



WEST RAND
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



DISASTER MANAGEMENT SECTOR PLAN



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1. STATUS OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

1.1. Municipal Disaster Management Centre / Unit

The West Rand District Municipality has a manned 24/7/365 Disaster Management Centre. We call it the 107 Emergency Operations Centre. The centre has been established in 1992 and is fully operational since then. We handle all types of calls and incidents at this call centre for the entire West Rand Jurisdictional area. Staffing is at approximately 3 to 4 persons per 12 hour shift. Staff works 4 days which consists of 2 days, 2 nights and then 4 days off. We have 4 shifts working on this system.

Over and above this the WRDM has a Coordinator for the 107EOC and a Manager: Disaster Management and Community Safety together with 3 Disaster Management Officers. 1 for each municipal area.

1.2. Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework

The WRDM introduced its own in-house developed Disaster Management Framework in 2020. This framework server and was passed through council on 30 July 2020. a Brief overview (synopsis) of the status of your Municipal disaster management policy framework inserted below:

1. Introduction & Legislative Context

*The **West Rand District Municipality (WRDM) Disaster Management Framework** establishes a structured approach to disaster risk management within the municipality. It aligns with **South Africa's Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002)** and national disaster policies. The framework ensures that disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency preparedness are integrated into local government functions.*

Key Legislative and Policy Influences:

- ***The Constitution of South Africa, 1996** – Mandates municipalities to ensure safety and resilience.*
- ***Disaster Management Act, 2002** – Provides the legal foundation for disaster risk governance.*
- ***National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF), 2005** – Establishes disaster risk reduction principles.*

- **Municipal Systems Act, 2000** – Guides integrated municipal planning for disaster resilience.

2. Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Management

The framework outlines the **governance structures** responsible for disaster management in WRDM.

2.1 Disaster Management Centre (DMC)

- Acts as the **coordination hub** for disaster-related activities.
- Operates under WRDM to support **local municipalities**.
- Establishes **early warning systems** and response mechanisms.

2.2 Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum (MDMAF)

- A **multi-stakeholder platform** including government, private sector, NGOs, and communities.
- Provides policy guidance and risk assessment support.
- Facilitates cross-sectoral disaster management planning.

2.3 Responsibilities of Local Municipalities

Each **local municipality** under WRDM must:

- Develop and implement **local disaster management plans**.
- Establish local **disaster management committees**.
- Conduct **community awareness programs** and risk assessments.

3. Disaster Risk Assessment & Reduction

A **risk assessment framework** is implemented to identify potential **hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks**.

3.1 Key Disaster Risks in WRDM

- **Floods** – Particularly in informal settlements and low-lying areas.
- **Fires** – Both structural and veld fires, often exacerbated by dry conditions.
- **Severe Weather Events** – Storms, heatwaves, and strong winds.
- **Environmental Hazards** – Pollution, industrial accidents, and hazardous waste.
- **Epidemics & Pandemics** – Including COVID-19 preparedness measures.

3.2 Risk Reduction Strategies

- **Land-use management** – Avoiding settlements in high-risk zones.
 - **Climate change adaptation** – Enhancing resilience against extreme weather.

- **Community education** – Awareness campaigns on fire safety, flood preparedness, etc.
 - **Infrastructure improvements** – Strengthening roads, drainage, and emergency shelters.
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4. Preparedness & Emergency Response

The framework establishes clear **emergency response protocols** to **minimize loss of life and property**.

4.1 Disaster Preparedness Measures

- **Early Warning Systems (EWS):** Alerts for floods, fires, and extreme weather.
- **Emergency response plans:** Predefined protocols for various disaster scenarios.
- **Training and capacity building:** Equipping responders and volunteers with necessary skills.
- **Stockpiling of emergency supplies:** Food, water, medical kits, and rescue equipment.

4.2 Coordination of Disaster Response

- **Incident Command System (ICS):** A structured approach to managing disaster response.
 - **Emergency Services & First Responders:** Fire, police, ambulance, and search & rescue teams.
 - **Evacuation Plans:** Designated shelters, transportation, and logistics management.
 - **Intergovernmental Coordination:** Collaboration with provincial and national agencies.
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5. Recovery & Rehabilitation

Post-disaster recovery focuses on **rebuilding affected areas** while reducing future risks.

