



THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

**KASKAZINI "A" DISTRICT
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN
(KAEPRP)**

December, 2013

PREFACE

Kaskazini “A” District is exposed to many hazards including drought, marine and road accidents, beach erosion and sea water inundation, all of which have the potential of disrupting the community in terms of social and economic services, ecology, environment and health. The Disaster Management Department (DMD) in the Second Vice President’s Office has the responsibility of identifying potential hazards and to develop plans to effectively prepare for and respond to these disasters so as to save lives and protect property. In order to effectively respond to disasters the DMD and Kaskazini “A” District Commissioner’s Office through consultation with key stakeholders have developed a district emergency preparedness and response plan that provides guidelines for coordination and response to all types of disasters and emergencies identified at district and Shehia levels.

Kaskazini “A” District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (KAEPRP) is a multi-hazards action oriented plan that sets forth appropriate actions to be taken in response to an emergency or major disaster including all potential hazards that affect live of people in the district. This plan will facilitate the coordination of preparedness and response activities including mobilization and utilization of resources and services necessary to deal with the consequences of an emergency and disasters. The KAEPRP describes the activities to be performed in pre-disasters, during and post disasters stages as the main implementation strategy for preparedness, response and mitigation measures in all identified hazards by the stakeholders at district and Shehia levels.

This plan was developed through a consultation process among key stakeholders from various District functionaries, Shehias and Non State Actors (NSAs). The plan facilitated by DMD in the Second Vice President’s Office. DMD and the District Commissioner’s Office appreciate the cooperation and support from all departments and agencies within the district, which have contributed to the development of this plan. Special thanks go to the UNICEF Office for providing financial and technical support for accomplishment of this plan.

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This Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan of the Kaskazini “A” District prepared by the District Commissioner’s (DC) Office with the support from Disaster Management Department (DMD) has benefited from inputs of various individuals in the Public, Private and other Non-State Actors (NSAs).

The plan has also benefited from various consultations conducted on the disasters and emergencies within the district. Likewise, comments and advice gathered from consultative meetings were very fruitful. The specific guidance from the District Commissioner, Director of DMD were very valuable for the completion of this plan.

The DC Office would like to sincerely thank all those who in one way or another contributed toward the completion of this plan. There are many individuals, Organizations, Government and NSAs (CBOs and Private Sector) which have participated fully in the process. Without the financial and technical support from UNICEF, this plan would not have reached to this stage. DC office highly appreciates this support. Lastly but not the least, DC Office recognizes the very good work done by the consultant who skilfully facilitated the development of this plan. To all of them we say well done and thank you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	1
AKNOWLEDGEMENT	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
LIST OF TABLES	7
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	8
DEFINITION OF TERMS	9
PART ONE	12
INTRODUCTION AND SITUATION	12
1. INTRODUCTION	12
1.1 DISTRICT EPRP INITIATIVE	12
1.2 APPROACH AND PARTICIPATORY PLANNING PROCESS	12
1.3 BACKGROUND	13
1.4 PURPOSE	14
1.5 SCOPE	14
1.6 SITUATION ANALYSIS (RICH PICTURE)	15
1.6.1 Brief Situation of Hazards in Kaskazini “A” District	15
1.6.2 District profile	15
1.6.2.1 Administrative	15
1.6.3 Area and Demographic Characteristic	16
1.6.3.1 Geographical area:	16
1.6.3.2 Demography	16
1.6.4 Functional Departments of Kaskazini “A” District	16
1.6.5 Weather and Rainfall	17
1.6.6 Agricultural Land	17
1.6.7 Main food crops	17
1.6.8 Health	18
1.6.9 Education	18
1.6.10 Water and sanitation	18
1.6.11 Transport Information	18
1.6.12 Civil Security	19
1.7 STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS	19
1.8 INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS	25
1.9 District Resource Capacity Assessment	25

PART TWO	25
HAZARDS ANALYSIS	25
2.1 MAJOR HAZARD EXPERIENCED IN KASKAZINI “A” DISTRICT	25
2.2 TYPES OF HAZARDS AND ITS IMPACT	25
2.3 LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCES OF MAJOR HAZARDS IN KASKAZINI “A”	25
2.4 SOURCES OF HAZARDS INFORMATION	25
PART THREE	25
PLAN AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY ACTORS	25
3.0 INTRODUCTION	25
3.1 PLAN	25
31.1 OBJECTIVE	25
31.2 PLAN OF ACTION FOR DEPRP	25
3.2 ASSIGNMENT OF FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES	25
3.3 FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSIGNMENTS	25
3.3.1 District Departments and Agencies	25
3.3.2 Key Partners and Stakeholders	25
3.3.3 Non-State Actors (NSA)	25
3.4 CHALLENGES FACING DISTRICT	25
3.5 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	25
3.5.1 IMPLEMENTATION	25
3.5.2 OPTIMUM STRATEGY	25
3.5.2.1. Predisaster (Preparedness in “No – Disaster situation”)	25
3.5.2.2. During disaster	25
3.5.2.3. Post disaster	25
3.5.3. Immediate Actions to be taken by District Commissioner’s Office and DMD	25
APPENDIX A	25
1. TASK BY FUNCTION as extracted from ZEPRP	25
REFERENCES	25

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Rainfall Record in KASKAZINI “A”

Table 2: Stakeholders Analysis

Table 3: Institutional Analysis

Table 4: Resource Capacity Assessment

Table 5: Major Hazards and Disasters

Table 6: types of Hazards and its Impact

Table 7: Likelihood and Seasonality of Hazards

Table 8: Disaster Warning and Indigenous Knowledge

Table 9: Hazards Impact and Vulnerability Analysis

Table 10: Preparedness and Response Plan of Action

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DMD	Disaster Management Department
DRT	Disaster Response Team
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DPs	Development Partners
DEPRP	District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DMT	District Management Team
ECC	Emergency Communication Center
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
ICP	Incident Command Post
JEOC	Joint Emergency Operation Center
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JKU	Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi
KMKM	Kikosi Maalum cha Kuzuia Magendo
KVZ	Kikosi cha Volunteer Zanzibar
NSAs	Non State Actors
PIO	Public Information Officer
SOGs	Standard Operating Guidelines
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
TPDF	Tanzania People's Defense Forces
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
ZAWA	Zanzibar Water Authority
ZCT	Zanzibar Commission for Tourism
ZDCS	Zanzibar Disaster Communication Strategy
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
ZEPRP	Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ZPC	Zanzibar Ports Corporation
ZNCCIA	Zanzibar National Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
ZMA	Zanzibar Maritime Authority

DEFINITION OF TERMS

DISASTER is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community/society to cope using its own resources (ZEPRP 2011). The Act No 2 of 2003 defined disaster as an occurrence or series of occurrences, natural or man-made, causing a catastrophic situation whereby the day-to-day patterns of life are widely and suddenly disrupted and people are plunged into helplessness and suffering and as a result need to be provided with protection, food, clothing, shelter, medical and social care and other necessities of life. The Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy defined disaster as the occasions of social stress, observable in time and space, in which societies or the components such as communities and regions suffer physical damages or losses and alterations in their daily functioning to a degree that exceeds their own capacity for self-recovery, thus requiring external intervention or cooperation (Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy 2011).

In the Kaskazini “A” district context, disaster as referred to global definition, but should also consider the situation of occurrences in the district which pose hazards, emergencies and events that causes sufferings, injuries, loss of properties to individuals, groups, or the whole society such as house fire, boat accidents, loss of fish nets and many others that the district is obliged to extend its support to the affected individuals, groups or society in response to address the situation.

NATURAL DISASTER means a disaster arising from the interaction of natural phenomenon without the help or planned by man, and includes such occurrences as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, droughts, fire or epidemics. (Act No 2 of 2003)

MAN-MADE DISASTER means a disaster arising from the act of human being causing a catastrophic situation which includes civil disturbances, riot, oil spills, influx of refugees, industrial accidents and all kind of transport accidents. (Act No 2 of 2003)

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS refers to activities that are undertaken to protect human lives and property in conjunction with threats that cannot be controlled by means of mitigation measures or from which only partial protection is achieved. Thus, preparedness activities are based upon the premise that disaster impact will occur and that plans, procedures, and response resources must be established in advance.

These are designed not only to support a timely and effective emergency response to the threat of imminent impact, but also to guide the process of disaster recovery (ZEPRP 2011).

DISASTER RECOVERY refers to activities that begin after disaster impact has been stabilized and extends until the community has been returned to its normal activities. In some cases, the recovery period may extend for a long period of time. The immediate objective of recovery activities is to restore the physical infrastructure of the community-water, sewer, electric power, fuel (e.g., natural gas), telecommunication, and transportation-but the ultimate objective is to return the community's quality of life to at least the same level as it was before the disaster. Recovery has been defined in terms of short-term (relief and rehabilitation) measures versus long-term (reconstruction) measures. Relief and rehabilitation activities usually include clearance of debris and restoration of access to the impact area, reestablishment of economic (commercial and industrial) activities, restoration of essential government or community services, and provision of an interim system for caring for victims-especially housing, clothing, and food. Reconstruction activities tend to be dominated by the rebuilding of major structures-buildings, roads, bridges, dams, and efforts to revitalize the economic system. (ZEPRP 2011)

EMERGENCY is an event involving a minor consequence for a community-perhaps a few casualties and a limited amount of property damage, e.g., car crashes, ruptured natural gas pipelines, house fires, traumatic injuries, and cardiac crises. Emergencies are events that can be managed successfully with local resources. (ZEPRP 2011)

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) refers to specially equipped facilities from which the government officials exercise direction and control and coordinate necessary resources in an emergency situation. (ZEPRP 2011)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE refers to activities that are conducted during the time period that begins with the detection of the event and ends with the stabilization of the situation following impact. The goal of emergency response is to save lives and property by positioning emergency equipment and supplies; evacuating potential victims; providing food, water, shelter and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services. Some of the more visible response activities undertaken to limit the primary threat include securing the impact area, evacuating threatened areas, conducting search and rescue for the injured, providing emergency

medical care, and sheltering evacuees and other victims. During the response stage, emergency managers must also continually assess damage and coordinate the arrival of converging equipment and supplies so they can be deployed promptly to those areas with the greatest need. (ZEPRP 2011)

EVACUATION is an operation whereby all or part of a particular population is temporarily relocated, whether individually or in an organized manner, from an area in which a disaster or emergency is imminent or has occurred. (ZEPRP 2011)

HAZARD is a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. (ZEPRP 2011)

HAZARD MITIGATION refers to those advance actions taken to reduce or eliminate the long term risk to human life and property from natural hazards. Hazard mitigation activities often focus on preventing disasters before they happen or reducing the likelihood or severity of their occurrence. These activities include (I) strengthening buildings and infrastructure exposed to hazards by means of building codes, engineering design, and construction practices to increase the resilience and damage resistance of structures, as well as building protective structures such as dams, levees, and seawalls, (ii) avoiding hazard prone areas by directing new development away from known hazards locations through comprehensive plans and zoning regulations and (iii) maintaining protective features of the natural environment by protecting sand dunes, wetlands, vegetation cover, and other ecological elements that absorb and/or reduce hazard impacts, helping to protect exposed buildings and people. (ZEPRP 2011)

