

ANNEXURE 4: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IDF)

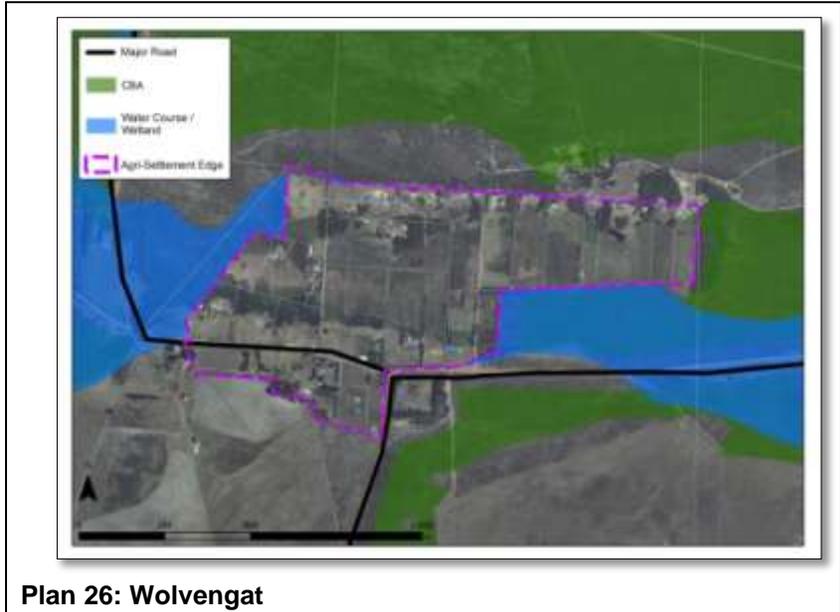
Management Approach

Waterbodies

■	River courses / Wetlands	Sensitive areas of the biophysical environment should be managed with conservation objectives in mind, and should be protected from urban development.
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Key Improvements

Rural quality	Assess the location and visual impact of non-agricultural related land uses in rural areas, to ensure that the sense of place is protected and enhanced.
R 317	The R317 should be designated as a Scenic Drive (Baardskeerdersbos).



ANNEXURE 5: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

ANNEXURE 5: Environmental Management Services (EMS)

The revised Environmental Management Plan, which includes an Environmental Management Audit System, is currently being drafted. The Public information sessions will take place early in 2015. The completion of this document is envisaged before the end of June 2016.

Vision

The Environmental Management Section strives towards sustainable environmental management by means of environmental good practice. Accordingly, the section strives to coordinate, plan and manage all human activities in a defined environmental system to accommodate the broadest possible range of sustainable short and long term environmental, social and economic development objectives.

Mission

The mission of the section is to promote the use of sound environmental management principles to ensure a healthy environment within the Overstrand Municipality.

These principles constitute:

- A sustainable balance between Environmental, Social and Economic Development;
- Compliance with Legislative Requirements;
- The Precautionary Principle;
- The Polluter Pays Principle;
- Continual Improvement;
- Shared responsibility towards Sustainable Development.

The Section has used the principles of Environmental Management to set the following objectives:

- To advise on environmental considerations in development

planning;

- To ensure that developmental activities respect and promote human health, safety and well-being;
- To co-operate with other departments that pollution prevention and waste management measures are practiced throughout the Municipality;
- To promote the deployment of appropriate measures to guard against land degradation and biodiversity loss;
- To promote and regulate the responsible and effective utilization of natural resources;
- To conserve the Overstrand's natural heritage;
- To adopt appropriate management, environmental governance, auditing and reporting systems;
- To promote public participation, education and empowerment of communities.

The Section has defined the following major goals to be achieved and tasks to be completed within the current IDP cycle:

- Evaluate and comment on the environmental sustainability of Development Schemes as proposed by the various role players. This includes comments on Development Proposals, Town Planning Applications, Building Plans and Infrastructure projects. Attention should be directed at strategies to promote economic growth without it being detrimental to the environment.
- Development of an Environmental Management Framework in order to manage and monitor conservation threats and matters of environmental concern.
- Development and Implementation of Reserve Management Plans to effectively manage and promote Municipal Nature Reserves and Municipal Open Spaces.
- Develop, implement and monitor a corporate Environmental Management System (EMS) is aligned to the ISO 14001 accredited system. The EMS will identify environmental concerns and help orientate the various management plans within different municipal departments towards the protection of the natural environment within the guidelines of government and to decrease the environmental footprint of the municipality.
- Advise the Municipal Council and Municipal officials on Environmental matters.

ANNEXURE 5: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- Facilitate & co-ordinate environmental education programmes in collaboration with Environmental Education NGO's as necessary;
- Liaise and engage with stakeholders concerning environmental matters.
- The development and implementation of an Integrated Invasive Alien Clearing Plan in order to prevent biodiversity loss and minimise fire frequency and intensity in the Overstrand area.
- To enhance the value of the natural and rural environment and green spaces for the people of the Overstrand region. For social, economic and environmental reasons it is critical that Overstrand's valuable natural resources and green spaces are defined, protected, enhanced and that access to them is improved. The sustainability of these natural resources also depends on the protection and enhancement of natural ecosystems.
- To monitor and support the conservation efforts of estuaries by means of involvement and coordination for the development of Estuary Management Plans and liaison with other relevant stakeholders.
- Coordination with the Overberg District Municipality, DEA&P and other role-players to develop and implement a Coastal Management Programme for the Overberg Coastal Region.

As a coastal region the Overstrand is particularly vulnerable to the projected impacts of sea level rise and an increase in extreme weather and storms.

The unpredictable effects of climate change, and the potential for dramatic changes to the natural environment in the future, makes it essential to plan for possibility of water scarcity, extreme weather events, sea level rise, and other impacts, well in advance of these changes taking place.

Invasive Alien Clearing Strategy:

Alien invasive species pose the major threat to the exceptional indigenous biodiversity in the Overstrand.

The Working for Water Programme has allocated a total budget of R4, 146,120 for the 2014/2015 financial year. The planned person days are 18 846 and the area to be cleared with this funding accounts to 2555 hectares of invasive land.

The Municipality, through the Working for Water Programme, work closely with the Department of Agriculture through the CARA process to ensure that landowners are informed of the biodiversity and fire dangers that these invasive alien plants pose on their properties and urge landowners to clear their properties of invasive alien plants.

Protected Area Management:

The draft Fernkloof Integrated Management Plan will be advertised for comment during February 2015. Once the comments have been included into the final document it will be submitted to the MEC for signature. It is envisaged to finalise the process by June 2015.

The extension of protected areas in collaboration with conservation groups is promoted by the municipality and therefore the Environmental and Town Planning Sections are in the process of drafting an Environmental Overlay for the entire region of the Overstrand. This overlay will include the review of conservation value properties and heritage value in the Overstrand. The project is envisaged to start by the end of February 2015.

