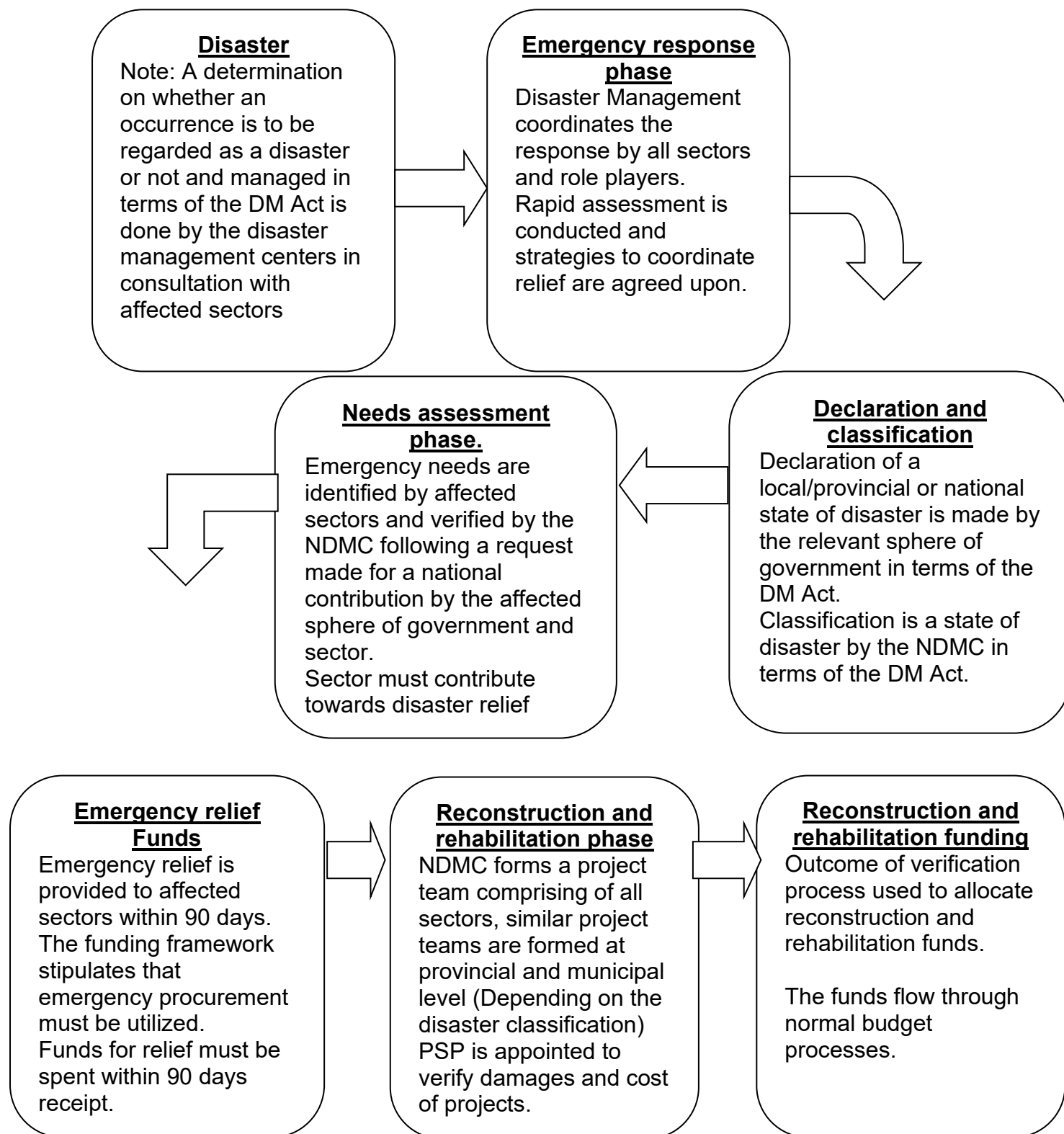
Disaster relief and rehabilitation is the provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs to persons affected by, or responding to a disaster and are undertaken during disaster operations.

Disaster recovery is the coordinated process of supporting affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure, restoration of the economy and of the environment, and support the emotional, social, and physical wellbeing of those affected.

Clear transition arrangements from response and recovery are necessary. The scope of disaster recovery operations is to be identified and clearly articulated. The application of a holistic approach to relief and recovery requires the clear identification of the role and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in the process.

Funds are required to effectively support response and recovery efforts such as the provision of rescue services, basic humanitarian services and critical infrastructure repair. Section 56 of the Disaster Management Act, (57 of 2002) states that when a disaster occurs provincial and local organs of state may financially contribute to response efforts and post- disaster recovery and rehabilitation. Section 16 of the Public Financial Management Act, (Act no 26 of 1999) also provides for the use of funds in emergency situations as well as the National Disaster Framework of 2002 which describe a percent of the budget or any aspect of a budget of provincial organ of state or municipal organ of state.

Diagram 2 depicts the process of applying for disaster grants following an occurrence in a municipality or a province.



PART 5

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS DURING DISASTER RESPONSE

Disaster response include the activities taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimized. The timely, integrated and coordinated approach requires clear definition of roles and responsibilities of those involved in response activities and their understanding of the functions that contribute to effective response. In this regard, municipalities would have to be supported by appropriate expertise and resources from the provincial and national government.

When a significant event or disaster occurs or is threatening to occur, it is imperative that there should be no confusion as to roles and responsibilities and procedures to be followed. When coordinating assistance, it must be born in mind that the primary responsibility for coordinating response to specific events must be allocated to a specific organ of state and the DMC has the responsibility to coordinate disaster relief efforts in its area of jurisdiction.

The National Disaster Framework of 2015 stipulates that the responsibility for coordinating response to specific known rapid and slow-onset significant events and disaster must be allocated to a specific organ of state. Disaster Management Plans, Contingency, or operational plans as well as guidelines of various stakeholders that are involved during response must be considered and implemented accordingly. Mechanisms for the activation and mobilisation of additional resources for response and recovery measures must be clearly set out in the plans.

The tables below present the roles and responsibilities of various departments in the municipality.

TABLE 1:

AGENCY	Roles & Responsibilities
Municipal Manager	• When deemed necessary, consider the declaration of a local state of disaster as per the <u>Disaster Management Act</u>, 57 of 2002, • Liaise with provincial officials and national officials, • Co-ordinate response with CBO'S and NGO'S, • Authorize area evacuation / re-entry when area is safe, • After consultation with the DCT authorise area evacuation / re-entry, • Identify persons/organisations to receive recognition for contributions to the emergency response, • Establish and maintain required telecommunications links with all the relevant departments and entities, • Identify available resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the DCT, • Establish and maintain a resources database • Ensure effective media liaison and public early-warning, • Provide situation reports to all internal and external role-players on a regular basis. Report, liaise and consult with councillors and provincial and national government departments, • Report on emergency impact and response to the Executive Mayor, • Report on emergency impact and response to the councillor(s) for the affected area(s), • Report on emergency impact and response to the remaining Councillors, • Notify next-of-kin when an employee is injured, missing, or killed during any emergency, • Authorize any extraordinary expenditures (access to disaster funding and / or any alternative emergency funding sources), • Identify persons / organisations to receive recognition for contributions made to emergency response.
IDP and Organisational Performance Management Services	Ensure that the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan forms an integral part of the IDP, • Ensure that hazard identification, risk assessment and that risk prevention and/or risk reduction / mitigation principles are applied for <i>all</i> development projects to be undertaken.
Executive Director Corporate Services / Legal services	Monitoring compliance with relevant legislation, regulations, licenses, and by-laws, • Documenting information for potential legal actions, • Documenting information for potential compensation claims, • Identifying information to be documented for inquests or investigations under applicable laws.

PRO & Marketing: Chief Complaint Officer	Customer relations enquiries of Midvaal, • Operation of a Call Centre for non-urgent matters & assistance with emergency information dissemination, as required.
Head of Records	Providing administrative support including printing and courier services for distribution of disaster related printed material to depots and decentralised offices, • Provision of registry and cell phone administration services.
Executive Director Finance	Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Enterprise Risk Management • Documenting information for potential municipal insurance claims, • Managing donations for emergency response, • Facilitating emergency procurement, • Initiating and facilitating efforts to make funds available for pro-active and re-active disaster management within the municipal area, • Supplying financial resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database
Executive Director (Human Resource) Personnel Services	Providing information to MLM staff and their families regarding aspects of any emergency or disaster, • Documenting information for remuneration of municipal employees involved in emergency response, • Reporting to the Health and Safety Committees on the emergency responses undertaken in Midvaal, • Documenting potential Occupational Health and Safety issues, • Documenting information for potential municipal labour relations issues. • Occupational Health and Safety Officer preparation in terms of the emergency evacuation plans which are co-ordinated from his / her office.
Executive Director Community Services / Sports recreation and parks officer	Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Emergency / contingency planning for all Council facilities used for mass events,

	• Make available facilities for emergency assembly and / or shelter of persons displaced by emergencies or disasters, • Plan and assist with the management of emergency shelter, evacuation assembly points and mass care facilities for persons displaced by emergencies or disasters, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database
Parks	Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations, • Assist with the removal of vegetation proving to be hazardous, both pro-actively and re-actively after any Incident, • Supplying any specific resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database
Health	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Steps to eliminate disaster risks presented by communicable diseases, • Isolate person(s) to decrease or eliminate disaster risk presented by a communicable disease, • Protect the health and safety of emergency responders, • Monitor large groups of people for contamination and / or health effects, • Preventative issues around communicable diseases for disrupted populations (may be general population or limited to vulnerable populations and essential service operators), • Immunize large groups of people, • Assist with the management of emergency shelter, evacuation assembly points and mass care facilities for persons displaced by emergencies or disasters, • Seize and dispose of food that poses a health hazard, • Monitor the environment (air, water, and ecosystem)

	for contamination, - Identify victims, responders or affected persons who may require medical follow-up and / or who may require psychosocial support and to facilitate this support which may be provided by the appropriate governmental and non-Governmental agencies as applicable, - Identify persons / organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports / debriefings regarding health matters, Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by Midvaal. Health representative(s) on the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), if convened, - Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database - Liaise with the PG: Gauteng Health Department who are responsible for the provision of curative and operative interventions during any major incident regarding the: - - care for evacuees and victims the provision of curative health care in remarks of communicable diseases for disrupted populations (may be general population or limited to vulnerable populations and essential service operators).
Chief Environmental Health Officer	Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, - Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, - Identifying persons / organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports / debriefings, - Plan and ensure that risk reduction and disaster mitigation principles are adhered to in the recovery and redevelopment phases, - Ensure that risk reduction and mitigation principles are applied as part of the environmental input into all development projects, - Include the reduction of natural disasters as an element in environmental education programmes, - Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), - Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database - Identify possible environmental disasters, - Identification of land for mass burials if required.
Social Development co-ordinator	Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk

	reduction or elimination, including social development plans, • Compilation of re-active departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database
Director Solid Waste Management	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Disposing of non-hazardous waste and refuse when and where required, • Advising and providing facilities for the disposal of hazardous waste, • Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database
Executive Director Development and Planning	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Include the reduction of natural disasters as an element in environmental education programmes, • Identify possible environmental disasters, • Compilation of pro-active environmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination, • Monitoring the environment (ground, air, water and the ecosystem) for contamination, • Ensure linkages between this plan and infrastructure development framework, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database

Director Town Planning & GIS	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Rendering support and advice throughout all phases of Disaster Risk Management planning activities, • Compiling, exercising and carrying out adequate disaster recovery procedures for IT infrastructure and information management, • Establishing and maintaining required informatics links to maintain the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database • Supplying IT Infrastructure and assets to host and maintain DisRes, integrated GIS and any other IT systems which can assist in Disaster Risk Management,
Director Urban Planning	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination through the long-term spatial development framework to ensure integrated, proactive and decisive decision making on major infrastructure, investment, development and settlement issues, including directives for local area integrated human settlement planning and the provision of Urban Design inputs for corporate strategic programmes to improve settlement planning, • Ensure that risk reduction and mitigation principles are applied as part of the environmental input into all development projects, including the identification of possible environmental disasters, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Identifying persons / organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports / debriefings, • Plan and ensure that risk reduction and disaster mitigation principles are adhered to in the recovery and redevelopment phases, • include the reduction of natural disasters as an element in environmental education programmes, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Chief Building and Land -	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk

use Officer	Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination through the planning and building development initiatives being undertaken under the guidance of the department, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations, especially where buildings and other structures have been affected by the Incident, • Identifying persons / organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports / debriefings, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Plan and ensure that risk reduction and disaster mitigation principles are adhered to in the recovery and redevelopment phases, • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Deputy Director Housing	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Identify and make available alternative land and housing / shelter for persons displaced by an emergency or disaster, • Plan and assist with the management of emergency shelter, evacuation assembly points and mass care facilities for persons displaced by emergencies or disasters, • Ensure that all housing and servicing projects promote disaster risk reduction, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes)
Public Safety	• Ensure that Disaster Risk Management Plans are compiled and maintained in his/her Directorate, • Establish and ensure the effective functioning of the Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum, • When necessary and assisted by the Chief Fire Officer and submit reports containing recommendations for changes to the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan to Council.
Chief Fire Officer Fire and Rescue Services	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination,

	• Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations, • Preventing the outbreak or spread of fires, • Fighting or extinguishing fires, • Protecting life and property from fire or other threatening danger, • Rescuing of life or property from fire or other danger, • Evacuating designated area(s) threatened by fire of both persons and livestock, • Assist and manage hazardous material decontamination facilities and operations. • co-ordinating response and mutual aid agreements with adjacent District Councils in Sedibeng District, • protecting the health and safety of emergency responders, • maintaining a central registry of evacuees, • identifying persons who may require long term care and accommodation, • identifying target audiences for post-emergency communications, • ensuring acceptable level of emergency services for Midvaal outside of the emergency area(s), • identifying persons / organizations to contribute to post-emergency reports and debriefings, • supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes)
Divisional Officer Operations & Communications	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Providing information to persons at emergency facilities (e.g. assembly points / evacuation centres / mass care facilities), • Providing information to persons at special incident-related meetings, • Providing information to Midvaal employees and their families who are affected by emergencies / disasters, • Arranging site visits for persons affected by the emergency, e.g. families of deceased persons, • Arranging anniversary events of disasters for affected persons in support of efforts to facilitate psychosocial coping mechanisms, • Regularly updating on emergency to councillors, • Supporting the Fire Department Control Room in communicating status reports and public safety notices, • Supporting the Fire Department in risk-reducing public education and awareness programmes

	• Provide and support the DRMC with a 24-hour communication facility for the notification of Major Incidents and any subsequent communication needs, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Fire Department Control Room Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Chief Traffic Services	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations, • Co-ordinating Incident response with the South African Police Service and all the other responding Emergency and Essential Services, • Assist the police with the controlling and dispersing crowds on the roadways, • Support the evacuation of designated area(s) which are threatened by any emergency of both persons and livestock, • Managing and controlling traffic in and around emergency area(s), on evacuation routes and on emergency vehicles' access and egress routes, • Identifying persons / organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports / debriefings, • Protecting essential service facilities and infrastructure, as required, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the DRMC's Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Executive Director Engineering Transport Roads and Major Projects / Director Civil Services	• Compilation of pro-active Departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive Departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Taking appropriate measures to accommodate the transport network in the most expedient manner under the prevailing circumstances, • Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database

	that is integrated with the DRMC's Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
SNR. Engineering Technician: Roads and Storm water	• Compilation of pro-active Departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive Departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Confining and containing flood water where possible, • Providing technical advice in preventing or reducing the effects of flooding and storm-damage, • Liaison with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry as required, • Removing debris and other obstacles from transportation routes and other sites as required, • Repairing any damaged or dysfunctional road infrastructure to restore optimal functioning of the transport network in the shortest possible time, • Taking appropriate measures to accommodate traffic on the transport network in the most expedient manner under the prevailing circumstances, • Liaison with the Provincial Roads Department and National Roads Agency as required, • Assist and advise on Hazmat clean-up and decontamination of infrastructure and the environment, • Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Water and Purification	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Co-ordinating response with businesses and industries affected by the emergency, • Controlling consumption of public water supply, • Providing alternate water supplies (potable, industrial and for firefighting), • Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT),

	Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Fleet and coordination: Mechanical Workshop	- Compilation of pro-active Departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, - Compilation of reactive Departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, - Taking appropriate measures to accommodate traffic on the transport network in the most expedient manner under the prevailing circumstances, - Liaison with the Provincial Transport Department and National Transport Department as required, - Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, - Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), - Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes). - Fleet & Workshop Management to ensure that: - - Appropriate staff have been placed on standby to cater for such occasions (supervisors, drivers, operators and laborers), - Appropriate vehicles are available for timeous response, - Permits for low bed trailers, etc. are valid for such emergency response, - Supplementary resources are available from private sector, - Procedural guide and lists of internal and external contacts are available for standby teams, - Call out procedures and contacts details are lodged with HOD and updated weekly.
Director: Electrical Services	- Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, - Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, - Co-ordinating response with businesses and industries affected by the emergency, - Co-ordinating response with national and provincial Public Works departments, - Co-ordinating response with Eskom regarding electricity supply to the city, - Allocating available electricity, - Planning alternate electrical supply,

	• Arranging for an alternate telephone or communication service, if required, • Controlling telecommunications system load, • Identifying buildings which are electrically unsafe, • Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).

