




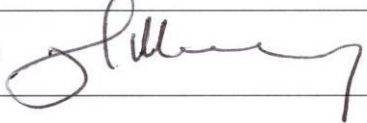
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MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN



REVISION 5 - April 2012

Compiled / Reviewed By : 	Approved By : 
Chris Konings Head : Corporate Planning & IDP Disaster Risk Management Centre, City of Cape Town	Greg Pillay Manager : Disaster Risk Management Centre, City of Cape Town
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This Disaster Risk Management Plan is produced by the City of Cape Town's Disaster Risk Management Centre (DRMC) 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 should be treated as confidential and not be displayed in whole or in part in any public place or to the media.

AMENDMENTS / UPDATES

Head: Corporate Planning and IDP,
Disaster Risk Management Centre,
City of Cape Town
P O Box 298
Cape Town
8000
Telephone: +27 (0)21 597 5015 (O)
Facsimile: +27 (0)86 576 1279

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CITY OF CAPE TOWN

MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

1 INTRODUCTION

The Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan serves to confirm the organisational and institutional arrangements within the City of Cape Town to effectively prevent disasters from occurring and to lessen the impact of those hazards that cannot be avoided. Essentially, this Plan serves as the **strategic co-ordination and co-operation mechanism between all the relevant Entities / Stakeholders** and is therefore the DRM Master Plan at the highest hierarchical level. The hazard / risk-specific DRM Plans and the CoCT Directorate / External Entity DRM Plans and their related emergency procedures are to be focussed at the *tactical and operational levels* and should therefore be considered as being subsidiary to the CoCT Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan.

Disaster Risk Management is defined as “a continuous and *integrated multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary process* of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, -mitigation, -preparedness, -response, -recovery, and -rehabilitation” - as per Section 1 of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002.

The *slogan* to best describe this initiative is :- “ **Disaster Risk Management is Everybody's Business** ”

2 BACKGROUND

The preventative, risk-reduction and preparedness elements of the Municipal DRM Plan must be implemented and maintained on a continuous basis. The emergency response or re-active elements of the Municipal DRM Plan will be implemented in the City of Cape Town whenever a major incident or disaster occurs or is threatening to occur within the municipal area.

The definition of a **disaster** is : “a *progressive or sudden, widespread or localised, natural phenomena 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 a community; and*
- (b) *is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected by the disaster to cope with its effects using only their own resources”.*
(Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002)

In terms of the City of Cape Town's Multi-Disciplinary Incident Management Plan (MIMP), which advocates a **co-ordinated and standardised approach to incident response activities** in the City, an **incident** is defined as : “ a *general description of a hazard occurrence or situation requiring intervention ranging from a limited co-ordination of emergency resources to a more extensive multi-disciplinary operation. This scenario may also develop into an emergency or disaster situation* ”.

A **major incident** is defined as : “ a *more complex situation requiring the co-operation and co-ordinated response of multiple emergency disciplines and resources and operations as set out in the MIMP. This scenario may also develop into an emergency or disaster situation* ”.

An **emergency** is defined as : “ an *event that requires the prompt implementation of actions, or the special regulation of persons or property, to limit the risk to health, safety or welfare of people, or to limit damage to property or the environment. Response actions should be co-ordinated on the basis of the MIMP* ”.

The Disaster Management Act places the responsibility for the implementation of the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan for the City on the appointed Head (Manager) of the Disaster Risk Management Centre.

The Disaster Management Act requires the City to take the following actions :

- to prepare a Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area and incorporating all municipal entities as well as external role-players;
- to co-ordinate and align the implementation of its Municipal DRM Plan with those of other organs of state, institutional and any other relevant role-players; and
- to regularly review and update its Municipal DRM Plan (ref. Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002 - Section 48).

The City must submit a copy of its Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan and any amendment to the said Plan to the National Disaster Management Centre and to the Disaster Management Centre of the Western Cape Province.

The Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan should :-

- form an integral part of the City's IDP so that disaster risk reduction activities can be incorporated into its developmental initiatives,
- anticipate the likely types of disaster that might occur in the City's area and their possible effects,
- identify the communities at risk,
- provide for appropriate prevention, risk reduction and mitigation strategies,
- identify and address weaknesses in capacity to deal with possible disasters,
- facilitate maximum emergency preparedness,
- establish the disaster risk management policy framework and organisation that will be utilized to mitigate any significant emergency or disaster affecting the City of Cape Town,
- establish the operational concepts and procedures associated with day-to-day operational response to emergencies by City Departments and other entities. These SOPs will also form the basis for a more comprehensive disaster response, as referred to in the CoCT MIMP document,
- incorporate all special Hazard / Risk-specific and Departmental DRM Plans and related emergency procedures that are to be used in the event of a disaster. These will provide for –
 - (i) the allocation of responsibilities to the various role players and co-ordination in the carrying out of those responsibilities;
 - (ii) prompt disaster response and relief;
 - (iii) disaster recovery and rehabilitation focused on risk elimination or mitigation;
 - (iv) the procurement of essential goods and services;
 - (v) the establishment of strategic communication links;
 - (vi) the dissemination of information.

3 PURPOSE

The Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan is designed to establish the framework for implementation of the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002, as well as the related provisions of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000.

The purpose of the Municipal DRM Plan is to outline policy and procedures for both the pro-active disaster prevention and the reactive disaster response and mitigation phases of Disaster Risk Management.

It is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional co-ordination in both pro-active and re-active related programmes.

4 THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN'S APPROACH TO DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

4.1 CITY OF CAPE TOWN'S DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 57 OF 2002 - SECTION 41)

The City of Cape Town's Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum (MDMAF) must establish and implement a policy framework for Disaster Risk Management in the municipality aimed at ensuring an integrated and common approach to Disaster Risk Management entities in its area.

The City of Cape Town 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: Western Cape.

The Disaster Risk Management Centre (DRMC) will be the custodian of the Municipal (or City-wide) Disaster Risk Management Plan for Cape Town. 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.