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNEXURE 6: Disaster Management Plan

- 1.1 The Disaster Management Act (sec 53) stipulates that each Municipality must prepare a Disaster Management Plan/Framework for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area, after consulting with the District Municipality and other Local Municipalities within the area of the district Municipality.
- 1.2 The formulation and implementation of a Disaster Management Plan forms part of the IDP process for the Overstrand Municipality. The purpose of this Disaster Management Plan [Disaster Management Act 57 Sect 53 (2)] is to ensure that there is Disaster Management at all times, enhancing the Overstrand's Municipality's ability to prevent and to deal with disasters and to avoid development that is considered high risk in terms of the potential for disasters.
- 1.3 Disaster Management Plan for any Municipality must:
 - a. Form an integral part of the Municipality's IDP (chapter 3 of 2010/2011);
 - b. Anticipate the types of disaster that are likely to occur in the municipal area as well as their possible effects;
- 1.4 Place emphasis on measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone areas, communities and households;
- 1.5 Seek to develop a system of incentives that will promote disaster management in the Municipality;
 - a. Identify the areas, communities and households that are at risk;
 - b. Take into account indigenous knowledge relating to disaster management;
 - c. Promote disaster management research;
 - d. Identify and address weaknesses in the capacity to deal with possible disasters;
 - e. Provide for approximate prevention and mitigation strategies;
 - f. Facilitate maximum emergency preparedness; and
 - g. Contain contingency plans and emergency procedures in the event of disaster, providing for:
 - i. The allocation of responsibilities to the various role-players and co-ordination in the execution of those responsibilities;
 - ii. Prompt disaster response and relief;
 - iii. Procurement of essential goods, equipment and services;
 - iv. Establishment of strategic communication links; and
 - v. Dissemination of information.
- 1.6 The Overstrand Municipal must establish and implement a policy framework for Disaster Management in the municipality which is aimed at :
 - a. risk identification
 - b. risk assessment
 - c. risk response
 - d. risk response development
- 1.7 Overstrand Disaster Management framework will be –
 - (a) Consistent with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2002;
 - (b) Consistent with the disaster management policy framework of the Overberg District, Provincial Government and National Government.
- 1.8 It should be noted that Disaster Management is not only reactive, but also involves actions aimed at preventing disasters, or mitigating the impact of disasters. Different line functions and departments must contribute in varying degrees to Disaster Management in the various phases of the Disaster Management.
- 1.9 Disaster management plans cover the whole disaster management area, and must address actions before, during and after disasters.
- 1.10 Disaster management plans are compiled on the basis of a generic plan including standard operating procedures and best practice, and then expanded with risk-specific plans that address disaster management for special circumstances where the generic plan needs to be adapted.
- 1.11 This Disaster Risk Management Plan is produced by Overstrand Disaster Management as part of its responsibility in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002. This document is intended for internal use of the Organisation and Entities concerned and

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

should be treated as confidential and not be displayed in whole or in part in any public place or to the media. The recipients will be advised when the DRM Plan has been amended or updated. Each recipient should then obtain and distribute copies of these amendments to their respective members as required and the replaced pages / copies should be destroyed.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Disaster Management Act 57 Of 2002 is a legal instrument that provides coherent and transparent information with an aim of reducing, minimizing and preventing disaster through risk assessment and mitigation strategies. This can be achieved by excellent communication and acknowledgement expertise of different services, access of funds and access to sufficient resources.
- 2.2 Priority will be given to development measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster prone areas; communities, agriculture and infrastructure within each line function.
- 2.3 Disaster Management is also responsible to promote disaster management training and community awareness to reduce vulnerability to communities most at risk.

3. PURPOSE

- 3.1 To establish a disaster management strategy guiding the disaster managing plans of the various departments and roll players. It is critical that an mobilized. Response is a collective responsibility. In a major emergency or disaster, people need to know what to do, who will do it and how it will be done.
- 3.2 The ability to respond quickly and effectively will depend on good preparation. If a response plan has been developed thoughtfully, included the community's views, been communicated clearly and has been based on a realistic availability of resources, it is likely to succeed.
- 3.3 Emergency Preparedness: This plan is designed to establish the framework for implementation of the provisions of the future.
- 3.4 The purpose of this plan is to outline policy and procedures for both the pro-active disaster prevention and the reactive disaster response and mitigation phases of Disaster

Management.

- 3.5 It is intended to facilitate multi-agency & multi jurisdictional coordination in both pro-active and reactive programmes.

5. ROLL OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT UNIT

- 4.1 To Compile and adopt a disaster management policy
- 4.2 Compile and maintain disaster management plans/ framework
- 4.3 The Municipal Manager may establish a disaster management committee
- 4.4 Establish community partnerships that combine the access and attributes of everyone with a stake in disaster resistance

6. RISK IDENTIFICATION

See Appendix I

7. RISK REDUCTION

- 6.1 Risk awareness programs
- 6.2 Risk prevention programs
- 6.3 Formal and informal training wrt emergency services and disaster relief
- 6.4 Research in formal and informal settlements wrt location, growth and development
- 6.5 Upgrading of vehicles, equipment and protective clothing.

8. GEOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW/ PROFILE

- 7.1 The Municipality covers a land area of approximately 2 125 km², with a population density of 35 people per square kilometer and covers the areas of Hangklip/Kleinmond, Greater Hermanus, Stanford and Greater Gansbaai. The municipal area has a coastline of approximately 200 km, stretching from Rooi Els in the west to Quinn Point in the east

9. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- 8.1 The Overstrand has an estimated population of 74546 people. The Actuarial Society of Southern Africa (ASSA) model estimates a

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

marginal slowing of the population growth rate to 3, 1 per cent per annum in the period 2007 to 2012.

- 8.2 During festivals and festive seasons the influx of visitors can increase the population of Overstrand with up to 50 percent.
- 8.3 These growth rates are, however, faster than the ODM's average of 1, 8 per cent. Consequently, it is expected that the Overstrand will become the most populace municipality within the Overberg in due course.

10. OVERSTRAND POPULATION PROFILE (Census 2011)

Age	2010/11**			2011/12 **		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age: 0-9	6,600	6,175	12,775	6,087	6,090	12,177
Age: 10-14	2,402	2,663	5,065	2,557	2,541	5,098
Age: 15-19	2,551	22,252	24,803	2,455	2,681	5,136
Age: 20-24	2,852	2,878	5,730	3,321	3,209	6,530
Age: 25-39	7,923	8,739	16,662	10,890	9,984	20,874
Age: 40- 54	5,750	6,620	12,370	6,407	6,522	12,929
Age: 55-69	5,066	6,180	11,246	5,114	5,896	11,010
Age: 70-84	2,756	2,563	5,319	2,690	3,174	5,864
Age: 85+	50	528	578	267	548	815

Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2007, Census 2011

2010/11- Western Cape Department of Social Development Population projected as at 14 February of 2008, 2009 and 2010
2011/12- Stats SA Census, 2011

11. INTREGATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

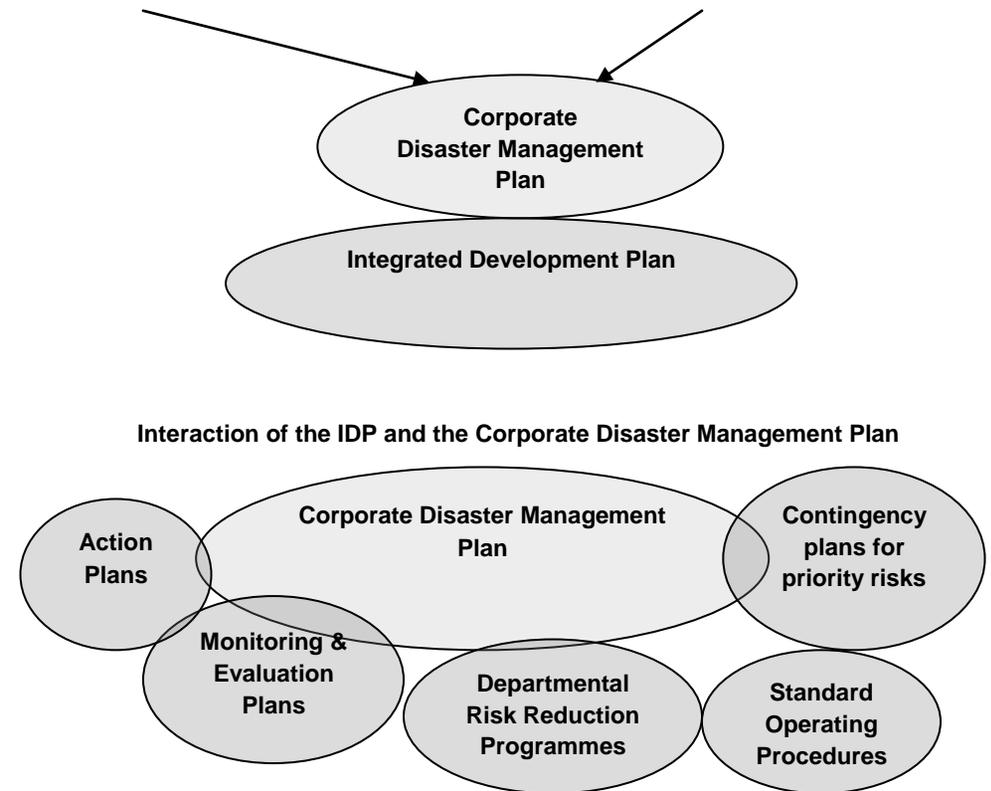
An active public participation process was followed during finalization of disaster management plan.

Diagram 2 below illustrates how the Corporate Disaster Plan and the IDP interact.

Section 53,

Disaster Management Act

Section 26, Municipal Systems Act

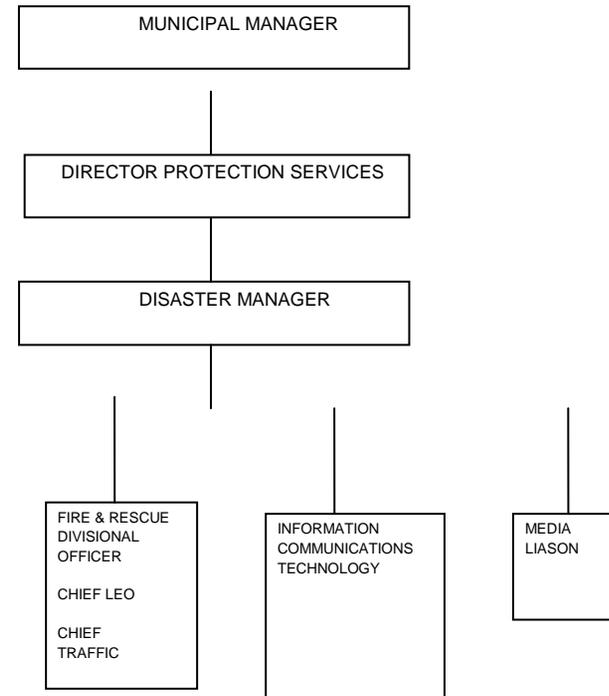


ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Corporate Disaster Management Plan in Context



12. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE IN EVENT OF DISASTER



13. RESPONSIBILITIES

- 12.1 **MUNICIPAL MANAGER:** Must ensure that disaster plans are compiled and maintained in his/her service, with specific reference to the following:
- Compilation of pro-active departmental disaster management programmes to support risk education or elimination.
 - Compilation of reactive departmental disaster management plan to ensure service continuity during emergency/disaster situations.

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12.1.2 The Municipal Manager as head of the administration is responsible and accountable for tasks and functions as provided for in Section 55 of the Systems Act, other functions/tasks as provided for in legislation, as well as functions delegated by the Executive Mayor and Council.

12.2 THE JOC (JOINED OPERATIONS CENTRE) will be responsible to assess, evaluate and co-ordinate all actions in all the phases of the incident. Each line function will be responsible for the implementation of its own departmental disaster plan but the JOC will ensure co-ordination and support between departments and external bodies and will consist of the following members:

12.2.1 DIRECTOR PROTECTION SERVICES:

- a. Compilation of pro-active divisional disaster management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination.
- b. Compilation of reactive divisional disaster management plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations, evacuated areas, affected communities and damaged or threatened property,
- c. Protecting the safety of emergency responders, evacuated areas, affected communities and damaged or threatened property,
- d. Controlling and dispersing crowds,
- e. Controlling access to and egress from emergency area(s),
- f. Protecting private and public property,
- g. Managing and controlling traffic in and around emergency area(s) on evacuation routes and on emergency vehicle routes,
- h. Identifying persons/organizations to contribute to post-emergency reports/debriefings,
- i. Protecting essential service facilities.

12.2.2 CHIEF FIRE SERVICES/ HEAD DISASTER MANAGEMENT:

- a. He/she must ensure that disaster plans are compiled

and maintained in his/her division, with specific reference to the following;

- i. Compilation of pro-active divisional disaster management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination.
- ii. Compilation of reactive divisional disaster management plans to ensure service continuation during emergency/disaster situations.
Coordinating response and mutual aid agreements with adjacent municipalities
- iv. Protecting health and safety of emergency responders,
- vi. Identifying persons/organizations to contribute to post-emergency reports/debriefings,
- vii. Supplying resources for disaster management purposes,

12.2.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR:

- a. Establish and maintain required telecommunications links
- b. Identify available resources for disaster management purposes,
- c. Establish and maintain a resources database.
- d. Ensure effective media liaison.
- e. Coordinate all communication to and from incident.
- f. Compilation of pro-active departmental disaster management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination.
- g. Rendering support and advice throughout all phases of disaster management planning activities,
- h. Disaster Management Plan forms an integral part of the IDP,

12.2.4 DIRECTOR FINANCE: Must ensure that disaster plans are compiled and maintained in his/her service, with specific reference to the following:

- a. Compilation of pro-active departmental disaster management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination.
- b. Compilation of reactive departmental disaster management plan to ensure service continuity during emergency/disaster situations.
- c. Facilitating emergency procurement

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

- d. Initiating and facilitating efforts to make funds available for disaster management in the municipal area insurance claim.
- f. Supplying resources for disaster management purposes as requested by the Disaster Management Unit.

12.2.5 DIRECTOR COMMUNITY SERVICES: Must ensure that disaster plans are compiled and maintained in his/her service, with specific reference to the following:

- a. Compilation of pro-active departmental disaster management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination.
- b. Compilation of reactive departmental disaster management plan to ensure service continuity during emergency/disaster situations.
- c. Maintain flood warning systems throughout its area.
- d. Providing alternate water supplies
- e. Controlling the consumption of public water supply.
- f. Supplying resources for disaster management Purpose as requested by the Disaster Management Unit.

12.2.6 DIRECTOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Must ensure that disaster plans are compiled and maintained in his/her service, with specific reference to the following:

- a. Compilation of pro-active departmental disaster management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination.
- b. Compilation of reactive departmental disaster management plan to ensure service continuity during emergency/disaster situations.

12.2.7 DIRECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING: Must ensure that disaster plans are compiled and maintained in his/her service, with specific reference to the following:

- a. Compilation of pro-active departmental disaster management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination.
- b. Compilation of reactive departmental disaster

management plan to ensure service continuity during emergency/disaster situations.

- c. Removing debris from transportation routes and other sites as required.
- d. Identifying and prioritising essential services that may require restoration as result of an emergency/disaster situation.
- e. Providing technical advice in preventing or reducing the effect of flooding.
- f. Supplying resources for disaster management purposes as requested by the Disaster Management Unit.