CONTACT DETAILS FOR DISASTER RESPONSE STAKEHOLDERS

NAME	CONTACT DETAILS	
Dr E.Sithole: Head NDMC	Elias.Sithole@gauteng.gov.za	082 490 9825
Mkhwanazi Nonhlanhla: Deputy Director: Disaster Management	Nonhlanhla.mkhwanazi2@gauteng.gov.za	072 426 8094

CONTACT LIST OF MUNICIPAL DISASTER CENTRES IN GAUTENG PROVINCE

NAME & SURNAME	CELLPHONE/ TEL	EMAIL ADDRESS	Physical Add	MUNICIPALITY
William Mazibuko (Head of Centre) Reuben S (Secretary) Nomfundo Ndamase (Secretary)	011 222 8086 083 702 8096 011 222 8292	williamm@joburg.org.za reubens@joburg.org.za NomfundoN@Joburg.org.za		CITY OF JOBURG CITY OF JOBURG
Erika Swart (Head of Centre) Bafana Mazibuko (Senior Manager) Shadi Tsebe (Manager: DMC)	011 999 0815/082 774 5508 011 999 1665 / 072 584 6952 011 999 1683/071 850 0673	Erika.swart@ekurhuleni.gov.za Bafana.mazibuko@gauteng.gov.za Shadi.tsebe@ekurhuleni.gov.za	3 Hawley Rd, Germiston, 2008, South Africa Latitude: - 26.178968 Longitude: 28.136052	EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY
Nico Khatz Casper Jordaan (DM Centre Manager)	083 267 8814/ 011 951 3040	nkahts@wrdm.gov.za cjordan@wrdm.gov.za		WEST RAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Sarah Mothapo (Heads of Centre) Pieter Niwenhuizen	083 631 5095/016 450 3083	sarahm@sedibeng.gov.za pietern@sedibeng.gov.za		SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Tanja Terblanche (Divisional Chief: Business Operations) Narina van Reenen (Executive Secretary)	083 965 3185/ 012 358 3524 084 582 1025/ 012 358 0154	tanjat@tshwane.gov.za Narinavr@tshwane.gov.za	Emergency Services Department Headquarters C/o Government Avenue and Beckett Street Arcadia 0083 PO Box 440 Pretoria 0001	CITY OF TSHWANE

Contact list of Midvaal Local MMC and Head of Departments.

Name	Status	Department	Contact Number	
Cllr Peter Teixeira	Executive Mayor	Mayoral Office	078 221 1509 / 076 809 9150	
Cllr A.R Mcloughlin	(Speaker)		016 360 7680	
Ald PD Hutcheson	MMC -	Finance	082 927 7219 (Patricia)	
Cllr MI Motsamai	MMC -	D&P	076 316 0007	
Cllr TM Modiba	MMC –	Community Services	072 570 4410	
Cllr CL Gomes	MMC –	Public Safety & Roads Department	083 785 4968	
Vacant	Executive Director Corporate Services	MM, s Office	072 873 8814	
Eugene Lensley	Head Public Safety	Public Safety & Roads Department	082 064 1847	
Nataasha Ameer van Wyk	Director Legal	Corporate Services	082 859 0486	
Alfie Scutts	Director	Human Resource	083 281 8078	
Phumudzo Magodi	Municipal Manager	Midvaal	079 872 1000	
Katlego Mokwena	Executive Director	Development & Planning	016 360 7423	
Z.N Mhlongo	Executive Director	Finance	082 698 6640	
R.J Hubbard	MMC	Engineering Services	079 917 4683	
Delight Mukwevho	Acting-Executive Director	Engineering Services	078 058 6444	

REFERENCES

- 6.1 Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002
- 6.2 Disaster Response Booklet
- 6.3 Midvaal Disaster Management Plan

MIDVAAL CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR FLOODS



INDEX CONTINGENCY PLAN

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1) PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of this plan is to ensure the availability of an action plan that would assist in curbing the consequences that may be caused by floods due to unexpected rainy during the festive season December 2024 to February 2025 as revealed by Weather forecast from time to time and leading to disasters.

2) PREFACE

Heavy rains have caused havoc in the past in Gauteng area and have necessitated an alert to all Municipalities who are prone to disasters of that kind, to put action plans in place that would address the consequences created by such weather conditions. Sedibeng district Municipality is one of those prone to disasters caused by floods, according to the recent Risk Assessment completed. There are some areas within the Midvaal that are lying on low and along flood lines which may be flooded due to heavy continuous rains. These areas include:

AREA	RISK LEVEL (low, medium, high)	PROBABILITY (low, medium, high)	IMPACT (Low, medium, high)
Areas along Vaal Riverbanks.	medium	medium	Medium
Lower lying areas along the Vaal dam.	High	Low	High
An area where the Klip River enters the Vaal River (the bottle neck area)	Medium	High	Medium
Midvaal Klip River	Medium	Medium	medium
Sicelo	Medium	Low	Low

Henley Weir	Medium	Medium	Medium
Dale side	Medium	Medium	Medium
Langkuil	Medium	Medium	Medium
Mamello	Medium	Medium	Medium

3) MIDVAAL FIRE ACTION PLAN

To successfully deal with any possible flood prevention and mitigation is of importance.

a) Prevention

We cannot prevent any natural rainfall, but we can deal with such risk. This can be done into four ways:

- Transfer the risk
- Terminate the risk
- Treat the risk
- Tolerate the risk

In this case we will treat and tolerate the risk (Possible Flooding's)

b) Mitigation

In the Midvaal area we have prone areas for flooding:

- Kliprivier
- Henley weir
- Langkuilspruit (Meyerton Farms)
- Sicelo (Next to Bell Road)
- Dale Side
- Riet spruit

By being proactive in appointing a stormwater team to clean the storm water drains to ensure a proper draining or run off rainwater to the Kliprivier and through the joint operations of different departments in cleaning the river from the tree stumps and debris under the bridges in the Kliprivier ensuring a proper flow of the water when the river flow is high.

c) Kliprivier

- After heavy rain falls in Midvaal and surrounding areas the river levels will be monitored by the shift officer on duty every 4 to 6 hours depending on the downfall.

- When the levels keep rising sandbags will be provided by Fire department to try stop water reaching the houses.
- The fire department was proactive and got sandbags in stock
- Should the water levels rise drastically that endangers life and property evacuation will be considered.
- The standby divisional officer to obtain the weather forecast for the next 24-48 hours.
- An Incident Management Team (IMT) will be appointed, dispatched and planning will be done with role players on what area will be evacuated and what task each member will do (SAPS, FIRE, TRAFFIC, CPF)
- The relevant MMC as well as the ED become informed where a decision will be taken to inform the mayor
- Affected areas community will be evacuated to the community hall in the area.

d) Henley weir / Lower areas

- When heavy rain fall is predicted for Midvaal, and surrounding areas Midvaal Community services Parks section and the Public Safety and Roads Department can be proactive and ensure that the Henley weir is not blocked to ensure the flow of water
- After heavy rain falls in Midvaal and surrounding areas the river levels will be monitored by the shift officer on duty every 4 to 6 hours depending on the downfall
- When the levels keep rising sandbags will be provided by Fire department to try stop water reaching the houses
- Should the water levels rise drastically that endangers life and property evacuation will be considered.
- The standby divisional officer to obtain the weather forecast for the next 24-48 hours
- An Incident Management Team (IMT) will be appointed, dispatched and planning will be done with role players on what area will be evacuated and what task each member will do (SAPS, FIRE, TRAFFIC, CPF)
- Roads to be closed off by Traffic to ensure motorist and pedestrians do not enter
- The relevant MMC as well as the ED become informed where a decision will be taken to inform the mayor
- Affected areas community will be evacuated to the community hall in the area.

e) Lankuilspruit (Meyerton Farms)

- After heavy rain falls in Midvaal and surrounding areas the river levels will be monitored by the shift officer on duty every 4 to 6 hours depending on the downfall.
- When the levels keep rising sandbags will be provided by Fire department to try stop water reaching the houses.
- The fire department was proactive and got sandbags in stock
- Should the water levels rise drastically that endangers life and property evacuation will be considered.
- The standby divisional officer to obtain the weather forecast for the next 24-48 hours.
- An Incident Management Team (IMT) will be appointed, dispatched and planning will be done with role players on what area will be evacuated and what task each member will do (SAPS, FIRE, TRAFFIC, CPF)
- Affected areas community will be evacuated to the community hall in the area
- Public awareness to be done as a proactive measure to educate the community

f) Sicelo (Next to Bell Road)

- When heavy rain fall is predicted for Midvaal and surrounding areas Midvaal Roads department can be proactive and ensure that the street gutter inlets are free from debris to ensure that the water can flow and minimizing the risk of pushing back, and effecting the communities along Bell Road
- After heavy rainfall are encountered the community living along Bell Road are affected
- After heavy rainfall the shift officer to monitor the water levels every 4-6 hours
- When the levels keep rising sandbags will be provided by Fire department to try stop water reaching the informal settlement houses
- Should the water levels rise drastically that endangers life and property evacuation will be considered.
- The standby divisional officer to obtain the weather forecast for the next 24-48 hours.
- Public awareness to be done as a proactive measure to educate the community

g) **Daleside**

- After heavy rain falls in Midvaal and surrounding areas the river levels will be monitored by the shift officer on duty every 4 to 6 hours depending on the downfall.
- When the levels keep rising sandbags will be provided by Fire department to try stop water reaching the houses.
- The fire department was proactive and got sandbags in stock
- Should the water levels rise drastically that endangers life and property evacuation will be considered.
- The standby divisional officer to obtain the weather forecast for the next 24-48 hours.
- An IMT will be appointed, dispatched and planning will be done with role players on what area will be evacuated and what task each member will do (SAPS, FIRE, TRAFFIC, CPF)
- The relevant MMC as well as the ED become informed where a decision will be taken to inform the mayor
- Affected areas community will be evacuated to the community hall in the area.

Note that should the flooding escalate refer to POINT 6- **EMERGENCY UNFOLDING ACTIONS**, in addition with the points highlighted above.

4) LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Section 47 (1) of the Disaster Management Act, (No 57 of 2002), **Prevention and Mitigation**, states that a Municipal disaster management centre, to the extent that it has capacity, must give guidance to organ of state, private sector, NGOs, communities, and individuals in the municipal area to assess and prevent or reduce the risks of disasters, including –

(a) Ways and means of –

- (i) Determining levels of risks.
- (ii) Assessing the vulnerability of communities and households to disasters that may occur.
- (iii) Increasing the capacity of communities and households to minimize the risk and impact of flooding that may occur.

- (iv) Monitoring the likelihood of, and the state of alertness to flooding that may occur.

The above requirements indicate that there is a definite need to determine the levels of floods risks, assessing the vulnerable communities and monitoring the likelihood of, and the state of alert for possible floods.

5) ROLE PLAYERS IN THIS PLAN

One of the definitions of Disaster Management is that it is multi sectorial and multi-disciplinary in nature and therefore a plan of this nature must include all role players associated with disaster management. The department has therefore made several contacts with all role players in this regard to sensitize them on this plan and to get their commitment in availing themselves in times of need. The following is list of all identified role players with the type of action expected from each in accordance with their field professionalism and contact person.

DEPARTMENT	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT NUMBER
Disaster Management	P Nieuwenhuizen	082 901 5726
	S Mothapo	083 631 5095
Provincial Disaster Management	Tshepo Mothale	072 436 6870
Emergency Medical Services		
GPG ER 24	A Bronkhorst	084 460 7011
Fire & Rescue Services		
Midvaal Fire Services	E Lensley H Steyn	083 310 6358 082 697 0732
MMC Public Safety & Roads department	Chantel Gomes	083 785 4968
SAPS		
Water wing Meyerton	Supt Pieterse Capt. G Steyn Col. Radebe	079 887 9429 082 853 0435 Email:

De Deur	Col. Molefi	gp.meyerton.sc@saps.gov.za molefiA2@saps.gov.za
Environmental Health		
Midvaal	J Venter	071 353 0044
Traffic		
Midvaal	A Mpai	082 838 9351
Storm Water		
Midvaal	Ratidzai Madimutsa	016 360 7556
Housing		
Midvaal	Promise Mnguni	016 360 7431
ESKOM & Electricity		
Midvaal	Vincent Sofe	072 293 7278
Water Department		
Midvaal	Ratidzai Madimutsa	016 360 7556
Engineering		
Midvaal	Delight Mukwevho	078 058 6444

6) EMERGENCY UNFOLDING ACTIONS

In case of an emergency related to floods becomes reported the following activities will unfold if referred to

- An emergency becomes reported, and the message is received through the Communication Centre or verbally reported by any member of the community.
- First line emergency services become despatched to the scene e.g., the Fire and Rescue services, EMS, Traffic, SAPS etc.

- The information becomes disseminated to Disaster Management officials by the CCC supervisor.
- The information becomes forwarded to the Provincial Disaster Management Centre.
- The information becomes visualized and analysed, and a decision is taken to respond to the scene.
- A quick survey and summary of the surrounding is done i.e., the severity of the incident, impact caused, affected families, affected environment, infrastructural damages, extend of affected normal living etc.
- The relevant MMC as well as the ED become informed where a decision will be taken to inform the mayors.
- A decision to call-up all relevant role players to the scene is taken e.g., environment, water affairs, electricity, department housing, health, Storm water system, Red Cross etc.
- Temporary shelter becomes organized where and when needed e.g., nearby schools, churches, halls, nearby crèches etc.
- Provision of meals is organized where needed e.g., through assistance of Red Cross and other stake holders.
- Relocation of affected families to the organized temporary shelter.
- Relief measures are taken e.g., the provision of blankets, clothing etc. where needed.
- Final assessment of the incident is done by all role players, and a summary is done.
- A final report with recommendations is done and forwarded to Council.

7) PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

Flooding due to natural causes are in most cases unavoidable but loss of life and property can be avoided. In most cases communities are not acquainted with the type of flooding affecting their areas and thus making them inexperienced with the way of combating any serious hardships caused. Regardless of this, external help is necessary in bringing life back to normal quickly. Preventative measures are therefore key to preventing unnecessary loss of life and property.

The following will have to be implemented to avoid chaos that may be caused by floods during this rainfall season:

Contingency Plan - Floods 2025-2026

- **Public awareness and education.**
 - Using Community Development Workers, distribution of educational pamphlets on floods education and hints.
 - Through educational presentations by DM officials during Ward committee meetings of prone areas.
 - Educational measures through local media. (newspapers)
- **Early warning measures.**
 - Through local media (radios, new papers etc.)
 - listening to weather bureau and physical observations.
 - The use of sound hailers to warn communities in time.
- **Ward Councillors encouraged to provide early feedback to the centre, and community.**

8) CONCLUSION

Like most regions in the province, Midvaal is also susceptible to flooding that may escalate into disasters. The plan acknowledges the premise that flooding incidents can disrupt the lives of communities, cause loss of lives and result in general social upheaval. This plan then signifies the needs to manage such flooding incidents and their consequences in a coordinated, efficient, and effective manner. This plan is to be updated frequently and as the need arise.

Original Copy is signed

MR. H STEYN

DATE

MR. E LENSLEY
HEAD PUBLIC SAFETY & ROAD
DEPARTMENT

DATE

VELDFIRE RESPONSE CONTINGENCY PLAN



MIDVAAL FIRE & RESCUE

November 2025

Document Information	
Document Type	Veldfire Response Contingency Plan
Applicability	Contingency plan in the event of: Veld fires Conditions – Dry Fire season during the winter
Status	Draft
Main Contributors	National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) Provincial Disaster Management Centres Sector Departments Engineering from Local Municipality Public Safety -Fire -Traffic Fire Protection Association – FPA Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries – DAFF Working on Fire - WoF
Author	CFO Midvaal- Planning, Intervention and Support
Date of this Revision	November 2025
Other Documents which have direct bearing on this contingency plan	• Midvaal Fire Bylaws • Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002 • Fire Brigade Service Act. 99 of 1989 • White Paper on Fire Services 2020 • National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998

VELDFIRE RESPONSE CONTINGENCY PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE VELD FIRE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR MIDVAAL

During a Disaster Management Risk Reduction workshop held by DMS (Disaster Management Solutions) on 7 November 2022 the need for the contingency plan was identified for the Fire Department to prepare a veldfire response contingency plan which will outline the framework within which Midvaal Fire and Rescue Services will respond to veldfires in its area of jurisdiction and the teams to respond which is covered by this plan.

