

DISASTER MANAGEMENT



YOU, YOUR FAMILY & DISASTERS!



SCAN HERE

FOR MORE INFORMATION
REGARDING DISASTERS



 **nelson mandela bay**
MUNICIPALITY



WHAT IS DISASTER MANAGEMENT?

- It is everybody's business!
- It is an integrated (multi-sectoral & multi-disciplinary) process.
- It is not a "once off" action but a continuous process.
- A process of planning & implementing measures to:
 - ★ prevent & reduce the risk of disasters occurring.
 - ★ to lessen the impact of disasters.
 - ★ to prepare for emergencies.
 - ★ to respond rapidly & effectively to disasters.
 - ★ post disaster recovery & normalization.

- It is important that you know what is threatening the safety of your community at all times.
- In a community the occurrence of a disaster depends on the hazards (threats) and the vulnerability (how weak or unprepared you are against the hazards) of the community.
- The seriousness of an emergency will depend on the severity of the hazard and the level of vulnerability of the community.



DISASTER =



HAZARD X



VULNERABILITY

WHAT IS A DISASTER?

It is a progressive or sudden, widespread or localized, natural or human-caused occurrence which-

- ★ (a) causes or threatens to cause:
 - i. death, or disease;
 - ii. damage to property, infrastructure or the environment; or
 - iii. Significant disruption of the life 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;

NOTE!

- ★ **It is only when one of (a) and (b) is occurring that a disaster has happened.**
- ★ **"Those affected" refers to communities affected & agencies, both governmental and non-governmental responding to the disaster.**
- ★ **Any other occurrence will be a normal or major incident.**

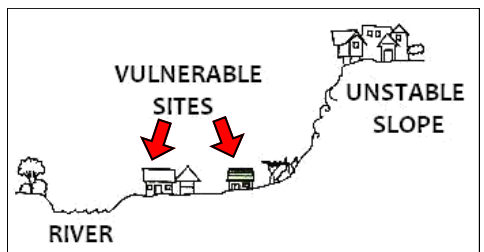
WHAT IS VULNERABILITY?

- An internal condition that increases people's exposure and susceptibility to hazards.
- The degree to which an individual, a household, a community or an area may be adversely effected by a hazard / disaster.
- Vulnerability may differ from hazard to hazard, i.e. you may be able to withstand the effects of strong wind, but be completely vulnerable against flooding.

Example: If you build your house at the foot of an unstable slope or on the banks of a river, you will be vulnerable to land slides and rock falls from the slopes above or from flooding when the water level rises in the river after severe and/or prolonged rainfalls.

WHAT IS DISASTER RISK?

- Disaster risk is the expected loss in terms of life, damage to property and economic loss caused by a specific threat.
- Disaster risk is what can go wrong in a community when exposed to a hazard (threat).
- We are all exposed to various hazards on a daily basis.



WHAT IS A HAZARD?

- It is a phenomenon or a process,
- It can be either natural or man-made, and
- threatens life, property and the environment.



EXAMPLES OF HAZARDS

- Deforestation
- Pollution
- Desertification
- Industrial Accidents
- Drought
- Volcanic Eruptions
- Epidemics
- Pest Infestations
- Tropical cyclones
- Hurricanes
- Tornadoes
- Gale force winds
- Tsunamis
- Floods
- Earthquakes
- Landslides
- Fire
- Terrorism
- Environmental degradation

**DO YOU KNOW OF ANY OTHER
HAZARDS IN YOUR
COMMUNITY?**



WAYS TO REDUCE DISASTER RISK?

1. TREAT THE HAZARD



DECREASE HAZARDS



If possible, avoid or eliminate the hazard. If possible, lessen the strength of the hazard.

2. TREAT VULNERABILITY



DECREASE VULNERABILITY



Reduce Vulnerability / Increase Capacity

Know the hazards you might face



INCREASE CAPACITY



Protect yourself against each hazard

- Ensure that your house complies with building regulations or is of strong construction.
- Ensure that all electrical connections are according to standard
- Consult Fire Department for fire safety in and around the house
- Practice proper housekeeping

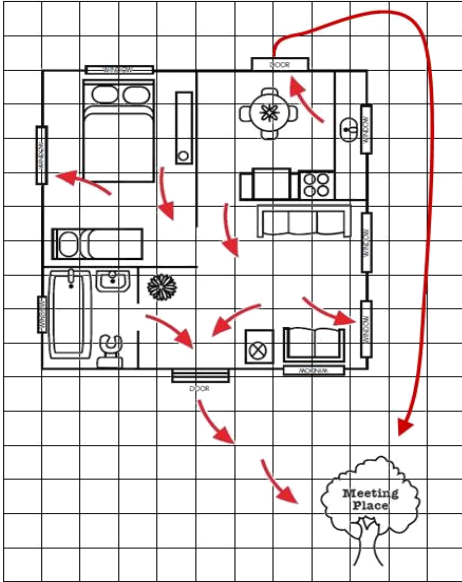


DEVELOP A HOME FIRE ESCAPE PLAN TODAY...

IT COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE TONIGHT!

1. DRAW A FLOOR PLAN OF YOUR HOME

- You should draw a plan for each level of your home. Use a grid to draw your plan.



2. INCLUDE ALL POSSIBLE EXITS

- Draw in all the doors, windows and stairways.
- This will show you and your family all the possible escape routes at a glance.
- Include any features, such as the roof of the garage, that would help in your escape.

3. SHOW TWO WAYS OUT OF EVERY ROOM, IF POSSIBLE

- The door will be the main exit from each room. However, if the door is blocked by smoke or fire, identify an alternate escape route, which could be a window.
- Make sure that all windows can open easily and that everyone knows how to escape through them safely.
- If windows have security bars, equip them with quick-releasing devices.

