



ELECTRICITY BLACKOUT MANAGEMENT AND CONTINGENCY SUPPORT PLAN



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1. OVERVIEW

The Electricity Blackout Management and Contingency Support Plan must be read in conjunction with the Overstrand Disaster Management Plan and Overstrand Municipality Disaster Management Policy.

The Western Cape Disaster Management Centre and Eskom have developed an Integrated Contingency Plan in respect of potential Major Electricity Disruption. The electrical infrastructure is exposed to a wide variety of threats, which include extreme weather, vandalism and sabotage and network and plain failures.

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

2.1. Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002

The Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002), as amended, defines the powers and functions of all spheres of Government with respect to Disaster Management, however the relevant mandate of role-players will be guided by the respective acts, policies and regulations.

Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, as amended, indicates that each organ of state indicated in the National Disaster Management Framework must prepare a disaster management plan covering its area of responsibility which must include:

- The way in which the concept and principles of disaster management are to be applied in its functional area.
- Its roles and responsibilities in terms of the national disaster management framework.
- Its roles and responsibilities regarding emergency response and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.
- Its capacity to fulfil its roles and responsibilities.
- Particulars of its disaster management strategies.
- Contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, including measures to finance these strategies.
- Coordinate and align the implementation of its plan with those of other organs of state and institutional role-players.
- Regularly review and update its plan.

2.2. Overstrand Municipality Disaster Management Policy

The responsibility for reducing disaster risk, preparing for disasters, and responding to disasters is shared among:

- All departments and employees of the Overstrand Municipality.
- Overberg District Municipality.
- Neighbouring local municipalities within the Overberg District.
- All provincial and national organs of state operating within the borders of Overstrand.
- All sectors of society within the municipality.
- All the residents of Overstrand.

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2.3. Overstrand Municipality Disaster Management Plan

Section 11 of the Overstrand Disaster Management Plan gives effect to the Disaster Directives as issued. The directives of the Chief: Fire, Rescue & Disaster Management include the following:

1. Gives effect to the Disaster Management Act, 2002 and the regulation there under for the establishment and Disaster Management operations.
2. Conducts a (scientific) disaster risk assessments annually.
3. Identifies specific hazards and vulnerabilities relating to the core function of the municipality.
4. Integrate disaster risk management activities into the core mandate of Overstrand Municipality in order to ensure disaster risk reduction takes place.
5. Ensures the effective integration of disaster management within the Overstrand IDP.
6. Identifies municipal projects which will reduce risk in vulnerable communities.
7. Compile a Disaster Management Plan for the Overstrand Municipality.
8. Ensures that early warnings are linked to the Disaster Management Plan.
9. Identifies specific target groups for awareness campaigns and coordinate such campaigns with Disaster Management.
10. Encourages research in disaster risk management and publication of any internal research findings.

3. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of the Electricity Blackout Management and Contingency Support Plan is to mitigate any situation that could potentially arise from the loss of electricity supplied by Eskom to the Overstrand Municipality. The Overstrand Municipality will endeavour as far as possible to ensure that its business continuity is sustained and implemented by its departments.

Load shedding can be implemented at any time, with little to no notification to its customers and municipalities. All departments must ensure that they have developed operational plans and/or contingency plans for continuous service delivery, this includes contingency support from communities and businesses.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

1. To describe the managerial and administrative arrangements to be implemented by Overstrand Municipality.
2. Identify the current capabilities of the Overstrand Municipality with acquired assets.
3. Identify the impacts of prolonged load shedding on all departments within Overstrand Municipality.
4. Establish/develop operational plans/business continuity plans for all departments within Overstrand Municipality
5. To obtain as many contingency plans from as many communities and businesses across the Overstrand municipal area with the intention to empower the command centre commander with a greater understanding of his or her full scope of resources and support during an event like this.

6. INTERPRETATION OF THE SCHEDULES

As per the Eskom website, 8 load shedding stages have been developed based on the risk, these are applied fairly and equitably:

- Stage 1: up to 1000 MW of the national load to be shed
- Stage 2: up to 2000 MW of the national load to be shed
- Stage 3: up to 3000 MW of the national load to be shed
- Stage 4: up to 4000 MW of the national load to be shed
- Stage 5: up to 5000 MW of the national load to be shed
- Stage 6: up to 6000 MW of the national load to be shed
- Stage 7: up to 7000 MW of the national load to be shed
- Stage 8: up to 8000 MW of the national load to be shed

Load shedding in stages 1 – 4 will be implemented in most parts of the country in 2-hour blocks. Each of the time periods has an additional 30 minutes added to allow for switching on of networks in a way that will not damage the power system. The 2-hour schedule can therefore be extended to at least 2.5 hours at a time.