2. BACKGROUND

Veld fires are a common feature of the South Africa Landscape and are an inevitable consequence of a combination of fire-prone vegetation and a warm dry climate. The public often regard fires as universally bad, but both the scientific facts and traditional knowledge contradict this view. Grasslands, fynbos, and savanna all require fires as an integral part of their proper functioning. Collectively, these fire-prone biomes cover almost half of South Africa. However, fires can and do kill people and animals and destroy grazing and houses making their deliberate use in land management controversial (CSIR, 2006: i).

3. MIDVAAL VELDFIRE RESPONSE CONTEXT

It is important to briefly reflect on key contextual factors that impact in one way or another on response to veldfires. Currently, there are several stakeholders involved in responding to veldfires. These include amongst others, Municipal Fire Services, Fire Protection Associations (FPAs), Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), Working on Fire (WoF), nature conservation agencies, to mention but a few.

Veldfires have recently been on the increase in Midvaal, and the following are some of the fires that ravaged since 2015:

- De Deur – Walkerville fire in 2015;
- Suikerbos Nature Reserve fire in 2017;
- Vaal Marina word Ward 1 fire in 2022.
- Welverdiend veld fire August 2024

These veldfires continue to undermine the abilities of communities to prosper as they impact negatively on their livelihoods. The adverse impacts of these veldfires are mostly felt by poor communities who depend mainly on land-use for their

sustenance. Smoke from veldfires also represents a serious hazard to road safety, often leading to closure of roads during fires which leads to vehicle accidents.

Changes in climate will influence the future occurrence of wildfire and the area burned through various pathways that involve weather conditions conducive to combustion, fuels to burn and ignition agents. Climate Change affects the duration and severity of dry seasons, thus having an impact on the incidence and severity of fires.

The following strategic principles identified by the FAO will be considered when dealing with disastrous veldfires in the context of climate change:

- Defining the impacts of regional climate change on ecosystem properties and fire regimes.
- Modifying fire management plans and policies to consider observed and anticipated changes in fuel and vegetation type, burning conditions and additional fire risk because of climate change.
- Minimizing greenhouse gas emissions that occur because of large-scale, unwanted fire by restoring and maintaining ecologically appropriate fire regimes.

In view of this, future strategies to deal with fires must reflect on effects brought about by Climate Change on veld fires. As outlined in the White Paper on Climate Change, 2012, climate change will require more effective disaster management to deal with the increased number of extreme weather events. The increase in extreme weather events will strain public resources due to the need to declare and support disaster areas in an immediate crisis as well as during long-term recovery.

4. CAUSES OF VELD FIRES AND WHY DO THEY BECOME DISASTROUS

While there are numerous factors that cause disastrous fires, the following are some of the key causes of veld fires:

a) Non-compliance to Legislation

Several legislations require landowners to comply with certain provision such as the creation of fire breaks, absent landowners, negligence etc. Poor or inadequate enforcement strategies and frameworks to ensure compliance with applicable legislation exacerbate this factor.

b) Lack of communication

Role players not having sufficient communication systems or not communicating with each other on fires can result in fires intensifying.

c) Lack/limited capacity

Lack /limited capacity to fight fires can result in fires that could have been controlled going out of hand.

5. STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES

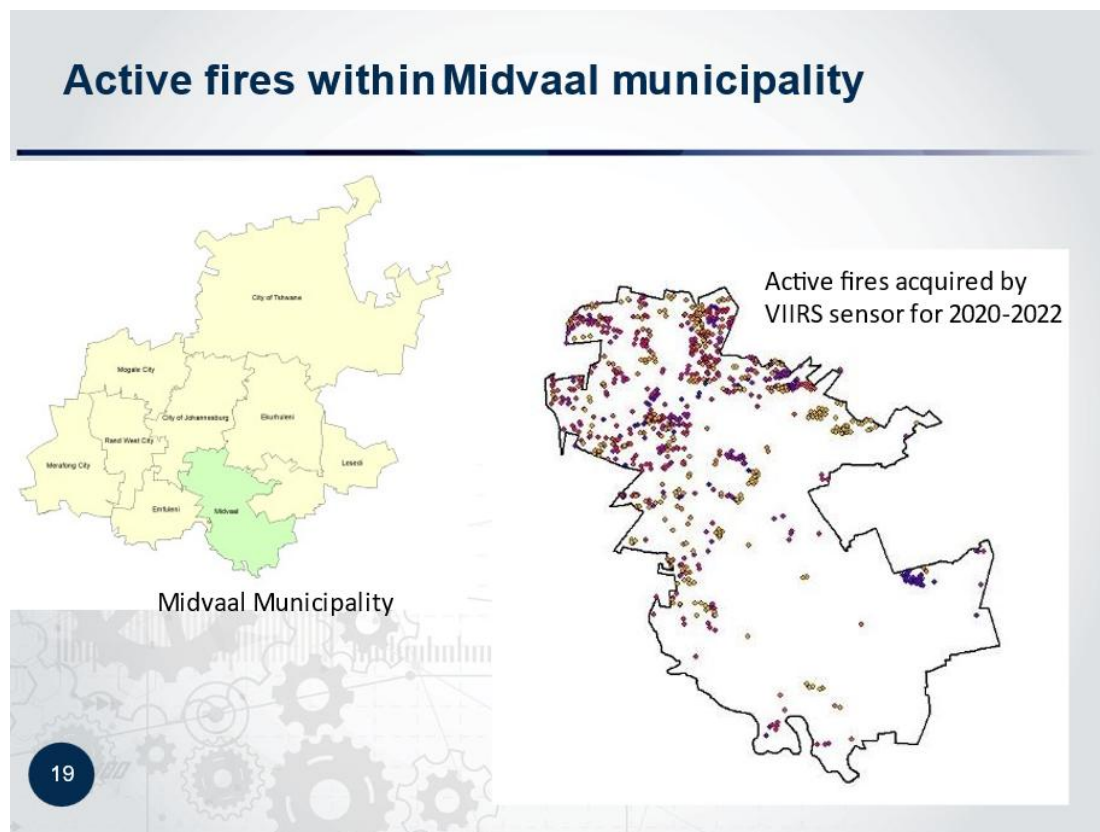
The implementation of the contingency plan will be underlined by the principles set out below:

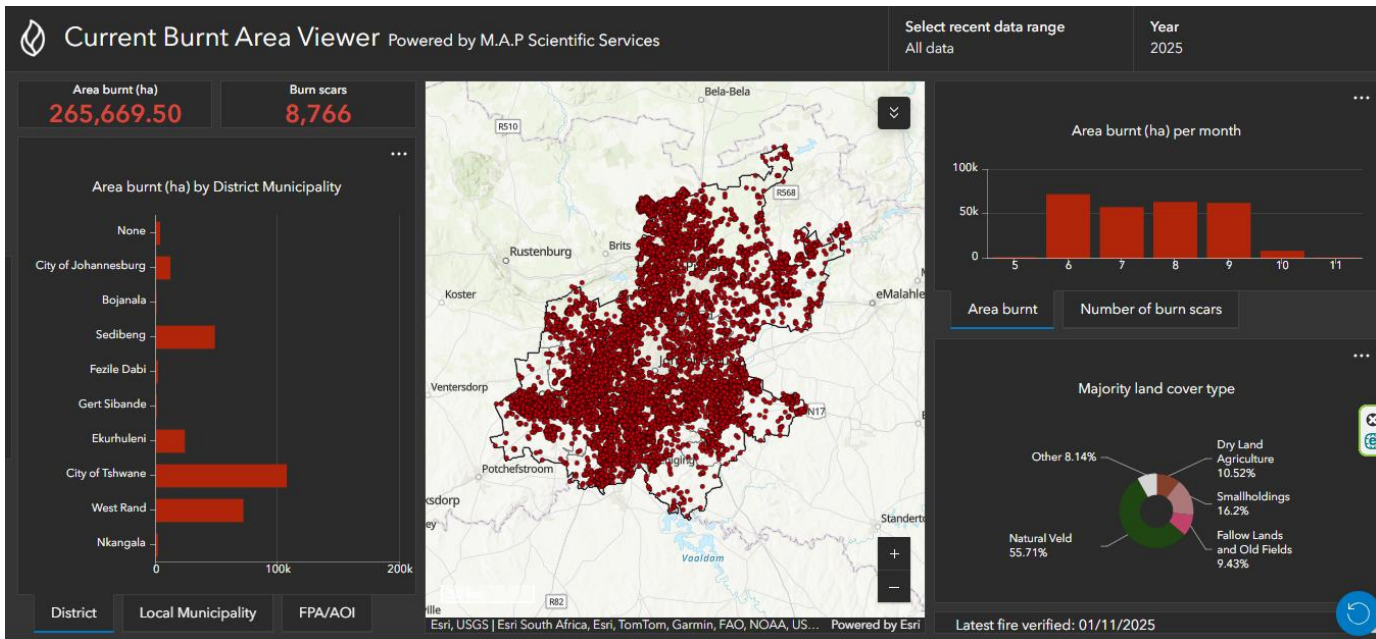
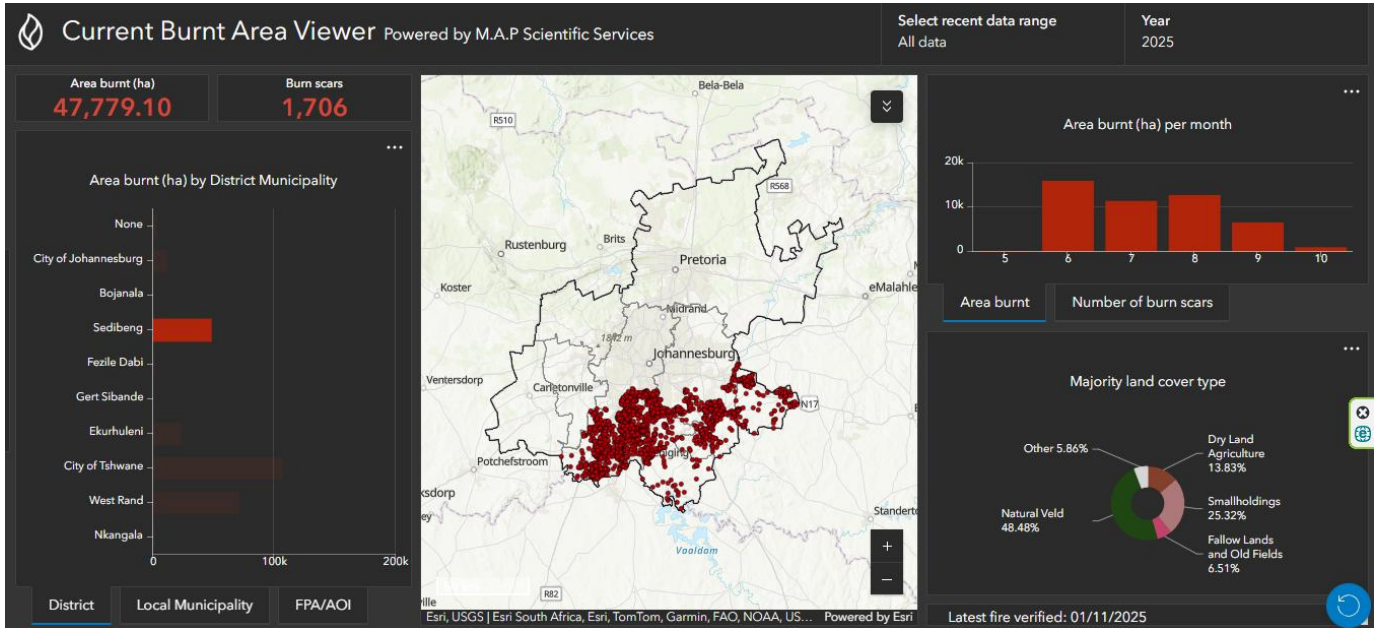
- Creation of a framework to enable multiple role players to perform their fire management duties (NGO`s agricultural unions, FPAs, etc.).
- Partnership development.
- Strategy must be driven by all spheres of government.
- Dissemination of early warning and detection systems.
- Integration of strategy into business programs of line functions (all tiers and financial responsibility).
- Political buy-in.
- Adoption of a holistic Approach.
- Development of resource sharing models.
- Establishment of uniform Procedures.

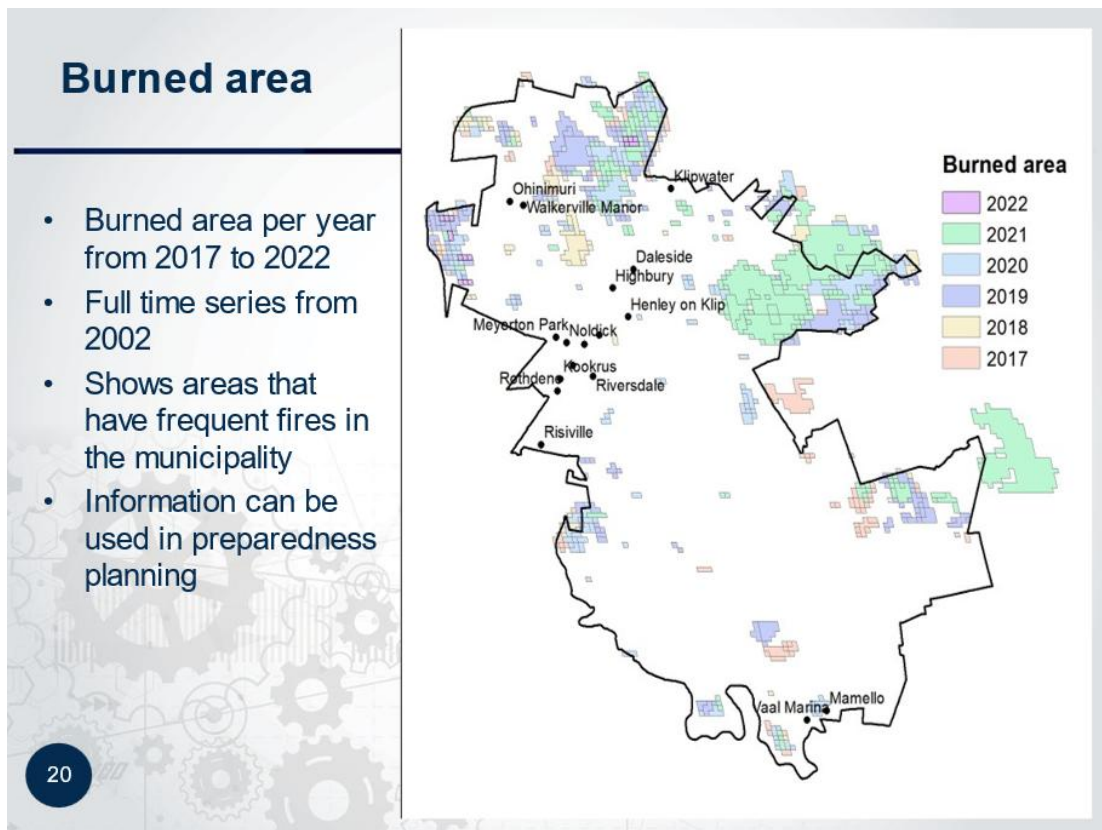
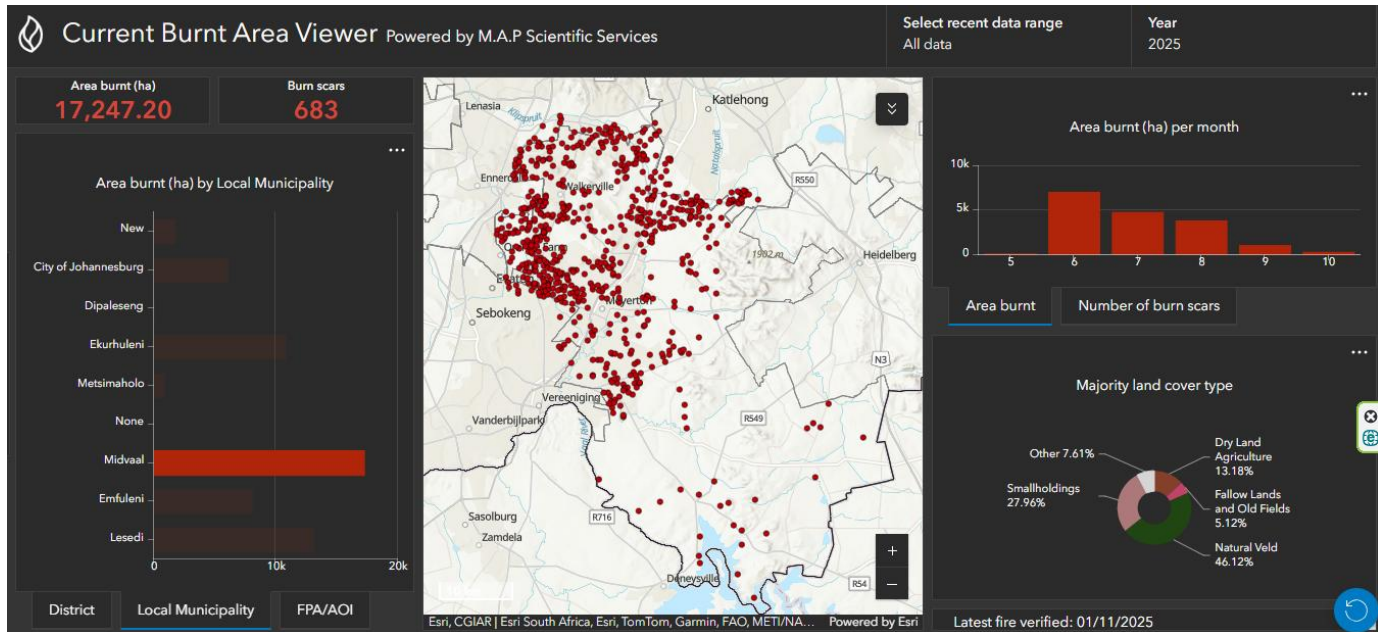
- Develop Information sharing mechanisms.