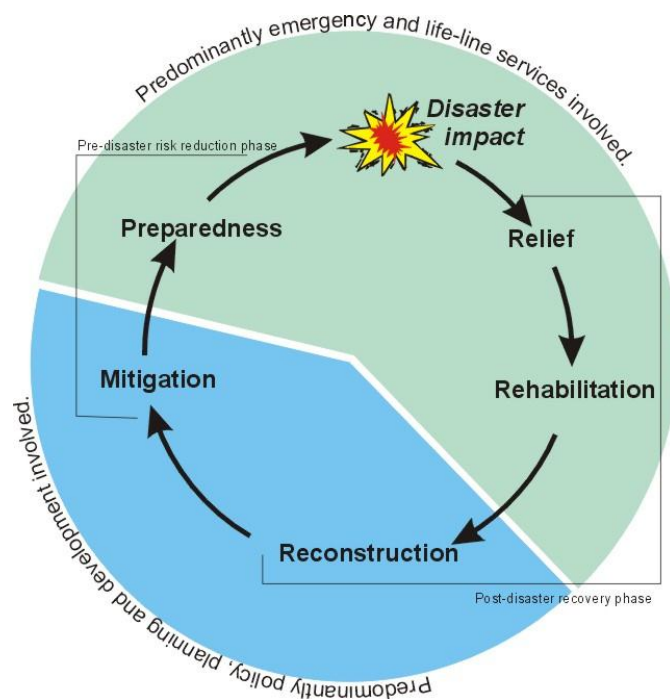


Figure 1: Disaster Risk Management Continuum

Figure 1 illustrates the DRM Continuum – it should be noted that Disaster Risk Management is not only reactive, 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 on

the basis of 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.

5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND ARRANGEMENTS

In terms of a management structure for Disaster Risk Management, the principle of functioning within the established structure of the City of Cape Town as far as possible will be adhered to.

The various levels making up the management structures for Disaster Risk Management in the City 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 the City of Cape Town is as follows :-

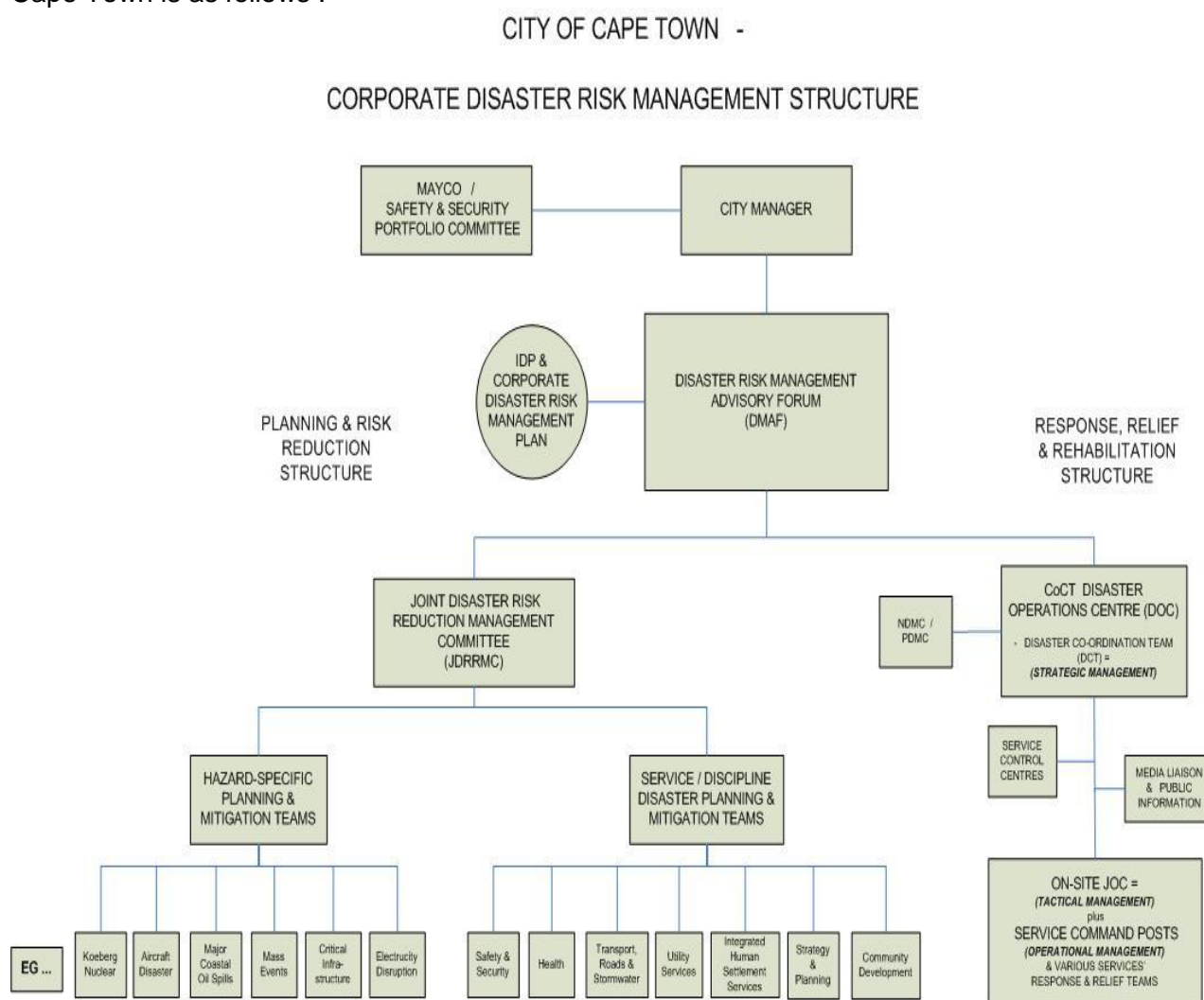


Figure 2: City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management Structure

The first objective of the above structure must be to achieve disaster prevention, risk reduction and mitigation efforts in the day-to-day activities of the entities in the City of Cape Town. The second but equally important objective is to ensure effective disaster response, relief and rehabilitation efforts.

The Disaster Response and Recovery aspects are described in Paragraph 12.