Eskom will begin load-shedding customers at the start of the period (i.e. 06:00) and will have the customers switched off within the first 30 minutes (i.e. by 06:30).

At the end of the period, Eskom will start returning power to customers and should have them all back within half an hour (i.e. by 06:30 or 10:30).

Customers will experience that the frequency of load shedding (number of scheduled times per day) increases as higher stages of load shedding are activated.

- Stage 1 load shedding means up to 1000 MW of capacity needs to be shed. Consumers can expect to be shed up to 3 times over a four-day period for two hours at a time, or 3 times over an eight-day period for four hours at a time.
- Stage 2 load shedding means up to 2000 MW of capacity needs to be shed. Consumers can expect to be shed up to 6 times over a four-day period for two hours at a time, or 6 times over an eight-day period for four hours at a time.
- Stage 3 load shedding means up to 3000 MW of capacity needs to be shed. Consumers can expect to be shed up to 9 times over a four-day period for two hours at a time, or 9 times over an eight-day period for four hours at a time.
- Stage 4 load shedding means up to 4000 MW of capacity needs to be shed. Consumers can expect to be shed up to 12 times over a four-day period for two hours at a time, or 12 times over an eight-day period for up to four hours at a time.
- Stage 5 load shedding means up to 5000 MW of capacity needs to be shed. Consumers can expect to be shed up to 12 times over a four-day period: 9 times for 2 hours or 3 times for 4 hours.
- Stage 6 load shedding means up to 6000 MW of capacity needs to be shed. Consumers can expect to be shed up to 12 times over a four-day period: 6 times for 2 hours or 6 times for 4 hours.
- Stage 7 load shedding means up to 7000 MW of capacity needs to be shed. Consumers can expect to be shed up to 12 times over a four-day period: 3 times for 2 hours or 9 times for 4 hours.

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- Stage 8 load shedding means that up to 8000 MW of capacity needs to be shed. Consumers can expect to be shed up to 12 times over a four-day period for four hours at a time.

If more load needs to be shed that has already been scheduled in Stages 1 – 8, then National Control will instruct additional load shedding. This means consumers can expect to shed outside the scheduled times.

The actual load shedding stage will be advertised on the main Eskom website, on the home page of the Load Shedding Website as well as on the MyEskom App.

7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

7.1. Activation and response activities

Upon notification from Eskom of a blackout, the business continuity plans will be implemented

- Activation of the Incident Command Centre for coordination and control activities.
- Situational analysis review.
- Mobilisation of role players.
- Determination of the impact of incident.
- Determination of critical infrastructure affected.
- Briefing to Municipal Manager / Council.
- Implement action plans for crucial services.
- Coordinate deployment of emergency services.
- Develop a public communications plan.
- Continuous monitoring and assessment of restoration and normalisation of activities.

7.2. Financial implications

Each department will need to ensure that there is sufficient funding in place for the implementation of the operational and/or business continuity plan. Rehabilitation and reconstruction projects can be funded through:

- Own budgets.
- Conditional grants.
- Reprioritisation within existing capex budgets.
- Own contingency reserves.

8. PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

8.1. Categories of blackouts

8.1.1. National blackouts

- Refers to loss of the national power system (typically a cascading disconnection of generators and loads across the national power system).
- Requires Eskom to undertake a procedure known as a blackout start in order to stabilize the national power system and restore electricity supply to the country.
- Restoration of supply to all customers could take up to two weeks.

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- On-set is likely to be completely unannounced.
- The return of supply to essential loads to be prioritized.
- Impact will be severe.
- Included will be the loss of essential services.

8.1.2. Provincial blackouts

- Loss of key transmission and distribution infrastructure.
- Requires Eskom to undertake supply restoration to affected areas.
- General restoration could take several hours to several days depending on the nature of the physical damage incurred.
- Some areas may remain without supply, or rationed supply for several days to weeks thereafter.
- On-set likely to be completely unannounced.
- The return of supply to essential loads will, where possible, be prioritized.
- Impact will be severe, but heavily dependent on the duration of the supply loss
- Included will be the loss of essential services.