6. MIDVAAL VELD FIRE RISK PROFILE

The concentration of veldfire risk in Midvaal varies across the area. Most parts of Midvaal are in the high and extreme veldfire risk classification according to the VIIRS veldfire risk classification (profile) which was done in 2022. 2025 is also reflecting in this year's document. This profile ranks the respective areas of to the local municipalities in terms of low, medium, high, and extreme veldfire risk and enables the Fire Department to prioritize the allocation of resources in high to extreme areas.



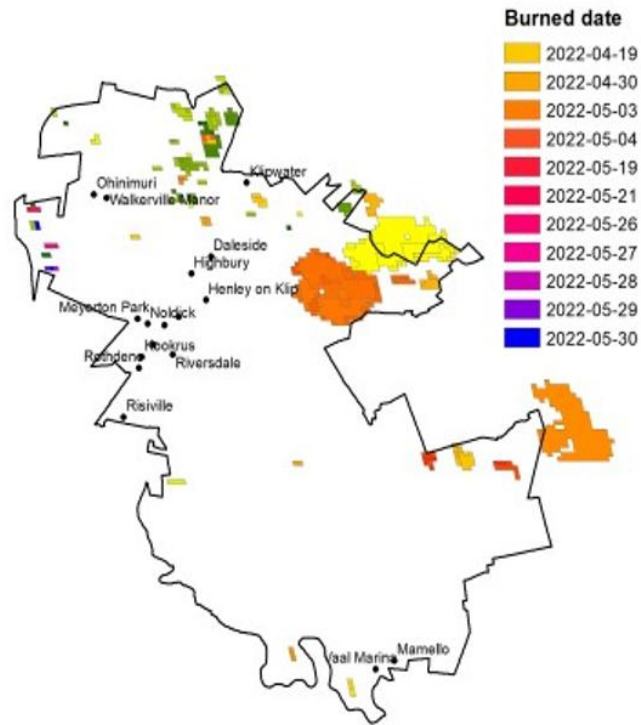




Burned area

- Burned date of fires that occurred in 2022 is shown per image pixel
- The duration and time of year at which fires occurred can be determined from the long series of satellite data since 2002.
- Burned area determined per pixel per date – NASA standard products

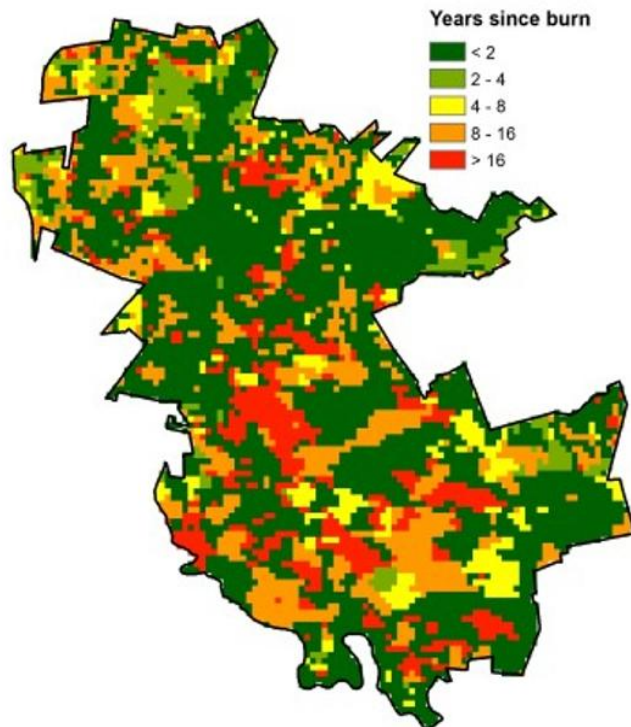
21



Veld age

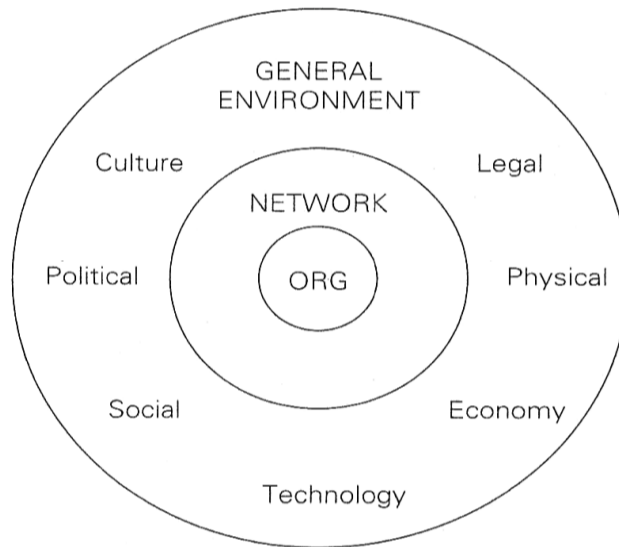
- Burned area archive from 2002 to present is used to calculate the veld age, in other words days since the area burned last.
- Veld age is important to determine the extent of fuel build - up or identify areas of low probability to burn

22



7. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS THAT IMPACT ON VELDFIRES

Like other phenomenon, veldfire management is impacted upon by a range of macro-environmental factors as outlined in figure 1 below.



8. LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

While there is a lot of legislation impacting on veldfire management, the following key ones will be briefly discussed:

- **Constitution, 1996**

In terms of Schedule four, Part B of the South African Constitution, firefighting services is a local government competency with provincial & national oversight. Schedule four, Part A further outlines that disaster management is a functional area of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence. Section 24 of the Constitution states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being. Chapter three of the Constitution further outlines that all three spheres of government must cooperate with each other in line with the principles set out in Section 21 of the said Constitution.

- **National Veld & Forest Fire Act, 1998 (NVFFA)**

The purpose of the NVFFA is to prevent and combat veld, forest, and mountain fires (veldfires) throughout the Republic. The NVFFA provides for a variety of institutions, methods, and practices for achieving the purpose which includes, inter alia, regulating the formation, registration, and operation of Fire Protection Associations (FPAs) in areas of South Africa that are prone to veldfires, development of a National Fire Danger Rating System, Veldfire prevention through firebreaks, firefighting, enforcement, etc.

- **Disaster Management Act, 2002**

This Act provides for an integrated and coordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery. This Act also provides for the establishment of national, provincial, and municipal disaster management centers.

- **Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987**

The Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act No. 99 of 1987) (FBSA) is the primary piece of legislation regulating fire services and provides for the establishment, maintenance, employment, co-ordination, and standardization of fire brigade services. In terms of the FBSA, local authorities are allowed to establish and maintain a fire brigade service for the following different purposes:

- (a) Preventing the outbreak or spread of a fire;
- (b) Fighting or extinguishing a fire;
- (c) The protection of life or property against a fire or other threatening danger;
- (d) The rescue of life or property from a fire or other danger;

- (e) Subject to the provisions of the Health Act, 1977 (Act No. 63 of 1977), the rendering of an ambulance service as an integral part of the fire brigade service; or
- (f) The performance of any other function connected with any of the matters referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e).

- **Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (CARA)**

The key instrument of the CARA is the regulation that provides for veld burning guidelines, designed to maintain pastures and protect agricultural resources.

- **Municipal System Act, 2000**

This Act places several duties upon municipalities relevant to veldfire management i.e. promotion of community development, promotion of safe and healthy environment in the municipality, etc. This Act also requires municipalities to develop Disaster Management plans which must be integrated into Integrated Development Plans.

- **National Environmental Management Act, 1998**

Veldfire management contributes to sustainable development, veldfire management should avoid or minimize or remedy the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity, pollution, or degradation of the environment.

9. PLANNING FOR DISASTROUS FIRES

9.1. Key role players involved in planning disastrous veldfires.

a. Local government level

- Fire services.
- Municipal disaster management center.
- Emergency medical services.
- Law enforcement agencies (SANDF, SAPS, Traffic services, etc).
- Structures such as the Local Joint Operational and Intelligence Structures (local JOINTS)
- State owned entities.
- Fire Protection Associations.
- Agencies such as Working on Fire.
- Community forums.
- Relevant sector departments.

b. Provincial government level

- Provincial disaster management center.
- Municipal disaster management centers.
- Law enforcement agencies (SANDF, SAPS, Traffic services, etc).
- Structures such as Provincial Joint Operational and Intelligence Structures (PROVJOINTS)
- State owned entities.
- Umbrella Fire Protection Associations.
- Agencies such as Working on Fire.
- Neighboring provinces and countries where applicable.
- Relevant sector departments.

c. National government level

- National disaster management center
- Provincial disaster management center.
- National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structures (NATJOINTS).

- State owned entities.
- Neighboring countries where applicable.
- Relevant sector departments.

9.2 Key issues that must be dealt with in planning for disastrous veldfires.

- Risk profile of area.
- Resource availability in the area in question.
- Resource sharing mechanisms.
- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities of each role player.
- Incident escalation mechanisms.

10. INCIDENT TYPING

It is important to note that although spheres of government may have developed ways to escalate incidents, the following typing system has been developed to standardise the process of escalating incidents across the country.

The table below details the incident typing:

Type (4)	• The occurrence exceeds the ability of individuals and communities and requires intervention from a municipality and other local emergency stakeholders. • Community and local resources are activated to respond to the occurrence. • An early warning for a type 3 intervention is made to the District Disaster Management Centre by the local municipal emergency services.
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	• A request for type 3 response is activated to the District Disaster Management Centre following the warning if the situation cannot be contained. • Fire damages and extent must be captured. • Fire service is the lead agency in managing incidents of this type.
Type (3)	• The occurrence exceeds the capability of a local municipality and stakeholders at a local municipal level to respond. • District resources have been activated and resources from other local municipalities in the district have been pooled. • MOUs between District Municipalities must be activated • Joint Operations in both the local and the District Municipality have been activated. • An early warning for a type 2 intervention is made by the Joint Operations. • A request for a type 2 intervention made to the Provincial Disaster Management Centre following the warning if the situation cannot be contained.
Type (2)	• The occurrence extends beyond the capabilities of a District Municipality. • The occurrence requires the response of resources outside the district including provincial resources. • Joint Operations in both the District and the Province have been activated. • PDMC mobilises resources through relevant stakeholders at the JOC • MOUs from neighbouring provinces may have been activated • An early warning for a type1 intervention is made by the provincial joint operations. • A request for a type1 intervention made to the National Disaster Management Centre following the warning if the situation cannot be contained.
Type	• This type of incident requires complex and coordinated national response

(1)	to manage operations safely and effectively. • Provinces have requested intervention • Response operations of all types are active. • Joint operations at National Level are activated. • MOUs between the NDMC and other National Partners must be activated.
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11. SWOT ANALYSIS

SWOT is an acronym for strength, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. SWOT is one of the best-known techniques for doing environmental analysis and its underlying assumption is that managers can better formulate a successful strategy after they have carefully reviewed the organization's strengths and weaknesses considering the threats and opportunities presented by the environment. The table below provides a SWOT analysis for veldfire response:

Strengths	Weaknesses
○ Availability of aerial resources. ○ Enabling legislative framework. ○ Funding (Emergency relief funding). ○ Skills availability across agencies. ○ Intergovernmental relations ○ Existence of Disaster Management Centres ○ Institutional Knowledge ○ Good (informal) working relationships between role players. ○ Training capabilities.	Lack of: ○ Risk assessments ○ Fire services structures ○ Integrated planning at all levels ○ Institutional arrangements for the management of disastrous veldfire. ○ Resource sharing mechanisms ○ Resources to respond ○ Veld fire investigations ○ Fire Statistics and reports ○ Compliance and enforcement to legislation ○ Communication ○ Coherent strategy to deal with the challenges. ○ Capacity at PDMC level. ○ Institutional memory Other weaknesses

	○ Jurisdictional contests. ○ Internal resource competition;
Opportunities Single planning unit/platform for fire services Political Support Satellite data Public Awareness and advocacy Integrated planning Availability of government programs Interprovincial collaboration Cross-border collaboration (regional) Resource sharing mechanisms Existence of Coordinating Structures Reduction of fire losses Utilisation of volunteers to augment capacity. Stakeholder availability. Partnership development. Enforcement of municipal bylaws Training.	Threats Different legislation dealing with one challenge (misinterpretation) Lack of cross-border collaboration mechanism (regional) Resource competition Reputational risk. Increase of lives lost, and damage to property and the environment. Increase in insurance costs.

12. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR VELDFIRE RESPONSE

Each sphere of government has specific responsibilities regarding funding response to disastrous occurrences. Section 26, 40 and 54 outline the responsibilities of the three spheres of government in the event of a disaster. These sections form the basis upon which funding must be sourced by all spheres of government to support the implementation of this strategy. In the MOU between Sedibeng and Midvaal under section 3 - Roles and Responsibilities of Sedibeng the following is covered: - To enable Midvaal to perform the function as agreed, Sedibeng undertakes to: -

3.1 Monitor all Specialised Fire Fighting Services activities rendered by Midvaal within its area of operation.

3.2 Compensate Midvaal for expenses incurred regarding activities relating to Specialised Fire Fighting Services within its area of jurisdiction.

3.3 Scrutinise and settle claims submitted by Midvaal relating to fire fighting and rescue incidents within a period of 30 days of receipt thereof, provided that.

3.3.1 Such claims are within the agreed tariff and in the prescribed format.

3.3.2 Such claims be in the prescribed format

3.3.3 The claim must be in line with Midvaal Local Municipality tariffs and charges (which may be reviewed from time to time by Midvaal)

12.1. Policies and regulatory framework that support funding of disastrous veldfires at all levels of government.

a. Municipal Finance Management Act (municipal level)

- Unforeseen and Unavoidable Expenditure.
- Supply chain management policies.
- Municipal By laws.

b. Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 (all spheres of government)

c. Public Finance Management Act (provincial and national spheres)

- Unforeseen and Unavoidable Expenditure
- Supply chain management policies

Consistent with the provisions of the DM Act and framework and the MFMA, Local governments contribution for response can largely be categorised into two broad categories as outlined below **(a) Ex- ante** – making provision for aerial resources and firefighting and by providing funding for response **(b) Ex-Post** – by assisting with the funding for post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation and strategies to source donations and assistance.

Immediate disaster relief, resource pooling arrangements and the monitoring & evaluation process will be attended to according to Midvaal Disaster Management Plan.

13. ANNEXURES

Aerial support request guide

Standard firefighting orders

Declaration and classification step by step

20. DEFINITIONS

Disastrous veldfire – uncontrollable veldfires that overwhelm fire suppression capacity to the point that life, property, and livelihoods cannot be protected.

ANNEXURE A

AERIAL FIRE FIGHTING ACTIVATION PROCEDURES

The NDMC will utilise this procedure to make decisions on the activation of aerial firefighting resources to support provinces and municipalities. All requests for aerial resources must be in writing and be submitted by the provinces to the relevant unit in the NDMC. i.e. Planning, Coordination Intervention & Response Directorate. The NDMC will not consider requests for aerial resources from Fire Protection Associations (FPAs), Conservation Agencies, Working on Fire, etc. It is important to note that request that deviate from this procedure will not be paid by the NDMC and will instead be submitted to the agency that made the request. In addition, the NDMC will not take responsibility for the payment of aerial resources utilized without its express authorization. The province must provide a written request which clearly outlines the risk posed by a veldfire regarding the following (in order of importance)

- a. Life;
- b. Property; and
- c. Environment.

It is also important to highlight that where practically possible; the PDMC must have a representative on the scene as this will improve accountability for the utilization of aerial resources activated by the NDMC. The following aspects are critical and must be considered when deciding to use aerial firefighting:

- a. Mountain catchments area;
- b. Time of day and visibility;
- c. Type of fire (land cover) – Plantation, fynbos, savannah, grasslands, etc
- d. Wind speed and direction;
- e. Landscape – Mountain, flatlands;
- f. Manpower available;

- g. Water supplies – dams or water tankers;
- h. Landing Zones – wind sock;
- i. Equipment available – flags, goggles, beaters and spades;
- j. Is it safe to use the helicopter?
- k. Time bucket will be in use – is it worth it?
- l. Dangers of fire spread and cost implications;
- m. Place for refuelling of helicopters;
- n. Need for additives & effects of application of aerial firefighting;
- o. Need for specialist teams to assist with the application of aerial firefighting system.