5.2 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CO-ORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

The CoCT Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum (MDMAF) will comprise of the following functionaries:

5.2.1 Internal to the City :-

City Manager
Deputy City Manager
Executive Director: Corporate Services
Executive Director: Finance
Executive Director: City Health
Executive Director: Economic, Environmental and Spatial Planning
Executive Director: Social and Early Childhood Development
Executive Director: Community Services
Executive Director: Human Settlements
Executive Director: Safety and Security
Executive Director: Transport, Roads and Stormwater
Executive Director: Utility Services
Executive Director: Tourism, Events and Marketing
Director: Service Delivery Integration and Co-ordination
Director: Executive Support
Director: Governance and Interface
Director: IDP, Performance and Participation
Director: Extended Public Works Programme
Director: Risk Management
Director: Communication
Director: Specialised Technical Services
Director: Legal Services
Director: Customer Relations
Director: Strategic Development Information & GIS
Director: Information Systems & Technology
Director: Supply Chain Management
Director: Budgets
Director: Expenditure
Director: Property Management
Director: Inter-Service Liaison
Director: Primary Health Care
Director: Environmental Health
Director: Specialised Health Services
Director: Environmental Resource Management
Director: Spatial Planning & Urban Design
Director: City Development Strategy and Integrated Development Planning
Director: Planning & Building Development Management
Director: Development Facilitation
Director: Economic Development
Director: Social Development
Director: Poverty Alleviation & Reduction
Director: Policy & Strategy Formulation
Director: Substance Abuse
Director: Sport, Recreation and Amenities
Director: City Parks
Director: Public Space Management
Director: Zoned Public Open Space Management

Director: Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours & Crematoria
 Director: Markets & Trading
 Director: Library & Information Services
 Manager: Disaster Risk Management Centre
 Chief: Fire & Rescue Service
 Manager: 107 Public Emergency Communications Centre
 Chief: Metropolitan Police
 Chief: Traffic Services
 Chief: Law Enforcement & Specialised Services
 Chief: Social Crime Prevention & VPUU
 Director: Strategy, Support & Co-ordination
 Director: Existing Settlements
 Director: New Settlements
 Director: Informal Settlements
 Director: Housing Land and Forward Planning
 Director: Urbanisation Implementation
 Director: National Housing Programmes
 Director: Urban Renewal Programme
 Director: Development Services
 Director: Roads and Stormwater
 Director: Transport
 Director: IRT Implementation
 Director: IRP Operations
 Director: Water & Sanitation
 Director: Cape Town Electricity
 Director: Solid Waste Management
 Director: Tourism
 Director: Events
 Director: Film Office
 Director: Marketing
 Director: Cape Town Stadium & Green Point Urban Park

NOTE : Representation may be adjusted by the Forum in accordance with the identified risks to the City which are being dealt with over a particular period.

5.2.2 External Entities :-

PG:WC Disaster Management Centre
 PG:WC Emergency Medical Services
 PG:WC Social Services and Poverty Alleviation
 PG:WC Traffic Control
 SA Police Services - Western Cape
 SA National Defence Force - Western Cape
plus representation from the CTIA, V & A Waterfront, SANParks, Port of Cape Town, PRASA/Metrorail, Transnet FreightRail, Commerce & Industry, the Disaster Relief NGO's and the broader Community.

NOTE : Representation may be adjusted by the Forum in accordance with the identified risks to the City which are being dealt with over a particular period.

5.3 LINES OF COMMUNICATION AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

In terms of Section 43 (1) of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002, it is incumbent on the City 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.

The City of Cape Town's Disaster Risk Management Centre liaises with the Provincial Disaster Management Centre, which in turn liaises with the National Disaster Management Centre.

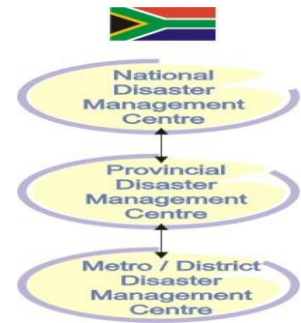


Figure 3: Lines of Communication

5.4 CITY OF CAPE TOWN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CENTRE (DRMC)

The DRMC must specialise in issues concerning disasters and Disaster Risk Management within the City of Cape Town. In this regard it must promote an integrated and co-ordinated approach to the function, with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation.

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

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

The Disaster Risk Management Centre will perform its functions –

- (a) within the national, provincial and municipal Disaster Risk Management frameworks;
- (b) subject to the City IDP and other directions of the City 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 National Disaster Management Centre and the Western Cape Provincial 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, etc. will be described in later sections of this document.

6 RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

The main stakeholders in the City of Cape Town's 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 the City of Cape Town. 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.

6.1 CoCT MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY FORUM (MDMAF)

It is the responsibility of the CoCT 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 the CoCT Disaster Risk Management Centre, as well as the incorporation of the relevant supportive hazard or risk-specific and the various 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** of the participating Entities to ensure a viable emergency / disaster response structure for the City.

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 6.2 below.

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 the City ,
- assessing capacity of the City to implement emergency / disaster response actions,
- oversee the formulation of plans and projects to **reduce disaster risk**, including the **integration with CoCT IDP initiatives**.

During any major Emergency or Disaster Response and Relief phases :

- assessing the effect of any disaster which has occurred in the City and examine any further consequences and disaster risk in the emergency area(s) led by the DCT (refer para. 6.3),
- assess the consequences and disaster risk to the remainder of the City, 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.

6.2 JOINT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JDRRMC) AND SPECIAL HAZARD / RISK-SPECIFIC AND SERVICE / DEPARTMENTAL TASK TEAMS

The Joint Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee (JDRRMC) will comprise designated senior personnel from each of the City's Directorates who will be the Disaster Management "links" or "nodal points" into their respective Directorates and will be the conduit for especially proactive/ risk reduction initiatives. Senior staff of external Organisations' will also serve on the JDRRMC and will fulfill similar roles to those of the City representatives. Special Hazard / Risk-specific Task Teams will be responsible to plan, manage and complete multi-disciplinary projects and produce the necessary DRM Plans in the *pre-disaster risk reduction and preparedness phases*. They will continue with DRM Plan maintenance and readiness programmes on an ongoing basis.

