

A close focus is being placed on the common plants that are found in Ugu properties (even homes), the dangerous ones to our workers, how to handle/report those that need special methods. Having said all this, Ugu believes that controlling and managing invasive alien plants is everyone's business

Employees: Bio-Diversity; Landscape and Other					
Job Level	2014/2015	2015/2016			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0
4 – 6	1	1	3	13	
Total	2	2	4	13	62%

Table 3.16.4

Employees: Environmental Management					
Job Level	2014/2015	2015/2016			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	3	01	01	00	00
4 - 6	4	03	03	00	00
7 - 9	1	01	01	00	00
Total	8	05	05	00	00

Table 3.16.5

Financial Performance 2016/2017: Bio-Diversity; Landscape and Other					
R'000					
Details	2015/2016	2016/2017			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
<b>Total Operational Revenue</b>	687	8 895	8 895	8 696	199
Expenditure:					
Employees	7 467	8 296	8 296	7 992	304
Repairs and Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0
Other	636	1 006	1 006	791	215
<b>Total Operational Expenditure</b>	8 103	9 300	9 300	8 783	567
<b>Net Operational Expenditure</b>	- 7 417	-405	-405	-87	318

Table 3.16.6

### 3.15.3 Comment on the Performance of Bio-Diversity; Landscape and Other Overall:

The following are the strategic areas of focus with regards to the above:

#### 1. Biodiversity management focusing on both fauna and flora.

**(a) Problem animal (bush pig) management** – Due to the extent of the unending problem of problem animals, viz. bush pigs, Ugu Municipality started problem animals control initiatives as an opportunity for community development while also controlling the bush pig populations in Vulamehlo and Umzumbe local municipalities. Phase 1 of this initiative focused on training of the affected communities in order to equip them with skills to manage or co-exist with the animals, thereby making them self-reliant and able to transfer the same skills to other communities that are experiencing the same problem. For Phase 2 the district municipality has partnered with local stakeholders (local farmers, amaphisi, etc.) to capacitate/find more local solutions to the problems. The intention is to continue with the pilots until a strategy is developed and a more sustainable methodology is established.

#### 2. Coastal management programmes

**(a) The Working for the Coast project** new cycle (2015/18 Phase 3) is under implementation by the Department of Environmental Affairs. The project, which covers the coastal belt across all 3 coastal local municipalities, comprises dune rehabilitation (planting of indigenous trees), invasive alien plants control (spraying, cutting, hand pulling, etc.), and the development of coastal management plan/programme, beach cleaning (litter clearing, estuary cleaning etc.), maintenance and upgrading of existing tourism infrastructure on beaches. 87 employment opportunities across all 3 coastal municipalities have been created. (b) Coastal Management Programme was developed and approved by Council in December 2015. In 2016/17 it will be in its first year of implementation.

#### 3. Climate change response

**When COP17/CMP7 was hosted in Durban** – South Africa - in 2011 it provided the ideal opportunity for local government to address the “adaptation deficit” in the discussions. The outcome was the Durban Adaptation Charter (DAC) – the development of which was facilitated by a National and Local Government coalition. Currently the DAC has over 1100 signatories in 35 countries and Ugu District Municipality and some of its local municipalities are some of those signatories. The mission/purpose of the DAC is to, among others, promote local government action that advances climate adaptation, identify core actions associated with advancing adaptation, emphasize action as opposed to negotiation as well as demonstrate self-leadership that is Africa-based and led. As a result, signatories of the DAC are predominantly from developing country cities. Two of the deliverables of the DAC were the (a) development of the Regional Hubs and (b) Regional workshops for capacity building integration and one of the outcomes of the regional hubs was the establishment of the Central KwaZulu-Natal Climate Change Compact (CKZNCCC), based on the South-East Florida model.