In preparation for fire seasons during the wintertime starting in May- August, the NDMC will require the following documents to be submitted by all provinces in advance as part of their preparation to deal effectively with veldfires:

- a. Provincial veldfire management plan which consider that the NDMC is not a first line of response for veldfires (The NDMC will develop the Template which will outline minimum areas that must be covered by the Plan).
- b. Indication of provincial and municipal financial contribution towards aerial resources.
- c. The submission of Aerial Resources Request Form (The NDMC will develop this Form).
- d. Initial reports of the incident within three days.
- e. Full report on incident within three days.

ANNEXURE B

STANDARD FIRE FIGHTING ORDERS

- a. Keep informed of fire weather conditions and forecasts.
- b. Know what your fire is doing at all times-observe personally, use scouts.

- c. Base all actions on current and expected behavior of fire.
- d. Have escape routes for everyone and make them known.
- e. Post a lookout when there is possible danger.
- f. Be alert, keep calm, think clearly, and act decisively.
- g. Maintain prompt communication with your crew, your boss, and adjoining forces.
- h. Give clear instructions and be sure they are understood.
- i. Always maintain control of your men.
- j. Fight fire aggressively but provide for safety first.

ANNEXURE C

DISASTER DECLARATION PROCESS CHECKLIST

1. Other legislations cannot be utilised to deal with the occurrence.	
2. The ability of the affected community to cope with the occurrence;	
3. The ability of the affected municipality/province to cope with the occurrence;	
4. The municipal council has inadequate resources to deal with the occurrence;	
5. The affected sector departments within the affected area have inadequate resources to deal with the occurrence;	
6. The effects of the occurrence are such that effective response and	

relief require specialised intervention;	
7. The declaration of a state of disaster will enable the municipality to invoke extra-ordinary measures to deal with the effects of a disaster	
8. All municipal resources to deal with the occurrence have been mobilised	
9. Budget reprioritisation to provide resources to respond to the occurrence has been considered	
10. Request for assistance from stakeholders such as community organisations, non-governmental organisations and businesses operating in its area of jurisdiction has been made	
11. Liaison with relevant sector departments to determine what they could contribute to dealing with the effects of the disaster especially those effects that directly affect their respective sectors.	
12. Declaration of a state of disaster by the Premier and municipal council.	
13. Publish decision to declare in the provincial gazette.	
14. Important factors to consider in this process	
15. a) In terms of section 54 (2), a district municipality may enter into an agreement with the council of a local municipality for the coordination and management of the disaster. The agreement must clearly outline the responsibilities of each municipality party to the agreement. Where such an agreement stipulates that a local municipality is responsible for the management of a certain types of occurrences, the local municipality can declare a local state of disaster if such an occurrence occur and exceeds the ability of the local municipality to cope with it. b) Only the Municipal council and Premier of a province after consultation may declare a state of disaster.	

MIDVAAL CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR DOLOMITE



NOVEMBER 2025

Document Information	
Document Type	Contingency Plan- DOLOMITE
Applicability	Contingency plan in the event of: Dolomite-Sink holes Conditions –Sink holes Hazard
Status	Draft
Main Contributors	National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) Provincial Disaster Management Centres Sector Departments Engineering from Local Municipality Public Safety -Fire -Traffic Engineering Geology and Geohazards
Author	CFO Midvaal- Planning, Intervention and Support
Date of this Revision	September 2024
Other Documents which have direct bearing on this contingency plan	• Midvaal council Dolomite Policy • Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002 • Sphere Standards • Council of Geoscience

1. INTRODUCTION AND RATIONALE

1.1 Purpose

The contingency plan provides the various responsible authorities and agencies with an overview of the current arrangements that are in place for the response to Sink hole hazards in Midvaal.

It contains an overview of preparedness to respond, capabilities to as well as response arrangements. It also reflects an integrated approach and shared responsibility for the management of response to Sink-hole hazards between local municipality, agencies, communities, and individuals.

The contingency plan does not replace but add operational action to the Midvaal Local Municipality: Dolomite Risk Management By-Laws during Disasters or sinkhole hazards.

1.2 Current Risk to Sink-hole hazards in Midvaal.

The following areas are most vulnerable to sinkholes:

Ward 1- Mameloo
Ward 2 - Kliprivier
Ward 3 – Rothdene - Kookrus
Ward 5 - Sicelo
Ward 8 - Sicelo
Ward 9
Ward 10 -Sicelo
Ward 12
Ward 13
Ward 14
Ward 15 – Henley on Klip

The following farm portions were assessed (see Figure 1, Appendix A):

- Henley-On-Klip: A part Portion 0001 of the Farm Slagfontein 374-IQ (888 hectares in extent)
- Kliprivier: A part of Portion 0046 the Farm Kookfontein 454-IQ (428 hectares in extent)
- Meyerton Farms: A part of Portion 0001 of Farm Noldick 457-IQ (592 hectares in extent)
- Witkop: A part of Portion 0022 of the Farm Witkop 180-IQ (246 hectares in extent)

1.3 Responsibility for responding to sink-hole hazards

Disaster Management in the Midvaal case – the Fire Department is a shared responsibility which must be fostered through partnerships between various stakeholders and co-operative relationships between the different spheres of government, the private sector and civil society. In the spirit of cooperative governance, each sphere of government and other relevant stakeholders i.e., numerous organisations, communities need to play their unique roles and perform specific responsibilities in the process.

As a result, an integrated and well-coordinated organisational approach is the only way to ensure timely response to sink-hole hazards and providing a mechanism for

achieving better outcomes by allowing all stakeholders to effectively work together to prepare for response before, during and after a sinkhole has occurred.

To achieve a cooperative response to sink-hole hazards, each agency involved must understand the systems, structure, resources, capabilities, and statutory obligations of the other agencies.

2. TERMINOLOGY

To avoid uncertainty and misinterpretation of terms this plan used the following definitions:

Disaster: means a progressive or sudden, widespread, or localised, natural, or human-caused occurrence which-

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

Disaster management: means a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at-

- Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters.
- Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters.
- Emergency preparedness.
- A rapid and effective response to disasters; and
- Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation

Vulnerability: the degree to which an individual, household or area may be affected by a hazard.

Response: means measures taken during or immediately after a disaster to bring relief to people and communities affected by the disaster.

Recovery: decisions and actions taken immediately after a disaster with a view to restoring or improving the pre-disaster living conditions of the stricken community while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk.

Prevention: actions to provide outright avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards and means to minimise related environmental, technological, and biological disasters.

Preparedness: Activities and measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards, including the issuance of timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations.

MDMC” means the Municipal Disaster Management Centre established in terms of section 43(1) of the Act;

“**NDMC**” means the National Disaster Management Centre established in terms of section 8 (1) of the Act;

“**PDMC**” means the Provincial Disaster Management Centre established in terms of section 29(1) of the Act;

3. SCOPE OF THE PLAN

3.1 Legislation

The following legislation, while not exhaustive, are the main legislation that mandates how sinkhole events must be responded to:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
- Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act 43 of 1983
- Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000
- National Environmental Management Act ("NEMA"), Act 107 of 1998
- Council of Geoscience - Engineering Geology and Geohazards

3.2 Legislative requirements for unforeseen events and response

Section 25, 38, 39, 52 and 53 of the Disaster Management Act of 2002, Act no 57 of 2002 (DM Act) requires each national organ of state, provincial organ of state, municipal entity and municipality, respectively to prepare disaster management plans. This must be done in terms of the National, Provincial and Municipal Disaster Management Frameworks.

These plans must set out amongst other things the **type of disasters likely to occur and its effects, provide for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies, contingency plans, emergency response** and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation. The plans must also include that capacity that the organ of state must fulfil its roles and responsibilities and outline measures to finance the implementation of disaster strategies.



Risk Profile for the Gauteng Province

2016 Risk Profile

In 2016, the Gauteng PDMC commissioned the Northwest University's African Centre for Disaster Studies to conduct a macro disaster risk assessment. From the assessment, a common risk profile was determined for Gauteng. The most prevalent risks for the Gauteng province identified during the 2016 disaster-macro risk assessment process is as follows:



The Province further embarked on the process of conducting a micro risks assessment and reviewing the macro risk assessment. The process commenced in January 2021 and is expected to be finalized this year end of March 2022.

The Preliminary hazard profile for the Province: 2021/22 MDRA

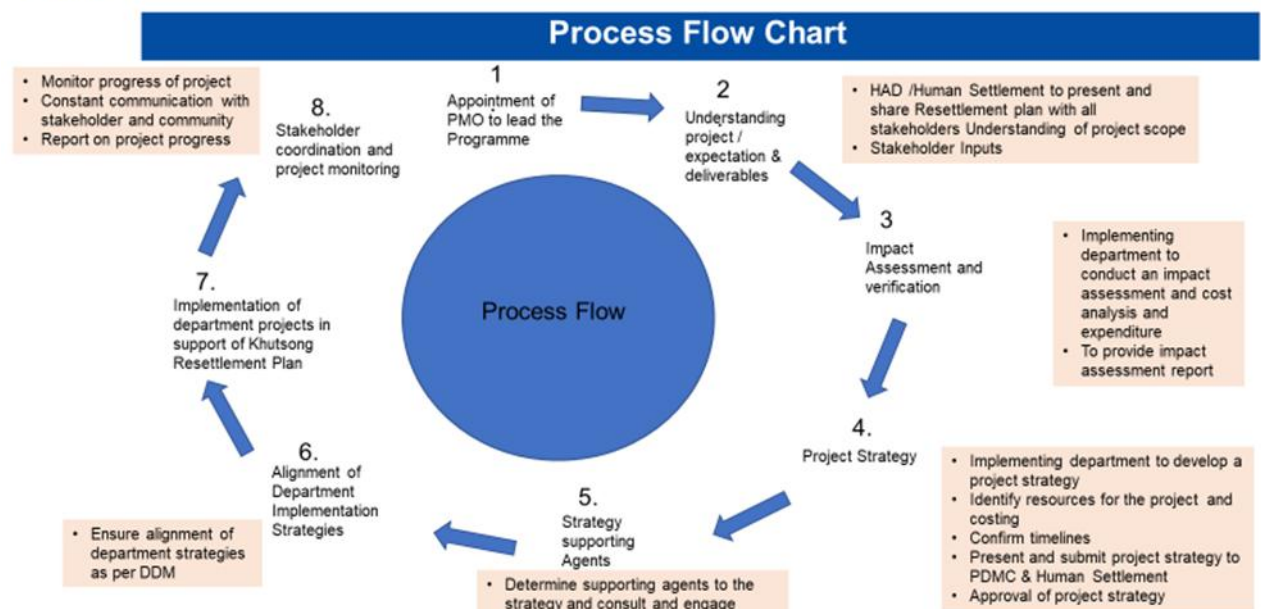


Hydro-meteorological	Geological	Biological	Technological	Social
Drought	Earthquakes / Tremors	COVID-19	Rail Accidents	Civil Unrest / Xenophobia
Flooding	Sinkholes / Dolomite	Veld Fire	Aviation Accidents	Stampede (Mass Events)
Hail		Animal Diseases	Mine-related Accidents	
Damaging Winds / Tornadoes		Cholera	Hazardous Material	
Temperature Extremes			Water Pollution	
			Water Insecurity	
			Structural Fire	

3.3 Response to Sink Hole events.

This plan has adopted standard structure for intervention. This structure sets out a framework to support effective response preparedness and response to Sink Hole hazards by the different spheres of government. The structure is designed such that:

- Each sphere of government can effectively fulfil its responsibilities for disaster preparedness and response.
- The misunderstanding on the threshold for intervention by spheres of government is limited.
- It employs a common response structure in all provinces.
- It utilises common consolidated action planning
- utilises common terminology.



3.3.1 Response Preparedness

It is important that each organisation is prepared to respond to Sink Hole events. The plan details minimum response preparedness that must be undertaken by all stakeholders:

The table below is based on the South Africa Weather Service severe weather warning system. It details preparedness activities that must be undertaken by stakeholders.

Type of Alert	Communication Method	Action to be taken	Activities in preparing for snow
No serve weather expected	none	None	None
Special weather advisories <i>Up to 5 days ahead</i> Issued to let people know that conditions	bulletin	Be aware	Disaster management: - Alert stakeholders - Determine stakeholder level of preparedness - Identify resources required for

are unusual and could cause concern			response <u>Department of Transport:</u> - Monitor road conditions on alternative routes - Constant communication to motorists on route conditions through communication platforms. <u>Social Development:</u> - Review/develop a list of places to be utilised for emergency shelter <u>SASSA:</u> - Review/Develop a list of NGOs's for emergency humanitarian relief - Identify "one stop" areas for provision of hot meals. e.g., petrol stations along routes <u>ESKOM:</u> - Communicate early warnings for possible electricity interruptions. <u>TRANSNET:</u> - Communicate early warnings on possible delays on transportation of cargo <u>Metro Rail/PRASA:</u> - Communicate early warnings to commuters e.g., train delays <u>Department of Health:</u> - Determine level of preparedness of hospital - Alert ERMS in affected areas <u>Department of Agriculture:</u> - Alert Farmers - Determine level of preparedness of farmers
Severe Weather watch It is sent 1-3 days in advance	sms, bulletin (TV, radio)	Be prepared	<u>Disaster management:</u> - Obtain stakeholder commitment for response - Mobilise resources for response - Identify additional support requirements (logistical) <u>Department of Transport:</u> - Constant communication to motorists on route conditions through communication platforms. <u>Social Development:</u> - Obtain commitment from owners of places to be utilised for emergency shelter <u>SASSA:</u> - obtain commitment from NGO's who

			will provide emergency humanitarian relief - "Set up" all "one stop" areas for provision of hot meals. e.g. petrol stations along major routes. - Communicate areas where relief is available. <u>ESKOM:</u> - Communicate early warnings for possible electricity interruptions. - Identify areas requiring additional technical support <u>TRANSNET:</u> - Communicate early warnings on possible delays on transportation of cargo <u>Metro Rail/PRASA:</u> - Communicate early warnings to commuters e.g., train delays <u>Department of Health:</u> - Determine level of preparedness of hospital - Alert ERMS in affected areas <u>Department of Agriculture:</u> - Alert Farmers - Determine level of preparedness of farmers
Severe Weather watch Sent 24 hours in advance	sms, bulletin	Act	<u>Disaster management:</u> - Activate Joint operations Centre - Coordinate response - Continuously Mobilise resources for response - Request support if unable to cope <u>Department of Transport:</u> - Closure of affected routes - Communicate alternative routes - Constant communication to motorists on route conditions through communication platforms. <u>Social Development:</u> - Place evacuated people in emergency shelter - Provide counselling if required <u>SASSA:</u> - provide emergency humanitarian relief - Communicate areas where relief is available <u>ESKOM:</u> - Communicate all electricity interruptions. - Provide technical support in all areas

			- <u>TRANSNET:</u> - Communicate delays on transportation of cargo - Report trapped drivers to be rescued <u>Metro Rail/PRASA:</u> - Communicate delays - Report affected /trapped commuters <u>Department of Health:</u> - Respond to accidents and emergencies <u>Department of Agriculture:</u> - Assist farmers with feed - Assist farmers to rescue trapped animals
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3.3.2 Memorandum of Understanding/SLA:

The following memorandum of understanding for Sink Holes events are in place:

Name of area for organisation	Name and brief details on the MOU
e.g. Midvaal	e.g. MOU with Sedibeng District on MOU

3.3.3 Intervention

It is important to note that although a standard structure for response has been adopted, response capabilities of a sphere of government that is affected might require initial intervention at higher levels of response.

The table below details the standard structure for intervention:

Level 0	• The occurrence exceeds the ability of individuals and communities and requires intervention from a municipality and other local emergency stakeholders. • Community and local resources are activated to respond to the occurrence. • An early warning for a level 1 intervention is made to the District Disaster Management Centre by the local municipal emergency services. • A request for level 1 response is activated to the District Disaster Management Centre following the warning that the situation cannot be contained. • A local joint Operations Centre has been activated
Level1	• The occurrence exceeds the capability of a local municipality and stakeholders at a local municipal level to respond. • District resources have been activated and resources from other local municipalities in the district have been pooled.

	• Joint Operations in the District have been activated. • An early warning for a level 2 intervention is made by the Joint Operations. • A request for a level 2 intervention made to the Provincial Disaster Management Centre following the warning if the situation cannot be contained.
Level 2	• The occurrence extends beyond the capabilities of a District Municipality. • The occurrence requires the response of resources outside the district including provincial resources. • Joint Operations in the Province have been activated. • PDMC mobilises resources through relevant stakeholders at the JOC. • Support from neighbouring provinces may have been activated. • An early warning for a level 3 intervention is made by the provincial joint operations. • A request for a level 3 intervention made to the National Disaster Management Centre following the warning if the situation cannot be contained.
Level 3	• This type of incident is the most complex, requiring national resources to manage operations safely and effectively. • Provinces have requested intervention. • Response operations at all 3 levels are active. • Joint operations at National Level are activated.

4. PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

Primary Responsibility: Coordination

Disaster Management centres are primarily responsibility for the coordination of all Sink Hole hazards at all levels.

Primary Responsibility: Lead agent

The type of disruption that has been caused a result of a Sink Hole event will determine who assumes the role of a lead agent. The disaster Management Centre will appoint a lead agent following its assessment of the disruption.

The following are the most common disruptions caused by Sink Hole events in South Africa:

- Road accidents and closures
- Displacement of people
- Loss of people, property, stock/trapped stock
- Environmental Degradation
- Water Shortages

The following organisations may be required to assume the leading roles and/or on scene co-ordination role during response to the Sink Hole incidents:

Agency	Capabilities, Roles & Responsibilities
South African Police Service	• Prevention of crime and the maintenance of peace and order • Maintenance of any site as a possible crime scene • Co-ordination of rescue • Co-ordination of evacuation • Patrols of evacuated areas • Tracing, or co-ordination of search for, missing members of the community
Road Traffic	• Traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of roadblocks.
Fire Department	• General Rescue • Fire prevention • Management of hazardous material situations • Provision of Material Safety Data Sheet information relative to hazardous materials • Advice relative to evacuation requirements because of a hazardous material incident
Department of Health	• Co-ordination of emergency medical resources. • Provision and maintenance of hospital, clinic, and health centre facilities • Appropriate pre-hospital on-site medical and health response management for casualties • Public health advice and warnings • Epidemiology/disease surveillance • Collection/dissemination of health information • Ongoing medical and health services

Department of Health (Emergency Medical Rescue Services)	• Assessment, treatment, and transportation of injured persons- Basic, Intermediate, and advanced life support. • Provision of aero-medical transportation service. • Advanced Life Support • Rescue (advanced medical rescue) - • Assistance with evacuation (injured people)
Department of Social Development	• Co-ordination of NGO's and locally based community recovery services • Co-ordination of the provision of emergency accommodation • Provision of Counselling services
SASSA	• Co-ordination of warm meals, food vouchers and social relief payments to affected people. • Provide emergency relief
Department of Education	• Provision of schools for temporary shelter (if required) • Sink Hole Awareness
Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	• Control/containment of plant and animal diseases • Provide veterinary services. • Provide advice to affected farmers. • Provide feed for animals. • Provide resources to secure aerial support to famers
Department of Human Settlements	• Provision of temporary shelter
Department of Transport	• Road Incident Management • SANRAL • Coordinate and provide information on road closures. • Search and rescue services

5. SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITY

The following organisations will assume secondary responsibility:

Agency	Capabilities, Roles & Responsibilities
South Africa National Defence Force	• Provision of manpower to assist in various roles. • Provision of aerial support during emergencies
GCIS	• Media Advisory and Statements • Coordinate communication across all spheres of government

The following organisations will be involved in supporting the primary and secondary agencies:

Agency	Capabilities, Roles & Responsibilities
NGO's (Non – Governmental Organisations)	Assist in proving the following: ▪ Food ▪ Health Care ▪ Counselling ▪ Temporal Shelter ▪ Medical Care

6. CONTACT DETAILS OF STAKEHOLDERS PER PROVINCE

Name	Institution	Telephone	Fax	Cell phone	E mail
Pieter Nieuwenhuizen	Sedibeng DMC	016 450 3092	27866 441 631	082 901 5726	pietern@sed-dom.sed-po

7. COMMUNICATION

Administrative

All communication that is made by government must be in line with government policy as prescribed by GCIS.

Organisations will ensure that must be communicated to communities and stakeholders is accurate and up to date.

Media and general incident communication of sinkhole incidents must be follows:

Level 0	• The local Municipality affected to handle all communication.
Level1	• The District Joint Operations following consultation with the affected local municipalities responsible for all

	communications
Level 2	The Provincial Joint Operations following consultations with the affected District Municipality is responsible for communications.
Level 3	The National Joint Operations following consultation with the affected Province/s is responsible.

All organisations must ensure that this plan is communicated to relevant stakeholders at all levels.

Political

Joint Operations at different levels of intervention have the responsibility to inform their political principals on the occurrence as progress on response.

Joint Operations at different levels of intervention have the responsibility to provide information to political principals for any media statement/press conference.

8. LOGISTICS SUPPORT

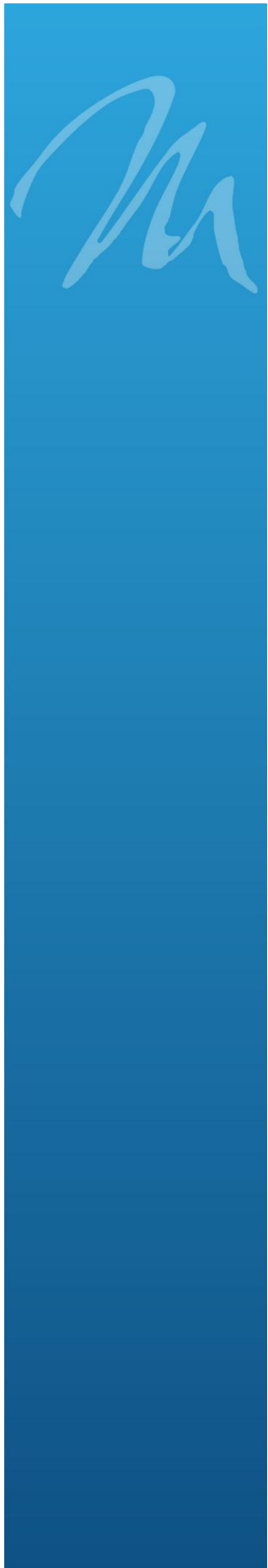
The following additional logistical support will be required:

Name of Organisation /Sector /Province	Required additional resources to respond to Sink Hole events
Midvaal Local Municipality	During a Sink Hole event, depending on where it occurs might lead to a collapse of a structure or road.
	Motor vehicle accidents might occur, and pieces of the road might disappear.
	Aerial support to assist during any rescues
	Water and sewerage management should an incident occurs in any residential area, or informal areas.

9. STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

The National Disaster Management Centre and all stakeholders that form part of this plan commit to:

- Adhering to the Sink Hole contingency plan*
- Providing support required during the Sink Hole event.*
- Keeping all matters in the plan confidential*
- Acting in responsible and professional manner*



2025/2026 SUMMER SEASON CONTINGENCY PLAN

[August 2025]

MIDVAAL Disaster Management



Document Information	
Document Type	Contingency Plan- Summer Season 2025/2026
Applicability	Contingency plan in the event of extreme weather conditions during the summer season of 2025-2026. Extreme weather conditions and related hazards amongst other floods, severe storm, hailstorms, windstorms or tornadoes and fires that occur during the summer season. These situations need proper planning and action plans to mitigate future real declaration of disasters. This contingency plan aims to address the prevention of such.
Status	DRAFT Document
Main Contributors	Midvaal Fire Department
Author	Midvaal Fire Department
Date of this Compilation	September 2025

Notice

This summer season contingency plan is the property of Midvaal Local Municipality Fire Department and is strictly confidential. It contains information meant ONLY for the person to whom it is transmitted. With receipt of this plan, the recipient acknowledges and agrees that:

- In the event the recipient does not wish to pursue any matter contained herein, this document shall be returned to the address listed as soon as possible.
- the recipient will not copy, fax, reproduce, divulge, or distribute this confidential plan, in whole or in part, without the expressed written consent of Midvaal Local Municipal Fire Department; and
- All the information herein will be treated as confidential.

APPROVAL AND SIGNATURE

This plan was developed for Midvaal Local Municipality Fire Department, under the guidance of the Chief Fire Officer.

Midvaal Fire Department and its stakeholders are committed to adhere to the 2025 – 2026 Summer Season Contingency Plan.

H STEYN
CHIEF FIRE OFFICER

Approved/Not Approved

E LENSLEY
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
PUBLIC SAFETY AND ROADS

P MAGODI
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

DATE:

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1. Introduction

During the summer season, Midvaal Local Municipality is prone to extreme weather conditions such as floods, windstorms, severe hailstorms and in some cases tornados as well as Informal House fires. These hazards can result in widespread damages to property, infrastructure, livelihoods and other essential services which often impact negatively on service delivery and the economy.

This plan aims to provide procedures and guidelines to be followed when responding to major incidents and disasters that could occur during the summer and is intended to serve as the centralised repository for the information and procedures to be followed during emergencies.

2. Scope of the Plan

The scope of this plan covers preparedness and response mechanisms that may be employed if a major incident(s) occurs across Midvaal Area of jurisdiction and may escalates into a disaster during this summer season. All the necessary mechanisms may be employed by all Local Municipalities including the private sector managing some of the hazards upon notification by the SAWS.

The plan specifies applicable and relevant legislation, institutional arrangements, as well as the escalation mechanisms for response coordination and resource mobilisation to be employed to deal with any occurrence across Midvaal. This plan, however, does not replace contingency plans of all the stakeholders expected to deal with the respective hazards in line with their legislative mandates.

The scope of this plan is built upon the following set of principles:

- 2.1 Risk Assessment and Hazard Analysis for the Season:
- 2.2 Institutional arrangements and key structures for coordination
- 2.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders:
- 2.4 Available Resources and Logistics
- 2.5 Communication Plan:
- 2.6 Response Procedures:
- 2.7 Evacuation Plans:
- 2.8 Financial Management and Funding:

3 Purpose

The purpose of the document is to provide a guideline for developing a high-level summary of the Disaster Management Contingency Plan. A summarized contingency plan is essential for quick referencing, clear communication, accurate consolidation, and appropriate decision-making by relevant stakeholders.

4 Risk Assessment and Hazard Analysis for the season: Identification of potential hazards and risks (natural and man-made).

AREA	RISK LEVEL (low, medium, high)	PROBABILITY (low, medium, high)	IMPACT (Low, medium, high)
Areas along Vaal Riverbanks.	medium	medium	Medium
Lower lying areas along the Vaal dam.	High	Low	High
An area where the Klip River enters the Vaal River (the bottle neck area)	Medium	High	Medium
Midvaal Klip River	Medium	Medium	medium
Sicelo	Medium	Low	Low
Henley Weir	Medium	Medium	Medium
Dale side	Medium	Medium	Medium
Langkuil	Medium	Medium	Medium
Mamello	Medium	Medium	Medium

TEMPLATE 1: HAZARD REGISTER

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION										
HAZARD IDENTIFICATION						HAZARD ANALYSES				
NO	HAZARD	Marking	Description (e.g. River overflowing)	Classification number	Grid reference on Risk Mapper e.g. H3 or B4 - B6	Likelihood (probability)	Frequency	Predictability	Magnitude	Hazard Index
1	Over loading of overhead electric wires		Over loading of electric wires			4	2	3	3	3
2	Electric Sub stations		Sabotage of the stations			3	2	3	2	2
3	Pump Stations		Blignoutsrus, Drumblade, Eye of Africa, Blue Saddle Ranch, Randvaal, Vaal			4	3	3	3	3
4	Load shedding		Pump stations overflowing.			4	3	3	3	2
5	Aircraft carrier (Pontoon)		Sabotage of the pump hamper service delivery			2	2	2	2	2
6	Vaal Marina water works		Blignoutsrus pipe burst 3days no H2O			3	3	2	2	2
7	Labour unrest / Sabotage		Hamperring of service delivery / Poisoning of drinking water			2	2	2	3	2
8	Pump Stations (sewer)		Over flowing into the river			5	5	2	3	3
9	Theft		Electric cables and manhole covers.			3	2	4	3	3
10	Gas		Methane gas in manholes			5	3	3	1	3
11	Floods		Lifting of manhole covers / river debris.			5	3	2	3	3
12	Bridges	RD	During floods			2	2	3	3	2
13	People unrests	RD	Digging up of roads			2	2	2	2	2
14	Mamello Flooding		During heavy and long rainfall			2	2	2	3	2
15	Vaal Dam Sluiceways		Braking of the dam			2	2	2	4	3
16	Boitomelo		cut off from society during floods			2	2	2	2	2
17	Rand Water Panfontein		(NKP) Sabotage			2	2	2	4	3
18	Sebokeng fuels /Vaal gas		Fuel /gas fires, vapour cloud explosions			2	2	2	3	3
19	Roshnee Fire work factory		Explosion, fire			2	2	2	3	3
20	Old and new Sicelo		Riases, fires			2	2	2	2	2
21	Michilane tyres		fires			2	2	2	2	2
22	Klip river Business park		Fires, explosions.			2	2	2	2	2
23	Rust-Olium		Explosion, fire			2	2	2	2	2
24	Scilogic Pharmaceutics		Fires explosions			2	2	2	3	3
25	Dolomite		Sink Holes			3	2	2	3	3
26	Chemlink		Explosion, fire			3	2	2	5	4

4.1 Analysis of their impact on the community, infrastructure, and economy.

COMMUNITY	INFRASTRUCTURE (low, medium, high)	ECONOMY (low, medium, high)	IMPACT (Low, medium, high)
Areas along Vaal Riverbanks.	medium	medium	Medium

Lower lying areas along the Vaal dam.	High	Low	High
An area where the Klip River enters the Vaal River (the bottle neck area)	Medium	High	Medium
Midvaal Klip River	Medium	Medium	medium
Sicelo	Medium	Low	Low
Henley Weir	Medium	Medium	Medium
Dale side	Medium	Medium	Medium
Langkuil	Medium	Medium	Medium
Mamello	Medium	Medium	Medium

5 Institutional arrangements and key structures for coordination

To successfully deal with any possible flood prevention and mitigation is of importance.

a) Prevention

We cannot prevent any natural rainfall, but we can deal with such risk. This can be done into four ways:

- Transfer the risk
- Terminate the risk
- Treat the risk
- Tolerate the risk

In this case we will treat and tolerate the risk (Possible Flooding's)

b) Mitigation

In the Midvaal area we have prone areas for flooding:

- Kliprivier
- Henley weir
- Langkuilspruit (Meyerton Farms)
- Sicelo (Next to Bell Road)

- Dale Side
- Riet spruit

By being proactive in appointing a stormwater team to clean the storm water drains to ensure a proper draining or run off rainwater to the Kliprivier and through the joint operations of different departments in cleaning the river from the tree stumps and debris under the bridges in the Kliprivier ensuring a proper flow of the water when the river flow is high.

c) Kliprivier

- After heavy rain falls in Midvaal and surrounding areas the river levels will be monitored by the shift officer on duty every 4 to 6 hours depending on the downfall.
- When the levels keep rising sandbags will be provided by Fire department to try stop water reaching the houses.
- The fire department was proactive and got sandbags in stock
- Should the water levels rise drastically that endangers life and property evacuation will be considered.
- The standby divisional officer to obtain the weather forecast for the next 24-48 hours.
- An Incident Management Team (IMT) will be appointed, dispatched and planning will be done with role players on what area will be evacuated and what task each member will do (SAPS, FIRE, TRAFFIC, CPF)
- The relevant MMC as well as the ED become informed where a decision will be taken to inform the mayor
- Affected areas community will be evacuated to the community hall in the area.

d) Henley weir / Lower areas

- When heavy rain fall is predicted for Midvaal, and surrounding areas Midvaal Community services Parks section and the Public Safety and Roads Department can be proactive and ensure that the Henley weir is not blocked to ensure the flow of water
- After heavy rain falls in Midvaal and surrounding areas the river levels will be monitored by the shift officer on duty every 4 to 6 hours depending on the downfall
- When the levels keep rising sandbags will be provided by Fire department to try stop water reaching the houses

- Should the water levels rise drastically that endangers life and property evacuation will be considered.
- The standby divisional officer to obtain the weather forecast for the next 24-48 hours
- An Incident Management Team (IMT) will be appointed, dispatched and planning will be done with role players on what area will be evacuated and what task each member will do (SAPS, FIRE, TRAFFIC, CPF)
- Roads to be closed off by Traffic to ensure motorist and pedestrians do not enter
- The relevant MMC as well as the ED become informed where a decision will be taken to inform the mayor
- Affected areas community will be evacuated to the community hall in the area.

e) Lankuilspruit (Meyerton Farms)

- After heavy rain falls in Midvaal and surrounding areas the river levels will be monitored by the shift officer on duty every 4 to 6 hours depending on the downfall.
- When the levels keep rising sandbags will be provided by Fire department to try stop water reaching the houses.
- The fire department was proactive and got sandbags in stock
- Should the water levels rise drastically that endangers life and property evacuation will be considered.
- The standby divisional officer to obtain the weather forecast for the next 24-48 hours.
- An Incident Management Team (IMT) will be appointed, dispatched and planning will be done with role players on what area will be evacuated and what task each member will do (SAPS, FIRE, TRAFFIC, CPF)
- Affected areas community will be evacuated to the community hall in the area
- Public awareness to be done as a proactive measure to educate the community

f) Sicelo (Next to Bell Road)

- When heavy rain fall is predicted for Midvaal and surrounding areas Midvaal Roads department can be proactive and ensure that the street gutter inlets are free from debris to ensure that the water can flow and minimizing the risk of pushing back, and effecting the communities along Bell Road

- After heavy rainfall are encountered the community living along Bell Road are affected
- After heavy rainfall the shift officer to monitor the water levels every 4-6 hours
- When the levels keep rising sandbags will be provided by Fire department to try stop water reaching the informal settlement houses
- Should the water levels rise drastically that endangers life and property evacuation will be considered.
- The standby divisional officer to obtain the weather forecast for the next 24-48 hours.
- Public awareness to be done as a proactive measure to educate the community

g) Daleside

- After heavy rain falls in Midvaal and surrounding areas the river levels will be monitored by the shift officer on duty every 4 to 6 hours depending on the downfall.
- When the levels keep rising sandbags will be provided by Fire department to try stop water reaching the houses.
- The fire department was proactive and got sandbags in stock
- Should the water levels rise drastically that endangers life and property evacuation will be considered.
- The standby divisional officer to obtain the weather forecast for the next 24-48 hours.
- An IMT will be appointed, dispatched and planning will be done with role players on what area will be evacuated and what task each member will do (SAPS, FIRE, TRAFFIC, CPF)
- The relevant MMC as well as the ED become informed where a decision will be taken to inform the mayor
- Affected areas community will be evacuated to the community hall in the area.

6. Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders:

Disaster response includes the activities taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimized. The timely, integrated and coordinated approach requires clear definition of roles and responsibilities of those involved in response activities and their understanding of the functions that contribute to effective response. In this regard, municipalities would have to be supported by appropriate expertise and resources from the provincial and national government.

When a significant event or disaster occurs or is threatening to occur, it is imperative that there should be no confusion as to roles and responsibilities and procedures to be followed. When coordinating assistance, it must be born in mind that the primary responsibility for coordinating response to specific

events must be allocated to a specific organ of state and the DMC has the responsibility to coordinate disaster relief efforts in its area of jurisdiction.

The National Disaster Framework of 2015 stipulates that the responsibility for coordinating response to specific known rapid and slow-onset significant events and disaster must be allocated to a specific organ of state. Disaster Management Plans, Contingency, or operational plans as well as guidelines of various stakeholders that are involved during response must be considered and implemented accordingly. Mechanisms for the activation and mobilisation of additional resources for response and recovery measures must be clearly set out in the plans.

The tables below present the roles and responsibilities of various departments in the municipality.

AGENCY	Roles & Responsibilities
Municipal Manager	• When deemed necessary, consider the declaration of a local state of disaster as per the <u>Disaster Management Act</u>, 57 of 2002, • Liaise with provincial officials and national officials, • Co-ordinate response with CBO'S and NGO'S, • Authorize area evacuation / re-entry when area is safe, • After consultation with the DCT authorise area evacuation / re-entry, • Identify persons/organisations to receive recognition for contributions to the emergency response, • Establish and maintain required telecommunications links with all the relevant departments and entities, • Identify available resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the DCT, • Establish and maintain a resources database • Ensure effective media liaison and public early-warning, • Provide situation reports to all internal and external role-players on a regular basis. Report, liaise and consult with councillors and provincial and national government departments, • Report on emergency impact and response to the Executive Mayor, • Report on emergency impact and response to the councillor(s) for the affected area(s), • Report on emergency impact and response to the remaining Councillors, • Notify next-of-kin when an employee is injured, missing, or killed during any emergency, • Authorize any extraordinary expenditures (access to disaster funding and / or any alternative emergency funding sources),

	Identify persons / organisations to receive recognition for contributions made to emergency response.
IDP and Organisational Performance Management Services	Ensure that the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan forms an integral part of the IDP, Ensure that hazard identification, risk assessment and that risk prevention and/or risk reduction / mitigation principles are applied for <i>all</i> development projects to be undertaken.
Executive Director Corporate Services / Legal services	Monitoring compliance with relevant legislation, regulations, licenses, and by-laws, - Documenting information for potential legal actions, - Documenting information for potential compensation claims, - Identifying information to be documented for inquests or investigations under applicable laws.
PRO & Marketing: Chief Complaint Officer	Customer relations enquiries of Midvaal, Operation of a Call Centre for non-urgent matters & assistance with emergency information dissemination, as required.
Head of Records	Providing administrative support including printing and courier services for distribution of disaster related printed material to depots and decentralised offices, Provision of registry and cell phone administration services.
Executive Director Finance	Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, - Compilation of departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, - Enterprise Risk Management - Documenting information for potential municipal insurance claims, - Managing donations for emergency response, - Facilitating emergency procurement, - Initiating and facilitating efforts to make funds available for pro-active and re-active disaster management within the municipal area, - Supplying financial resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), - Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk

	Management Resources Database
Executive Director (Human Resource) Personnel Services	Providing information to MLM staff and their families regarding aspects of any emergency or disaster, • Documenting information for remuneration of municipal employees involved in emergency response, • Reporting to the Health and Safety Committees on the emergency responses undertaken in Midvaal, • Documenting potential Occupational Health and Safety issues, • Documenting information for potential municipal labour relations issues. • Occupational Health and Safety Officer preparation in terms of the emergency evacuation plans which are co-ordinated from his / her office.
Executive Director Community Services / Sports recreation and parks officer	Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Emergency / contingency planning for all Council facilities used for mass events, • Make available facilities for emergency assembly and / or shelter of persons displaced by emergencies or disasters, • Plan and assist with the management of emergency shelter, evacuation assembly points and mass care facilities for persons displaced by emergencies or disasters, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database
Parks	Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations, • Assist with the removal of vegetation proving to be hazardous, both pro-actively and re-actively after any Incident, • Supplying any specific resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources

	database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database
Health	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Steps to eliminate disaster risks presented by communicable diseases, • Isolate person(s) to decrease or eliminate disaster risk presented by a communicable disease, • Protect the health and safety of emergency responders, • Monitor large groups of people for contamination and / or health effects, • Preventative issues around communicable diseases for disrupted populations (may be general population or limited to vulnerable populations and essential service operators), • Immunize large groups of people, • Assist with the management of emergency shelter, evacuation assembly points and mass care facilities for persons displaced by emergencies or disasters, • Seize and dispose of food that poses a health hazard, • Monitor the environment (air, water, and ecosystem) for contamination, • Identify victims, responders or affected persons who may require medical follow-up and / or who may require psychosocial support and to facilitate this support which may be provided by the appropriate governmental and non-Governmental agencies as applicable, • Identify persons / organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports / debriefings regarding health matters, Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by Midvaal. Health representative(s) on the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), if convened, • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database • Liaise with the PG: Gauteng Health Department

	who are responsible for the provision of curative and operative interventions during any major incident regarding the: - - care for evacuees and victims the provision of curative health care in remarks of communicable diseases for disrupted populations (may be general population or limited to vulnerable populations and essential service operators).
Chief Environmental Health Officer	Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Identifying persons / organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports / debriefings, • Plan and ensure that risk reduction and disaster mitigation principles are adhered to in the recovery and redevelopment phases, • Ensure that risk reduction and mitigation principles are applied as part of the environmental input into all development projects, • Include the reduction of natural disasters as an element in environmental education programmes, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database • Identify possible environmental disasters, • Identification of land for mass burials if required.
Social Development co-ordinator	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, including social development plans, • Compilation of re-active departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk

	Management Resources Database
Director Solid Waste Management	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Disposing of non-hazardous waste and refuse when and where required, • Advising and providing facilities for the disposal of hazardous waste, • Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database
Executive Director Development and Planning	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Include the reduction of natural disasters as an element in environmental education programmes, • Identify possible environmental disasters, • Compilation of pro-active environmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination, • Monitoring the environment (ground, air, water and the ecosystem) for contamination, • Ensure linkages between this plan and infrastructure development framework, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database
Director Town Planning & GIS	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support

	disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Rendering support and advice throughout all phases of Disaster Risk Management planning activities, • Compiling, exercising and carrying out adequate disaster recovery procedures for IT infrastructure and information management, • Establishing and maintaining required informatics links to maintain the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database • Supplying IT Infrastructure and assets to host and maintain DisRes, integrated GIS and any other IT systems which can assist in Disaster Risk Management,
Director Urban Planning	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination through the long-term spatial development framework to ensure integrated, proactive and decisive decision making on major infrastructure, investment, development and settlement issues, including directives for local area integrated human settlement planning and the provision of Urban Design inputs for corporate strategic programmes to improve settlement planning, • Ensure that risk reduction and mitigation principles are applied as part of the environmental input into all development projects, including the identification of possible environmental disasters, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Identifying persons / organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports / debriefings, • Plan and ensure that risk reduction and disaster mitigation principles are adhered to in the recovery and redevelopment phases, • include the reduction of natural disasters as an element in environmental education programmes, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the

	Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Chief Building and Land - use Officer	- Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination through the planning and building development initiatives being undertaken under the guidance of the department, - Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations, especially where buildings and other structures have been affected by the Incident, - Identifying persons / organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports / debriefings, - Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), - Plan and ensure that risk reduction and disaster mitigation principles are adhered to in the recovery and redevelopment phases, - Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Deputy Director Housing	- Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, - Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, - Identify and make available alternative land and housing / shelter for persons displaced by an emergency or disaster, - Plan and assist with the management of emergency shelter, evacuation assembly points and mass care facilities for persons displaced by emergencies or disasters, - Ensure that all housing and servicing projects promote disaster risk reduction, - Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management

	Resources Database (DisRes)
Public Safety	• Ensure that Disaster Risk Management Plans are compiled and maintained in his/her Directorate, • Establish and ensure the effective functioning of the Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum, • When necessary and assisted by the Chief Fire Officer and submit reports containing recommendations for changes to the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan to Council.
Chief Fire Officer Fire and Rescue Services	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations, • Preventing the outbreak or spread of fires, • Fighting or extinguishing fires, • Protecting life and property from fire or other threatening danger, • Rescuing of life or property from fire or other danger, • Evacuating designated area(s) threatened by fire of both persons and livestock, • Assist and manage hazardous material decontamination facilities and operations. • co-ordinating response and mutual aid agreements with adjacent District Councils in Sedibeng District, • protecting the health and safety of emergency responders, • maintaining a central registry of evacuees, • identifying people who may require long term care and accommodation, • identifying target audiences for post-emergency communications, • ensuring acceptable level of emergency services for Midvaal outside of the emergency area(s), • identifying persons / organizations to contribute to post-emergency reports and debriefings, • supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes)
Divisional Officer Operations & Communications	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination,

	• Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Providing information to persons at emergency facilities (e.g. assembly points / evacuation centres / mass care facilities), • Providing information to persons at special incident-related meetings, • Providing information to Midvaal employees and their families who are affected by emergencies / disasters, • Arranging site visits for persons affected by the emergency, e.g. families of deceased persons, • Arranging anniversary events of disasters for affected persons in support of efforts to facilitate psychosocial coping mechanisms, • Regularly updating on emergency to councillors, • Supporting the Fire Department Control Room in communicating status reports and public safety notices, • Supporting the Fire Department in risk-reducing public education and awareness programmes • Provide and support the DRMC with a 24-hour communication facility for the notification of Major Incidents and any subsequent communication needs, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Fire Department Control Room Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Chief Traffic Services	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations, • Co-ordinating Incident response with the South African Police Service and all the other responding Emergency and Essential Services, • Assist the police with the controlling and dispersing crowds on the roadways, • Support the evacuation of designated area(s) which are threatened by any emergency of both persons and livestock,

	• Managing and controlling traffic in and around emergency area(s), on evacuation routes and on emergency vehicles' access and egress routes, • Identifying persons / organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports / debriefings, • Protecting essential service facilities and infrastructure, as required, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the DRMC's Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Executive Director Engineering Transport Roads and Major Projects / Director Civil Services	• Compilation of pro-active Departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive Departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Taking appropriate measures to accommodate the transport network in the most expedient manner under the prevailing circumstances, • Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the DRMC's Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
SNR. Engineering Technician: Roads and Storm water	• Compilation of pro-active Departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive Departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Confining and containing flood water where possible, • Providing technical advice in preventing or reducing the effects of flooding and storm-damage, • Liaison with the Department of Water Affairs and

	Forestry as required, • Removing debris and other obstacles from transportation routes and other sites as required, • Repairing any damaged or dysfunctional road infrastructure to restore optimal functioning of the transport network in the shortest possible time, • Taking appropriate measures to accommodate traffic on the transport network in the most expedient manner under the prevailing circumstances, • Liaison with the Provincial Roads Department and National Roads Agency as required, • Assist and advise on Hazmat clean-up and decontamination of infrastructure and the environment, • Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Water and Purification	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Co-ordinating response with businesses and industries affected by the emergency, • Controlling consumption of public water supply, • Providing alternate water supplies (potable, industrial and for firefighting), • Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).
Fleet and coordination: Mechanical Workshop	• Compilation of pro-active Departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination,

	• Compilation of reactive Departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Taking appropriate measures to accommodate traffic on the transport network in the most expedient manner under the prevailing circumstances, • Liaison with the Provincial Transport Department and National Transport Department as required, • Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes). • Fleet & Workshop Management to ensure that: - • Appropriate staff have been placed on standby to cater for such occasions (supervisors, drivers, operators and laborers), • Appropriate vehicles are available for timeous response, • Permits for low bed trailers, etc. are valid for such emergency response, • Supplementary resources are available from private sector, • Procedural guides and lists of internal and external contacts are available for standby teams, • Call out procedures and contacts details are lodged with HOD and updated weekly.
Director: Electrical Services	• Compilation of pro-active departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster risk reduction or elimination, • Compilation of reactive departmental Disaster Risk Management Plans to ensure service continuation during emergency / disaster situations, • Co-ordinating response with businesses and industries affected by the emergency, • Co-ordinating response with national and provincial Public Works departments, • Co-ordinating response with Eskom regarding electricity supply to the city, • Allocating available electricity,

	• Planning alternate electrical supply, • Arranging for an alternate telephone or communication service, if required, • Controlling telecommunications system load, • Identifying buildings which are electrically unsafe, • Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as the result of an emergency or disaster, • Supplying resources for Disaster Risk Management purposes as requested by the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), • Establishing and maintaining a resources database that is integrated with the Disaster Risk Management Resources Database (DisRes).

7 Available Resources and Logistics

Midvaal form part of the Sedibeng District who is the responsible sector for Disaster Management in the region. Midvaal do not have any appointed Disaster Management personnel or a disaster Management Centre but as first responders to any emergency, incident or disaster Midvaal Fire Department will be the first responders.

Midvaal do have the capacity for call taking in its area of jurisdiction with a 24/7 operational control room, operated by 4 control room attendees working a 4-shift system 2-day shifts, two-night shifts and 4 days off.

The capacity includes a CPF (Crime prevention Forum) control room managed by 4 personnel also working a 4-shift system 2-day shifts, 2-night shifts and 4 days off. Monitoring over 700 cameras throughout Midvaal in all 15 wards including all councils' buildings.

