THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

FIVE YEARS ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION STATUS FOR THE ZANZIBAR DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY OF 2011.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report measure the implementation status of the Disaster Management Policy of 2011, is a consultancy services work conducted by a team of expert under the logistical support from the Zanzibar Disaster Management Commission. Specifically the assignment aimed to analyze the performance of the sector in the implementation of the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011, Identify strengths and weaknesses, existing and emerging trends in policy implementation and provide recommendations to DMC for which can be used to mainstream disaster policy options across the relevant stakeholders toward achieving the policy goals.

The assignment covered Unguja and Pemba Island together with other key stakeholders who closely work together with the DMC in issues pertaining to disaster management in Zanzibar. Several tasks as outlined in the ToR were conducted to enable us undertake the assignment comprehensively at national, district and community levels. In order to generate reliable information this consultancy work was conducted participative involving all key stakeholders in disaster management issues. Various approaches were used to generate the required information. These include documentary review of the available working and theoretical literature, interview with key informants, in-depth interview on the individual.

It was found that, the Disaster Management Policy of 2011 has been achieved for about **31.8 %** on average for its aforementioned policy objectives. The objectives are the overall policy targets that need to be achieved in a certain period of time. Thus the objectives was measured in terms of its achieved items as enumerated with its completion rate. Findings also revealed that, Disaster Management Policy of 2011 has been measured through its policy statements along with its implementation strategies that direct and provide the focus toward the actors for cordial implementation. The overall successes of the disaster policy statements is the most eminent section of the assessment revealed that **40.5%** of the stated statements has been successfully implemented and achieved. Finally, DMC through the implementation of the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of the 2011 has four principal distinct but mutually reinforcing thematic areas, namely: (a) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, (b) Disaster Preparedness (c) Disaster Response (d) Disaster Recovery. The average measured achievement of the disaster policy implementation regarding the disaster thematic areas is around **46.34%** of the success.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
DC	-	District Commissioner
DDMC	-	District Disaster Management Committees
DHMT	-	District Health Management Teams
DM	-	Disaster Management
DMC	-	Disaster Management Commission
DMD	-	Disaster Management Department
DMP	-	Disaster Management Policy
DMS	-	Disaster Management Structure
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction
EPRP	-	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
GPS	-	Geographical Position Systems
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
KMKM	-	Kikosi Maalum cha Kuzuia Magendoo
LGAs	-	Local Government Authorities
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
MKUZA	-	Mpango wa Kupunguza Umasikini Zanzibar
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
SDMC	-	Shehia Disaster Management Committees
TMA	-	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
TOR	-	Terms of References
UNDAP	-	United Nation Development Assistance
UNDP	-	United Nation Development Program
UNICEF	-	United Nation Children's Fund
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
WASH	-	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
ZAA	-	Zanzibar Aviation Authority
ZBS	-	Zanzibar Bureau of Standards
ZDCS	-	Zanzibar Disaster Communication Strategy
ZDMP	-	Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy
ZEPRP	-	Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ZSGRP	-	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0   INTRODUCTION

Zanzibar has and still is experiencing significant disastrous events of both natural and man-made origin. Severe prolonged drought, cyclones and floods together with land degradation and resulting from weather related calamities leading to disastrous events such as epidemics, impassable roads and sea accidents, bush and residence fire are increasingly raising concern for different sectors and the general public at large. Disaster calamities usually cause loss to lives, loss of properties and infrastructure and therefore may lead to increasing level of poverty through inducing post-traumatic stress disorders, unemployment, inability to function properly and making people even more vulnerable to the future disaster incidents.

Throughout the recorded history of the Zanzibar archipelago, disasters in various parts of the country have been reported. Unquestionably, floods and diseases have been the most frequently occurring hazards. This confirms the high level of exposure to hazards due to its geography. Its geology explains the prevalence of floods for Unguja and landslide for Pemba islets. The frequency, intensity and variability of hydrometerological hazards also have intensified the compelling need for the country to adopt the disaster risk reduction and resilient programming. Increases in levels of vulnerability especially in areas affected by floods and diseases need attention in order to reduce losses to human lives, property, crops, information, natural resources and other assets in all parts of the country.