Special Task Teams may also be convened to address specific risk-mitigation issues during the *post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation phases*. Such Teams will determine their respective terms of reference and deliverables under the direction of the JDRRMC and the CoCT Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum, in association with the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT), as may be required by the nature and extent of the Incident.

The Municipal DMAF will delegate the JDRRMC to ensure that Hazard / Risk-specific Task Teams, as well as Service / Departmental Teams are convened and maintained to address risk-specific Disaster Risk Management plans which have the highest risk to the City, i.e. DRM Plans for nuclear emergencies, flooding and storms, Climate Change, Earthquakes, Transport Incidents, Hazardous Materials Incidents, etc., as well as mass events preparedness. Policies, plans and procedures that address efficient incident management

and inter-disciplinary co-operation during incidents are to be included in these DRM Plans. The input of specialist advisers in the various fields must be obtained on an ongoing basis.

In the recovery and rehabilitation phase, these Project Teams will take over responsibility for recovery and rehabilitation from the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT) once the DCT is demobilised and / or in cases where recovery and rehabilitation takes place over an extended and protracted period.

A Special Task Team under a specific line function / department may also be convened to take responsibility for activities that address the causal factors of any disaster or major incident occurrence. Such Teams will receive a brief from, and report back to the Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum and to senior management. They will work in close co-operation with the DRMC. Their recommendations must be incorporated into the respective hazard / risk-specific and Departmental DRM Plans and, if necessary, be incorporated into the Municipal DRM Plan.

6.3 DISASTER RESPONSE CO-ORDINATION

The Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT) shall be convened in the (off-site) Disaster Operations Centre (DOC) when an emergency or disaster has occurred or is likely to occur, in accordance with the following parameters :-

- where the size or seriousness of the emergency seems beyond the capability of a Service, in the opinion of the most senior on-duty official of that Service, the DRMC can be requested to activate the DCT,
- where the Head of the DRMC is of the opinion that it is necessary to activate the DCT in order to effectively manage an emergency which has occurred or is likely to occur, the DCT must convene in the DOC,
- the activating Service shall, via the Disaster Operations Centre's, contact the Disaster Risk Management Duty Co-ordinator who shall immediately arrange to notify the designated members of the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT),
- the Disaster Risk Management Duty Co-ordinator shall request the DCT members to meet at the DOC in Goodwood or at any other viable alternate centre should the DOC not be available for whatever reason,
- the DCT will evaluate the situation and collaborate with the Head of the DRM Centre regarding the need for a declaration of a Local State of Disaster, as well as the continued activation or standing-down of the DCT.

All incidents will be managed by the Disaster Co-ordination Team in accordance with the principles and guidelines contained in the City of Cape Town Multi-Disciplinary Incident Management Plan (MIMP) and the Disaster Operations Centre's Standard Operating Procedures.

The Disaster Co-ordination Team will be convened and chaired by the Head of the Disaster Risk Management Centre at the DOC in Goodwood or at another suitable facility which is appropriately removed from any direct hazard or risk if the DOC is unavailable for whatever reason. The DCT will be activated through the procedures outlined in the Disaster Response Plan section – refer to Paragraph 12.

6.3.1 CoCT DISASTER OPERATIONS CENTRE

The CoCT Disaster Operations Centre (DOC) staff (a section of the DRMC), must assist with additional functions (as listed below), under the guidance of the Disaster Co-ordination Team, when this Committee is convened / activated to oversee response, relief and rehabilitation operations during any major Incident, Emergency or Disaster situation.

These additional functions are :-

- to maintain records of communications, decisions, actions and expenditures,
- have continuous communication and liaison with all Disciplines on-site through the On-site Joint Operations Centre (On-site JOC) and the respective Service Command Posts deployed on site,
- designate emergency area(s) and sites,
- decide on emergency measures and priorities,
- assess the impact / consequences resulting from the Incident,
- request emergency partner assistance / implement any mutual aid agreements as are necessary,

- close public buildings as required,
- issue public warnings, orders and instructions as required,
- protect the health and safety of emergency responders,
- ensure an acceptable level of emergency services for the City outside emergency area(s),
- prepare lists of fatalities, casualties and missing persons,
- prepare lists of destroyed and damaged properties,
- consider the declaration of a Local State of Disaster,
- co-ordinate response with provincial ministries through the PG:WC Disaster Management Centre,
- co-ordinate response with non-governmental disaster relief organisations, neighbourhood and community organisations,
- identify all persons / organisations which can contribute to emergency response,
- provide information to the media for dissemination to the affected population(s) and the general public,
- co-ordinate information for public release with emergency partners' communications staff,
- respond to inquiries from the media and the general public,
- identify target audiences for post-emergency communications,
- identify persons / organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports / debriefings,
- submit information for payment of invoices,
- assist with any other tasks, as determined by the DCT, when in session.

ROLE-PLAYER INVOLVEMENT

The following Role-players within the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality, together with identified external Entities, will be involved in the pro-active and re-active disaster risk management aspects on an integrated basis, according to their own mandates and as determined by their Directorate DRM Plans and the City's Hazard-specific DRM Plans :-