The Fire Department is a fully operational department with 2 Fire Stations 1 in Midvaal and 1 in Vaal Marina. Personnel strength is 70 working a 4-shift system as the control room operators. Vehicle capacity is as follows:

Midvaal Station:

2 medium pumpers

1 major pumper

2 x 10 000Lt. water tanker

2 rescue vehicles

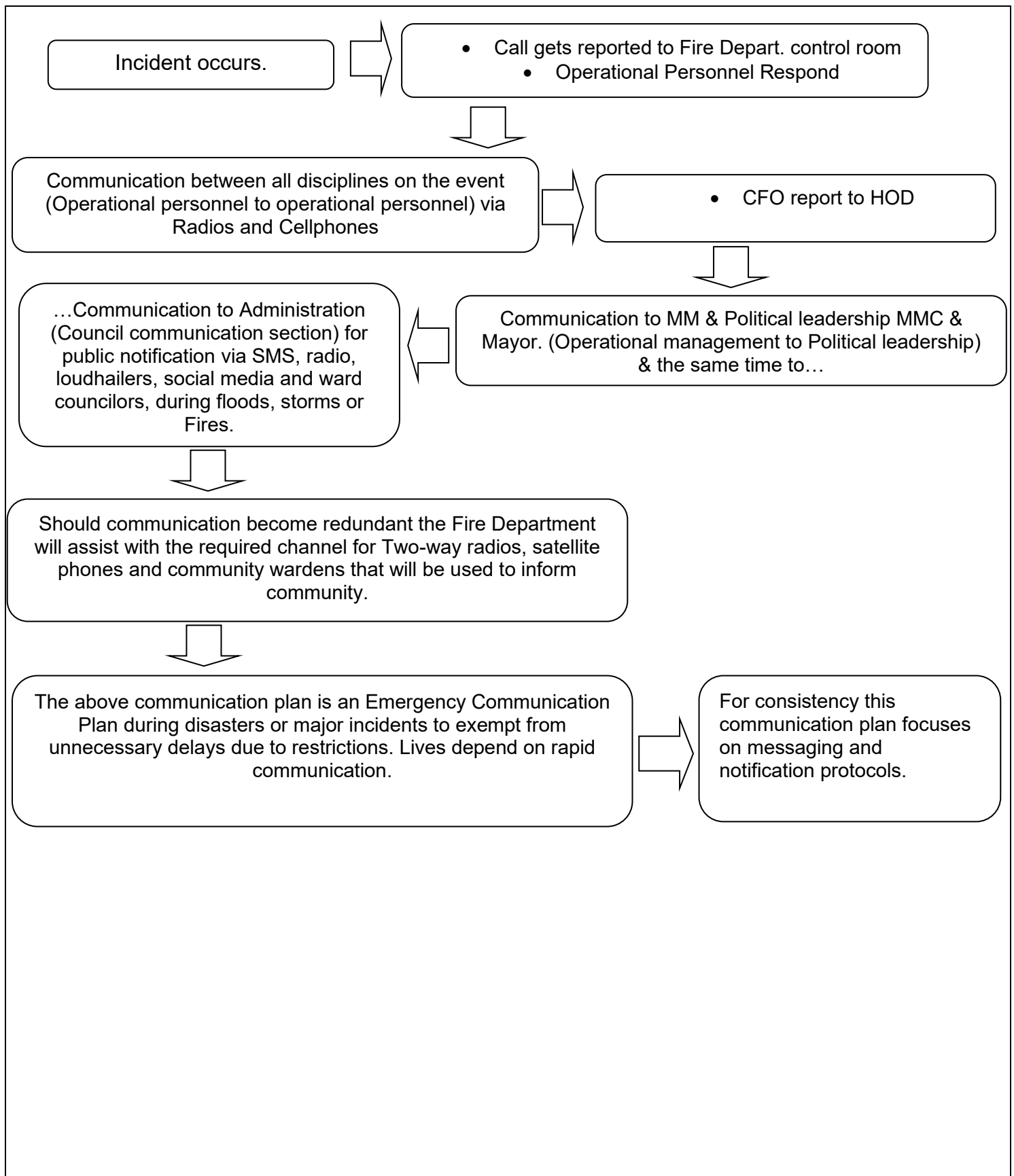
- 2 Land Cruiser skid units or Grassfire combating vehicles.
- 1 People Transporter
- 3 utility vehicles
- 2 Response vehicles
- 2 Crime prevention vehicles

Vaal Marina Station:

- 1 Medium Pumper
- 1 Working on Fire Grassfire pumper
- 1 Grassfire combating vehicle
- 1 Diesel Bowser
- 1 Boat and Trailer

The above mentioned is compliant with the SANS 10090 with regards to the weight and speed of response for a fire-risk category B area, with a Fire Brigade classification of a category 1 brigade.

8 COMMUNICATION PLAN



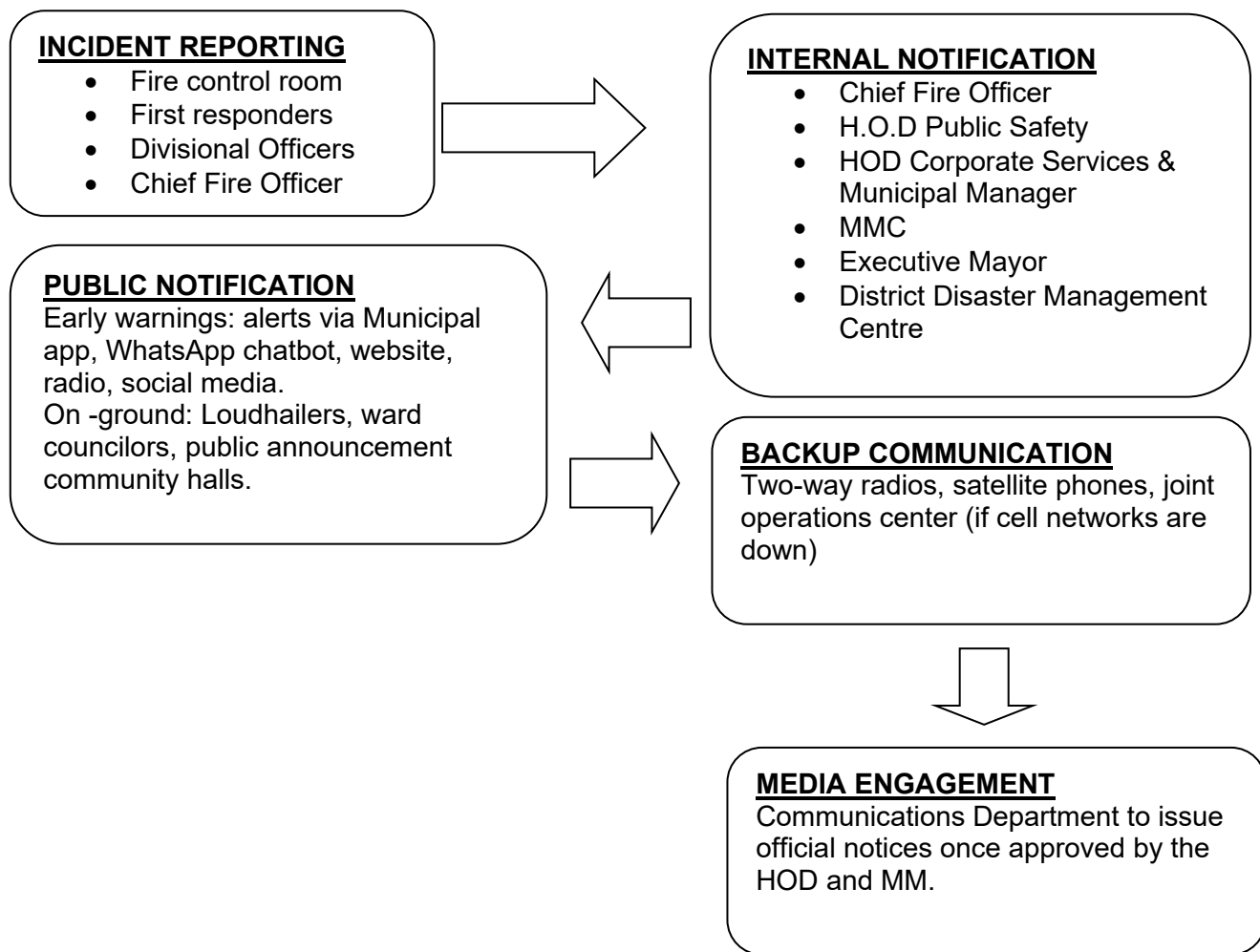


Diagram 1: illustrate the communication procedure during a disaster or major incident:

9. RESPONSE PROCEDURE

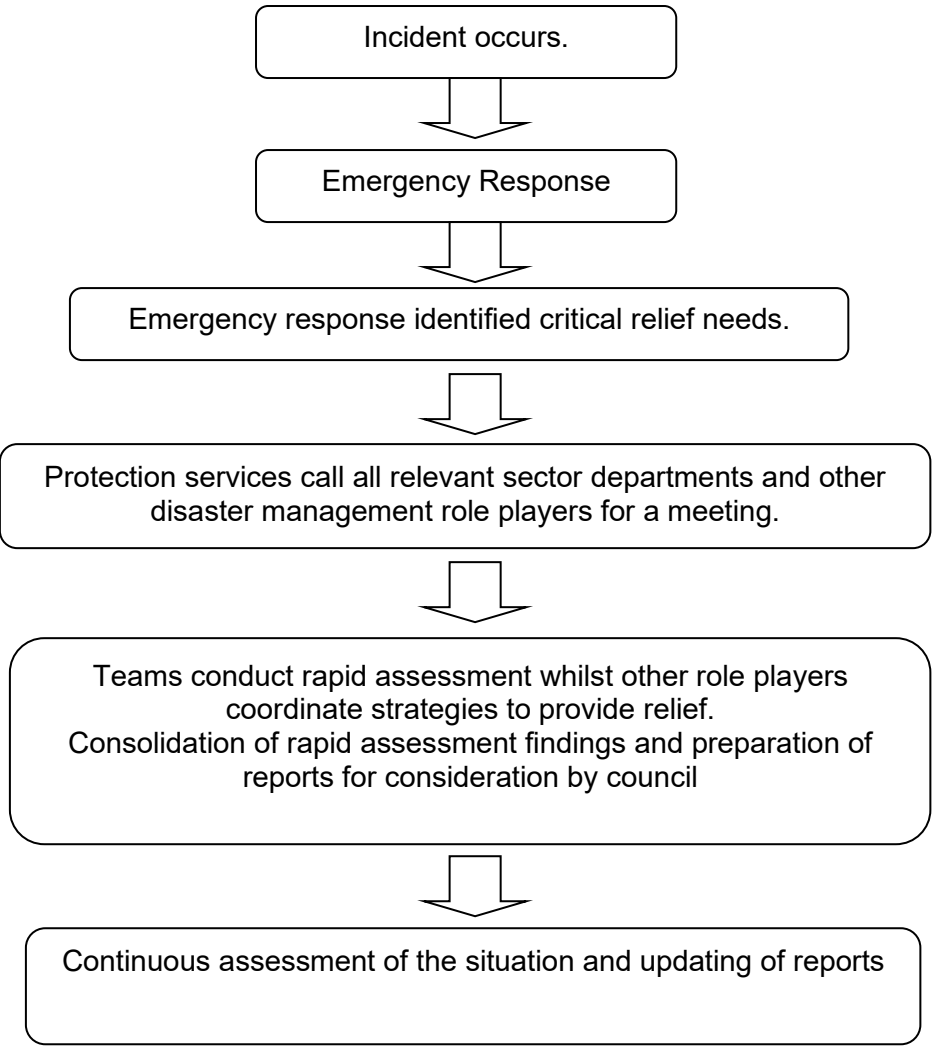
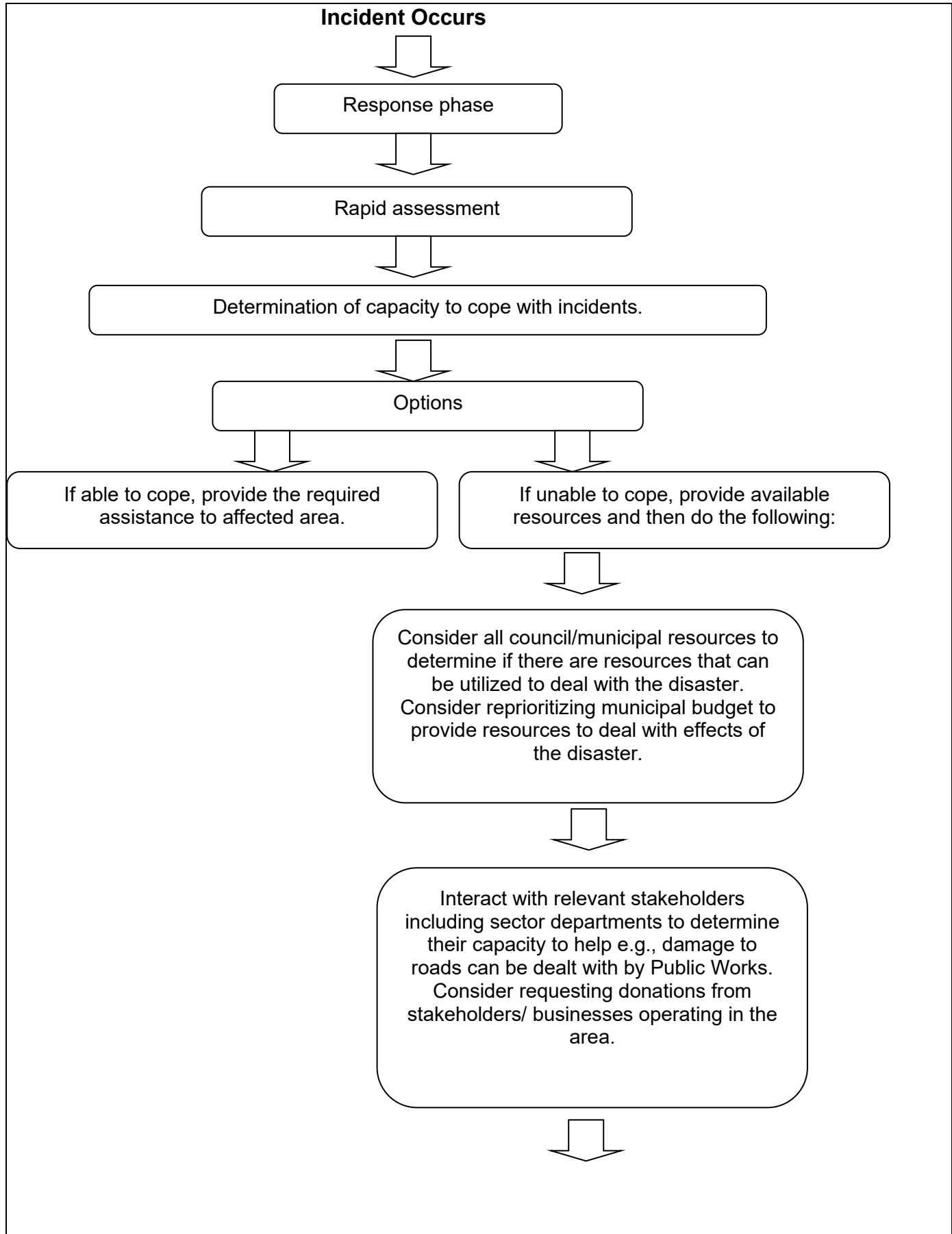


Diagram 2: illustrate how a municipality must coordinate disaster relief:





If the municipality is still unable to cope with the incident, convene a special Council meeting to declare a local state of disaster, where the municipality has delegated the declaration to the Executive Mayor, the Mayor declares a state of disaster. (Publish decision to declare in a provincial gazette)

10. The procedure for the activation of the response teams (first, second, third responders) will be based on the Incident Management Teams core concepts and planning process. (Planning - P concept).

11 Contact Details

Contact details of all role players are of paramount importance so that prompt actions can be initiated for an effective response and managing of an emergency. All the mentioned individuals will, in case of a serious emergency are called upon and take their responsible sits within an identified centre to take appropriate steps towards the effective implementation of an Emergency Management System.

DEPARTMENT	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT NUMBERS	24/7 Emergency Contact Numbers
Disaster Management	S Mothapo P Nieuwenhuizen	083 631 5095 082 901 5726	
Emergency Medical Services			
Gauteng Health EMS Sedibeng Region	Jane Kekana	072 283 3589	10177
Fire & Rescue Services			
Emfuleni Fire	S Motlashuping	082 222 2386	016 430 1816/18

Services	D Marais	082 901 5727	
Midvaal Fire Services	H Steyn	082 697 0732	016 360 7500 016 360 5911
Lesedi Fire Services	M. Masina (Chief Fire Officer)	066 300 9584	016 341 4327/016 330 0400
Emergency Relief			
Food Bank	Mr Moeketsi	074 434 6616	
Red Cross	P Hewana	083 498 4124	
Gift of the Givers	Aladin	083 667 7179	
Aleemdad	Anzar	084 315 5819	
Senior Officers on Operational Standby	Rotational Standby Rosters to be circulated electronically.	To be updated and submitted monthly	

11.1 Gauteng Provincial Disaster Management Centre

Tshepo Motlhale: PDMC HOC	0724366870
Jamila Joyce Ndovela: Director Disaster Management	072 282 4501
Mmberegeni Munzhelele: Deputy Director Disaster Management	082 263 2088

11.2 Municipal Disaster Management Centres

Sedibeng District Municipality	016 4503000
S Mothapo: Director Emergency Management Services	083 631 5095
Pieter Niewenhuizen: Manager	082 9015726
Daniel Mosoeunyane: Coordinator	071 680 8436
Emfuleni Fire Services	016 430 1816/1818
S Motlashuping	082 222 2386
Dirk Marias	082 901 5727

Lesedi Fire Services	016 341 4327/016 330 0400
Awelani Makuya	072 303 0431
Midvaal Fire Services	016 360 7500
H Steyn	82 7 0732

12. Conclusion

It is Midvaal Fire Department mission to establish and maintain the Summer Plan. The progress will always be considered due to the changing nature of society and the environment caused by global warming in which the Municipality is required to function.

South Africa, like other countries, faces increasing levels of disaster risk(s) and is exposed to a wide range of hazards, including weather-related hazards particularly in the summer season. As Disaster Management has taken a new direction to focus on Disaster Risk Reduction, including prevention and proactive initiatives to mitigate disaster risks as opposed to focusing on responding when an incident occurs.

Through this plan, Midvaal Local Municipality and other relevant role-players are expected and encouraged to develop and implement individual contingency plans with updated seasonal hazard profiles to address any incidents arising within each summer season.