RISK is the probability of harmful consequences or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions. (ZEPRP 2011)

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY is the characteristic of a person or group and their situation that influence their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact of a natural hazard, and that social vulnerability changes with time. (ZEPRP 2011)

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs) are approved methods for accomplishing a task or set of tasks. SOPs are typically prepared at the department or agency level. They are also referred to as Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs). (ZEPRP 2011)

VULNERABILITY refers to social and material conditions derived from characteristics of individuals and groups that make them susceptible to harm and loss from environmental hazards and that constrain their ability to cope with the adversities of disasters. (ZEPRP 2011)

PART ONE

INTRODUCTION AND SITUATION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 DISTRICT EPRP INITIATIVE

The District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (DEPRP) is an initiative of the Disaster Management Department with the guidance of Disaster Management Act No. 2 of 2003, and the Disaster Management Policy of 2011. In the effort to prepare for and respond to disasters and thus minimize sufferings from the hazards and emergencies, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar through The Second Vice President's Office has embarked on formulating Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. The plan is basically focused to facilitate preparedness and response measures at district level. However, as the nature of hazards and respective preparedness and response measures may differ from one particular locality to another, the plans for coordinating these hazards should also be different. Thus, the SVPO came up with proposal of developing District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans especially for the most disaster prone districts of Zanzibar. The initiative works within the framework of district specific emergency preparedness and response plans. It builds district and community-level response capability in order to minimize loss of lives and properties and social disruption in the events of emergency.

1.2 APPROACH AND PARTICIPATORY PLANNING PROCESS

This DEPRP was developed in a very participatory manner where all key stakeholders in the district had an opportunity to participate in the process in one way or another. It started with courtesy visit to the District by the DMD to introduce the idea in July 2013 to the district authority. The director, in the Department of Disaster Management with his team met with District Commissioner with her Administrative Officer (DAO) and other officials.

The next step was to convene a technical meeting facilitated by the consultant and DMD which started the planning process by introducing the concept and starting the process of situation analysis. At this stage all information concerning the district situation, baseline information was required. The Planning meeting involved members of District Management Team (DMT) and other functionaries in August, 2013 to form planning teams of which three teams were formed. The technical staff

of the district were fully involved in the planning process so as to build their planning capacity as well as to establish plan ownership at the first hand.

The teams were assigned the tasks as follow:

Team 1: To collect baseline information and district profile

Team 2: To collect information on stakeholders and make stakeholders and institutional analysis

Team 3: To collect information on hazards and make hazards analysis
First round of consultative meeting (August - September 2013):

A consultant with the technical working groups facilitated the consultative meetings in two levels:

- District level with members of DMT/NSAs/ DDMC and other actors.
- Shehia level with Shehas and some members of Shehia Disaster Management Committees and Community representatives

Second round technical meeting (October 2013)

- Presenting Zero draft to DMT/NSAs/Community representatives and other actors

District Technical Working groups met for 2 days to incorporate the comments from the workshop

Two Stakeholders Workshops which involved various stakeholders at district and national levels were conducted in December 2013 with the following groups:

- District Stakeholders workshop
- DMD Platform workshop

Validation of both District Stakeholders and DMD Platform workshops and submission of final plan in December 2013

1.3 BACKGROUND

Kaskazini “A” Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (KAEPRP) outlines actions to be taken by government, Non State Actors (NSAs) which include private sector, Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Community Based Organizations and Volunteer Organizations and other officials at district level.

The KAEPRP will function at district level only for matters that are under the capacity of district as prescribed by Act No. 2 of 2003, Disaster Management Policy, 2011 and other Zanzibar Government procedures related to emergency and disaster

management. This plan will be operational when the disasters are only within the capacity of the district, and when it is beyond the district capacity to respond, the situation will be declared as national disaster and thus, the Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (ZEPRP) will take over and will be activated accordingly. In this regards all operations will be directed as prescribed in the ZEPRP.

This plan does not intend to deal with those events that happen on a daily basis, which do not cause widespread problems and are handled routinely by various departments and government agencies within the district. The plan intends to deal with emergencies and disasters which create needs and suffering which the victims of such emergency cannot be alleviated without assistance, and which requires an extraordinary commitment of district and national resources.

The KAEPRP is a multi-hazards, functional plan, divided into three parts:-

- (i) Part One: The Introduction and Background which outlines the Situation Analysis that include district profiles, stakeholders and institutional analysis, resource capacity assessment, major types of disasters, problems and impact of disasters and emergencies.
- (ii) Part Two: Outlines stakeholders and institutional analysis, resources assessment
- (iii) Part Three: The District Emergency Plan of Action which outlines the actions to be taken in three stages of disaster management. It also identifies the assignment of responsibilities of each partner and stakeholder responsible for specific activities critical to emergency preparedness, response and mitigation.

District Management Team of the District Commissioner's Office will facilitate the review process and will collaborate with District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and DMD. Each department, agency, volunteer organizations and NSA with an assigned task will be responsible for the review and maintenance of their respective segments of the plan. They will update their portions of the plan as needed based on experience in emergencies, deficiencies identified in the field, and changes in government structure and emergency organizations. DMD will take the supportive role in planning, review, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan.

1.4 PURPOSE

The KAEPRP establishes operational procedures and guidelines that will allow the district to save lives, minimize injuries, protect property, and preserve a functioning government in times of natural and man-made /technological hazards. This plan establishes the guidelines for conducting efficient, effective and coordinated emergency operations involving the use of all resources belonging to or available to the district and central government. The plan outlines the emergency response organizations and assigns responsibilities for various emergency tasks.

The primary audience for this plan includes the Disaster Management Department (DMD), District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and other departments, government agencies, elected and appointed officials, volunteer organizations, Non State Actors and others that support disaster preparedness and response efforts within the district.

1.5 SCOPE

This plan will work in the boundaries of Kaskazini “A” district only which involve all Shehias within the district. The Kaskazini “A” EPRP describes measures that should be taken in case of major disasters or emergencies, or any other occasion or instance for which the district efforts is needed to respond, and when national assistance is needed to supplement the local efforts and capabilities of the district.

The KAEPRP applies to all departments, government agencies, NSAs and volunteer organizations that may be tasked to provide assistance in all disasters or emergencies within the district.

1.6 SITUATION ANALYSIS (RICH PICTURE)

1.6.1 Brief Situation of Hazards in Kaskazini “A” District

Kaskazini “A” district in Unguja Kaskazini Region has been experiencing number of hazardous events which have impacted people lives and properties. The events include deforestation, crop failure, and pests’ outbreak, water borne diseases, fire outbreak, droughts and sea water intrusion. The entire district is prone to disasters. The Eastern and Northern parts of the district and the Tumbatu Island are coral, which is more prone to multiple hazards. Different hazards like drought, marine accidents, epidemics such as cholera and measles and others are common in the district. Serious deforestation and demand for more agricultural land has also led to destabilization of sea waters encroachment to agricultural areas in Mtowamaji and Mzingani.

There are several cases of marine accidents happened in the district in which number of passengers and fishermen lost their lives and properties. In 1976, 14 people all women lost their lives in Jongowe in a dhow accident when going back to Tumbatu from Mtowamaji where they were doing farming activities. In 2000 Mv Kabul, a local boat ferrying from Pemba to Unguja was missing with no one found alive or dead. In 2010, Mv Spice Islander, capsized around Nungwi where 1,529 passengers lost their lives and many properties were lost. This is the most tragedy marine accident claimed many lives and properties within the waters of Kaskazini “A” district. The district has experienced a lot concerning rescue operations where many lessons learned which gave the district many challenges for consideration in this plan. Rescue operations were done by both public and private institutions as well as community volunteers.

1.6.2 District profile

1.6.2.1 Administrative

Kaskazini “A” District is among two districts of Unguja Kaskazini Region the other Districts is Kaskazini ‘B’ District. The district also has a sub- district of Tumbatu. The district share boundaries with Kaskazini ‘B’ in the South, while in the East, West and North bordered with Indian Ocean. The district is among the densely populated district in Zanzibar with a population density of about 501.32 people per square kilometer. Currently one square kilometer in Kaskazini “A” District is occupied by 347 habitants. The District headed by the District Commissioner (DC) who is a political appointee while District Administrative Officer (DAO) is the assistance and the head of all district workers. In the current Local Government Administration, there is District Council which has democratically elected councilors in each Ward. The Council is headed by Chairman and governed by the Secretariat which is headed by Council Secretary.

1.6.3 Area and Demographic Characteristic

1.6.3.1 Geographical area:

Kaskazini “A” District has the coverage area of 211 km² with 38 Shehias, 12 Wards and 5 Constituencies. The district also has number of small islets which include Tumbatu Island with the status of Sub-District of Tumbatu and other 5 small islets of which 2 are used for residential purposes. The islands in the district are of two categories, residential and non-residential. There are 2 residential islands Tumbatu (with 3 Shehias) and Mnemba (tourism resort); and 3 nonresidential islands of Popo

1.6.3.2 Demography

According to 2012 National housing and population census, Kaskazini “A” District has a total population of 105,780 of which 51,566 are male and 54,214 female as compared to total population of 81,000 in 2002. The current growth rate is about 2.2% and the sex ration is about 95% meaning for every 100 female there are 95 male. The population density of the district is 5.6, with the growth rate of 2.2%. Under one year population is 5,015, while under five year population is 22,748 and women of reproductive age (WRA) is 27,853.

1.6.4 Functional Departments of Kaskazini “A” District

Kaskazini “A” district has the following functional and sectoral departments:

1. Administrate Office
2. Planning, Policy and Statistics
3. Health
4. Agriculture
5. Environment
6. Education and Vocational Training
7. Livestock
8. Forestry
9. Fisheries
10. Social Welfare
11. Women and Children Development
12. Registration of Births and Deaths
13. Youth
14. Human Resource Management (HRO)
15. Cooperative
16. Information
17. Sports and Culture
18. Coordination Office
19. Finance
20. Construction
21. Transport and Communication
22. Water

1.6.5 Weather and Rainfall

Kaskazini “A” district as other areas of Unguja has two main seasons namely dry season and wet seasons. Dry season starts December to March with humid and

hottest period in the district. Wet season has two streams vuli and masika, whereas masika (March to June) is the highest and long rain season, vuli (September to November) is moderate and short rains. Table 1 below depicts the seasonality of rain in the district.