6.4 CITY MANAGER

6.5 DEPUTY CITY MANAGER

Director: Service Delivery Integration and Co-ordination

Director: Executive Support

Director: Governance and Interface

Director: IDP, Performance and Participation

Director: Extended Public Works Programme

Director: Risk Management

6.6 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CORPORATE SERVICES

Director: Communication

Director: Specialised Technical Services

Director: Legal Services

Director: Customer Relations

Director: Strategic Development Information & GIS

Director: Information Systems & Technology

6.7 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: FINANCE

Director: Supply Chain Management

Director: Budgets

Director: Expenditure

Director: Property Management

Director: Inter-Service Liaison

6.8 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CITY HEALTH

Director: Primary Health Care

Director: Environmental Health

Director: Specialised Health Services

- 6.9 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SPATIAL PLANNING
Director: Environmental Resource Management
Director: Spatial Planning & Urban Design
Director: City Development Strategy and Integrated Development Planning
Director: Planning & Building Development Management
Director: Development Facilitation
Director: Economic Development
- 6.10 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: SOCIAL AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
Director: Social Development
Director: Poverty Alleviation & Reduction
Director: Policy & Strategy Formulation
Director: Substance Abuse
- 6.11 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY SERVICES
Director: Sport, Recreation and Amenities
Director: City Parks
Director: Public Space Management
Director: Zoned Public Open Space Management
Director: Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours & Crematoria
Director: Markets & Trading
Director: Library & Information Services
- 6.12 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: SAFETY AND SECURITY
Manager: Disaster Risk Management Centre
Chief: Fire & Rescue Service
Manager: 107 Public Emergency Communications Centre
Chief: Metropolitan Police
Chief: Traffic Services
Chief: Law Enforcement & Specialised Services
Chief: Social Crime Prevention & VPUU
- 6.13 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
Director: Strategy, Support & Co-ordination
Director: Existing Settlements
Director: New Settlements
Director: Informal Settlements
Director: Housing Land and Forward Planning
Director: Urbanisation Implementation
Director: National Housing Programmes
Director: Urban Renewal Programme
Director: Development Services
- 6.14 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: TRANSPORT, ROADS AND STORMWATER
Director: Roads and Stormwater
Director: Transport
Director: IRT Implementation
Director: IRP Operations
- 6.15 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: UTILITY SERVICES
Director: Water & Sanitation
Director: Cape Town Electricity
Director: Solid Waste Management

6.16 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: TOURISM, EVENTS AND MARKETING

Director: Tourism

Director: Events

Director: Film Office

Director: Marketing

Director: Cape Town Stadium & Green Point Urban Park

7. DISASTER FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

If the execution of obligations and duties as outlined in this Plan entails costs for any Service, provision must be made in the relevant Service's own budget.

Under certain circumstances the City will be re-imbursed by National Government for disaster response efforts. However, the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002, Chapter 6, states that the Minister of Provincial Affairs and Local Government, may in the case of disaster relief funding, prescribe a percentage of the budget of a local authority which can be used as a threshold for accessing additional funding from the Department for response efforts.

This implies that the amount set as a threshold will have to be spent by the City on disaster response and relief before financial assistance may be considered by National Government.

The financial assistance to be provided by National Government may take into account what planning, prevention and mitigation measures were taken pro-actively and whether the situation could have been avoided or minimised had the City implemented the aforementioned actions.

If planning and prevention strategies have not been implemented the local authority may be penalised from a financial point of view. It is therefore vital that comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Plans are in place to substantiate any possible future financial claims.

8. ENTITY / SERVICE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLANS

Each individual Directorate, Department and Service of the City of Cape Town, as well as applicable external entities / organisations, as indicated in the City's Disaster Risk Management Framework, are responsible for submitting their respective Entity's Disaster Risk Management Plan to the CoCT Disaster Risk Management Centre, as per Section 52 of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002. Disaster risk reduction aspects contained in these Entity / Service DRM Plans should also be incorporated into that Entity's submission to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to achieve the development targets of the City.

All Entity / Discipline DRM Plans, especially where the Entities / Disciplines are identified as the Lead Combatting Agency or as the Support Agency to deal with a particular hazard, should primarily be directed at hazard prevention or disaster risk reduction, but disaster response, relief and rehabilitation aspects must be included and regularly exercised to ensure the Entity's readiness for any catastrophic event in the City.

Aspects to be addressed in any Disaster Risk Management Plan should encompass the following :-

8.1 Planning Framework & Scope of the DRM Plan

- the way in which the concept and principles of Disaster Risk Management are to be applied in the Department's functional area;
- the relevant Department's role and responsibilities in terms of the national, provincial or municipal Disaster Risk Management frameworks;

8.2 Applicable References, Statutory Requirements and Linked Documents / SOP's

8.3 Abbreviations and Definitions Used

8.4 Hazard Identification, Risk (including Disaster-risk) and Vulnerability Assessments, leading to a needs analysis (refer also to Paragraph 9 below)

8.5 The Entity's Disaster Risk Management Efforts :-

a. Evaluation and description of Infrastructure / Organisation available

e.g. The Discipline's own Disaster Risk Management Resources Database
(Its capacity to fulfil its role and responsibilities)

b. Prevention through risk elimination

e.g. The Discipline's initiative to remove hazard risks (if possible) and/or alternative processes
(give particulars of its Disaster Risk Management strategies)

c. Mitigation through risk reduction

e.g. The Discipline's engineering solutions / legislative compliance / safety culture / etc.

8.6 Preparedness planning for major risks that cannot be eliminated

e.g. The Disciplines contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, including measures to finance these strategies, and -

a. Contingency Planning based on the assessed risks and vulnerabilities of each hazard

e.g. Fire / Chemical spills / Flooding / Engineering aspects / Service disruptions, etc.

b. Emergency organisation, internal and external

- Emergency management structure and allocation of responsibilities
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Integrated communications systems and other resources

c. Response planning

e.g. the Discipline's Role and responsibilities regarding a response to an emergency / disaster situation, and -

Emergency response teams (groups with special responsibilities during emergencies)

(i) Notification and Activation Procedures :

- Stand-by Lists / Emergency contact numbers
- Resources to be used / additional resources

(ii) Recovery plans :

- Service's role and responsibilities regarding post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation;
- Business Continuity / Disaster Recovery for IT systems, etc.
- May also lead to reconstruction and redevelopment projects and programmes

d. Lines of communication (Protocols) and liaison and integration with other Services

Internal and external communication lines (who informs who, who reports to whom).

Each Discipline must co-ordinate and align (integrate) the implementation of its DRM Plan with those of other co-responding role-players / entities. The DRM Plan must be regularly reviewed and updated).

e. Awareness and education efforts

- The Discipline's strategies BEFORE (Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness);
- DURING THE INCIDENT (Notifications, actions and advisories);
- AFTER (Advisories, Public information and education) – then, re-align the strategies and start again at the “BEFORE” to be ready to deal with the next hazard occurrence.

f. Evaluation and maintenance programmes.

The Discipline's strategies in this regard.

9. COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER RISK, VULNERABILITY AND MANAGEABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN

A comprehensive disaster risk assessment for the City, incorporating both city-wide (technical) and community-based aspects, was undertaken during 2009/10 by an external service provider, Aurecon, in order to comply with the standards envisaged by the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002 and the Disaster Management Framework, 2005.

The Disaster Risk Assessment, where the **PREDICTABILITY, THE IMPACT (SEVERITY / CONSEQUENCES), THE VULNERABILITY AND THE COPING CAPACITY (MANAGEABILITY)** requirements of a particular hazard will determine the priorities for the disaster risk management programmes and projects. The possible benefit to be derived from a risk reduction & preparedness project in terms of lives protected, livelihoods secured and property or the environment / natural resources defended, will be the criteria that determines these priorities.

9.1 DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT : DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIVE DISASTER RISK PRIORITISATION

Disaster Risk quantification

The disaster risk profiling assessment normally produces so many hazards that must be addressed that the sheer volume of work tends to be overwhelming. Consequently, a **Relative Disaster Risk Prioritisation Assessment** is conducted to assist the Municipality in their disaster risk management planning.

The **Relative Disaster Risk Prioritisation Assessment** involves the following action steps:-

- Quantify the Hazard
- Quantify the Disaster Risk Manageability / Coping Capacity
- Quantify Vulnerabilities
- Determine the Overall Disaster Risk Score

a. Hazard score quantification

The hazard score is determined by quantifying the probability and severity of a hazard (refer to the **Table** below).

Criteria		Calculate	Hazard
Probability	Likely		Destructive
	Normal		
	Unlikely		
Severity	Extreme		Tolerable
	Moderate		
	Insignificant		Safe

= **Probability** : The probability of a hazard occurring is assessed and classified in three categories, namely:

- **Likely** ~ hazards in this category will have a very high probability of occurring (score = 3)
- **Normal** ~ hazards in this category will have a normal probability of occurring (score = 2)
- **Unlikely** ~ hazards in this category will have an unlikely probability of occurring (score = 1)

= **Severity** : The severity of the hazard, should it occur, will be assessed and the hazards will be classified into the following three categories :-

- **Extreme** - hazards in this category will hold extreme consequences to a community (score = 3)
- **Moderate** - hazards in this category will hold moderate consequences to a community (score = 2)
- **Insignificant** - hazards in this category will hold insignificant consequences to a community (score = 1)

b. Disaster Risk Manageability or Coping Capacity

The degree to which a society or institution can intervene and manage / cope with the negative consequences of a hazard event will depend on the following, each rated on a three-point scale where good = 3; modest = 2; poor = 1), viz.:-

- **Awareness:** The over-all awareness of people living in a potential impact area of a hazard to that hazard is one of the factors that determine the risk manageability of a community.
- **Legislative Framework:** The legislative framework that governs a particular hazard event is one of the factors that determines the risk manageability of a community.
- **Early Warning Systems:** The early warning systems for a hazard event.
- **Government Response:** The response of the municipality and the provincial government to a hazard.
- **Government Resources:** The resources available to the municipality and the provincial government for a hazard event.
- **Existing Risk Reduction Measures:** The existing risk reduction measures of the municipality and the provincial government to a hazard event.
- **Public Participation Measures:** The existing public participation measures of the municipality and the provincial government to a hazard event.
- **Municipal Management Capabilities:** The over-all management capability of the municipality for a hazard event.

A simple mathematical model (formula given below) can be utilised to quantify the degree to which a community can intervene and manage the negative consequences of a hazard event:-

Risk Manageability Score ≥ 18 : Should the risk manageability score of a particular hazard event impacting on a community be higher than 18 that community has a very **high** level of manageability and it is unlikely that the hazard event will impact negatively on the community.

Risk Manageability Score 8 to 18: If the risk manageability score of a particular hazard event impacting on a community is between 8 and 18, that community has a **modest** level of manageability and it is likely that the hazard event will impact negatively on the community.

Risk Manageability Score ≤ 8 : Risk manageability scores of a particular hazard event impacting on a community lower than 8 account for a community with a **poor** level of manageability and it is highly likely that the hazard event will impact negatively on the community.

c. Vulnerability Score

Create Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Directory Structure:- A directory structure should be created to assist in determining the degree to which a community is vulnerable to each of the hazards in the region.

Quantify Vulnerabilities:- To enable risk quantification the Vulnerabilities of the area should also be calculated. The model has assessed **environmental, economical, societal** and **critical facilities** (NB **political** and **legal vulnerabilities** may also be required to be assessed, depending on the Community's circumstances). A map of the study area should be used and GIS layers should be used to indicate areas that are vulnerable. Each area on the map must be allocated a vulnerability score for **each of the four vulnerabilities** and a vulnerability score of 1, 2 or 3 should be used, where:-
 1 = not vulnerable
 2 = moderately vulnerable
 3 =extremely vulnerable

A total vulnerability score (VT), which is the sum of the Environmental (VENV), economical (VEC), societal (VS) and critical facility (VCF) vulnerabilities, can then be calculated for each geographical area or specific study area, i.e. **VT = VENV + VEC + VS + VCF (+VP + VL, as applicable)**. Vulnerability scoring will be based on the following:-

Vulnerability Score ≥ 10 : Should the vulnerability score of a particular hazard event impacting on a community be higher than or equal to 10, that community is extremely vulnerable to that hazard.

Vulnerability Score 7 to 9 : Should the vulnerability score of a particular hazard event impacting on a community is between or equal to 7 and 9, the community is moderately vulnerable.

Vulnerability Score < 7 : Should the vulnerability score of a particular hazard event impacting on a community be less than 7, the vulnerability is considered to be low.

d. Relative Disaster Risk Priorities

This analysis focuses on calculating the relative risk priorities of a hazard event, using a simplified risk prioritisation model to calculate the relative priorities of the risk to which communities in a specific area are exposed :-

Relative Disaster Risk Priority Score = Hazard score X Vulnerability score / Manageability score.