8.1.3. Local blackouts

- Loss of key transmission and distribution infrastructure supplying a local area (typically a loss of critical infrastructure such as transformers or transmission lines).
- Eskom undertake to restore supply to affected areas in terms of its emergency preparedness plans.
- Full or limited restoration of supply to the area: several hours to several days, depending on the nature of the physical damage incurred.
- Some customers may remain without supply or rationed supply for several days to weeks thereafter.
- On-set of a local blackout: likely to be completely unannounced.
- The return of supply to essential loads will, where possible, be prioritized
- Impact: severe for customers that have essential load requirements to support safety and prevent environmental damage.

8.2. Available generators

Overstrand Municipality has generators located at the following municipal offices.

- Hermanus Administrative Office.
- Onrus Electrical depot.
- Municipal Stores.
- Property Administration, Onrus.
- Kleinmond Administrative Office.
- Gansbaai Administrative Office.
- Stanford Administrative Office.

In addition to the above, there are 26 known generators at municipal locations which service the municipal services/offices.

8.3. Fleet management

Overstrand Municipality Fleet Management department has communicated with all filling stations within the Overstrand jurisdiction to ensure that vehicles will be supplied with fuel during power outages.

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Essential services must ensure that their vehicles are regularly filled in the event of prolonged power outages to ensure the continuity of essential services.

In the event of a total blackout refer to the business continuity plan.

9. PRIMARY IMPACTS

A total blackout can have catastrophic impacts on local service delivery efforts. The following have been identified as primary impacts, each broad impact will be supplemented by Business Continuity Plans. Refer to annexures

Water	Non-provision of fresh water (run-off into the sea) Management of dams Stormwater
Sewerage	Failure to pump and treat sewerage Pollution Contamination
Transport	Disruptions to transportation Dysfunctional traffic lights Congestion of infrastructure Increase in accidents
Health	Disruption of healthcare facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitals and day facilities • Clinics • Pharmacies • Support activities
Emergency Services	Disruption of communications & call taking Inability to coordinate resources Fire & Rescue Sewage systems Infrastructure failure
Communication / Telecommunication and ICT	Disruption of all telecommunication Disruption of mobile communications Disruption of public radio and TV Shutdown of IT systems Disruption of satellite network
Commercial Industrial financial markets	Disruption of commercial enterprises Non-functioning shopping centres Non-functioning of cool storage Disruption of banks Disruption of operations at vital installations and National Key Points
Law Enforcement and security services	Crime and Public Disorder Vandalism
Fuel security	Disruption to fuel supply Storage and surplus sites
Food and Shelter	LP Gas
	Firewood

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	Candles
	Tents and hospitality spaces
	Disposable batteries
	Basic food items
Evacuation	Community or parts of communities
	Wards or parts of wards
Hazmat	Proper storage of fuel

Impacting on the service delivery of the emergency services departments are the supply chain management processes. The Supply Chain Management Department must develop a business continuity plan to ensure that services continue uninterrupted for the emergency services departments and identify what will be classified as critical and non-critical. Refer to the annexures for the Supply Chain Management Department Business Continuity Process.

10. FIRST RESPONDERS

First responders are those role-players who will respond to emergency incidents reported to the Protection Services Emergency Control Room as a secondary impact of the ongoing loadshedding. The First Responder will depend on the type of incident which is being reported. The list of potential first responders include the following, but may not be limited to:

- Overstrand Disaster Management Department
- Overstrand Fire & Emergency Services Department
- Overstrand Security Services Department
- Overstrand Law Enforcement & Taks Team Department
- Overstrand Traffic Department
- Overberg District Municipality Disaster Management
- South African Police Services
- National Intelligence Agency
- Police Oversight and Community Safety Department
- Veolia Services
- Emergency Medical Services
- South African National Defence Force
- Public Order Police
- Private security companies
- Department of Social Development
- Overstrand Solid Waste
- Media
- Overstrand Engineering Department

11. SUPPORTING ROLES

Supporting responders are role-players who will respond secondary to any incidents reported to the Protection Services Emergency Control Room due to the ongoing load-shedding. The supporting responders will be activated by the Protection Services Emergency Control Room. The potential list of supporting responders includes the following, but may not be limited to:

- Red Cross

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- Shofar Church
- Private Companies
- Provincial Social Security Agency
- Provincial Dept. of Safety & Security
- World Food Bank
- Relief.Life
- Network of Care

12. IMPACT OF INCIDENT ON SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

12.1. Impact of service delivery at stage 1

There is minimal impact on service delivery, business will continue as normal within the municipality. Managers and supervisors must implement and/or develop energy-saving office protocols and ensure that subordinates comply with the procedures. Education and awareness can take place both internally and externally by various departments, as well as identification of critical items which need additional/replacement components following a total blackout.

12.2. Impact of service delivery at stage 2

There is minimal impact on service delivery, business will continue as normal within the municipality. Managers and supervisors must implement and/or develop energy-saving office protocols and ensure that subordinates comply with the procedures. Education and awareness can take place both internally and externally by various departments, as well as identification of critical items which need additional/replacement components following a total blackout.

Managers and supervisors must devise office protocols for the summer and winter months respectively.

12.3. Impact of service delivery at stage 3

There is minimal impact on service delivery, business will continue as normal within the municipality. Managers and supervisors must implement and/or develop energy-saving office protocols and ensure that subordinates comply with the procedures. Education and awareness can take place both internally and externally by various departments, as well as identification of critical items which need additional/replacement components following a total blackout.

Managers and supervisors must devise office protocols for the summer and winter months respectively.

12.4. Impact of service delivery at stage 4

There is minimal impact on service delivery, business will continue as normal within the municipality. Managers and supervisors must implement and/or develop energy-saving office protocols and ensure that subordinates comply with the procedures. Education and awareness can take place both internally and externally by various departments, as well as identification of critical items which need additional/replacement components following a total blackout.

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Managers and supervisors must devise office protocols for the summer and winter months respectively.

12.5. Impact of service delivery at stage 5

While service delivery may continue, with interruptions, the municipality will still be able to render to the communities. Managers and supervisors must enforce the energy-saving office protocols. Educational (both internally and externally) and awareness activities should continue. Additional and/or replacement components should already have been procured and available in the event of a total blackout.

Managers and supervisors must devise office protocols for the summer and winter months respectively.

12.6. Impact of service delivery at stage 6

While the service delivery may continue, with interruptions, the municipality will still be able to render to the communities. Managers and supervisors must enforce the energy-saving office protocols. Education (both internally and externally) and awareness activities should continue. Additional and/or replacement components should already have been procured and available in the event of a total blackout.

Managers and supervisors must devise office protocols for the summer and winter months respectively.

12.7. Impact of service delivery at Stage 7

Prolonged stage 7 may hamper the day-to-day operations of the municipality and have a knock-on effect on service delivery. Though services will not entirely cease, there may be continuous interruptions. Consequence management should be enforced for non-compliance to energy-saving office protocols.

Managers and supervisors must enforce the emergency saving office protocols. Education (both internally and externally) and awareness activities should continue. Additional and/or replacement components should already have been procured and available in the event of a total blackout.

12.8. Impact of service delivery at stage 8

Prolonged stage 7 may hamper the day-to-day operations of the municipality and have a knock-on effect on service delivery. Though services will not entirely cease, there may be continuous interruptions. Consequence management should be enforced for non-compliance to energy-saving office protocols.

Managers and supervisors must enforce the emergency saving office protocols. Education (both internally and externally) and awareness activities should continue. Additional and/or replacement components should already have been procured and available in the event of a total blackout.

13. IMPORTANT INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION

Eskom is mandated in South Africa to provide sustainable electricity in an efficient and sustainable manner. Load shedding was implemented from as far back as 2007 and is a controlled process to protect the electricity power supply from a total blackout.

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As the mandated service provider, Eskom is responsible for keeping South Africans informed regarding the load-shedding schedule or regarding a failure of the electricity supply grid (total blackout).

Customers and electrical users can check the load-shedding stage in any of the following ways:

- Media (such as internet sites, regional and local radio stations, print media)
- Social media platforms (official Eskom platforms)
- Notices on the website (www.eskom.co.za)
- MyEskom app
- Third party apps

13.1. Fault logging with Eskom

Faults can be logged with Eskom via the Eskom chatbot, Alfred. Log the call at <https://alfred.eskom.co.za/chatroom/> or contact the call centre at 08600 37 566.