Heavy rain that may result in floods, landslides and storm surge are the most prevalent types of hydro-meteorological hazards in the country. Between 2005 and 2016, severe and recurrent floods have frequently occurred resulting in deaths and economic losses to agriculture, infrastructure and properties. Some of the most devastating floods and landslides are triggered by heavy rains that happened also within the period of 2017. Human activities also aggravate the effects of disasters specifically in the low land areas of Unguja and coastal wetlands of Pemba, where farming and irrigation activities have led to floods.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar therefore, has for over time undertaken disaster management initiatives which geared towards reducing disaster risks and vulnerabilities. These initiatives are currently coordinated by the Disaster Management Commission (DMC) which was established in 2015 and is located within the Second Vice President Office. The key focus of DMC is to coordinate and collaborate among the stakeholders and the communities into the implementation of the Disaster Management Policy of 2011 so as to reduce disaster risk and ensure a resilient community.

The country has launched the implementation of the Disaster Management Policy since 2011, together with the amendments of the Disaster Management Act No. 1 of 2015. Another important tools that has been developed by the Disaster Management Commission (DMC) are the National Operational Guidelines of June 2013, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of 2013, Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan of 2011 and the Zanzibar Disaster Communication Strategy of 2011. These important working instruments reveals the government commitment in disaster management governances in the country that seeks to ensure a resilient community through institution of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery measure.

In respect to the above commitment, the Zanzibar Government formulated a disaster management system to create an enabling environment for effective management of disasters at all levels in the country. In addition, the government established the Disaster Management Commission (DMC) in 2015 to give more power of autonomy and authority, as stipulated in thef the newly Disaster Management Act No. 1 of 2015.

1.1 Objective of the Assignment

The main objective of this assignment is to assess the implementation status of the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011, and measure its achievement.

1.2   Specific objectives

- Analyse the performance of the DMC in line with the objectives, strategies and indicators of the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011.
- Identify challenges and gaps, existing and measure the emerging trends in disaster policy implementation in the country.
- Provide recommendations to DMC for programs which can be used to mainstream disaster policy options across the relevant stakeholders toward achieving the policy goals.

1.3   Scope of the Assignment

The scope of this assignment covers Unguja and Pemba islands. All key and relevant stakeholders within the islands have been consulted including development partners, government officials, private sectors, NGO's and local communities. The consultation process has been supported by desk work on literature review in order to understand the documentation of the implementation records of the policy.

1.4   Zanzibar Location

The Zanzibar Islands is situated along the equatorial area lying along latitude longitude coordinates of 6°9'50.18"S, 39°11'52.55"E. February is the hottest month in Zanzibar with an average temperature of 33°C and the coldest is July at 24°C with the most daily sunshine hours at 10 in December. The wettest month is April with an average of 401mm of rain. Zanzibar is composed of the Zanzibar Archipelago in the Indian Ocean, 25–50 kilometres (16–31ml) off the coast of the mainland, and consists of many small islands and two large ones. Islands and so Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba) tend to have fragile environments, fragile economies, and are highly vulnerable to some of the most devastating hydrometeorlogical and geological disasters.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire and interview and consultation methods has intensively been employed to generate required information. Site visits was also applied for field observations specifically on best practices and lesson learned. Direct consultative participatory approaches (i.e. key informant interviews, checklists, and consultative meetings) were satisfactorily applied for collection, verification and validation of information and data. With these approaches, a total of five stakeholder consultative meetings/workshops were engaged where relevant stakeholders invited and tasked to provide their views, concerns and experiences on disaster policy implementations with respect to their institutional and/or organizational functions.