5.1 Short-Term Relief Measures

- **Emergency housing and shelter** for displaced communities.
- **Provision of food, water, and medical aid.**
- **Psychological support and trauma counseling.**

5.2 Long-Term Rehabilitation & Reconstruction

- **Infrastructure restoration:** Repairing roads, electricity, and water systems.
 - **Economic recovery:** Support for businesses and employment programs.
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- **Resilience building:** Upgrading structures to withstand future disasters.
- **Policy review and improvement:** Updating municipal plans based on lessons learned.

6. Public Participation & Stakeholder Engagement

6.1 Community Involvement

- Encouraging **citizen participation** in disaster risk management.
- Establishing **Community Disaster Risk Management Committees**.
- Training community volunteers in **basic disaster response skills**.

6.2 Partnerships with NGOs & Private Sector

- Collaboration with humanitarian organizations like the **Red Cross**.
- Engaging businesses in **corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects**.
- Public-private partnerships (PPPs) to fund disaster resilience projects.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

A robust **monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system** ensures the framework remains **effective and up-to-date**.

7.1 Performance Indicators

- Number of **disaster preparedness drills** conducted annually.
- Reduction in **disaster-related injuries and fatalities**.
- Percentage of **budget allocated** to disaster risk management.

7.2 Review & Continuous Improvement

- Annual reviews of the **Disaster Management Plan**.
- Post-disaster **after-action reports** to assess response effectiveness.
- Regular training for **municipal officials and emergency personnel**.

8. Conclusion

The **WRDM Disaster Management Framework** is a **comprehensive guide** to disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery. It ensures that disaster management is **integrated into municipal planning** and encourages **collaboration** between government, communities, and other stakeholders. By implementing this framework, WRDM aims to create a **safer, more resilient district** capable of **mitigating and responding effectively to disasters**.

The WRDMs full Disaster Management Framework is available as Annexure-2

1.3. Municipal Disaster Management Plan

The WRDMs Disaster Management plan was written in conjunction with the three local municipalities within our jurisdiction. The DMP is currently a level 2 plan and was revised, served and was approved before council on 27 October 2022.

Here is a summary of our Disaster Management Plan:

The **West Rand District Municipality (WRDM) Disaster Management Plan** serves as a strategic framework to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters within the district. The document outlines the legal framework, key responsibilities, risk assessments, emergency procedures, and coordination mechanisms among different stakeholders.

1. Introduction & Legislative Framework

The plan is developed in accordance with the **Disaster Management Act (No. 57 of 2002)** and aligns with the **National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF)**. It defines disaster management as a continuous cycle of prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. The plan is guided by:

- **The Constitution of South Africa**
- **Municipal Systems Act**
- **Occupational Health & Safety Act**
- **Environmental Regulations**

It emphasizes the **inter-governmental coordination** required for effective disaster response and integrates risk reduction measures into municipal planning.

2. Roles & Responsibilities of Stakeholders

The WRDM Disaster Management Plan assigns responsibilities to different stakeholders:

- **WRDM Disaster Management Centre (DMC):** Oversees the overall implementation of disaster management strategies.
- **Local Municipalities:** Develop localized disaster response plans.
- **Government Departments (Health, Infrastructure, Police, Fire Services, etc.):** Provide sector-specific support.

- **Community-Based Organizations & NGOs:** Assist in disaster response and relief.
 - **Private Sector & Residents:** Encourage public participation in risk reduction.
A **Disaster Management Advisory Forum** coordinates efforts between various entities.
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3. Risk Assessment & Hazard Identification

A **comprehensive risk analysis** identifies the following major hazards in WRDM:

- **Natural Disasters:** Floods, droughts, wildfires, storms.
- **Human-Induced Disasters:** Industrial accidents, hazardous material spills, transport accidents, fires.
- **Health & Pandemic Risks:** Infectious diseases, food contamination.

Each risk is classified based on severity and likelihood to prioritize mitigation efforts.

4. Disaster Prevention & Mitigation Strategies

The plan outlines measures to **reduce vulnerabilities** before disasters occur:

- **Early Warning Systems:** Weather monitoring, real-time alerts, emergency notifications.
 - **Infrastructure Development:** Strengthening buildings, flood barriers, firebreaks.
 - **Community Awareness Programs:** Public education on disaster risks and preparedness.
 - **Environmental Management:** Sustainable land use planning, waste disposal regulations.
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5. Preparedness & Emergency Response Plans

Preparedness is crucial for effective response. Key elements include:

- **Disaster Response Teams:** Specialized units for search & rescue, firefighting, medical aid.
- **Emergency Communication Systems:** 24/7 call centers, radio networks, mobile alerts.
- **Evacuation Plans:** Identified safe zones, designated routes, temporary shelters.
- **Resource Mobilization:** Emergency stockpiles of food, water, medical supplies.