4. DOES ANYONE NEED HELP TO ESCAPE?

- Decide in advance who will assist the very young, older adults or people with disabilities in your home.
- A few minutes planning will save valuable seconds in real emergency.

5. CHOOSE A MEETING PLACE OUTSIDE

- Choose a meeting place a safe distance from your home that everyone will remember.
- A tree, street light or a neighbour's home are all good choices.
- In case of fire, everyone will go directly to this meeting place so they can be accounted for.

6. CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FROM OUTSIDE THE HOUSE

- Don't waste valuable seconds calling the fire department from inside your home.
- Once you have safely escaped, call the fire department from a cell phone or a neighbor's house.

7. PRACTISE YOUR ESCAPE PLAN

- Review the plan with everybody in your household.
- Walk through the escape routes for each room with the entire family.
- Use the walk-through exercise to check your escape routes, making sure all exits are practical and easy to use.
- Then hold a fire drill twice a year and time how long it takes.
- In a real fire, you must react without hesitation as your escape routes may be quickly blocked by smoke or flames.

REMEMBER:

- ♦ Plan two ways out of every room, if possible
- ♦ Hold a fire drill twice a year
- ♦ Install smoke alarms on every level of your home and outside all sleeping areas.

PLAN AHEAD FOR DISASTERS



- **DO** build homes at least three meters apart to prevent fires from spreading.
- **DO** ensure that your home has more than one way out in case of a fire!
- **DON'T** let garden refuse, cardboard and/or wood accumulate between your homes, this is a fire risk!



- **DO** Keep a bucket of water and a bucket of sand ready. Try to put out small fires before they spread.
- **DON'T** put yourself in danger!



- **DO** use sand for paraffin fires,
- **DON'T** use water on paraffin fires!



- **DO** use water for wood, paper and material fires.



- **DO** keep matches, lighters, paraffin and poisons safe and far away from young children.
- **DO** use a child safety cap on paraffin bottles.



- **DO** keep stoves on a flat surface – away from drafts and things that can burn e.g. curtains.
- **DON'T** leave fires, cooking stoves or paraffin lamps unattended.



- **DO** put candles and lamps out before you go to sleep or leave your home!
- **DO** use candle holders for your candles.
- **DON'T** smoke in bed it can kill you.

DO NOT LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN UNATTENDED WITH CANDLES, STOVES, LAMPS OR HEATERS ON IN THE HOME!



DON'T BE SCARED, BE PREPARED

- **DO** turn the electricity off before putting out an electrical fire. Then use a pot lid or a damp cloth to put out the flames.

- **DON'T** use water on an electrical fire!



- **DON'T** let other community members build their homes in areas that are prone to flooding.

- **DO** build your home with the floor above ground level.

- **DO** make furrows around your home to channel storm water away

- **DO** keep storm water drains clear of refuse, to allow for storm water to run off.



- **DON'T** let children play in flood waters, as this could be a health risk for them.

- **DON'T** let children play in and around burnt out houses, as there are lots of sharp objects that could injure them.

- **DON'T** let children play with matches.

- **DON'T** mix drinking alcohol and making fire together... it could cost you and/or your loved ones their lives!

- Know all your emergency numbers and have them close to the telephone.

- Have a contingency plan for each hazard that you are faced with.

- Know what to do when you need to evacuate.

- Know where to meet after you have evacuated.

- Ensure that you have a home emergency plan and that all members of the family know it.

- Teach your children how to make an emergency call.

- Ensure that all your valuable documentation e.g. your ID book, passport, children's birth certificates, bank cards etc. are stored in a safe place and are easily accessible should you be required to evacuate your home.

- Make a family emergency kit with items you will need should you be required to evacuate e.g. warm clothing, food, water, medicine, some thing to build a temporary shelter with etc.



WHAT TO DO WHEN A FIRE BREAKS OUT...



DO warn people inside the building to get out!

DO try and put out the fire before it spreads.

DON'T try and be a hero, it could cost you your life!



REMEMBER fire is not bright, it is dark and dangerous.

DO crawl low under the smoke to escape the fire.



DO help other people get out of the house!

DO make sure all the occupants are accounted for!



DO call the emergency services on **041 585 1555** and get help fast!

The sooner you phone, the sooner help will arrive!

DO keep fire hydrants clear so that fire fighters can get water to put out the fire.

DO keep the emergency numbers near the telephone.

DO teach your children how to dial them.

When you phone, give your:

- ◆ Name & telephone number.
- ◆ What the emergency is!
- ◆ Full address.
- ◆ A land mark (church or school) close to the fire.
- ◆ The emergency dispatcher puts down the phone first. So the emergency services can locate your house quicker.



041 585 1555

EMERGENCY



EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICES
10111



EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
112



FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES
041 585 1555



DISASTER MANAGEMENT
041 501 7900
041 585 1555 (After Hours)

OTHER EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

POISON INFORMATION	021 689 5227 0861 555 777
WATER	080 020 5050
ELECTRICITY	041 506 5595
TRAFFIC / METRO POLICE	041 585 1555

HOSPITALS

DORA NGINZA	041 406 4257 / 4414 / 4011
LIVINGSTONE	041 405 2507 / 2141
PE PROVINCIAL	041 392 3911
UITENHAGE PROVINCIAL	041 995 1016
GREENACRES	041 390 7047 / 7306 / 7120
CUYLER	041 995 9056
ST. GEORGES	041 374 2424 / 392 6175
MERCANTILE	041 404 0525

For more information contact:
DISASTER MANAGEMENT
041 501 7900

For all **EMERGENCIES**
041 585 1555