Ugu District Municipality and some of its local municipalities are signatories to the (CKZNCCC). This is a local network for sharing knowledge and best practices on issues of climate change. It enables municipalities to initiate projects, share information on the existing ones, distribute information on funding and training opportunities, conferences, workshops, etc. With respect to training opportunities, officials from the Ugu District Municipalities went through the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) fully funded short course on climate change in Dhaka, Independent University of Bangladesh between 2014 and 2015 calendar years.

## COMPONENT F: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

### F.1 Introduction to Environmental Health

Environmental Health Services includes, among others, the monitoring, evaluation, control, and prevention of environmental factors that can adversely affect human health and well-being. Environmental Health Practitioners therefore play an important role in minimizing disease morbidity and mortality, as our role is preventative rather than curative. The transfer has yielded positive outcomes, as Environmental Health Services are no longer fragmented and duplicated, resulting in improved delivery of Environmental Health Services. The National Health Act, 2004 defines Municipal Health Services in terms of nine key competencies viz. Water quality monitoring, food control, waste management, health surveillance of premises, Environmental pollution control, surveillance and prevention of communicable disease, vector control, Disposal of the dead and chemical safety.

The discipline of water quality monitoring, food safety and control, and health and hygiene education, has received high priority, taking cognizance that our mandate, as a District Municipality, is the provision of water and sanitation services.

Drinking water, from standpipes, water tankers, boreholes and other sources, is tested and analyzed regularly, to ensure that such water is safe for human consumption, and in compliance of SANS 241. The frequency of water sampling from rivers has also been increased, as some residents, particularly those in the rural areas, are still reliant on rivers, for drinking water. Sampling is also conducted at lagoons and at the final discharge point of all municipal waste water treatment works.

Vigilant and continuous monitoring of food outlets, events and izimbizo has resulted in positive outcomes as no food poisoning cases were reported.

### Health Education

Health education is regarded significant to positively influence the health behavior of individuals and communities. Environmental Health recently took an initiative to capacitate 92 CWP workers pertaining to environmental health issues.

Health education awareness continues to be intensified focusing on poor communities in high risk areas by means of disease profiling. Our health education component has always played a pivotal role in sensitizing the disadvantaged communities on communicable diseases water and sanitation, chemical safety and clean up campaigns among others.



*Health Education Using Phast Methodology*



*Clean Up Campaign*



3.16 HEALTH INSPECTION; FOOD AND ABBATOIR LICENSING AND INSPECTION

3.16.1 Introduction to Health Inspections; Food and Abattoir Licencing and Inspections

Food Safety

All food outlets are vigilantly monitored by Environmental Health Practitioners, to ensure that food is prepared and handled under hygienic conditions; thereby preventing food spoilage and food borne illness. The implementation of the 5 keys to food safety at food establishments, has been of paramount importance.



Microbial swabbing was conducted at various food outlets to analyze the level of bacteriological contamination on food surfaces. The District also participates in the Provincial Food Runs, where food products are analyzed for bacteriological content. Unsound foodstuffs are condemned, either through voluntary surrender, or through the application of the necessary legislation.

The provision of safe foods and food products from the point of handling, storage, transportation and preparation has constantly improved, which is attributed largely to the vigilant monitoring of food outlets by Environmental Health Practitioners. Intersectoral collaboration with Provincial and other stakeholders has resulted in desired outcomes as all imported foods including sea foods are inspected at district level.

### 3.16.2 Service Statistics for Health Inspection

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	ACTUAL
Water quality monitoring	1320	1496
Sanitation compliance	100%	100%
awareness sessions	510	965
National /Provincial Food Run	n/a	n/a
Food handlers education workshops sessions	40	55
Food Premises monitoring	700	765
Pauper burials	100%	100%
Building Plans	100%	100%
Health compliance non- food premises	100%	100%
Communicable diseases	100%	100%