Table 1: Rainfall Record in KASKAZINI “A”

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVE
2007	0	0	0	22.3	17.5	0	2.2	2.2	0	0	6	0	4
2008	20.4	14.4	259.4	337.9	4.7	52.3	63.6	72.4	30.6	25.5	66	8.5	77.5
2009	9.2	95.4	158.3	297.9	131.7	39.5	17.5	14.9	40	14.5	50.5	96.5	80.4
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	12.7	8.2	33.2	286.4	338.5	99.8	19.3	68	110.5	240.7	120.4	193.2	121.9
2012	0	98.3	26.7	237.1	292.9	36.4	10.3	61	75.4	27.9	68.6	121.7	88
2013	22.5	0	473.6	410.9	257.6	92.6	141.5						116.5

(Source: Rainfall recording centre – Mkokotoni)

1.6.6 Agricultural Land

Kaskazini “A” district has the total agricultural land of 53,555 Acres, of which arable land is 43,229.5 acres while coral land is 27,455 acres. The plain land in the district is 13,000 acres and paddy growing area is 2774.5 acres.

1.6.7 Main food crops

- Rice, Cassava, Banana, Maize, Sweet potatoes, Coco yams, Cowpeas, Sorghums, millet, pigeon peas, green grams.

Cash Crops

- Cloves, coconuts, black paper, turmeric, sea weed.

Fruits

- Mangoes, Pine apples, Paw paws, Jack fruits, Oranges etc.

1.6.8 Health

Health Facilities

In Kaskazini “A” district there are 11 Primary Health Care Units (PHCU) scattered in various areas of the district in the Shehias of Kikobweni, Chaani Masingini, Gamba, Mkokotoni, Tumbatu Gomani, Tumbatu Jongowe, Matemwe, Pwani Mchangani, Kijini, Kidoti, Tazari and Nungwi. There is one District Hospital located at Kivunge and 6 private facilities located at Nungwi 3, Kidoti 1, Mkokotoni 1, and Kendwa 1.

Top Ten Disease

- i. ENT head and Neck
- ii. Eye diseases
- iii. Hypertension
- iv. Intestinal worms
- v. Other diarrhea diseases
- vi. Other skin diseases
- vii. Pneumonia
- viii. Trauma /injuries
- ix. Upper respiratory tract infection (UR.T.I)
- x. Urinary Tract infection (U.T.I)

1.6.9 Education

There are 16 Primary Schools, 11 Secondary Schools, 1 Private Secondary School 1, 13 Mixed (Primary, Middle and Secondary) Schools, 1 Vocational Training Centre, 1 Teacher Centre, 5 Public Nursery Schools and 9 Private Nursery Schools.

1.6.10 Water and sanitation

There are 22,038 total households in the district out of which 7,493 equivalent to 34% have no toilets and 14,545 equivalent to 66% households with toilets. There are 18 water pumping stations in the district which supply water in the district.

1.6.11 Transport Information

The main transport infrastructures are road and sea. Transport facilities are public buses and local boats.

Land Transport: There are two main roads and several routes operating in the district. The routes are Number 101 Mkokotoni - Zanzibar Town, 116 Nungwi - Zanzibar Town, 118 Matemwe - Pwani Mchangani – Zanzibar Town, 121 Mkokotoni – Donge - Zanzibar Town, 601, Kinyasini – Tunguu, 117 Upenja – Kiwengwa - Pwani Mchangani

Sea Transport: There are two landing sites for this kind of transport, Passengers landing sites and Fishing Landing Sites.

Passengers landing sites: Mkokotoni, Tumbatu Uvivini and Jongowe.

Fishing Landing Sites: Matemwe, Mkokotoni, Tumbatu Uvivini, Jongowe, Nungwi, Fukuchani, Pwani Mchangani, Shangani and Kijini.

1.6.12 Civil Security

There is one Police Station located at Mkokotoni and 2 Police posts located at Chaani Tangi la Maji and Nungwi and 1 Military camp (TPDF - Potoa), 2 National Security at Mkokotoni and Gamba.

There are also Special Departments of the Zanzibar Government. KVZ-located at Mto wa pwani, KMKM (Kibwengo, Mkokotoni, Nungwi, and Tumbatu Uvivini) and Fire and Rescue at Kigunda.

1.7 STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

Kaskazini “A” district has number of stakeholders who work in different sectors and aspects that in one way or another affect positively or negatively the district roles and functions. It is very imperative to understand who the stakeholders are working in the district who can definitely support or demotivate the district operations during the process of disaster management at any level, be in the preparedness, response or recovery. The purpose of this analysis is to assess their presence in the district in relation to the preparedness, response and mitigation of disasters and emergencies and how they will affect this plan. Table 2 bellow summarizes this analysis.

Table 2. Stakeholders' Analysis

Name of the Stakeholder	Role of Stakeholder in relation to the Mandates of the District	Expectations of the Stakeholders from the District	Expectations of the District from the Stakeholders
<p>Government Institutions including MDAs, legal and enforcement agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of relevant policies, plans, legislations and interventions. • Enforcement of laws and regulations • Effective and efficient implementation of plans/interventions • Facilitation, coordination and collaboration • Information dissemination • Research and information sharing • Capacity building • Creation of a conducive working environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization of existing policies, plans legislations and interventions • Creation of awareness, dissemination and sharing of information • Involvement at all levels of planning and implementation of relevant interventions • Promotion of inter-sectoral linkages • Joint research and dissemination of findings • Joint planning and programmes development • Capacity building support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of sectoral plans and programmes at extension and functional offices level • Close collaboration and facilitation • Guidelines • Conflict resolution
<p>Communities (Community development Committees)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of emergency risk factors and mobilisation of community • Participation in planning and implementation • Development of bylaws • Implementation of relevant policies, plans, legislations and interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement at all levels of planning and implementation • Sensitization and awareness creation • Capacity building programmes. • Involved in risk factor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation in preparedness and response activities • Collaboration in preparedness and response campaigns • Maintain low, order and

Name of the Stakeholder	Role of Stakeholder in relation to the Mandates of the District	Expectations of the Stakeholders from the District	Expectations of the District from the Stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in emergency preparedness and response activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identification, implementation and evaluation. Coordination, cooperation, and communication Maintain law, order and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> security Implementation of in preparedness and response plans
Youth and adolescents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation in disaster preparedness and response activities Identification of risk factors and mobilization of youth in planning and response activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation and involvement of youth in emergency interventions Availability of useful and reliable information Mobilization of resources to address the needs of the youth in disaster programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain law, order and security Active participation in emergency response activities and use their active labour force Unification of youth in response activities Provide information Learn from various sources knowledge and skills on disaster and emergency
Non – state actors 1. CSOs, (CBOs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of environmental management in relation to emergency activities Implementation of emergency interventions. Provision of support services Provide disasters and emergency education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building on laws, regulations, rules and procedures Follow up on plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation in the planning and implementation of emergency preparedness and response plans

Name of the Stakeholder	Role of Stakeholder in relation to the Mandates of the District	Expectations of the Stakeholders from the District	Expectations of the District from the Stakeholders
<p>NGOs, FBOs)</p> <p>2. Private sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of resources • Collaboration with other actors in the field • Participation in preparedness, response activities, monitoring and evaluation of programmes • Participation in the planning and response activities including mitigation • Implementation policies, laws, plans and regulations • Assisting in providing resources in all DMD activities including evacuation • Effective coordination and cooperation • Capacity buildingCapacity building 	<p>implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement at all levels of planning and implementation • Recognition of the role of non-state actors • Coordination, cooperation, and communication • Effective use of resources • Provide awareness about policies, laws, plans and International Conventions • Resources mobilization • Involvement at all levels of planning and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creative and initiative • Resources mobilization • Network with other local, regional and international organizations and agencies • Observe law, order and security • Active participation in the planning and implementation of emergency preparedness and response plans • Creative and initiative • Resources mobilization • Network with other local, regional and international organizations and agencies • Observe law, order and security • Provide logistic, financial and material support before, during and after emergencies

Name of the Stakeholder	Role of Stakeholder in relation to the Mandates of the District	Expectations of the District Stakeholders from the District	Expectations of the District from the Stakeholders
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical assistance and financial resources. • Advisory role 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to international conventions and treaties • Using skilled manpower to support DMD • Political will and government commitment • Accountability and transparency • Information sharing • Timely reporting of progress • Effective operationalization of national policies, laws and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical, financial and material support • Provide international guidelines
Regional and International Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing information • Capacity building • Supporting joint programmes and conducting joint research • Establishment and maintenance of regional data bases • Networking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation • Accountability • Responsiveness • Ratification of International and Regional Conventions and standards • Harmonization of policies, laws and standards • Information sharing • Commitment in the implementation of agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical, financial and material support • Provide regional and international guidelines and good practices • Regional and international networking • Regional and international information sharing

Name of the Stakeholder	Role of Stakeholder in relation to the Mandates of the District	Expectations of the Stakeholders from the District	Expectations of the District from the Stakeholders
Politicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community and social mobilisation for effective plan implementation • Participation in development of effective policies, laws and regulations and closely overseeing their implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation • Accountability • Information sharing • Awareness on policies, laws and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain peace • Observe law, order and security • Participate in awareness creation campaign • Provide supportive services
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of media campaigns and programmes on all DMD activities • Timely reporting of disaster activities • Control of rumours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close collaboration • Information sharing • Capacity building to better articulate issues of concern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide timely and accurate information • Create awareness to the public • Media educational campaign • Media coverage of disaster and emergency programmes
Training and research Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and advisory programmes/activities • Conducting training, skill development and research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation • Agreeing on research agenda • Information sharing • Identification of priority areas for skills development and training • Utilization of research findings and innovations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop curriculums on emergency and disasters management • Provide educational materials to the public • Conduct research and share findings

Name of the Stakeholder	Role of Stakeholder in relation to the Mandates of the District	Expectations of the Stakeholders from the District	Expectations of the District from the Stakeholders
Tanzania Meteorology Authority (TMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating weather forecast for emergency and disaster preparedness Provide warning information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation Information sharing Awareness on disasters and emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide updates of weather forecast timely Provide accurate warning information
Traditional Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide indigenous knowledge Mobilization of community participation Participate in preparedness and response activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation Information sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share indigenous knowledge and information timely Cooperate with public institutions in
Special Departments (Fire, KMKM and others)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations activities including rescue, fire fighting Law enforcement and order Advisory activities for reducing disaster impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation Information sharing Awareness on policies, laws and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial rescue and response services Enforce law, order and security Provide education in preparedness and response planning

1.8 INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

Kaskazini “A” district has number of institutions that operate in the district which include public and private. The purpose of this analysis is to assess their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges they are facing in relation to the preparedness, response and mitigation of disasters and emergencies.