Very High (intolerable) Risks (Relative Risk Priority ≥ 10) : Should the relative risk priority of a particular hazard event impacting on a community is higher than or equal to 10, that community faces a potentially **destructive** risk with a high probability of occurrence, for which they are **unprepared**. This combination equates to an **intolerably high risk** and may be a disaster in the making. For these **very high risks** **urgent risk reduction interventions are required !**

High Risk (Relative Risk Priority 4.1 to 9.9) : If the relative risk priority of a particular hazard event impacting on a community is between 4 and 10, the risks to which these communities are exposed are potentially **destructive**, but the community is modestly prepared for the hazard event occurrence. This combination equates to a **high risk** and a combination of **risk reduction interventions** and **preparedness plans** must be initiated for these risks.

Tolerable / Moderate Risk (Relative Risk Priority 3.6 to 4) : Relative risk priorities of a particular hazard event impacting on a community lower than 4 translate in very little risk for a largely prepared community. This combination equates to a **tolerable / moderate risk** and **preparedness plans** for these risks must be prepared.

Low Risk (Relative Risk Priority ≤ 3.5) : Relative risk priorities of a particular hazard event impacting on a community lower than or equal to 3.5 translate in a **low risk** indicating a prepared community, but on-going preparedness is still required.

- 9.2 The hazards identified through the independent Comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment for the City of Cape Town during 2009/2010 (refer to the Table overleaf) have all been incorporated into the City's Disaster Risk Reduction, Planning & Preparedness Programme and, using the above-mentioned risk assessment methodology, will be prioritised according to their relative priority ratings.

The hazards with a disaster-risk potential in Cape Town are :-

DRM PLAN TITLE	HAZARD'S INCLUDED IN DRM PLAN
WILDFIRE	Wildfire (Veld, Forest & Mountain Fire);
HUMAN DISEASE OUTBREAK	Human Disease Outbreak;
ANIMAL DISEASE OUTBREAK	Animal Disease Outbreak;
PEST INFESTATION	Pest Infestation; Eutrophication / Harmful Algal Blooms (Freshwater); Plant Disease Outbreak;
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	Air Pollution; Ground / Soil Pollution; Illegal / Uncontrolled Solid Waste Disposal Incident; Surface Water Pollution ; Groundwater / Sub-surface Water (Aquifer) Pollution;
LAND DEGRADATION	Land Degradation; Erosion ; Desertification; Extinction of Species (Fauna); Extinction of Species (Flora) & Loss of Fynbos Ecosystem; Deforestation;
EARTHQUAKE	Strong Ground Motion; Fault Rupture; Soil Liquefaction;
SLOPE INSTABILITY	Rockfall; Landslide; Mud / Debris Flow; Avalanche;
COSMIC IMPACT	Solar Storm / Geomagnetic "space weather"; Bolide / Space Debris Impact;
FLOODING & STORMS	River / Flash Flood ; Water-table Flood; Storm-water Flood; Severe Storms; High Wind; Tornado; Lightning Strike;
CLIMATE CHANGE & COASTAL ZONE PROCESS HAZARDS	Sea-level Rise; Sea (Storm) Surge; Coastal Erosion; Sand-dune Migration; Saline Intrusion of Aquifers; Tsunami; Harmful Algal Blooms (Red Tide); Stranding of Whales & Other Marine Animals; Change in Aquifer Recharge; Change in Rainfall Pattern; Drought; Heat Wave; UV Radiation Exposure; Cold Spell;
SOCIAL DISORDER	Bomb Threat; Bombing; Civil Unrest; Vandalism; Xenophobia; Deliberate Chemical or Biological or Radio-active (CBR) Materials Release; Terrorism;
AIRCRAFT INCIDENT	Aircraft Incident;
RAIL INCIDENT	Rail Incident;
SHIPPING INCIDENT	Shipping / Maritime Incident;
ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENT	Road Traffic Incident;
AERIAL CABLEWAY INCIDENT	Aerial Cableway Incident;
STRUCTURAL FIRE	Structural Fire - Formal; Structural Fire - Informal Settlement;
STRUCTURAL FAILURE	Structural Failure Incident;
KNPS RADIOLOGICAL RELEASE	Koeberg Nuclear Power Station Emergency Plan - Radiological Release Incident;
HAZMAT INCIDENT	HazMat Release (fire / spill / leak / explosion) Incident;
COASTAL OIL SPILL	Ocean / Coastal Oil Spill Incident;
DISRUPTION OF CRITICAL SERVICES / SUPPLY / INFRASTRUCTURE	Water Supply (urban reticulation-bulk water) Disruption; Dam Failure / Reservoir Failure / Transfer Tunnel Failure; Electricity Supply Disruption; Sewerage and Stormwater Systems Disruption; Key Services / Essential Supply Disruption; NKP / Critical Infrastructure Disruption;

9.3 The following have been identified as critical Disaster Risk Management issues which should receive priority attention in the CoCT Integrated Development Plan (IDP) :-

- integrating Disaster Risk Management plans & programmes of all entities with those in the IDP;
- the adequate functioning of a **Disaster Risk Management Centre** for the City of Cape Town;
- establish **disaster prevention / risk reduction programmes** that focus on the most vulnerable communities and which endeavor to support sustainable livelihoods.
- design a programme in **support of fire protection** on the urban fringe;
- refine disaster **loss tracking** and establish a culture of **scientific disaster risk analysis** utilising the latest ICT technologies available in the City;
- establish and maintain **multi-disciplinary co-operation** and **co-operative partnerships** to ensure that **integrated programmes** are being undertaken;
- establish **pro-active media liaison** and rapid response to media inquiries.
- contribute to preventative and re-active management strategies for the **HIV/AIDS** pandemic.
- undertake extensive **education and awareness programmes** on best practice before, during and after disasters.
- the development of an **extensive CCTV camera network** in the City to monitor and assist in the management of any disaster situation.

10. PRE-DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS

Pre-disaster risk reduction and preparedness is the primary objective of this Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan. All City Departments must pursue disaster-risk reduction and mitigation in all their activities. The pre-disaster risk reduction responsibilities of each Department of the City of Cape Town are described under Section 6 of this Plan.