*Table 3.16.2.1*

Health Inspection and Policy Objectives Taken From IDP									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year 0(15-16)		(16-17) Year 1			(17-18) Year 2	(18-19) Year 3	
		Target	Actual	Target		Actual	Target		
		*Previous Year (iii)	(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	*Current Year (viii)	*Current Year (ix)	*Following Year (x)
Service Indicators (i)	(ii)								
Service Objective xxx									
Water quality monitoring	No. of samples tested	800	1010	1320	1256	1496	1256	1256	1270
Food safety	No of food premises inspected	700	717	700	1000	765	1000	1000	1200
Food handlers workshop	No of food handlers workshop conducted	8	10	40	48	55	48	48	50
Sanitation compliance	No of projects attended for compliance	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Table 3.16.2.2									

Employees: Employee Health and Wellness					
Job Level	2014/2015	2015/2016			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	2	2	2	0	0
4 - 6	2	2	2	0	0
7 - 9	1	1	1	0	0
10 - 12	0	0	0	0	0
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	5	5	5	

Table 3.16.2.3

Financial Performance 2016/2017: Health Inspection and Etc					
R'000					
Details	2015/2016	2016/2017			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
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Table 3.16.2.4

### 3.16.3 Comment on the Performance of Health Inspections Overall:

This unit has managed to contain their expenditure to a level within their allocated budget. The overall budget of this unit is funded from the equitable share.

## COMPONENT G: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

### 3.22 DISASTER MANAGEMENT INTRODUCTION TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT

#### 3.22.1 Introduction to Disaster Management

##### 1. OVERVIEW

The Ugu District Municipality is one of the ten districts of KwaZulu-Natal. The Disaster Management within the district is coordinated in partnership with the four local municipalities, namely: Umdoni, Umzumbe, Ray Nkonyeni and Umuziwabantu Local Municipalities.

The area covered by the district municipality is 5046 km<sup>2</sup> and includes a coastline of some 112 kilometres with 42 estuaries. The topography of the district is severe, characterized by extensive river gorges and hilly areas. These characteristics make the development of infrastructure difficult and costly as well as making rescue operations difficult in the event of an emergency.

##### 2. STATUS OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

The Ugu District Municipality established the Disaster Management within its administration in 2005, to enable the effective implementation of disaster risk management policy and legislation. The centre is promoting an integrated and coordinated approach to disaster management, with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation, by the department and other internal units within the administration of the District and Local Municipalities. Phase 2 of the construction of the District Disaster Management and Fire Services is underway.

##### 2.1 Details of the Current DM-Centre: -.

The centre is located at R102 Ext 2, Marburg within the Ray Nkonyeni Municipal area;

The centre has two floors with 8 offices, kitchen, boardroom that can accommodate approximately 50pp, reception area, camera room, server room and control room.

- Through the support of the Provincial Disaster Management and internal funds, on completion the Phase 2 of the centre will consist of the following: -

3x Fire Tenders, Accommodation and ablution facilities, Gymnasium & Lounge Area, Equipment Store Room, Standby quarters for Fire Fighters,

The district is currently using four (4) lockable storerooms located at the Ugu Fresh Produce Market for safe keeping of the Emergency relief stock.





### 3. STATUS OF IGR STRUCTURES

#### 3.1. DISTRICT DISASTER ADVISORY FORUM

The District Disaster Management Advisory Forum is functional and was formed in terms of the Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002, Section 51 coupled to Section 42 and Disaster Management Framework, which requires the municipality to establish a formal structure consisting of representatives from the District Municipality, local municipalities within the area of jurisdiction of the district municipality, relevant sector departments offices within the area, senior representatives of national departments within the area and all role-players i.e. NGO's in the district.

The Forum is being utilised as “a body in which a municipality and relevant disaster management role players in the municipality consult one another and coordinate their actions on matters relating to disaster management.” The Forum meets at least once every quarter; the special meetings are convened as need arises. The forum is chaired by an Executive Committee Member: Cllr N Zwane.

Local Municipalities have established their own Local Disaster Management Advisory Forum which assists in terms of disaster management coordination and planning. The Forum is currently having a challenge in terms of getting full stakeholder representation, not all relevant stakeholders are being represented at the forum.