Table 3 below summaries the analysis:

Table 3: Institutional Analysis

INSTITUTION	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	CHALLENGES
<p>Law Enforcement Agencies: Police, District Court, Security, Volunteer Brigade</p>	<p>Manpower, rules and regulations governing their roles and responsibilities,</p>	<p>Weak communication, Lack of facilities and tools (vehicles, rescue boats and others) Inadequate technicians and lack of disaster management knowledge</p>	<p>Existing human resources Availability of electricity, road and vessels</p>	<p>Lack of cooperation between government forces. Infrastructure especially caused by unplanned construction</p>
<p>Administrative Authorities Regional and District Commissioners Offices, District Council and Tumbatu Sub-District and Shehia.</p>	<p>Public Institutions. Institutional structures recognized by both public and private institutions and individuals. Presence of permanent staff in the decentralized system.</p>	<p>Weak resources base. Low capacity of majority of staff. Lack of disaster management knowledge and skills</p>	<p>Have representative in all Shehias, the Shehas. Have the well-established structures. Have access to law enforcement agencies</p>	<p>Un predicted disasters occurrences</p>
<p>Local Committees District and Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Shehia Committees, Fisheries Committees,</p>	<p>Established by Law hence strong legal base.</p>	<p>Low capacity of its members</p>	<p>Existence of Disaster management Policy and Act. Willingness of central and local governments, partners</p>	<p>Un predicted disasters occurrences</p>

Community Police, Environment Committees, Food Security and Nutrition Committee				and stakeholders to support response and recovery programmes	
Non-State Actors (NSA) Private Sector Organization, NGOs, CBOs,	Committed to Community. Have technical and professional capacity. Advocacy and lobbying	Weak Financial capacity and	Access to sources of resources. Contacts with Development partners Network with other Regional and international NSAs	Personal interests of some of members,	
Development Partners	Provide Resources: technical, financial and material.		Policy and Legislative support		
Regional and International Agencies	Provide Resources: technical, financial and material.				
Politicians	Influence, Strong government support, Development funds/Foundations	Some are not active in supporting community initiatives	Existence of Parliament/House Representatives Constituency Development Fund	Alienation to certain groups	

Media	Information search and information dissemination	Some are not active and interested in rural areas.	Many issues to research on and reporting	Self-interest of media personnel
Training and Resources Institutions	Build capacity, research and skills development	Most are based in urban areas	Staff and school leavers who are not skilled Many areas for research	
TMA	Research and information sharing	Based in one area of weather	Diversity of issues to research on and share information	
Traditional Leaders	Influence and knowledge of their localities	Not exposed to other world, They work on their proximity	Existence of networks, academic institutions, media	Rigidity to change
Special Departments	Law and order, resources and man power. Long experienced system of administration of security, defense, rescue, firefighting, and	Coercive	Experience of other countries in areas of emergencies, disasters, rescue	
Red Cross	Global network. Experience of emergencies, disasters, rescue	Not well established in the district	Experience of other countries in areas of emergencies, disasters, rescue	

1.9 District Resource Capacity Assessment

The district resource capacity is known to be very weak in terms of finance, where most of the financial resources from revenues, rates and others are collected by central government institutions and agencies. However, through the private sector, the district is blessed to have many private sector actors in the hospitality and tourism industry if effectively involved will contribute immensely in the implementation of the plan. Experience shows that they are willing and voluntarily engage in emergency and disaster response activities i.e. MV Spice Islander tragedy. In terms of facilities, the district has some capacity that will have high impact in responding to emergencies and disasters. These resources include health facilities, school buildings, police stations; public transport and others. The matrix below summarizes the resource capacity of the district in relation to pre-hazard, during disasters response operations and mitigation activities.

Table 4: Resource Capacity Assessment

Type of Resource	Description of the resource	Uses of resource	Location	Owner	Remarks
Health Facilities	There are 12 health centres and 1 district hospital. Total of 120 staff serving in these facilities	Before and during emergency health services	Kaskazini "A"	Government /Private	During emergencies health facilities will be used for medical operations
Education Facilities	There are 30 schools with enough rooms	During emergency for emergency shelter	Kaskazini "A"	Government /Private	School buildings which are plenty in the district will be used for emergency shelter during emergencies
Storage Facilities/ Food Security and Nutrition	There are 2 storage facilities/ warehouses.	Pre and During emergency for storage of food stuff and other shelter facilities	Kaskazini "A"	Government /Private	In case of emergency, food supplies will be distributed from the existing storage facilities.
Firefighting facilities	There is one fire station in the district and 5 water stations which can be used by fire vehicles to fill water for fire fighting	During emergency fire fighting	Kilindi, Kaskazini "A"	Government	During fire outbreak, fire fighters from Kilindi will be called for firefighting operations
Water sources	Three existing water stations can be used by water tanks for distribution in the emergency shelters	During emergency for water services and fire fighting	Kaskazini "A"	Government	During emergency water is basic service. Where water sources are not available, ZAWA will be distributing water to the emergency shelters.
Transportation	There are more than 100 public transport operating in Kaskazini "A" district	During evacuation	Kaskazini "A"	Private	During emergency, private transport as well as public transport from security agencies (DPDF, TP, JKU, and KVZ) will be used for evacuation.

Security and law enforcement	There is one police station and 2 police posts, 1 Fire and rescue 1, KMKM, TPDF camps, National Security	Law enforcement, support services and operations during emergencies	Kaskazini "A"	Public	These security agencies are important during emergency and law enforcement and emergency operations
Food and supplies Food Security	There are number of food suppliers mostly retailers and very few whole sellers	During emergencies food distribution	All over the district	Private/ Kibokwa government store	Department of Food Security will be contacted for food supply operations for preparedness during and emergencies
Open spaces and grounds	There is a playground in every Shehia in the district and open spaces in some of the Shehias	During emergencies used for shelters	All over the district	Community and public places	Sports Clubs and Schools own the play grounds which are available during emergencies
Finance	Local government and other institutions collect revenue in the district.	Pre and emergency	Mkokotoni	Government	Financing emergency operations will depend on financial support from central and local governments. There are 75 Hotels which are another source of revenue of Local Government

PART TWO HAZARDS ANALYSIS

2.1 MAJOR HAZARDS EXPERIENCED IN KASKAZINI “A” DISTRICT

Kaskazini “A” district is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential of disrupting the community, causing casualties, and damaging or destroying public or private property. A summary of these hazards is provided in Table 1.

Kaskazini “A” district has been experiencing a variety of natural and man-made/technological disasters. Experience has shown that drought, epidemics, fire, strong winds, accidents (road and marine), heavy rains and floods, and pest infestation are some of major types of hazards in Kaskazini “A” district. Some of the disasters have caused loss of lives, significant damage to properties and infrastructure, and environmental degradation causing serious disruption of the development made over the years.

The district faces number of hazardous events that in many times lead to significant impact on people’s live and their properties. The events include deforestation, crop failure, and pests’ outbreak, and long dry spell, water borne diseases, fire outbreak, droughts and sea water intrusion. These events are usually happening naturally due to climatic change and others which are originated from human actions. The district is also prone to strong winds, lightening and marine accidents which affect local sea transport services to and from Pemba and to Mombasa, Tanga using local dhows and boats.

Table 5: Major Hazards and Disasters (Experienced in Kaskazini “A” District)

NATURAL	MAN MADE	TECHNOLOGICAL
Heavy rains and floods	Improper soil/sand collection for construction	Road accidents
Fire outbreaks	Social conflicts	Marine accidents (ships/boats/dhows/canoes)
Heavy winds/cyclones	Deforestation	Electric fire outbreak
Soil and beach erosion	Child abuse and Vulnerability	Poisonous material dumping/ oil spill
Epidemics	Road accidents	
Drought	Marine accidents	
Marine/fresh water accidents		
Crop Pests and diseases		
Animal diseases		
Treamus		

2.2 TYPES OF HAZARDS AND ITS IMPACT

The district experiences number of hazards which were identified by different consultation meetings have serious impact to the life of residents of the district. The table below summaries the impact of the hazards.

Table 6. Types of Hazards and its impact

TYPE OF DISASTERS	PLACES WHERE OCCURRED	IMPACT OF DISASTERS	YEAR	REMARKS
Heavy rains and floods	Fukuchani Mngoni	2 houses were demolished	2011	El nino effects
	Kikobweni	A mosque, 6 cows were washed away	1999	
	Kinyasini	Ziwani Village were washed away by floods (elinino) residents were evacuated to the school	1999	
	Nungwi	Union Hotel was demolished by water	1999	
	Pitanazako	Many trees and houses were washed away by water	1999	
Fire	Nungwi	1 houses was totally burnt	July 2013	In recent year fire outbreak in hotels in the district which is greatly affecting economic growth of the district and nation at large. Residential houses especially thatched houses are at high risk
	Pitanazako	1 houses was totally burnt	2012	
	Mkokotoni	Police Station totally burnt	2011	
	Moga	1 person died with fired with bed and mattress	2011	
	Nungwi	2 houses, and Jambo Brothers Hotel	2011	
	Matemwe	Faremonte Hotel, Matemwe Beach	2010	
	Mkwajuni	Village	2011	
		2 houses set fire		
		Roofs of 11 were removed by heavy wind	2011	
		School building fallen down and	1982	
Strong Wind	Fukuchani Mvuleni		2011	Almost the whole district was affected by this heavy wind in 2011
	Nungwi		1982	

	Tumbatu Mkokotoni Pitanaazako	Roofs of 11 houses were removed Roofs of more than 30 houses removed and many trees including baobab trees were fallen down. Roofs of 3 houses were removed Roofs of 2 houses were removed	2011 2011 2012 2012		
Beach and Soil Erosion	Coast of Matemwe, Mnemba, Nungwi, Mkokotoni, P/Mchangani/Fukuchani, Northern beach of Tumbatu Island, Mkokotoni/Mtowamaji	Sea level is rising and eroding the sea bank rapidly Rise of sea level Sea water inundation affects rice and cassava farm land	From 2010		Parts of South and East of Mnemba Islet are mostly affected by the sea erosion to the extent that the Hotel buildings demolished and shifted to other parts of the islet
Epidemics	Matemwe Tumbatu Nungwi Kijini Mkokotoni	Cholera killed 1 person and many were admitted, treated and released Many patients were treated and allowed 1 patient died Measles Diarrhea and dysentery	2009 2000 2011		Frequently reported epidemics
Livestock disease	The whole District	Loss of livestock and food scarcity	1999-2012		Most of the areas of the district have been affected
Drought	The whole District	Loss of livestock and food scarcity	1999		The whole District was affected
Sinking in waters (beaches, rivers and swamps)	Matemwe/Tumbatu/ Pitanaazako/Fukuchani Kinyasini	Children as well adults	2012/2013 2005		Children are mostly affected