12.2.8 CHIEF TRAFFIC SERVICES: Must ensure that disaster plans are compiled and maintained in his/her service, with specific reference to the following:

- a. Compilation of pro-active departmental disaster management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination.
- b. Compilation of reactive departmental disaster management plan to ensure service continuity during emergency/disaster situations.
- c. Identifying evacuation routes in and around emergency area(s).
- d. Managing and controlling traffic in and around emergency area(s) on evacuation routes and on emergency vehicle routes.

12.2.9 CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT: Must ensure that disaster plans are compiled and maintained in his/her service, with specific reference to the following:

- a. Compilation of pro-active departmental disaster management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination.
- b. Compilation of reactive departmental disaster management plan to ensure service continuity during emergency/disaster situations.
- c. Coordinate response with the South African Police Services and national security forces or departments.
- d. Controlling and dispersing crowds
- e. Evacuating designated area(s) of both persons and

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

livestock

- f. Protect private and public property.

12.2.10 MANAGEMENT SERVICES: Must ensure that disaster plans are compiled and maintained in his/her service, with specific reference to the following:

- a. Compilation of pro-active departmental disaster management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination.
- b. Compilation of reactive departmental disaster management plan to ensure service continuity during emergency/disaster situations.
- c. Monitoring compliance with relevant legislation. Regulations, licenses and by-laws
- d. Identifying information to be documented for inquests or investigations under applicable laws.
- e. Providing information to municipal staff and their families.
- f. Ensure that the Corporate Disaster Management Plan forms integral part of the IDP.

12.2.11 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY: Must ensure that disaster plans are compiled and maintained in his/her service, with specific reference to the following:

- a. Compilation of pro-active departmental disaster management programmes to support risk reduction or elimination.
- b. Compilation of reactive departmental disaster management plan to ensure service continuity during emergency/disaster situations.
- c. Compiling, exercising and carrying out adequate disaster recovery procedures for IT infrastructure and information management,
- d. Supplying resources for disaster management purposes on request,
- e. Establishing and maintaining required informatics links,
- f. Establishing and maintaining a resources database,
- g. Supplying IT Infrastructure and assets to host and maintain.

12.2.12 MEDIA LIASON:

- a. Providing information to persons at emergency facilities (e.g. Assembly points / evacuation centres / mass care facilities),
- b. Providing information to persons at special incident-related meetings,
- c. Providing information to employees and their families who are affected by emergencies / disasters,
- d. Arranging site visits for persons affected by the emergency, e.g. families of deceased persons,
- e. Arranging anniversary events of disasters for affected persons in support of efforts to facilitate psychosocial coping mechanisms.
- f. Providing information to the media.

14. RISK MITIGATION

13.1 JOC (JOINED OPERATIONS CENTRE) can be convened to address specific risk-mitigation issues during the post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation phase or the pre-disaster risk reduction and preparedness phase.

13.2 The Disaster Management will ensure that the JOC are convened and maintained to address risk-specific disaster management plans, such as plans for aircraft emergencies, flooding, large fires in informal settlements and other transport disasters, hazardous materials incidents or mass events. Policies, plans and procedures that address efficient incident-management and inter-disciplinary cooperation during incidents are included in this category of plans. The input of specialist advisers in the various fields must be obtained on an ongoing basis.

13.3 In the recovery and rehabilitation phase, the head of disaster management and disaster management coordinator will take over responsibility once the JOC is demobilized and / or in cases where recovery and rehabilitation takes place over extended periods.

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13.4 The disaster management coordinator under a line function can be convened to take responsibility for activities that address the causal factors of a disaster / incident.

15. DEFINITIONS, TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

14.1 Abbreviations

JOC	Joint Operations Centre
IDP	Integrated Development Program
NGO	Non-government Organization

14.2 **Disaster:** A progressive or sudden, widespread or localized, natural or human-caused occurrence which causes or threatens to cause death, injury or disease, damage to property, infrastructure or the environment; or disruption of a community; and is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected to cope using only their own resources.

14.3 **Disaster risk management:** The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.

14.4 **Hazard:** A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards can include latent conditions that may represent future threats and can have different origins: natural (geological, hydrometeorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards). Hazards can be single, sequential or combined in their

origin and effects. Each hazard is characterised by its location, intensity, frequency and probability.

14.5 **Risk:** The probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions.

14.6 **Vulnerability:** The conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

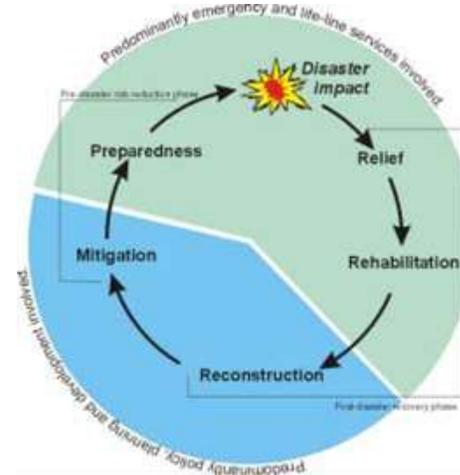


Figure 1: Disaster Management Continuum

15. 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:-

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The Head: Fire and Disaster Management,
 Chief Fire Officer (CFO) Lester Smit
 Telephone: (028) 271 8449
 Facsimile: (028) 271 8489
 e-mail: lsmit@overstrand.gov.za

DATE OF REVIEW	DETAILS OF PAGE(S) AMENDED OR REPLACED
22 March 2013	Par 5: Top 10 risks; Par 9: Population Profile Par 15: Post vacant
7 April 2014	Appendix H, K and L was removed, Appendix I was replaced by strategic risk register

APPENDIX I – TOP 10 RISKS

Note: The risk assessment is drafted annually and reviewed/ updated monthly. The next assessment is due on 18 May 2015.

	Risk	Control Consequence	Control Likelihood	Control Risk / classification
1	Fleet Management: Deterioration of fleet: Inadequate fleet; Inadequate administration of fleet	Catastrophic	Almost certain	HIGH
2	Poor storm water infrastructure	Catastrophic	Almost certain	HIGH
3	Poor infrastructure at informal settlements	Catastrophic	Almost certain	HIGH
4	Excessive water distribution loss. Distribution losses for 2009/10 and 2010/11	Catastrophic	Almost certain	HIGH

	Risk	Control Consequence	Control Likelihood	Control Risk / classification
	were 27.4% and 26.% respectively. Distribution loss for 2011/12 was 26.47%, after deducting the operational loss of (6.11%) it amounted to 20.36%			
5	Increase of back yard dwellers: (a) Fire hazard, (b) Contravention of building and scheme regulations, (c) Overloaded services, (d) Unhygienic situation. (e) Shacks erected on municipal property and over property boundaries (Zwelhile).	Catastrophic	Almost certain	HIGH
6	Inadequate management information systems to address the municipality's requirements.	Catastrophic	Almost certain	HIGH
7	Obtaining a qualified audit report from the Auditor-General due to: (1) Material misstatements, and (2) Incomplete asset register	Catastrophic	Almost certain	HIGH

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	Risk	Control Consequence	Control Likelihood	Control Risk / classification
8	Inadequate funds for the provision or replacement of infrastructure.	Catastrophic	Almost certain	HIGH
9	Alien vegetation invasion: (a) Less run-off water in catchments; (b) Biodiversity threats; and (c) Fire hazard.	Moderate	Possible	MEDIUM
10	Potable water shortage in Greater Hermanus area. Low rainfall resulted in a shortage of potable water.	Insignificant	Unlikely	LOW

The total operating budget for Fire Services amounts to R 12, 2 million for the 2015/16 financial year.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION- DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The five main hazards for **Overstrand Municipality** have been classified as:

- Fires
- Floods
- Draught
- Civil/Social unrest
- Abnormal High tides
- Power Failure
- Pollution (Sewerage)

The hazards pose a risk to the environment, industry, the economy; livestock and human life.