Faults can also be logged via the internet for the Customer Service Website visit <https://csonline.eskom.co.za> or download the MyEskom Customer App from Google Play or iPhone App Store.

Customers can opt to send an email regarding faults. The following guidelines apply when logging a call via email. The email must have the relevant email subject heading:

- For application related queries, use **#Application** and the Province your request relates to
- For move-in / move out related queries, use **#MIMO** and the Province your request relates to
- For accounts-related queries, use **#Accounts** and the Province your request relates to
- For Disconnections and Credit Extensions, use **#DCE** and the Province your request relates to

Should any of the above not be attended to within 48 hours, the complaint can be escalated to Customer Relations Management (details available on Eskom website)

The Overstrand Municipality will as a courtesy readvertise the load shedding stages to be executed by Eskom on their official social media platforms. The updates will be published only upon receipt from Eskom.

14. PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The normal supply chain process will apply for stages 1 – 8. In the event of a total blackout the normal supply chain process cannot proceed, in which event the contingency plan must kick in.

15. IMPORTANT CONTACT NUMBERS

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In the event of a power outage or blackout, Eskom should be contacted directly. Refer to “Important Information & Communication” for Eskom contact details and prescribed manners.

In the event of an emergency as a result of the load-shedding, the following specific contact numbers will apply:

15.1. INTERNAL ROLE PLAYERS- DEPARTMENT

Name	Capacity	Contact details	Email address
Lester Smith	Chief: Fire, Rescue & Disaster Management	082 978 9493 028 313 5041	lestersmith@overstrand.gov.za
Kim Heneke	Principal Clerk	082 879 3720 028 313 5042	firesec@overstrand.gov.za
Angelo Aplon	Assistant Chief: Operations and Training	079 507 7297 028 313 8978	aaplon@overstrand.gov.za
Enrico Solomons	Assistant Chief: Fire Safety and Health and Safety	076 011 5052 028 313 8979	esolomons@overstrand.gov.za
Vacant	Assistant Chief: Disaster Management and Risk Management and Support Services		
Shaun Mackay	Disaster Risk Management Officer	073 288 2420 028 313 5053	smackay@overstrand.gov.za
Dawie Esau	Assistant Chief: Safety and Security and CCTV	072 875 3965 028 313 5017	desau@overstrand.gov.za
Meagan Carelse	Principal Administrator: Incident Command Centre, Emergency Control & Support Services	0614 266 564 028 313 8941	mcarelse@overstrand.gov.za

15.2. MUNICIPAL MANAGER AND DIRECTOR CONTACT DETAILS

Name	Capacity	Contact details	Email address
Dean O’Neil	Municipal Manager	0769116497 028 313 8003	mm@overstrand.gov.za
Neville Michaels	Director: Municipal Public Safety	071 584 9214 028 313 8054	nmichaels@overstrand.gov.za
Davie Louw	Director: Financial Services	028 313 8040	cfo@overstrand.gov.za
Vacant	Director: Community Services		
Stephen Muller	Director Infrastructure Services	082 495 1924 028 313 8019	smuller@overstrand.gov.za
	Director: Planning & Development	028 313 8066	
Desiree Arrison	Director: Corporate Services	082 497 9211 028 313 8001	darrison@overstrand.gov.za

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15.3. INTERNAL ROLE PLAYERS – OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Name	Capacity	Contact details	Email address
Rudi Fraser	Chief: Traffic Services	082 449 6751 028 313 8165	rfraser@overstrand.gov.za
Xen Titus	Assistant Chief: Traffic Operations, Admin & Fines	082 596 6270 028 313 5033	xtitus@overstrand.gov.za
Johan du Toit	Chief: Law Enforcement Services	076 970 5481	johandutoit@overstrand.gov.za
Theo Steenberg	Principal Engineer: Civil Engineering Services	028 313 8982	tsteenberga@overstrand.gov.za
George Lotter	Principal Technician	083 200 0051	glotter@overstrand.gov.za
Riana Steenekamp	Media Liaison	028 313 8043	rsteenekamp@overstrand.gov.za