Extraction of soil and sand	Mkokotoni	Dropped in the deep well 3 people sunk in the sea	2010 2009	Coastal areas, Fukuchani and Kidoti are more affected
Social Violence and conflicts	Western and central parts of the District (Mkokotoni, Chaani and others)	Serious soils and sand erosion	Over many years	Land conflicts have been identified as the source of most social violence
Land Conflicts	Kibeni/Tumbatu/Moga	2 houses were a blazed and demolished in	2007	Lack of clear boundaries and title deeds results the conflicts
Deforestation	All coastal/Tourist areas/farm land, Tumbatu	Loss trust among neighbors, individuals and 'fight	From 1990s	Uncontrolled electric chain saw
Rape and child abuse	The whole district	Cutting of forest without permit from relevant authorities leads		The whole district, many cases are reported
Road accidents	The whole district	Children both girls and boys are affected		
Marine accidents (ships/boat/dhows/canoes)	In the main roads	Many deaths		
	Coastal villages, and Tumbatu channel	About 1,529 people lost their lives in Spice Islander accident, while considerable number of fishermen loses their properties.	2010	Kaskazini "A" district was highly involved in the response and rescue operations.
		14 people died in dhow accident in Jongowe	1976	The accident occurred in Jongowe affected women who were coming from Mtwamaji for farming activities
Fire outbreak	Largely in tourist hotels	Year back MS Mtwara and several passenger boats have been involved in marine accident.	2000-2013	Many hotels are affected by this problems

Disposal of poisonous materials and oil spill	Mahonda sugar factory dispose its waste disposal at Kiongwé sea bed which affect Kaskazini "A" district. Oil spills over the Western part of the district where there is main route of ships and boats	Loss of fish species	1980s 1990s	-	The disposal affected heavily the Bumbwini peninsula and the Western part of Kaskazini "A" district where ecosystem in the sea was affected.
Livestock/Crop diseases and pests	Rice, cassava, banana, beans, cowpeas, green gram etc.	Food insecurity	1980s-2013		Whole district
Tsunami	All the coasts of the District	Excessive rise of sea water in coast line			Whole district
Treamus	The whole district	Effects of quakes in old buildings	2006		Whole district. Regional commissioner's Office building was affected with small quake (treamus)

2.3 LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCES OF MAJOR HAZARDS IN KASKAZINI “A”

Table 3 summarizes the likelihood of occurrence of potential hazards in Kaskazini “A” district. Hazards listed in Table 3 are generally more likely to occur in Kaskazini “A” and are likely to cause loss of life, major socio-economic losses and property damage and health problems, which include drought, environmental degradation, epidemics, animal diseases outbreak, pest infestation, marine and road accidents, heavy rains, beach erosion and strong winds. The following table indicates when during the year the hazardous events possibly leading into full-scale disaster are most likely to occur. This will enable the responsible departments and agencies take necessary precautionary measures.

Table 7: Likelihood and Seasonality of Hazards

TYPE OF HAZARD	MONTH OF OCCURRENCE											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Heavy rains and floods				Green	Green							
Fire	Red	Red	Red									Red
Strong Wind	Light Blue					Light Blue	Light Blue				Light Blue	Light Blue
Beach and Soil Erosion	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Epidemics			Red	Red	Red	Red						
Drought	Black	Black										Black
Sinking in waters (beaches, rivers and swamps)	Blue											Blue
Extraction of soil and sand	Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive
Social Violence and conflicts	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple
Land Conflicts	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple
Deforestation	Dark Purple	Dark Purple	Dark Purple	Dark Purple	Dark Purple	Dark Purple	Dark Purple	Dark Purple	Dark Purple	Dark Purple	Dark Purple	Dark Purple
Road accidents	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
Marine accidents (ships/boat/dhows/canoes)	Light Blue					Light Blue	Light Blue					Light Blue
Fire outbreak	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Disposal of poisonous materials and oil spill	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Crop diseases and pests	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Tsunami												Light Blue
Livestock diseases	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow									Yellow
Deep wells sinking/dropping	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue

2.4 SOURCES OF HAZARDS INFORMATION

There are several sources from where information can be obtained in the district. In Kaskazini “A” district the main sources of information are indigenous knowledge and weather forecast by Tanzania Metrology Authority (TMA) aired by local radios. Information from the local and national authorities is also distributed to the communities.

2.4.1 Institutions and Agencies

2.4.1.1 Tanzania Metrology Authority (TMA)

TMA is among major source of emergency and hazards related information. The information from TMA is normally based on weather forecast and is aired through public and private media including TV and radio stations on daily basis. There are many local FM radios stations but no direct communication with TMA which reaches Kaskazini “A”. It is therefore suggested that the district has to forge relation with TMA so as to get updates of daily weather forecast and to utilize fully existing radio stations for weather forecasting reports and other disaster related formation. The use of radio call (VHF and HF) provided by DMD for the same purpose.

2.4.1.2 Government Institutions

Some of the government Ministries and Departments provide information and updates of hazards and events regarding their Institutions. The following Ministries and Departments provide disasters and hazards information.

- Ministry of Agriculture and Natural resources Information on crop diseases, pest,
- Ministry of Health Information on epidemics and diseases
- Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Information on diseases, pandemic (bird flu, swine flu etc.)

2.4.1.3 Local and Indigenous Knowledge

At the local level, community members share information obtained from signals indicated by creatures, dreams, moon and stars position and weather condition. The community is informed about emergencies by using upatu, pembe and others. Alert system in the district is not systemized; it can contribute effectively preparedness and response operations before and during disasters. The indigenous knowledge is not documented in any of the official sources. However, as outlined by the local people in the district, if a special mechanism is established to document and utilize this kind of

information provided from indigenous knowledge, it will be very important step in the disaster preparedness and responses efforts. It is recommended that indigenous knowledge assessment should be conducted and documents all identified possible occurrences from indigenous knowledge for use of disaster preparedness and response efforts.

2.4.2 Emergency Information

The normal bottom-up routine of any official information flow is from the Community to Sheha to District Commissioner to Police and Regional Commissioner. Afterwards the information is disseminated to the media and to the public. However, this normally depends on the type and priority of the information. For emergency information the current system is always disrupted and not following the right channel, which lead to many distortions. In stressful emergency situations rumors are often spread leading into panic reactions within the community. In order to avoid this, strict procedure for line of communication need to be followed. If a national disaster will be declared, procedures set forth in Zanzibar Disaster Communication Strategy (ZDCS) shall be followed.

Table 8. Disaster Warning and Indigenous Knowledge

TYPES OF DISASTERS	WARNING SIGNS	SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE	Early Warning System	AREA/SHEHIA PRACTICED
Strong winds/Cyclones (Locally known as Chachi)	1.Red clouds overhead commonly known as 'chachi' (like flag) 2. Big waves at sea shore 3. Sea become very calm and with light bubbles (vimulumuli) during night 4. Rapid rise of clouds 5. Position of rainbow	Indigenous knowledge	Traditional leaders provides the warnings E.g.: Food storage for emergency. Traditionally it was stored at kitchen over the cage (kichanja)	The whole district particularly
Distractive heavy rains	Red ants (Siafu), rainbow, lightening thunders	Indigenous knowledge	People are requested to prepare their houses especially those with thatched roofs	The whole district
Drought that affect crops	Position, condition and frequency of wind	Indigenous knowledge	Farmers grow drought resistance crops in the drought hit areas	The whole district

2.5 IMPACT AND VULNERABILTY ANALYSIS

The impact and vulnerability analysis enables district planners understand the type of hazards in the district, their impact and severity of vulnerability which will help to plan the preparedness and response measures. Each district has its own situation which differs from other district and needs to be reviewed from time to time as agreed by the DMD and DDMC. District planning team will be responsible to facilitate the review process, to capture all occurrences and experiences within the period. Table 5 bellow summarizes the impact in the district.

Table 9: Hazards Impacts and Vulnerability Analysis

TYPE OF HAZARDS	POTENTIAL IMPACT	VULNERABLE GROUPS	VULNERABLE AREAS	REMARKS
Drought	Loss of crop, fire forest, pastures, famine, disruption of livelihood system, Private and Public property, disruption of irrigation sources, disruption of drinking water sources, (stream, pond),	Livestock. Cows, donkeys, dogs Goats/Sheep, other animals, Poultry Farms Human being men, women and children	Coral areas in the East and Kaskazini "A" of district and Tumbatu.	
Epidemics/Cholera	Loss of human life, reduce labour force, economic effect due quarantine (transport and business) fear among community members	Elderly men and women, children	Whole district	
Pest infestation	Crop failure, Loss of crops, food shortage, loss of animal feeds, lack of seeds for next season, price fluctuation, economic hardship, malnutrition	Human being (men, women and children), animals and plants	Whole district	
Heavy rains and floods	Loss of crops and livestock, Soil erosion, loss of properties (houses, livestock and plants)	Human being, animals and plants	Whole district	More serious at low land areas and swamps.
Environmental degradation	Drought and land degradation, loss of green vegetation and forest, Lack of rains Loss of crops epidemics, deep halls/ponds, sea water intrusion,	Human being, animal and plants/forest	Whole district	Coastal areas, coral areas, forest areas and indigenous trees are mostly affected

Livestock diseases	Loss of livestock leads to lack of proteinous food. Price fluctuation, Human disease, economic effect to livestock keepers and poverty, Lack of fertility of land	Human being, animal and, land	Whole district	Chicken are mostly affected with castle
Marine accidents	Loss of human life, properties, and labour force	Human being -men, women and children	Coastal areas and sea	Fishermen and travelers are mostly affected
Road Accidents	Loss of human life, properties, lack of labour force	Human being -men , women and children	Main roads	Car passengers and children living across the roads are mostly affected
Strong Wind	Loss of life and properties, disruption of human settlement, loss of crops and plants, damaging infrastructures, delay of economic activities, shortage of fish, eye disease, effect on transport	Human being, animal, plants	Whole district	
Beach Erosion /Sea Water inundation	Loss of tourism attractions, Loss of properties, Loss of agricultural land, Loss of animal feeds, crop failure, Loss of plants	Human being, animal and forest and indigenous plants	Coastal areas and Tumbatu	
Dumping of poisonous materials and oil spill	Loss of marine species, environmental destruction	Human being, marine species, fish, forest and coastal indigenous plants	Tourist belt is the affected area	
Pests	Loss of plants/crops leads to economic effect	Human being, animal and crops	Whole district	

Kaskazini “A” district will continue to be exposed to the impact of those hazards as outlined in Table 1 to 3 as well as others that may occur in the future. In any case, dissemination of warning to the public and implementation of increased preparedness measures may be possible. However, some emergency situations occur with little or no warning. Since it takes time to access to external assistance, it is essential to be prepared to carry out the initial emergency response on an independent basis within the district.

2.6 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO KASKAZINI “A” VULNERABILITY

Location: The most obvious factor contributing to disaster vulnerability of Kaskazini “A” district is its geographical location and proximity to hazard prone areas. The geographical location of Kaskazini “A” increases the vulnerability or exposure to hazards such as tropical storms, epidemics and others. About 10,982 hectares of the district is coral which is prone to drought. Kaskazini “A” is the district which surrounded by sea in East and West and have highest number of inhabited small islets in Unguja which poses more vulnerability to marine disasters and emergencies. Strong winds and tropical storms which originate from sea are most of the time hit the district which causes marine accidents in Kaskazini “A”.