The following RISKS are regarded as the most important in the Jurisdiction of the Overstrand Municipality:

- Fires
- Floods
- Draught
- Civil/Social unrest
- Abnormal High Tides
- Power Failure

Prevention/ Mitigation of identified risks

No	Risk	Prevention/ Mitigation
1	Fire	Prescribe Burns/ Fire awareness campaign
2	Floods	Flood awareness campaign
3	Draught	Additional well-points
4	Civil/Social Unrest	Liaison with SAPS
5	Abnormal high tides	Evacuation measures
6	Power Failure	Continuous maintenance

Disaster Management Analysis for Overstrand Municipality

1. A Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRAVA) have been performed:

	YES	NO	Comments, if no
1.1 For the Municipal Area		✓	Only on Fires and Floods
1.2 For projects identified in the IDP		✓	

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2. The identified disaster risks have been prevented or mitigated through the implementation of risk reduction programmes:

	YES	NO	Comments if no
2.1 For the Municipal Area	✓		
2.2 For projects identified in the IDP		✓	No project identified

3. Appropriate disaster preparedness, response and recovery plans have been developed for a risk that cannot be prepared or mitigated:

	YES	NO	Comments if no
3.1 For the Municipal Area	✓		
3.2 For projects identified in the IDP		✓	No project identified

4. The Municipality has instituted the following disaster management requirements:

	YES	NO	Comments if no
4.1 Established a functional Disaster Management Centre		✓	Not within our function
4.2 Appoint a Head of Centre		✓	Not within our function
4.3 A functional Disaster Management Advisory Forum		✓	Not within our function
4.4 A Disaster Management (DM) Plan has been developed	✓		
4.5 This DM Plan does include Sectoral Plans	✓		

5. Disaster Management has functional systems that comply with the following:

	YES	NO	Comments if no
5.1 GIS data for disaster management		✓	Limited DM capacity
5.2 Risk reduction planning		✓	Limited DM capacity
5.3 Early warning system		✓	Limited DM capacity
5.4 Preparedness, response and recovery planning (Generic Plan)	✓		

6. These systems are linked to:

	YES	NO	Comments if no
6.1 Other line functions in the Municipality		✓	Overberg District
6.2 Other Municipalities	✓		
6.3 Security Forces (SAPS and SANDF)		✓	Overberg District DMC
6.4 Provincial MES		✓	Overberg District DMC
6.5 Provincial Departments		✓	Overberg District DMC
6.6 The National Disaster Management Centre		✓	Overberg District DMC

7. The Municipal Disaster Management Plan is completed, submitted and approved by (answer where applicable):

	YES	NO	Comments if no
7.1 Other Municipalities in District Municipal Area	✓		

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

	YES	NO	Comments if no
7.2 District Municipal Disaster Management Centre	✓		
7.3 Provincial Disaster Management Centre	✓		

General note:

The municipality will endeavour to address the outstanding areas in the next 5 year IDP cycle.

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

8. List of all the projects that have been identified in the IDP as “Very High Risk”, “High Risk”, “Low Risk” and/or “No Risk”.

Disaster risk assessment of major capital IDP Projects (based on draft capital budget 2015/16- projects in excess of R2,5 million)

Project reference	Project description	Primary & Secondary stakeholders	Risk rating (Very High Risk; High Risk; Low Risk; No Risk)	Risk reduction actions (Prevention/Mitigation/Preparedness)	Comments by Disaster Management
Wards 4 & 6	Hermanus Swartdamweg Institutional (housing projects)	Directorate: Infrastructure and Planning (B Louw)	High	Housing Mitigation	Noted
Ward 4	Rehabilitate roads and upgrade stormwater	Directorate: Infrastructure and Planning (D Hendriks)	High	Flood prevention	Noted
Ward 1	Franskraal, Kleinbaai & Birkenhead: MV/LV	Directorate: Infrastructure and Planning (D Maree)	High	Electricity Failure Prevention	Noted
Ward 2	Gansbaai: Mini-sub and MV/LV Upgrade	Directorate: Infrastructure and Planning (D Maree)	High	Electricity Failure Prevention	Noted
Ward 4	New 1ML/S Reservoir OHW.B31	Directorate: Infrastructure and Planning (D Hendriks)	High	Prevention	Noted
Overstrand wide	Replacement of Overstrand water pipes	Directorate: Infrastructure and Planning (H Blignaut)	High	Prevention	Noted
Overstrand wide	Upgrading of pump stations	Directorate: Infrastructure and Planning (H Blignaut)	High	Prevention	Noted
Ward 11	Stanford- Sewer Network extension	Directorate: Infrastructure and Planning (H Blignaut)	High	Pollution Prevention	Noted

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNEXURE A FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR OPEN SPACES

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this plan is to minimize the fire risks for Overstrand Area.

This operational manual was set up using known best practices to help Overstrand Municipality and private property owners/managers and lessee's of property to best manage their property within the laws regulating fire on properties (non- structural fires), set norms and standards for the management of fires and fire prevention in the best interest of biodiversity management and public safety.

What we have tried to do is to simplify the subject so that persons that are not normally acquainted with the subject, or who do not perform this function as part of their normal work function, would be able to initiate and complete Fire management program.

CHAPTER 2: BACKGROUND

FIRE DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEMS

A great deal has been written about the vegetation of the Western Cape and the extraordinarily rich variety of plant species that occur there, many of them being found nowhere else.

Ecological principles of fynbos management using fire

The application of fire is the major management practice in fynbos ecosystems.

- Fynbos requires fire to maintain its diversity, to maintain ecosystem processes and to maintain its plant and animal communities in a healthy condition.
- If fynbos is left unburnt for too long, typically 25 or more years, it will become moribund. There is a tendency to believe that there is an "ideal" time to burn, and that all fires should occur at this time,

but this is not so.

- Fynbos ecosystems require variation between successive fires in order to maintain the diversity of species because different fires favour different species.
- These species have survived and coexisted because they are adapted to a particular fire regime.

In order to ensure that both the fire-dependent vegetation and private property are managed correctly during a fire, it is imperative to have a Fire Management Plan from which the property owner, manager or the lessee of the property can gain the required information to manage their property.

It is the objective of this guideline document to provide brief but essential user-friendly information for the site manager to have in place preventative measures in the event of a fire occurring on their property.

Key components of a fire regime involve at least the following:

- Fire frequency – a probability distribution of the intervals between successive fires;
- Fire season – a probability distribution of fires in each month of the year; and
- Fire intensity – a range of fire intensities

If the natural fire regime in an area is well understood, then management actions that mimic this regime are highly likely to result in the maintenance of the biodiversity of plant communities.

ANNEXURE B Flood Contingency Plan

Read in conjunction with Overstrand Disaster Management Plan.