15.4. MAYCO MEMBERS CONTACT DETAILS

Name	Capacity	Contact details	Email address
Dr Annelie Rabie	Executive Mayor	083 457 8711 028 313 8011	annelierabie@overstrand.gov.za
Cllr Lindile Ntsabo	Deputy Executive Mayor & MMC for Municipal Public Safety	081 491 0941 028 313 8016	lntsabo@overstrand.gov.za
Cllr Arnie Africa	MMC for Corporate Services	060 997 1431 028 313 8018	fafrica@overstrand.gov.za
Cllr Elnora Gillion	MMC for Planning & Development	060 652 0214 028 313 8017	egillion@overstrand.gov.za
Cllr Clinton Lerm	MMC for Infrastructure Services	083 517 3635 028 313 8191	clerm@overstrand.gov.za
Cllr Ronald Nutt	MMC for Community Services	079 883 7265 028 313 8023	ronaldnutt@overstrand.gov.za
Cllr Stephen Williams	MMC for Financial Services	071 342 2668	swilliams@overstrand.gov.za

15.5. EXTERNAL ROLE PLAYERS TO THE MUNICIPALITY

Name	Capacity	Contact details	Email address
SAPS			
Col. Nosilela	SAPS	028 313 5300	
Capt. Du Toit	SAPS – Vispol Head (Herm)	082 411 2937	
W/O Matthee	SAPS – Rural Safety (Herm)	028 313 5371	
Col. May	SAPS	028 271 8200	

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W/O Mostert	SAPS – Rural Safety (Klein)	028 271 8200	
Lt. Col Coetzee	SAPS (Gansbaai)		
Sgt Kitley	SAPS – Rural Safety (Gansbaai)	028 384 0201	
Capt. Davids	SAPS – Stanford		
W/O Booysen	SAPS – Rural Safety (Stanford)	028 341 0601	
HERMANUS PUBLIC PROTECTION			
Marcia Brown	HPP	083 267 4527	executiveofficer@hpp.org.za
SPECIAL RATING AREA’S			
Meredith Thornton	OnrusVermont SRA		
Dave Chambers	OnrusVermont SRA		
David Peddle			
Marcia Brown	Hermanus SRA	083 267 4527	executiveofficer@hpp.org.za
	Kleinmond SRA		
COMMUNITY POLICE FORUMS			
B. Kopollo	CPF Chairperson - Hermanus		
Jacques Oosthuizen	CPF Chairperson - Kleinmond		
Julia Barlow	CPF Chairperson - Gansbaai		
Kevin Husk	CPF Chairperson - Stanford		
Elton Dankers	Ward 9 & 10 CPF	072 947 0101	
NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCHES AND OTHER AGENCIES			
Jan van der Meulen	KSW Patrol Organisers		
Johan Toerien	KSW Chairman		
Wayne Jackson	BBNW - Chairman	082 928 1260	Bbaynhw16@gmail.com
Bertie Voster	PBSW Head		
Hillgard Muller	RESW - Head		
Brian vd Merwe	Security		
T. Snyman	FNW?		
E. Botha	Mariners Village		

16. ANNEXURE / ADDENDUMS

Annexure A: Betty’s Bay Contingency Plan

Annexure B:

Annexure C:

Annexure D:

Annexure E:

Annexure F:

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17. REVIEW OF THIS PLAN

The Overstrand Municipality Blackout Contingency Plan will be reviewed annually or updated as and when required. It is the responsibility of the individual to regularly check the accuracy of this Blackout Contingency Plan. Updates to this plan can be emailed to the Head of the Disaster Management Centre.

Contact details:

Position	Chief: Fire, Rescue & Disaster Management
Name	Lester Smith
Cell phone number	082 978 9493
Email address	lestersmith@overstrand.gov.za

Updates

Contingency Plan Section	Chief: Fire, Rescue & Disaster Management
Current Update	March 2024
Previous Review	
Approved by Council	November 2023

18. CLOSING STATEMENT

It must be understood that the Incident Command Centre is set up to coordinate a host of events and activities to ensure community safety, service delivery etc within the resources at its disposal as supplied in the contingency plans.

It must be understood that in a time of disaster, the Incident Commander is the ultimate authority for giving mandates and issuing instructions/orders across Overstrand jurisdiction.

Each contingency plan must have a paragraph declaring permission for this document to carry your name, organisation, contact number and email address.

19. SIGNATURE