Economic condition: Kaskazini “A” economy is mostly depends on a few economic activities such as fishing, tourism, agriculture, livestock, quarrying and small enterprises for people’s livelihood. There are number of tourism investments in hotel due to numerous tourist attractions like beaches and historical sites that attract tourism industry in the district. There are about 75 hotels in Kaskazini “A” district.

Environmental condition: Human activities in various sectors are contributing to serious environmental degradation. Fishing and agriculture is among the most affected areas in Kaskazini “A” which if not controlled may lead to serious disasters. Fishing activities practiced by fishermen using illegal fishing gears and tools. Social conflict in this area is a delicate issue of which if not dealt well may cause disaster in the district.

Beach depletion is another serious issues in the district which has already impacted food security in the district due to sea water inundation. Agricultural activities around the coast of the district also contribute to sea water inundation. Extracting sand around coast and inland for construction activities also contributes greatly environmental degradation. Mangrove cutting for construction is also leading to

sea inundation. The most affected areas are Mzingani, Makutani, Mtowamaji. These practices need to be addressed immediately by all concerned parties so as to reduce risk of hazards.

The fast population increase in Kaskazini “A” is putting pressure on energy requirements which make people to look for alternative sources of energy such as wood fuel. Massive deforestation through shifting farming, charcoal burning and fire wood is leading to unsustainable use of the forest resources that leads to increased risks to droughts, floods, erosion, and diseases. Technological accidents which are common in Kaskazini “A” district include road and marine accidents claiming lives and causing injuries to number of people. The district has vast experience in these accidents; it have practiced rescue operations and other supportive activities.

Climate Change effects has now been confirmed beyond reasonable doubt to be a global reality. According to information obtained from Environment Department, changes of sea level have caused beach erosion. Changes in the sea level are the effect of the climate change. Matemwe, Pwani Mchangani and Nungwi are the most affected areas in the district.

Poverty: According to Zanzibar Human Development Report 2009 , Kaskazini “A” district ranks the second poorest district in Zanzibar with poverty severity index of 0.046978 ranked 4 as compare to Micheweni which is ranked 1 in Zanzibar. It is estimated that more than 54% of the population in district has income that is below the basic needs poverty line. Poor households are more vulnerable to disasters than households with relatively high income. This is because poor households have insufficient financial resources for purchasing supplies in anticipation of an event or for buying services and materials in the aftermath of a disaster. As a result the impact is likely to affect them disproportionately, including higher mortality rates.

Gender: There are seasonal women headed households in Kaskazini “A” due to nature of economic activities of men who spend most of their time in fishing camps in other parts of Unguja, Tanzania mainland and Mombasa. These families are most likely to have a difficult time during emergency and successive recovery than male-headed households, due to sector-specific employment, lower incomes, and family care responsibilities. This problem is more serious in coastal villages and Tumbatu.

Lack of Education (Ignorance): Literacy levels of the residence have high impact on emergency response. Community with high literacy level has the opportunity to respond quickly as compared to those with lower levels of literacy. Kaskazini “A” district have lower literacy level in remote rural areas as compared to semi urban, which can have impact on the response measures and can constrains the ability to understand warning information and access to recovery information.

Special needs groups in Kaskazini “A’ district are at high risk. The most vulnerable groups are the elderly, children, people with disability and tourists who cannot understand warnings during the emergencies, which are communicated through local language. People with special needs have to be given high priority in emergency situation so as to save their life and properties.

Diseases: Diseases including epidemic problems especially cholera outbreaks and measles in Kaskazini “A” are mainly due to poor living conditions and low level of awareness to immunization. Some of the households live in the settlements with no toilets and no sewage system. These settlements are characterized by inadequate provision of infrastructural services such as water supply, liquid and solid waste collection, treatment and disposal which poses risk of infections and communicable diseases. Improper waste disposal in the hotels is also posing serious environmental health problems. HIV/AIDS remain to be major diseases with far-reaching consequences to population .

PART THREE

PLAN AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY ACTORS

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the assignment and responsibilities of each department, agency, private sector, NSAs and other volunteer organizations in Kaskazini “A” District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (KAEPRP).

3.1 PLAN

3.1.1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this plan is to establish mechanism for different actors in Kaskazini “A” district and guide them to effectively undertake disasters and emergency preparedness and responses measures within the district. Specifically, the plan will establish a mechanism for the district to:

- (i) Prevent hazards and reduce the vulnerability of district residents to any disasters that may strike.
- (ii) Establish capabilities of the district for protecting citizens from the impacts of disasters in saving lives, protecting properties, and meeting basic human needs.
- (iii) Respond effectively to the actual occurrence of any emergency involving extensive damage within the district.
- (iv) Establish the system in which the district will have the capacity to deal with:
 - a. Preparedness and response activities before and during disasters
 - b. Recovery: restoring the disaster-affected areas
 - c. Mitigation: reducing vulnerability to future disasters
- (v) Establish monitoring and supervision mechanism of disaster and emergency operations within the district

3.1.2 PLAN OF ACTION FOR KAEPRP

The plan of action for the KAEPRP outlines actions to be taken by district officials and other stakeholders from public and Non-State Actors which include CSOs and Private sector. The actions are in three stages of emergencies and disaster management. The stages are pre-emergencies, during and post emergencies as detailed in the planning matrix below in table 10.

Table 10. Preparedness and Response Plan of Action

Issue/Hazard	Emergency Actions			Primary Actor	Secondary Actors
	Pre - emergency	During Emergency	Post-Emergency		
Marine accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide education and awareness creation on type of hazards. • Provide weather forecast information to the public, specifically travelers, ship and boat owners, and fishermen. • Use TMA and indigenous information for warnings and alerts to avoid marine accidents. • Provide lifesaving education and rescue skills to the public. • Develop marine regulations • Conduct frequent and spot inspections • Sensitizing insurance schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Rapid assessment of loses • Coordination meetings and resource mobilization • Mobilization of Rapid Response Team, • Coordinate search and rescue operations • Activate search and rescue operations • Provide current information to the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct in depth assessment of loses. • Support victims and burry deceased. • Reporting. • Counseling • Equipment support from Disaster Management Fund (DMF) 	Coordination office and fisheries	KMKM, Private sector, CSOs, Fire and Rescue, ZIC, Department of Social Welfare, DMT, DMD, TPDF, Police, Special Departments
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Farmers committee/groups • Study reliable sources of water for irrigation • Prepare food stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Rapid Vulnerability Assessment • Provide emergency food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research of drought resistance seeds • Provide extension 	Department of Agriculture	DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, ZAWA, CSOs, DPs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate farmers on drought resistance crops and additional food crops Implement the government irrigation strategy Rain water harvesting for irrigation Prepare water ponds and shallow wells for irrigation Digging irrigation trenches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide emergency infant feeding Distribution of drought resistance seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide education on short period crops Support of agriculture input Extension service Supply of seeds Support of nutritional food and cash for food 		
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Epidemics/ Cholera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and awareness creation • Logistic arrangement for preparedness • Preventive measures • Alert and warning system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Needs Assessment of the situation • Site and victims examination, • Drugs storage and distribution , • victim information center, • Logistics coordination, • Cholera camps • Identification of death and preparation of funeral. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the situation including victims • Reporting 	DHMT	District and Shehia DM Committees, Shehia Health Committees, Water Authority, Ministry of Education, TPDF, Police, Special Departments, Private Sector and CSOs
Pests and diseases infestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of agriculture response team • Extension workers to provide education and awareness creation • Continuous pest and diseases researches and studies • Control importation of seeds that are not approved by the Agricultural Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid needs assessment • Mobilization of Rapid Response Team, • Resource mobilization (financial, human, material), • Spraying all affected plots • Create awareness on the effects of pests and diseases • Farmers education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage assessment • Destroy and remove all affected crops and seeds • Extension service and advice 	Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources	DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, Private Sector, CSOs, Police, Special Departments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and development of indigenous and improved seeds within the country. • Establish pilot and experimental seeds plots • Preparation of quality seeds • Prepared with pest control and spraying equipment and medicines 	<p>on the use of both modern and traditional pest control medicines</p>			
<p>Heavy rains and floods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of floods response team • Education and awareness creation on the effect of heavy rains and floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid needs assessment • Mobilization of Rapid Response Team, • Resource mobilization (financial, human, material), emergency rescue operations/evacuation, provide equipment to the shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage assessment • Restore damaged infrastructures • Reporting 	<p>Department of Environment</p>	<p>DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, Department of Agriculture, TPDF, Police, Special Departments, CSOs</p>
<p>Environmental degradation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of environmental education and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid needs assessment • Mobilization of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage assessment • Establish 	<p>Department of Environment/Fisheries, Department of</p>	<p>DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees,</p>

	<p>awareness creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent site visits to identify risk areas • Enforce existing laws and regulations 	<p>Rapid Response Team,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization for response actions 	<p>strategies for awareness campaigns in the effects areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew and rehabilitate the affected areas (e.g. by filling, planting trees, building walls etc.) 	<p>Forestry</p>	<p>Agriculture Police and other law enforcement Agencies</p>
<p>Livestock diseases and Pests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of livestock response team • Livestock education to livestock keepers and awareness creation • Conduct Frequent livestock diseases researches and studies • Check and certify the imported livestock. • Establish a vaccination centres at community in Shehias • Prepare equipments and medicines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid needs assessment • Mobilization of Rapid Response Team (RRT), • Resource mobilization (financial, human, material), • Create awareness on the effects of livestock diseases • Farmers education on the use of both modern and traditional pest control medicines • Destroy and remove all affected animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage assessment • Extension service and advise 	<p>Department of Livestock, RRT</p>	<p>DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, Department of Agriculture,</p>

Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of education and awareness creation on the effects of fire (household, forest and agriculture) • Establish fire stations in the district • Establish water stations in each corner of the district. • Provide firefighting education and rescue skills • Provide 24 hours free emergency call. • Strengthen and equip fire and rescue department to work at district level • Education on fire outbreaks in clove fields and forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize firefighting and rescue team. • Coordinate fire fighting operations • Evacuation of victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid damage assessment • Reporting 	Fire and Rescue	Police, TPDF, Special Departments (KMKM, KVZ, Red Cross) DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, CSOs , Private Sector
Food Security and Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of storage facilities • Food Needs Assessment • Establish grain reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid food needs assessment • Food distribution procedures • Nutrition supplements for children and elders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post assessment of food needs • Restock the food stores • Reporting 	DADO/Department of Food Security and Nutrition	DMD, Shehia Committees, Nutrition Unit (MoH)