The plan also includes a **tabletop exercise and training programs** to improve response capabilities.

6. Incident Command & Coordination

A **Disaster Operations Center (DOC)** is activated during emergencies. It follows the **Incident Command System (ICS)** structure:

- **Incident Commander:** Leads response efforts.
- **Operations Team:** Conducts on-the-ground rescue and relief work.
- **Logistics Team:** Manages resources and transportation.
- **Communication Team:** Ensures real-time information flow.

The **Provincial and National Disaster Centers** provide additional support when local resources are overwhelmed.

7. Disaster Recovery & Rehabilitation

Post-disaster recovery focuses on:

- **Short-term Relief:** Immediate medical aid, food distribution, temporary housing.
 - **Infrastructure Restoration:** Rebuilding damaged roads, power lines, and public services.
 - **Psychosocial Support:** Counseling for trauma victims.
 - **Economic Recovery:** Financial aid, employment support, business continuity plans.
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8. Monitoring & Evaluation

The plan includes mechanisms for continuous assessment:

- **Annual Disaster Risk Reports:** Reviewing past incidents and improving strategies.
 - **Performance Indicators:** Measuring response times, resource efficiency, and community resilience.
 - **Community Feedback Mechanism:** Incorporating public input into policy improvements.
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Conclusion

The **WRDM Disaster Management Plan** is a proactive and systematic approach to disaster risk reduction, ensuring that the district is **well-prepared, responsive, and resilient** to potential hazards. It highlights the importance of **collaborative**

governance, community engagement, and continuous improvement to safeguard lives and property.

Would you like any specific sections expanded or formatted differently?

The full WRDMs Disaster Management Plan is available as Annexure-1

1.4. Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee

Public Safety Management Committee

1.5. Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum

The WRDMs DMAF is functional. During previous years we have struggled with attendance of the Advisory Forum. However, lately we have a full compliment of attendees.

The Advisory Forum sits every quarter and the WRDM is fully compliant with the forum.

2. DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

2.1. List of Priority Risks (Hazards)

- *Sinkholes*
- *Flooding Rietvalley*
- *Tailings Dams*

2.2. Hazard Maps

Please see attached Annexure A

2.3. Vulnerability Maps

Please see attached Annexure B

2.4. Capacity Maps

Not Available

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

Please see Annexure C

3. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

3.1. Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by MDMC /Unit

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	TARGETED AREAS	DATE
Khutsong	NA	Kutsong, Merafong	Since 2021
Rietvalley	NA	Kagiso, Rietvalley	Since 2023
Tailing Dams	NA	Tailings Dams, Sibanya	Since 2023

3.2. Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by Stakeholders

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	TARGET AREAS	DATE
Khutsong	NA	Kutsong, Merafong	Since 2021
Rietvalley	NA	Kagiso, Rietvalley	Since 2023
Tailing Dams	NA	Tailings Dams, Sibanya	Since 2023

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

Not Available

4. DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

4.1. Municipal Capacity in terms of Response and Recovery

The WRDM respond to 100% of all reported incidents within 24 hours. Usually, we get to incidents within an hour after reporting.

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

Mou was signed with Sibanya Mine in case of a tailings dam failure

Cooperation protocols in place with Gauteng EMS and other roll payers like |SAPS and Netcare

5. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

5.1. Early Warning Strategy

The WRDM makes use of the South African Weather Service (SAWS) early warning messages. We disseminate these warnings through our DMC by using our WhatsApp platform through various community groups.

6. EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RESEARCH

6.1. Capacity Building Programmes

Advisory Forum

6.2. Public Awareness Campaigns

Public awareness campaigns are held 2 fold. Firstly the WRDMs PIER unit has these campaigns which includes the Disaster Management Team. Then, the Disaster Management team also has their own campaigns. We target vulnerable communities first and also attend to schools, old age homes and others upon request as well.

6.3. Research

NA due to financial constraints

7. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

7.1. Funding Mobilization Strategy

Currently in discussions with the NDMC to look at the funding model for Disaster Management.