Key informants interviews were conducted with the Heads of the Ministries, Departments and Agencies to provide information on what exactly are the competency attributes of a strong system of the disaster management issues. They also provided long term strategic inputs experienced in terms of disaster management as well as disaster policy implementation process. This approach helped to acquire not only the base line information on the policy implementation process but also key informants shared their experiences towards their general capacity and competency in the disaster management issues focusing on a better disaster policy implementation, challenges they encountered, gaps and recommendations.

The Assignment Limitation

This assignment of assessing the five years implementation of the disaster management policy was undertaken within the defined scope as mentioned in the TOR. The TOR has only provided a very limited time for completion of the assignment while there were number of time variations based on the client (DMC) requirements as well as limited understanding of the scope of work from the stakeholders. Therefore, the consultant was not able to submit the report on the planned time and was re-negotiated to extend the time for submission. Finally, the report is now completed and submitted however, the time given for the work was not much sufficient.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 STAKEHOLDER'S CONSULTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Consultative Meeting

In respect to this assignment almost all forms of stakeholders were engaged and consulted in terms of national administrators (i.e. DMC) public sectors (i.e. MDAs) Non-state actors (CBOs, NGOs and CSOs) and the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) including community leaders.

3.1.1 Shehia's Consultation

The Shehia consultative meetings were conducted from the five administrative districts. Two meeting were conducted in Pemba from Chakechake District (32 Shehias) and Micheweni District (25 Shehias). In Unguja three districts were involved namely West "B" District (27 Shehias), North "B" District (27 Shehias) and South District (18 Shehias). It is observed that, most of Shehias are incorporating the disaster management structures into their functional committees for the purpose of implementing disaster management policy of 2011. However, it is also witnessed that, many governmental entities (MDAs) established their occupational committees at Shehia level to deliver their corresponding functions such as ***"Kamati ya afya, kamati ya mazingira, kamati ya ukimwi, kamati ya maendelea na kamati ya maafa".*** Hence, Shehias based on their establishment rules as local level government administrators are also considered as a multi-sectoral governing organization to implement and operationalize many of the sectors policies at local level.

Below, are some of the challenges identified and need to be considered towards the better implementation of the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy at local levels:-

- Inadequate resources in terms of human, material and financial that support implementation of disaster management policy at Shehia levels
- the capacity of village leaders (Shehas) in dealing with disaster in terms of preparedness, prevention, response, mitigation and recovery need to be reviewed

- There is weak collaboration during service delivery between Shehas and other institutions involved in the implementation of disaster related interventions such as fire fighters, Land use planning departments, road construction departments and CSOs such as Red Cross.
- Enforcement of laws and regulations such as building codes, accessibilities, and environmental protection measures that are targeted to minimize occurrence of disaster among the local communities.
- The use of mass media is limited and it is important in creating awareness on disaster in terms of disaster preparedness, prevention, response and mitigation among key stakeholders of disaster management policy

3.2 Public Sector Consultation

Key and sampled public sectors were prioritized and engaged depending on their roles, responsibilities as well as their key functions that might have, figuring out the most appropriate ways to engage. For example, some stakeholders are mostly investing and engaging themselves into disasters management such as smuggling unit (KMKM) during marine accidents and Ministry of health during cholera to mention the few. Therefore, the following are the public sector consultation and discussion:-

3.2.1 Education Sector

According to the disaster management policy, the ministry responsible for education mandate is required to mainstream disaster management issues in school curricula at all levels and secondly is to ensuring adherence of disaster management measures at school environment.

It has been mentioned that during consultation, the ministry has implemented the DM policy in a total of 80 secondary schools and 291 primary schools as pilot projects. Mainstreaming of disaster related interventions as well as ensuring adherence of disaster management measures in school environment is a priority in their school curriculum. The ministry has a focal person in disaster management who also works as an M&E focal person. The focal person for disaster management interventions at the ministry said that, 40%

of their syllabus have topics on how to prepare, prevent, mitigate and report disaster when it occurs. The syllabus contains disaster topics on health and safety, Water, Sanitation and hygiene (WASH), dangerous animals such as snakes and First Aid to enhance students and the community to preparedness and prevention from water-borne diseases, health related emergencies, traffic and marine accidents, climate change and environmental issues.