Road Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of education and awareness creation Enforce road safety driving rules and procedures Frequent and spot inspection Put and use traffic signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid assessment of losses Provide first aid services Provide current information to the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting 	OCD – Traffic Division	District and Shehia DM Committees, TPDF, Special Departments
Beach Erosion /Sea Water inundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of environmental education and awareness creation Frequent site visits to identify risk areas Enforce existing laws and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid needs assessment Mobilization of Rapid Response Team, Resource mobilization for response actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage assessment Establish strategies for awareness campaigns in the effects areas Renew and rehabilitate the affected areas (e.g. by filling, planting trees, building walls etc.) 	Department of Environment/Fisheries	DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, Agriculture Police and other law enforcement Agencies, CSOs, police, Special Departments
Dumping of poisonous materials and oil spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of education and awareness creation on the effects of dumping poisonous materials and oil spills in the sea and its impact to the marine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate operations activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid damage assessment Reporting 	Department of Environment	Special Departments ,K MKM, Police, TPDF, District and Shehia DM Committees, CSOs Private

Tsunami	<p>environment and species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and legislation on dumping of these materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of education and awareness creation on the effects of high water rise and tsunami. • Identify influential people who can provide indigenous knowledge • Document indigenous knowledge and use it with TMA information for warnings and alerts • Provide information to the public, specifically travelers, ship and boat owners, and fishermen. • Provide lifesaving education and rescue skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid damage assessment • Coordination meetings and resource mobilization • Mobilization of Rapid Response Team, • Provide warnings and alerts information to all users of marine vessels. • Rescue operations (marine and affected houses/buildings) • Evacuation and support affected families, fishermen etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage assessment • Reporting • Support affected individuals/renovate public buildings 	Department of fisheries	Sector
					DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, Department of Agriculture	

<p>Earth quake/Treamus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of education and awareness creation on the effects of high water rise and tsunami. • Identify influential people who can provide indigenous knowledge • Document indigenous knowledge and use it with TMA information for warnings and alerts • Provide information to the public, specifically travelers, ship and boat owners, and fishermen. • Provide lifesaving education and rescue skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid damage assessment • Coordination meetings and resource mobilization • Mobilization of Rapid Response Team, • Provide warnings and alerts information to all users of marine vessels. • Rescue operations (marine and affected houses/buildings) • Evacuation and support affected families, fishermen etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage assessment • Reporting • Support affected individuals/renovate public buildings 	<p>Department of Environment</p>	<p>DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, Department of Agriculture, Red Cross, TPDF, Police, Special Departments, CSOs</p>
<p>Evacuation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistic planning and arrangement • Identify shelters and services to be provided • Inventory of public and private transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy DRT/Rescue teams to emergency sites • Evacuation activities to be activated • All residents of affected areas to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of evacuation exercise 	<p>Coordination, DMD, DDMC</p>	<p>Police, TPDF, Special Departments, Private Sector, Red Cross, MoH/DHMT, CSO, District Council</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Actors and Stakeholders meeting 	<p>removed to safe places with already prepared shelters with necessary services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and sensitization Coordinate evacuation activities 			
Post disaster/emergency support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish emergency/disaster Management Fund Stakeholders dialogue for Disaster Management Fund Involve all key actors and stakeholders Make by-laws for fund governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response activities in accordance to an emergency support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate post emergency activities for improvement 	Coordination office/ Planning office	Functional Office/ DMD
Staff and Stakeholders Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity gaps and needs assessment Develop capacity building programme Develop training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize skills gained from the capacity building programmes. Facilities and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the capacity development programmes Take action as per evaluation 	Planning Office/Coordination Office	DMD, Functional Offices, CSOs, Private Sector

	programmes as per identified gaps and needs on disaster and emergency preparedness, response and recovery	Equipment support	results		
Indigenous knowledge, Information gathering and dissemination/s haring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify training centre and institutions Organize training for staff and stakeholders Develop research programme on indigenous knowledge Develop communication strategy Share and disseminate research finding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the research findings and communication strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the knowledge share by indigenous people 	Planning Office/ Coordination Office	DMD, Shehias, CSOs, DDMC
Integrating/linking KAEPRP and Sector Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-departmental team meeting Meeting with Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond accordingly as per KAEPRP and as harmonized in sector plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly, Quarterly and Annual evaluation to include DEPRP activities 		Functional Offices, MDAs

Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonizing DEPRP into sector plan • Preparation of monthly activity plans to include KAEPRP • Monitoring and reporting to include DEPRP activities • Develop M&E Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor planned activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate disasters and emergency activities 	Planning Office/Coordination Office	Functional Offices
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3.2 ASSIGNMENT OF FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Kaskazini “A” District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (KAEPRP) is action oriented plan which assigns district departments and agencies to act in every day bases parallel to their mandated functions. These functions will contribute to pre-hazards efforts and during the response operations which are within the district capacity, as well as post emergency (mitigation) measures.

When the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) is satisfied that an emergency situation that escalates to a disaster exists in any area in Kaskazini “A”, and is beyond to the district capacity, it shall promptly inform the Minister responsible for matters regarding to disaster management. In this stage all procedures set forth in the Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (ZEPRP) will be followed for the emergency within the district and will be operational upon the declaration of national disaster.

Immediately after declaration of national disaster, and when ZEPRP will be activated, KAEPRP will be taken over by ZEPRP and all operations will be directed as per national disaster procedures and guidelines. In that case, the emergency support functions described in ZEPRP (Appendix A) which assign the responsibilities of each agency will be operational. The functions are summarized below:

1. Direction and Control
2. Communications and Warnings
3. Evacuation
4. Firefighting
5. Law enforcement
6. Health and Medical Services
7. Search and Rescue
8. Shelter and Mass care
9. Emergency Public Information
10. Damage Assessment
11. Public Works and Engineering
12. Energy and Utilities
13. Resources Management and Supply
14. Transportation

3.3 FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSIGNMENTS

Functional distribution of assignment shall be done to each team that will use its staff, members and resources for emergency operations in the district. The teams include the following:

- i. District Departments and Agencies
- ii. Key Partners and Stakeholders
- iii. Non-State Actors (NSAs)
- iv. Disaster Management Committees

3.3.1 District Departments and Agencies

23. Planning and Statistics
24. Health
25. Agriculture
26. Environment
27. Education
28. Livestock
29. Forestry
30. Fisheries
31. Social Welfare
32. Women and Children Development
33. Registration of Births and Deaths
34. Transportation
35. Construction
36. Coordinator of Government Functions (VPO and DMD)
37. District Council

3.3.2 Key Partners and Stakeholders

1. Special Departments
 - a. KMKM
 - b. Fire and Rescue
2. Tanzania Police Force
3. Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF)
4. Immigration

3.3.3 Non-State Actors (NSAs)

Private Sector Organizations

- KUBC

- ZATI
- ZATO

Non-Governmental Organizations

- Labeyka
- White Stars
- MECA
- JDF
- JEMA
- JODA
- Others

International NGOs

- Save the Children
- Action Aid
- ACCRA

Faith Based Organizations

- JUMAZA

Community Based Organizations

- Shehia Development Committees
- Sport Clubs

Disaster Management Committees

District Disaster Management Committee

Shehia Disaster Management Committees

3.4 CHALLENGES FACING DISTRICT

Limited knowledge of disaster concept and its applicability

Low level of technical and professional expertise

Accessibility of some of Shehias due to the geographical location of district

Lack of awareness among the public

Lack of capacity to deal with disasters (Lack of skills on response)

Lack of resources and facilities to respond to disasters

3.5 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

3.5.1 IMPLEMENTATION

The KAEPRP will be implemented alongside with the District Plans of all sectors and should be integrated in all other sector plans on their revision. This Plan is action oriented, where the responsible department and agencies will be implementing the actions planned in every day bases and integrated in their work and activity plans. The plan will be reviewed annually and all members of DDMC are required to contribute to the review process. The Zanzibar Government is now in the process of formulating Local Government Reform Policy which is expected to bring many changes in the decentralization system including change in the structure, functions and responsibilities. In this regards, any changes resulted in this reform should be reflected to the KAEPRP and should not affect its implementation.

3.5.2 OPTIMUM STRATEGY

Optimum strategy is to be maintained by framing a KAEPRP to minimize loss of life and property. Officials from DDMC, DMD, Private sector, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and other interested groups are monitored to stand in interaction with a view to play a major role in disaster mitigation. Broadly it has been divided into the following three major strategies:

- i. Pre-disaster.
- ii. During disaster.
- iii. Post disaster.

3.5.2.1. Pre disaster (Preparedness in “No – Disaster situation”)

In this stage important aspects to be considered are

- Strengthen District and Shehia Disaster Management Committees.
- Integrate KAEPRP into district sector plans.
- Develop activity plans
- Hazard Analysis & Resource Inventory. (Including to identifying indigenous people who can provide indigenous knowledge on hazards or disaster information in the district).
- Allocation of responsibilities to the individuals/Groups/Institutions/Organizations/ Voluntaries.
- Broadly defining the responsibilities and operational Functions.
- IEC Programme for creating awareness.
- Training and capacity building

- Logistic arrangement-Safe shelters identification (immediate/permanent)
- Acquire essential needs such as food items (rice, biscuits, drinking water), medical facilities, clothing, other essential commodities) if applicable
- Arrange communication network like wireless system/Radio etc.
- Identify key staff, stakeholders and analysis of their capacity
- Preparation of Daily Situation Report.

3.5.2.2. During disaster

- Dissemination of Warning/Information.
- Coordination meetings with officials at District level
- Alerting Line Department /Field Official to remain in readiness to gear up into action

Immediately after declaration of emergency.

- Immediate distribution of reasonable stock with different items.
- Rescue operation/ Evacuation by teams (already identified) providing infrastructural facility and movement to rescue centers.
- Management of Rescue shelters.
- Monitoring disaster management operations.
- Daily stock of the situation by DMD and DMT.
- Administration of Relief.
- Maintenance of Law & Order.
- Preparation of Daily Situation Report.

3.5.2.3. Post disaster

- Assessment & enumeration of damage.
- Distribution of Relief items.
- Monitoring Relief Operation organized by outside and District Administration.
- Restoration of social and economic infrastructure system .
- Ensuring transportation of Relief Materials to affected areas.
- Ensuring safeguarding of belongings of the evacuees.
- Maintenance of Law & Order.
- Helping the evacuees to return to their homes.
- Special care to children, lactating mothers, old & infirm.
- Collection of Information by a core group
- Documentation of the entire event – Audio & Video.

Optimum Strategy at district level should be linked with the strategy at national level following the same structures laid down by decentralization by de-concentration, in the time where the new Local Government Authority Reform is in the process. When the situation at district is beyond the district capacity to manage the disaster , ZEPRP strategies take over the KAEPRP.