#### Number of Meetings Convened:

No	Type of Meeting & Venue	Date
1.	District DMAF – Disaster Management Centre	29/09/2016
2.		24/11/2016
3.		24/02/2017
4.		26/05/2017
Total		04

#### 3.2 DISTRICT PRACTITIONERS FORUM MEETINGS

The District together with Local Municipalities convenes the District Disaster Management Practitioners Meeting. The aim of these meetings is to deliberate and planning of disaster management to have a well-coordinated and standardise approach on disaster management. The practitioner's meetings are convened every quarter and were held as follows:



No.	Type of Meeting & Venue	Date
1.	District Practitioners Forum – Disaster Management Centre	05/08/2016
2.		24/11/2017
3.		03/02/2017
4.		09/06/2017

#### 4. STATUS OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

Approved Personnel Structure for District Disaster Management Centre is as follows:

- The Manager
- 1 x Fire Protection Officer
- 2x Disaster Management Practitioners
- 1x Acting Disaster Management
- 1 x Administrative Assistant (vacant)
- 1 x Office Assistant
- 1 x Fire fighter
- 1 x Trainee Fire Fighters
- Fire Fighter/Emergency response driver

#### 5. STATUS OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS

The District Disaster Management successfully reviewed its Sector Plan in-line with the IDP and upon completion it was submitted to the Portfolio Committee. The district has an approved Disaster Management Plan.

#### 6. STATUS OF READINESS TO DEAL WITH A DISASTER INCLUDING FINANCIAL CAPABILITIES.

The District Municipality in partnership with the family of Local Municipalities is ready to deal with incidents/ disasters. Ray Nkonyeni and Umdoni Municipality have 24hr emergency Call Centres which handle reporting of emergency incidents. The call centres also support the other local municipalities by recording incidents reported and allow for the necessary response. The Control Centers are operating on a shift system, with two controllers on each shift. Each local municipality has one or two staff members dedicated to disaster management duties and is available for 24 hours. The District Disaster Management Control Centre operates for eight hours and after hours all calls are diverted to the municipalities call centre and Practitioners are always on standby.

In terms of financial capabilities, the district has budgeted for the disaster management and for this financial year budgeted the amount of R7.1 million which is for Fire Services and Disaster Management operations as well as response and recovery. Each LM has been encouraged to put aside a budget for disaster management although it is not sufficient to deal with all programs for disaster management.

## 7. STATUS AND RESULTS OF DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENTS UNDERTAKEN

Key performance Area 2 in the Disaster Management policy framework requires the implementation of disaster risk assessment and monitoring for all spheres of government. The outcomes of disaster risk assessments directly inform the development of disaster risk management plans. The Disaster risk assessment is the first step in planning an effective disaster risk reduction programme. It also examines the likelihood and outcomes of expected disaster events this includes investigating related hazards and conditions of vulnerability that increase the chances of loss.

Ugu DM is primarily responsible for the implementation of the Disaster Management Act. 57 of 2002 (Principal Act) and the Amendment Act 16 of 2015 within its area of jurisdiction, with a specific focus on ensuring effective and focused integration and standardised district wide risk reduction planning.

### TOP 10 PRIORITIZED HAZARDS

Prioritized Hazards
Road Accidents
Lightning & Thunderstorms
Strong winds
Wild pigs
Veld Fires
Structural fires
Flash Floods
Drought
Deforestation
Hail storm

## 8. INCIDENTS REPORTED

The summary statistics gives an overview of the incidents that were reported to the District Disaster Management Centre during the month of July 2016 – June 2017. The incidents occurred in four Local municipalities within the district which are Ray Nkonyeni, Umzumbe, Umuziwabantu and Umdoni Municipalities. The district was mostly affected by structural fires, heavy rains and strong winds. The district continuously provided support to municipalities in terms of physical damage assessments and emergency relief and response as municipalities do not have sufficient budget and capacity to deal with incidents. Relevant emergency relief stock was also issued. The incident breakdown below highlights incident per quarter, number of households and households affected.