In highlighting the best practices on preparedness, mitigation and response to disasters, the focal person said that, 'school teachers who have been affected by disaster (wind and rainfall) have received financial assistances that helped them re-build their damaged houses and return to their normal housing conditions.

There are some noticed challenges in which the ministry is facing specifically during disaster and with their design and construction of new school buildings. Specification of the designs mostly adopted from engineers and sometime not includes special requirements for disasters preparedness, mitigations and rescue facilities. They can advise on air spaces, toilets, health, safety and environment including fire extinguishers, safety roots, fire collection points, doors and windows so as to get prepared and respond to disasters when it happens. It was claimed that, some schools that are very close and nearby to the community are affected by disturbances, violence, and throwing of unclean staff into the schools classrooms that forced the schools management to close the windows by bricks and raise the walls, an action that affect ability of students on lights to see and air to breath.

Another mentioned challenges is that, an inadequate service provision in terms of getting assistance when disasters takes place, as other institutions like fire fighters, health facilities etc., are situated very far from schools, as well as inadequate numbers of fire extinguishers available in schools and in dormitory for boarding schools.

3.2.2 Tanzania Meteorological Agency -TMA
According to the disaster management policy, Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) is responsible for providing forecasts, monitoring and disseminating information on potential weather related risks to the public

and population at risk, as well as to collect, analyze, interpret and process all weather related data.

The manager reiterated on the importance of implementing disaster management policy, and commitment they have in implementing it. TMA is implementing the policy and 99.9% of its time is used to in produce forecasts, monitoring and disseminating information on weather related risks for general public and population at risk. In addition, TMA collects, analyzes, interprets and processes all weather related data. Monthly weather outlooks are produced for the public for timely action.

The manager has also pointed out that, as a best practice, she is happy that whenever emergencies takes place, TMA communicates with DMC, for the government to deliver a statement to the general community. A number of challenges that includes, inadequate coordination and collaboration between TMA and other institutions which deal with disaster management exists. For instance, it is still difficult for DMC Pemba to collect weekly and monthly weather reports from TMA, and there are limited resources to support weather related interventions.

3.2.3 Zanzibar Airport Authority
According to the disaster management policy, Zanzibar Airport Authority (ZAA) has the following responsibilities:-
- Establish basic standard of early warning systems and procedures
- Carry out training of early warnings and disseminate early warning data
- Identify evacuation areas
- Deploy transportation equipment to support emergency operations
- Ensure that transport vessels prepare and maintain proper passenger records
- Ensure adherence of disaster management measures at airport environment, and
- Ensure adherence of transportation procedures and principles of the vehicles

According to the Manager, the airport authority is among the stakeholders who implement disaster management policy, and in fact it has its disaster management plan, which concentrates on security and safety issues, that is guided by disaster preparedness and prevention measures including early warning system and procedures; conducting training of early warning, pre-flight checks, drills, screening, table top simulations and observations. The Tanzania Civil aviation Authority (TCA) is responsible for flight inspection. It also has in place evacuation areas, transportation facilities / equipment to support emergency operations and patients, public health emergency plan / airport emergency plan and has good collaboration with other stakeholders in disaster management such as fire department and hospitals (ambulances). ZAA is always recording all accidents that have happened in the airport, however as a procedure, those data has to be communicated to Tanzania Civil aviation Authority for necessary action.