Emergency Flood Plan

Flood plans can enable a flexible response to problems

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

caused by flooding. Although barriers may protect potential flood areas from predictable tidal or storm surges, flooding can occur at any time due to:

- Prolonged or intensive rainfall
- Abnormally high river levels
- Major storms, tidal waves or tsunami

Flood Warnings

Overstrand Head of Fire & Disaster Management is kept informed by District Municipality Head of Disaster Management as well as City Cape Town Head of Disaster Management. A typical flood warning time is around 30 to 60 minutes. Overstrand Head of Fire & Disaster Management has the capability to issue flood warnings via sms, radio or public address systems. Sample flood warning messages are:

- Flood Alert – Flooding is possible
- Flood Warning – Flooding of homes, businesses and main roads is expected
- Severe Flood Warning – Severe flooding may cause
- Imminent danger
- All Clear – No Flood Alerts or Warnings are in force

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

When a flood warning message is received, Overstrand Disaster Management will alert relevant agencies/ departments. Depending upon the scale of potential flooding, the main difficulties are:

- Care of evacuated, hurt or homeless people
- Protecting of utilities
- Availability of transport
- Flood alleviation e.g. clearing blocked culverts and drains
- Providing emergency health advice
- Providing road barriers and signs
- Coordinating emergency support

Local Authorities (SAPS, Law Enforcement and Traffic)

Primary responsibilities:

- Assist evacuation
- Provisionally identify deceased victims (SAPS) Restore

normality

Fire & Rescue Services

Primary fire service responsibilities:

- Rescue trapped casualties
- Control fires, released chemicals and other hazards
- Assess hazards concerning evacuation
- Ensure safety of rescue personnel
- Minimize environmental dangers
- Recover dead in conjunction with the police
- Stand by during recovery Deploy sandbags for flood defenses

Ambulance Services

Primary ambulance service responsibilities:

- Save life in conjunction with other emergency services
- Extricate, assist and stabilize injured people
- Provide ambulances, medical staff, equipment and resources
- Establish effective triage points and systems
- Provide a central point for medical resources
- Alert receiving hospitals
- Provide transport for medical teams and their equipment
- Arrange transport for injured people
- Maintain emergency cover

Disaster Management

Primary Disaster Management responsibilities:

- Coordinate local resources and use of equipment
- Liaison with relevant emergency services
- Provide communication facilities
- Advise residents of flood prone areas to obtain sandbags
- Advise on weather, water flow, warnings and evacuation
- Issuing warning messages to local authorities
- A single point of contact for information
- Issue media statements
- Issue situation updates

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Advice for Public

FLOOD WARNING: 'GO IN, STAY IN, TUNE IN'

1. Stay calm
2. Ensure that neighbors know of the warning, and be prepared to help them
3. Keep a list of useful telephone numbers
4. Monitor local radio
5. Make a flood kit: medications, warm clothing, sealed food, blankets, matches, candles, flashlights, portable radio, spare batteries, rubber gloves, personal documents

Personal Flood Plans

- Discuss a plan with family members, friends and neighbours
- Know how to disconnect gas, electricity and water supplies
- Know where to move vehicles in an emergency.
- Store valuable property in a raised secure location.
- Fill containers with clean water (Avoid using flood waters or local water)
- Care for the needs of pets and domestic animals.

Remember

- If you live in a flood risk area, have:
- Sufficient sandbags or other devices to block doors, ventilators and openings
- Appropriate insurance cover
- Essential sealed foods, as food supplies may become limited
- If evacuated, you may be unable to return to your property for some time

If Flooding is Imminent

Turn off electricity and gas

Move family members, pets and supplies upstairs

Sandbags

- Fill sandbags not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ full
- Lay them in layers with each row tight to each other, end to end then down before laying another row on top
- If a wall is more than two sandbags high, place a double line of bottom sandbags, followed by a second double line, then a single line on top.
- Make sandbags with compost bags, carrier bags or pillowcases filled with sand or earth
- Put a plastic sheet down first to act as an extra seal
- Protect all water entry points including air bricks, air vents and utility openings
- If gas vents are sealed, disconnect any gas supply
- Seals around doors and windows should be made watertight
- It can take 60 sandbags to correctly seal an external door

General Health and Safety

- Do not walk, drive or swim through floods. Be aware of hidden dips in a road
- Floods often contain sewage -
 - avoid food that may have been contaminated by floodwater
- Avoid wet electrical equipment
- Ventilate your property as much as possible, while maintaining security
- If evacuation is necessary, follow police advice

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNEXURE C

Conflict Contingency Plan

Read in conjunction with Overstrand Disaster Management Plan

PURPOSE

The objective of the plan is as follows:

- The regulate the Disaster Response to the benefit of all Communities and Visitors
- To respond effectively to the requirements of individuals towards the protection of life and property.
- To establish those most vulnerable and at risk.
- To provide temporary shelter accommodation, clothing and feeding arrangements for persons evacuated or made temporarily homeless.
- To restore normality to the affected community within a reasonable timescale, dependent on the seriousness of the incident.

RESPONSE AND RELIEF ACTIVITIES

Action Steps

- Activate JOC
- Establish needs
- Monitor safety (establish are of impact)
- Ensure communication (Liaison Officer)
- Establish safe location pro-active identification
- Activate relevant role players
- Plan for feeding

- Admin System (Record keeping)
- Security (Mobilization of Law Enforcement)
- Storage facilities
- Request SAPS support
- Implement access Control – Support at site
- Activate responsible services.

Take note

- Ensure correct info
- Ensure health standards
- Ensure adequate ablution facilities
- Identify social problems
- Avoid over crowding
- Observe special population (religion) groups
- Control public donation

Primary Role Players

- * SAPS - Illegal or violent action
- * Municipal Disaster management
- * Overberg District Municipality Disaster Management
- * Municipal Law Enforcement
- * National Intelligence Agency
- * Social Development
- * Dept Community Safety
- * Municipal Solid Waste
- * Media
- * Municipal Engineering
- * Municipal Water
- * Emergency Medical Services

Supporting Role Players

- Red Cross
- Municipal Fire Services
- SANDF
 - Private Companies
 - Provincial Social Security Agency
 - Provincial Dept of Safety & Security

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

- World Food Bank

Displaced Persons' Temporary Place of Safety

1. Hermanus (Auditorium)
2. Hawston (Thusong Centre)
3. Zwelihle Community Hall
4. Mount Pleasant (Moffat Hall)
5. Hermanus (De Wet Hall)
6. Gansbaai (Buffeljachts Hall)
7. Gansbaai (Eluxolweni Hall)
8. Gansbaai (Masakhane Hall)
9. Gansbaai (Blompark Hall)
10. Gansbaai (Baardskeerdersbos Hall)
11. Pringlebaai Hall
12. Stanford Hall
13. Kleinmond Town Hall
14. Kleinmond Proteadorp Hall
15. Kleinmond Over the Hills Hall
16. Bettiesbaai Mooiuitsig Hall
17. Bettiesbaai Cassula Hall
18. Pringlebaai Hall

Displaced Persons' Temporary Place of Safety Inspection Guidelines

Important because

- Prevent disease
- Ensures a safe well run camp and reduces the risk of problems
- Identify problems
- Opportunity to chat and meet displaced people, answer questions and provide information

Who should do the inspection – daily senior persons

- Municipality
- Red Cross
- Health Inspectors

- Church groups/other groups

What to inspect

- Water
- Toilets/drains/portaloos
- Rubbish
- Fires/cooking fires
- Security
- Too crowded
- Cold children, mothers
- First Aid kits available
- Kitchen condition, enough food
- Clinic services
- Sick people/children Personal security (guards) Special diet needs i.e. Halaal, etc\

SAFETY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENT

- Venue
- Structures
- Capacity, Duration
- Food
- Toilets
- Fire precautions
- Emergency Medical Care
- Access and exits

Xenophobia Specific Contact Numbers

Designation	Name	Telephone	Cell
Disaster Manager	A.E. Jacobs	0283848300	0823738270
Disaster Management Coordinator	M.D. Rust	0282718400	0827769287
Housing/Emergency Shelter	B. Fortuin	0283138000	0823724450

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Annexure D1

Review and assessment of existing Corporate Disaster Management Plan

A review of the Corporate Disaster Management Plan was conducted during Augustus 2011.