10.1 PREVENTION AND RISK REDUCTION / MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Integrated City-wide strategies must be developed and implemented covering disaster prevention and disaster risk reduction / mitigation aspects through the following :

- Policies and legislation
- Economic development programmes / IDP
- Continuing disaster-risk, vulnerability and manageability assessments
- Risk reduction studies and projects
- Training and community awareness
- Environmental Impact Assessments
- Hazard management
- Community education and capacity building
- Insurance
- Early warning systems

Each Directorate / Department of the City is responsible for the compilation of pro-active Directorate / Departmental Disaster Risk Management programmes to support disaster-risk reduction or elimination.

10.3 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Integrated City-wide strategies must be developed and implemented covering disaster preparedness through the following :

- Response and recovery planning
- Contingency planning
- Drills, rehearsals and exercises
- Training and exercises
- Management and institutional arrangements
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Early warning systems

10.4 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs)

All Services / Entities are encouraged to formulate SOPs outlining the details of their own systems of operating / actions under especially emergency conditions, contingency plans and to create this awareness amongst its staff members. These will be linked to the their Service's / Entity's Emergency Plans to expand on the specific operations required during a particular situation.

11. CLASSIFICATION OF DISASTERS

When an event of disaster proportions occurs or is threatening to occur in any part of the City, the Head of the Disaster Risk Management Centre will determine whether the event can be classified as a Local State of Disaster in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002 and, if so, the DRM Centre will immediately :-

- initiate efforts to assess the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster;
- alert all the disaster risk management role-players in the municipal area that may be of assistance in the circumstances;
- initiate the implementation the disaster response plan or any contingency plans and emergency procedures that may be applicable under the circumstances of the threat; and
- inform the Western Cape Provincial and National Disaster Management Centres of the disaster and the initial assessment of the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster.

When informing the Western Cape Provincial and National Disaster Risk Management Centres, the Head of the DRM Centre may make recommendations regarding the classification of the disaster as may be appropriate in terms of Section 49 of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002.

Irrespective of whether a local state of disaster has been declared or not, the City is primarily responsible for the co-ordination and management of local disasters that occur in its area, in terms of Section 55 (1) of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002.

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

Declaration of a local state of disaster :- In terms of Section 55 of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002, in the event of a local disaster, the City Council may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette **declare a local state of disaster** if existing legislation and contingency arrangements do not adequately provide for the municipality to deal effectively with the disaster, or if there are any other prevailing or special circumstances that warrant the declaration of a local state of disaster.

If a local state of disaster has been declared, the City Council may make by-laws or issue directions, or authorise the issue of directions to:-

- Assist and protect the public;
- Provide relief to the public;
- Prevent or combat disruption; or
- Deal with the destructive and other effects of the disaster.

12. POST-DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY (DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN)

12.1 DISASTER RESPONSE CO-ORDINATION

The Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT) shall be convened in the (off-site) Disaster Operations Centre (DOC) when an emergency or disaster has occurred or is likely to occur, in accordance with the following parameters :-

- where the size or seriousness of the emergency seems beyond the capability of a Service, in the opinion of the most senior on-duty official of that Service, the DRMC can be requested to activate the DCT,
- where the Head of the DRMC is of the opinion that it is necessary to activate the DCT in order to effectively manage an emergency which has occurred or is likely to occur, the DCT must convene in the DOC,
- the activating Service shall, via the Disaster Operations Centre's, contact the Disaster Risk Management Duty Co-ordinator who shall immediately arrange to notify the designated members of the Disaster Co-ordination Team (DCT),
- the Disaster Risk Management Duty Co-ordinator shall request the DCT members to meet at the DOC in Goodwood or at any other viable alternate centre should the DOC not be available for whatever reason,
- the DCT will evaluate the situation and collaborate with the Head of the DRM Centre regarding the need for a declaration of a Local State of Disaster, as well as the continued activation or standing-down of the DCT.

All incidents will be managed by the Disaster Co-ordination Team in accordance with the principles and guidelines contained in the City of Cape Town Multi-Disciplinary Incident Management Plan (MIMP) and the DRMC DOC SOPs.

12.2 DISASTER OPERATIONS CENTRE (DOC)

All the co-ordination and response integration activities by the various responding disciplines will be managed from the City's Disaster Operations Centre (DOC) whose functions and responsibilities are described under DOC's Standard Operating Procedures.

12.3 REQUESTS FOR PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

Under certain circumstances, National (including SANDF), Provincial Department and even International assistance, may be requested from the Western Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centre or the National Disaster Management Centre. This will be in the instance where the ***emergency / disaster has been declared a provincial or national state of disaster***, when a ***joint disaster management co-ordination system will be put in place***.

12.4 RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation operations, which may include reconstruction or redevelopment efforts, will normally take on the nature of special programmes and projects.

The Disaster Risk Management Centre will assist with the identification of needs and will facilitate recovery and rehabilitation operations. The function or department with the most direct involvement in the operation will take responsibility for project management and delivery. Project Teams convened for these purposes must report to the CoCT Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum on a regular basis (as determined by the MDMAF).

In this regard the causal factors of disasters must be addressed and disaster prevention through risk elimination should be pursued in the rehabilitation, reconstruction or redevelopment efforts in order to avoid a repetition of the disaster.

13. REVIEWING & UPDATING OF THE MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

The City of Cape Town will regularly review and update the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan, as required by Section 53 of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002.

14. ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan :-

CoCT	-	City of Cape Town
DCT	-	Disaster Co-ordination Team
DisRes	-	Disaster Resources Database
DRMC	-	Disaster Risk Management Centre
DOC	-	Disaster Operations Centre
EMS	-	Emergency Medical Services
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
JDRMC	-	Joint Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee
JOC	-	Joint Operations Centre
MDMAF	-	Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum
MIMP	-	Multi-disciplinary Incident Management Plan
MPD	-	Metropolitan Police Department
NDMC	-	National Disaster Management Centre
PDMC	-	Provincial Disaster Management Centre
PECC	-	Public Emergency Communications Centre : 107
PG:WC	-	Provincial Government: Western Cape
SANDF	-	South African National Defence Force
SAPS	-	South African Police Service
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedure

15. REFERENCES

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996
- Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000
- Policy Framework for Disaster Risk Management in South Africa, 29 April 2005
- Western Cape Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework
- City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework
- Comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment for Cape Town, 2009/10.

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