3.5.3. Immediate Actions to be taken by District Commissioner's Office and DMD

- Awareness creation
- Capacity building and Training
- Link KAEPRP and ZEPRP
- Integrating KAEPRP in sector plans within the district
- Document indigenous knowledge and update hazards information
- Involve key partners and stakeholders in the implementation

APPENDIX A

1. TASK BY FUNCTION as extracted from ZEPRP

I. Direction and Control

Primary Agency: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to District Disaster Management Committee that will maintain Annexa (Direction and Control) to this plan and supporting Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Supporting Agencies: DMD and the Second Vice President's Office

TASKS

- 1) Establish objectives and priorities for the emergency management program and provide general policy guidance on how to conduct the program.
- 2) Monitor the emergency response during disaster situations and provide direction and control where appropriate.
- 3) With the assistance of the Head of the Division of Information and Education, keep the public informed during emergency situations.
- 4) Direct activation of the Emergency Operation Center (EOC).
- 5) Organize the emergency management program and identify personnel, equipment, and facility needs.
- 6) Assign emergency management program tasks to departments and agencies and volunteer organizations.
- 7) Coordinate local planning and preparedness activities and maintenance of this plan.
- 8) Arrange appropriate training for local emergency management personnel and emergency responders.
- 9) Coordinate with local and international volunteer groups and other humanitarian organizations regarding emergency operations.

II. Communication and Warning

Primary Agency: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to District Disaster Management Committee.

Supporting Agencies: Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), Department of Communication, and Zanzibar Commission for Tourism, Tanzania Police Force (TPF), the media (TVs, Radio, and Newspapers), Cellular Networks (ZANTEL, VODACOM, Airtel, and TIGO), Zanzibar Ports Corporation, Institute of Marine Science (IMS) and Tanzania Red Cross.

TASKS

- 1) Receive information on emergency situations.
- 2) Alert key local officials of emergency situations.
- 3) Disseminate warning information and instructions to the public through available warning systems.
- 4) Disseminate warning and instructions to special facilities such as schools, prisons, nursing homes, day care centers and hospitals.
- 5) Identify the communications systems available within the country at all levels and determine the connectivity of those systems, and ensure their interoperability.
- 6) Develop plans and procedures for coordinated use of the various communications systems available in the country during emergencies.
- 7) Determine and implement means of augmenting communications during emergencies, including support by volunteer organizations.

III. Evacuation

Primary Agencies: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the District Disaster Management Committee, Tanzania Police Forces (TPF),

Supporting Agencies: Shehia Disaster Management Committee, Special Departments — Fire and Rescue Department, KMKM, JKU, KVZ and Mafunzo, Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF), Zanzibar Commission for Tourism, Zanzibar Ports Corporation, Department of Transportation and Licensing, Department of Social Welfare and Tanzania Red Cross.

TASKS

- 1) Identify areas where evacuation has been or may be in the future and determine the population at risk.
- 2) Perform evacuation planning for known risk areas to include route selection and determination of traffic control requirements.
- 3) Develop simplified planning procedures for ad hoc evacuations.
- 4) Determine emergency public information requirements.
- 5) Perform evacuation planning for special needs facilities (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and other institutions).
- 6) Develop procedures and provide transportation assistance in evacuating population segments that lack their own vehicles.

IV. Fire Fighting

Primary Agency The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to Fire and Rescue Department.

Supporting Agencies Tanzania Police Force (TPF), Special Departments (JKU, KMKM, KVZ and Mafunzo), Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF), Department of Preventive and Public Health Services, Zanzibar Ports Corporation and Zanzibar Airport Authority.

TASKS

- 1) Fire prevention activities.
- 2) Fire detection and control.
- 3) Hazardous material and oil spill response.
- 4) Terrorist incident response.
- 5) Evacuation support.
- 6) Post-incident reconnaissance and damage assessment.
- 7) Fire safety inspection of temporary shelters.
- 8) Prepare and maintain fire resource inventory.

V. Law Enforcement

Primary Agency: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Tanzania Police Force (TPF).

Supporting Agencies: Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF) and Special Departments (Fire and Rescue, JKU, KMKM, KVZ and Mafunzo), District Disaster Management Committee.

TASKS

- 1) Maintain law and order.
- 2) Traffic control.
- 3) Terrorist incident response.
- 4) Provision of security for vital facilities, evacuated areas, and shelters.
- 5) Access control for damaged or contaminated areas.
- 6) Warning support.
- 7) Post-incident reconnaissance and damage assessment.
- 8) Prepare and maintain law enforcement resource inventory.

VI. Health and Medical Services

Primary Agency The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Department of Preventive and Public Health Services.

Supporting Agencies: District Disaster Management Committee, Tanzania Red Cross, Department of Environment, Department of Livestock Development, Department of Agriculture, Tanzania Police Forces (TPF), Department of Social Welfare and Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF).

TASKS

- 1) Coordinate health and medical care during emergency situations.
- 2) Provide public health information and education.
- 3) Inspection of food and water supplies.
- 4) Develop emergency public health regulations and orders.
- 5) Coordinate collection, identification, and interment of deceased victims.

VII. Search & Rescue

Primary Agencies: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to two special departments (Fire and Rescue and KMKM), and Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF).

Supporting Agencies: Special Departments (JKU, KVZ and Mafunzo), Zanzibar Airport Authority, Tanzania Police Force (TPF), and Tanzania Red Cross, Regional and International Agency, District Disaster Management Committee.

TASKS

- 1) Coordinate and conduct search and rescue activities.
- 2) Identify requirements for specialized resources to support rescue operations.
- 3) Coordinate external technical assistance and equipment support for search and rescue operations.

VIII. Shelter and Mass Care

Primary Agency The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to District Disaster Management Committee.

Supporting Agencies Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Department of Urban and Rural Planning, Department of Mapping

and Registration, Tanzania Police Force (TPF), Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women and Children Development, Department of Agriculture, Regional and International Agencies and Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF), and Department of Preventive and Public Health Services.

TASKS

- 1) Perform emergency shelter and mass care planning.
- 2) Coordinate and conduct shelter and mass care operations with other departments, relief agencies, and volunteer groups.
- 3) Identify emergency feeding sites.
- 4) Identify sources of clothing for disaster victims.
- 5) Secure emergency food supplies.
- 6) Coordinate special care requirements for disaster victims such as the aged, special needs individuals, and others.
- 7) Coordinate the provision of disaster mental health services to disaster victims, emergency workers, and/or others suffering trauma due to the emergency incident/disaster.

IX. Emergency Public Information

Primary Agency The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to District Disaster Management Committee.

Supporting Agencies Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Department of Information Services, Department of Communication, Cellular Networks (ZANTEL, Airtel, VODACOM, TIGO) and the Media (TVs, Radio, Newspapers)

TASKS

- 1) Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC)
- 2) Conduct on-going hazard awareness and public education programs.
- 3) Compile and release information and instructions for the public during emergency situations and respond to questions relating to emergency operations.
- 4) Provide information to the media and the public during emergency situations.
- 5) Arrange for media briefings.
- 6) Monitor the news media to identify misinformation about the incident.
- 7) Staff a Rumor Control Center that receives calls on an emergency hotline, answers questions from callers, and records/reports the content of these

questions to the PIO so she/he can identify issues to be addressed in media briefings.

- 8) Compile, print and photo documentation of emergency situations.

X. Damage Assessment

Primary Agency: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Disaster Management Committee.

Supporting Agencies: Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Department of Lands and Registration, DMD, Department of Rural and Urban Planning, Zanzibar Municipal, Town and District Councils, Department of Construction, Department of Environment, and Tanzania people's Defense Force (TPDF)

TASKS

- 1) Establish and train a damage assessment team using local personnel.
- 2) Coordinate the efforts of the damaged assessment team with DMD personnel.
- 3) Assess and compile information on damage to public and private property and needs of disaster victims and formulate and carry out programs to fill those needs.
- 4) If damages are beyond the capability of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to deal with, compile information to be used in requesting international disaster assistance.

XI. Public Works and Engineering

Primary Agency: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to Department of Construction.

Supporting Agencies: Department of Transportation and Licensing, Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF), Special departments (Mafunzo, Fire and Rescue, JKU, KMKM and KVZ).

TASKS

- 1) Protect government facilities and vital equipment where possible.
- 2) Assess damage to streets, bridges, traffic control devices, and other public facilities.
- 3) Direct temporary repair of vital facilities such as gas pipelines, electric power, water, sewer, telecommunications, and transportation. Other critical facilities

include hospitals, police and fire stations, and schools (for mass care).

- 4) Restore damaged roads and bridges.
- 5) Restore waste treatment and disposal systems.
- 6) Arrange for debris removal.
- 7) General damage assessment support.
- 8) Building inspection support.
- 9) Provide specialized equipment to support emergency operations.
- 10) Support traffic control and search and rescue operations.

XII. Energy and Utilities

Primary Agency: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to Department of Energy.

Supporting Agencies: Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) and Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO)

TASKS

- 1) Prioritize restoration of utility service to vital facilities and other facilities.
- 2) Arrange for the provision of emergency power sources where required.
- 3) Identify requirements for emergency drinking water and portable toilets to the department or agency responsible for mass care (e.g. Tanzania Red Cross).
- 4) Assess damage to, repair, and restore public utilities.
- 5) Monitor recovery activities of privately owned utilities.

XIII. Resource Management and Supply

Primary Agencies The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to District Disaster Management Committee.

Supporting Agencies Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Department of Agriculture, Zanzibar Municipal, Town and District Councils, Tanzania Red Cross, Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF), Regional and International Agencies, DMD, Special Departments (Mafunzo, Fire and Rescue, KMKM, JKU, and KVZ)

TASK

- 1) Maintain an inventory of emergency resources.
- 2) During emergency operations, locate supplies, equipment, and personnel to meet specific needs.

- 3) Maintain a list of suppliers for supplies and equipment needed immediately in the aftermath of an emergency.
- 4) Establish emergency purchasing procedures and coordinate emergency procurements.
- 5) Establish and maintain a manpower reserve and coordinate assignment of reserve personnel to departments and agencies that require augmentation.
- 6) Coordinate transportation, sorting, temporary storage, and distribution of resources during emergency situations.
- 7) Establish staging areas for resources, if required.
- 8) During emergency operations, identify to the Donations Management Coordinator those goods, services, and personnel that are needed.
- 9) Maintain records of emergency-related expenditures for purchases and personnel.

XIV. Transportation

Primary Agency: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Department of Transportation and Licensing.

Supporting Agencies: Zanzibar Airport Authority, Zanzibar Ports Corporation, Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF), Tanzania Red Cross and Special Departments (Mafunzo, Fire and Rescue, JKU, KMKM and KVZ).

TASKS

- 1) Identify local public and private transportation resources and coordinate their use in emergencies, especially in providing evacuation transportation support to households without their own vehicles.
- 2) Coordinate deployment of transportation equipment to support emergency operations.
- 3) Establish and maintain a reserve pool of drivers, maintenance personnel, parts, and tools.
- 4) Maintain records on use of transportation equipment and personnel for purpose of possible reimbursement.

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