The following challenges have been identified.

1. Departmental/ Directorate Disaster Management Plans

Emanating from the review, the need was identified for the development of Departmental Disaster Management plans.

All directorates and departments must develop their own Disaster Management Plan.

A template (as attached Annexure D2) was initiated and distributed to all Directors to ensure completion thereof by their departments and submit it to the Director: Protection Services by no later than 13 April 2012.

These Departmental / Directorate Disaster Management Plans will form part of the existing Corporate Disaster Management Plan.

These plans will be included in the 2012/2013 financial year and will be reviewed annually.

2. Declaration of Disaster (Overstrand municipal area)

A policy need to be developed for a declaration of disaster situations within the Overstrand municipal area of jurisdiction. The reason for this policy is to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the politicians, officials, civil society and neighboring municipalities in a disaster situation.

The draft policy will be submitted to council for approval by the end of June 2015.

Annexure D2

CONTINGENCY PLAN TEMPLATE

- Directorate/ Department

.....
(E.g. Protection Services/ traffic etc.)



1. EMERGENCY NUMBERS

DEPARTMENTAL CONTACT NUMBERS		
	NAME OF OFFICIAL	CONTACT NUMBER
Department Manager		
Deputy Manager		
Member on standby		
Office number		

ANNEXURE 6: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

OTHER EMERGENCY NUMBERS APPLICABLE TO AREA OF WORKPLACE	
Control Room	
Fire Department	
Police	
Law Enforcement	
Ambulance	
Traffic	
Electricity	
Water	
Damage to roads	
Electrician	

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 List the possible threats, risks or possible consequences (e.g. Chlorine threat- health risk, burst water pipes- no water for consumption).

.....

.....

2.2 General information and location of Departments in Overstrand Municipality

2.2.1 Function/ nature of department:

.....

.....

2.2.2 Department structure according to organogram

.....

.....

2.3 History of incidents

.....

.....

2.4 Measures in place to reduce possible threats, risks or possible consequences

.....

.....

2.5 List of resources/ equipment (e.g. diggers, brush cutters, water tanks)

Item	Location

ANNEXURE 7: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNEXURE 7



OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (AQMP)

27 March 2013

PREAMBLE

The Overstrand Municipality has delegated responsibility and accountability for the management of the natural environment within the Municipal region to the Environmental Management Services Section (EMS) who advises Council on environmental matters.

The Directorate: Infrastructure and Planning is the overarching Directorate responsible for Air Quality in the Overstrand Municipality. This directorate's focus is the planning of infrastructure, development planning and control, property management, environmental management, building control and the corporate GIS system. This directorate consists of a Director, Infrastructural Management, Environmental Management Section, Town Planning, Building Control, Solid Waste and Electricity Services.

The Environmental Management Section is directly responsible for addresses the concerns of environmental management policy, public participation, scientific decision support and compliance with the provisions of Environmental Legislation. This focus will guide and promote continual improvement in the management of the natural environment within the municipal region. The functional strategies of the EMS Section are:

- Effective management of Municipal Nature Reserves and Municipal Open Spaces.
- Progressive development and implementation of a corporate Environmental Management System to reduce the environmental footprint of the Municipality.
- Evaluate all developments (development proposals, town planning applications, building plans and infrastructure projects) for environmental sustainability.

ANNEXURE 7: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Liaise and engage with stakeholders concerning the state of the environment and to advise the Municipal Council and Municipal officials on Environmental matters.

Vision

The Environmental Management Services Section strives towards sustainable environmental management by means of environmental best practice. Accordingly, the section strives to coordinate, plan and manage all human activities in a defined environmental system to accommodate the broadest possible range of sustainable short and long term environmental, social and economic development objectives. The section also strives to ensure that the human right to clean air is maintained at a standard where economic and social development will increase and grow without a negative impact on the environment.

Mission

The mission of the section is to promote the use of sound environmental management principles to ensure a healthy environment within the Overstrand Municipality. Through this the section will strive to ensure the effective management of sustainable air quality practices in order to support the Overberg District to achieve the greater air quality goals.

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1. **Definitions**
2. **Introduction**
3. **Purpose**
4. **AQMP Development Process**
5. **Summary of Status Quo of Air Quality in Overstrand**
6. **Air Quality Monitoring**
7. **Gaps and Challenges**
8. **Conclusion**

ANNEXURE 7: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

30 July 2010 Province of Western Cape: Provincial Gazette 6772 1227

1. DEFINITIONS

“air pollution” means any change in the environment caused by any substance emitted into the atmosphere from any activity, where that change has an adverse effect on human health or well-being or on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural or managed ecosystems, or on materials useful to people, or will have such an effect in the future;

“Air Quality Act” means the National Environment Management: Air Quality Act, 2004(Act No. 39 of 2004);

“air quality management plan” means the air quality management plan referred to in section 15 of the Air Quality Act;

“air quality officer” means the air quality officer designated as such in terms of section 14(3) of the Air Quality Act;

“ambient air” means **“ambient air”** as defined in section 1 of the Air Quality Act;

“atmosphere” means air that is not enclosed by a building, machine, chimney or other similar structure;

“atmospheric emission” or **“emission”** means any emission or entrainment process emanating from a point, non-point or mobile source that results in air pollution;

“Council” means the Council of the City or any of the other political structures, political office bearers, councillors or staff members, of the City duly authorised by delegation;

“environmental management inspector” means an environmental management inspector referred to in section 5;

“environment” means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of—

- (a) the land, water and atmosphere of the earth;
- (b) micro-organisms, plant and animal life;
- (c) any part or combination of (a) and (b) and the interrelationships among and between them; and
- (d) the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being;

“Systems Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

“the NEMA” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998); and

2. INTRODUCTION

Overstrand Municipality is located along the south western coastline of the Overberg District Municipal area bordering the City of Cape Town in the west and Cape Agulhas Municipality in the east.

The Overstrand is a dynamic area, combining great potential and a beautiful setting. Our task is to bring about growth and development to the benefit of all our people, in their different communities, whilst maintaining a balance with nature.

The Municipality covers a land area of approximately 2 125 km², with a population of 80 400 people in 2011 and includes the areas of Hangklip/Kleinmond, Greater Hermanus, Stanford and Greater Gansbaai. The municipal area has a coastline of approximately 230 km, stretching from Rooi Els in the west to Quoin Point in the east. The natural beauty of the area is an outstanding asset with South Africa's first biosphere reserve as well as the best land-based whale watching in the

ANNEXURE 7: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

world.



3. PURPOSE

The Council of the Overstrand Municipality (OSM) is responsible for Air Quality in terms of the following legislation:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) - section 156(2),
- Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) - section 13(a)
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) - section 11 (1).

AND WHEREAS the Overstrand Municipality seeks to ensure management of air quality and the control of air pollution in alliance with the Overberg District Municipality within the area of jurisdiction to ensure that air

pollution is avoided or, where it cannot be altogether avoided, is minimized and remedied. The Overstrand Municipality is guided by the regulations in the Overberg District Municipality's Plan that applies the following three primary statutory obligations which are to:

- Discharge the role of an atmospheric licensing authority
- Designate an Air Quality Officer
- Incorporate an Air Quality management Plan in its IDP

Air Quality Control is part of the District Municipality's function under the Municipal Health Section of the Community Services Department, with the Head: Municipal Health designated as the Air Quality Officer. According to Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 of 2004), it makes provision for the District Municipality, as licensing authority, to generate funds for the management of Air Quality through the licensing. ODM has appointed District Health Officials who actively deals with the air quality transgressions within the Overstrand Municipal area. The Overstrand Municipality works closely with the District and Province to deal with any complaints that are logged with the Municipality.

4. AQMP DEVELOPEMENT PROCESS

A workshop was held between the Overberg District Municipality (ODM) and officials from all four local municipalities in order to discuss the roles and responsibilities of local government and to give input towards the draft AQMP of the District Municipality. The draft AQMP was presented to the ODM Portfolio committee for provisional approval. The broader public was informed through the local media regarding the commenting period of 21 days on the draft AQMP. Overstrand Municipality did submit comments to this process and thereafter formulated the draft Overstrand Air Quality Management Plan in order to tie into the District Air Quality Management Plan.

The Overstrand Municipality appointed an interim Air Quality Officer, the

ANNEXURE 7: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Environmental Manager, to tend to local air quality matters and to attend the quarterly Air Quality Forums.

5. SUMMARY OF STATUS QUO OF AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN OVERSTRAND

The District Municipality's Municipal Health Services Section has 15 Environmental Health Practitioners that are possible for the execution of the following functions within the district which includes; water quality monitoring, food control, environmental pollution control, waste management, health surveillance premises, surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases, vector control disposal of the dead and chemical safety.

ODM has appointed an Interim Air Quality Officer who in turn appointed an air quality management committee, consisting of the 4 area managers for municipal health. The 4 area managers are to assist with the function of air quality management.

The Overstrand Municipality is therefore willing to assist the Overberg District Municipality with information support towards air quality management but will not be appointing any other officials to assist with air quality management or monitoring due to capacity constraints.

Air Pollution Sources in the Overstrand are as follow:

- Industrial operations especially fish factories in Gansbaai and Hermanus and clay brick manufacturing
- Agricultural activities such as crop burning and spraying
- Biomass burning (veld fires)
- Domestic fuel burning (wood and paraffin)
- Vehicle emissions
- Waste treatment and disposal
- Dust from unpaved roads
- Other fugitive dust sources such as wind erosion of exposed area.

There are few sources of air pollutants in the Overstrand and the area only has light industrial sites. The ambient air quality is generally good but the motor vehicle congestion during the holiday season could result in elevated ambient concentrations of particulates and Nox (Nitrogen Oxides) at times.

6. AIR QUALITY MONITORING

During 2006 the District implemented passive sampling throughout the district and 19 samples were suitably placed, monitoring all the local municipal areas. The results obtained from the passive sampling project across the Overberg were low and well within the Lower Assessment Threshold (LAT) depicted in SANS 1929: 2005.

The Sulphur dioxide levels recorded during the period at the 19 sites in the Overberg were low but the two higher levels measured were at Gansbaai and Botriver.

The nitrogen dioxide values recorded in the Overberg were also low on average but the highest level recorded was at Zwelihle, Hermanus.

An overall perspective of the sample analysis indicated that the pollution levels are low within the District.

The Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs, together with the Overstrand Municipality, is in the process of installing an Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station at the Mount Pleasant Primary School in Hermanus. The station will measure the ambient air quality on a continuous basis. This data will be used to verify the earlier (2006) results and also to provide a baseline for ambient air quality in the area.

7. GAPS AND CHALLENGES

The divisions of roles and responsibilities between local and district

ANNEXURE 7: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

municipalities are not clearly understood nor have this challenge been overcome. The District makes it clear in their AQMP that they will only accept responsibility for the licensing of listed activities and the local municipalities are therefore responsible for the enforcement of legislation.

The Overstrand Municipality feels strongly about the fact that the District receives funding for the management and monitoring and implementation of air quality pollution control through the licensing fees and should therefore be responsible for the enforcement of legislation.

Until consensus has not been reached on the clarification of the roles and responsibilities, the Overstrand Municipality will not be taking full responsibility for air quality pollution control in the Overstrand Area.

8. CONCLUSION

Until clarity regarding the roles and responsibilities between Overstrand Local and the Overberg District Municipality are not clearly defined and committed towards, all the functions associated with air quality management, monitoring and control will not be fully implemented by the Overstrand Municipality.

CHAPTER 11: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 11

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

11.1 DELIVERY ON 5 YEAR IDP- MID-YEAR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FOR 2014/15

The annual implementation of the IDP is monitored through the Service Delivery and Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

The performance results on delivery of the IDP and Budget for the first six months of the 2014/15 financial year (July –December 2014) is detailed below:

Operational expenditure and Income Performance

Expenditure

Approximately 45,42% of the operating expenditure budget of R870 687 was spent as at the end of December 2014.

The municipality started the year with a positive cashbook balance of R63.1 million. The December closing balance is R107.3 million.

Income

The actual operating revenue as at end December 2014 is revenue is 0.27% above the YTD budget projections at the end of December 2014.

Capital budget performance

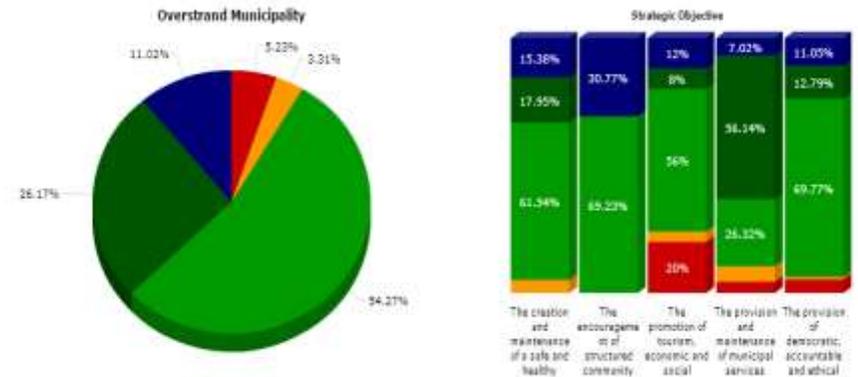
The capital expenditure as at the end of December 2014, including commitments, equates to 49.2% of the total adjusted capital budget of R116.7 million spent.

Service delivery performance analysis

Early indications are that the performance against the output and goals of the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) are well on track for the 2014/15 financial year.

The municipality met 331 (91,18%) of a total number of 363 key performance indicators (KPIs) for the period July 2014 – December 2014. 13 (3,6%) of KPIs were almost met and 19 (5,2%) of the indicators were not met.

Dashboard of organisational delivery on IDP objectives: (July- December 2014)



	Overstrand Municipality	Strategic Objective				
		The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment	The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality	The promotion of tourism, economic and social development	The provision and maintenance of municipal services	The provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance
■ KPI Not Met	19 (5.2%)	-	-	5 (20%)	5 (4.4%)	9 (5.2%)
■ KPI Almost Met	12 (3.3%)	2 (5.1%)	-	1 (4%)	7 (6.1%)	2 (1.2%)
■ KPI Met	197 (54.3%)	24 (61.5%)	9 (69.2%)	14 (56%)	30 (26.3%)	120 (69.8%)
■ KPI Well Met	95 (26.2%)	7 (17.9%)	-	2 (8%)	64 (56.1%)	22 (12.8%)