Despite of the above achievements, the following challenges have to be taken into consideration; Inadequate coordination of disaster management interventions at the airport as with other key players (ministry responsible for health, ministry responsible for agriculture, ZAA, TCA and DMC etc.). Changing in technology / different types of aircrafts makes it hard for those dealing with disaster prevention to do their work, as what have been trained for, is different from the new technology used in the new aircraft; inadequate knowledge among the fire fighters in dealing with new aircrafts; frequent transfers of staff in the fire department affect proper implementation of airport disaster management / emergency plan; the spaces/equipment for keeping / helping people after an occurrence of disaster are inadequate (hospital beds, mortuary, shelter, transport, firefighting vehicles etc. In addition, there is inadequate collaboration while implementing disaster related interventions (between ZAA, DMC and other stakeholders) and Disaster related interventions at ZAA have never been assessed by DMC.

3.2.4 Fire and Rescue Department
According to the disaster management policy, Fire and Rescue Department has the following responsibilities:-

- To ensure quality and optimum utilization of fire agents both in urban and rural areas
- to harmonize existing laws to provide for private operation in this field
- to supervise adherence to fire protection regulations by all
- to conduct rescue operations during disasters and emergencies and
- to provide on job training on fire hazards and rescue operations to all institutions and local community

The head of fire and rescue department in Pemba said that, they do implement disaster management policy, in terms of disaster preparedness, prevention, response and mitigation. The department is totally involved in harmonizing existing laws to provide for private operation in this field, supervising the adherence to fire protection regulations by all, conducting rescue operations during disasters and emergencies and in collaboration with DMC, they are providing on job training on fire hazards and rescue operations to all institutions and local community. Mass media was involved in raising awareness on disaster management interventions and application of Act. 7 of 1999, which stresses on the importance of inspection of buildings.

Despite the fact that, the department is ensuring quality and optimum utilization of fire agents or gadgets in urban areas, the service provision in rural areas is badly affected by the distances from where the fire fighters' offices are to the rural areas. For instance the fire fighters that could respond to fire outbreaks in Micheweni has to come from either Wete 19km or Chake Chake 35km, and in addition there are limited number of fire hydrants points in the nearby areas. As if this is not enough, urbanization and expansion of towns is still affecting firefighting efforts and the fire hidden points in urban areas are not working. Fire and rescue equipment such as vehicles, fire boats, KMKM boats, fire extinguishers, ambulances have aged and are inadequate in numbers. Preparedness actions to deal with marine accidents are also inadequate.

The Head of Fire and Rescue department in Pemba has also emphasized on the efforts made to solve this problem which include building s fire

extension office at Micheweni has been secured, and will be built between Micheweni and Konde (Kijichame), the construction of this extension is badly affected by inadequate financial, material and human resources. At Mkoani for instance, they have got fire fighters just near by the port, but there are inadequate number of fire fighters at the airport with only 2 (1 vehicle, for Chake Chake and 1 vehicle for Wete)

As regards to challenges that hinder the implementation of disaster management policy, the Head of Fire and Rescue Department said that, the implementation of decentralization by devolution policy within the President Office - Regional Administration and Special Departments is doing well in Unguja, however the Decentralization by Devolution D by D policy is yet to be operationalized in Pemba. Other challenges include inadequate level of resources to support fire and rescue department to deal with disaster preparedness, prevention, response and mitigation at all levels. The department has 5 firefighting' vehicles, but the problem of fuel and water (maximum capacity of 8,000 litres per truck/trip) is a major problem. Proper coordination and collaboration in implementing disaster management interventions among all stakeholders have to be strengthened at all levels.

3.2.5 Zanzibar Port Corporation
According to the disaster management policy, Zanzibar Port Corporation has the following responsibilities:-

- Establish basic standard of early warning systems and procedures
- carry out training of early warnings
- disseminate early warning data
- identify evacuation areas
- deploy transportation equipment to support emergency operations
- ensure that transport vessels prepare and maintain proper passenger records
- ensure adherence of transportation procedures and principles of the vehicles
- ensure adherence of disaster management measures at ports' environment

- ensure the inspection of the vessels is made annually and randomly for the safety of the passengers and their properties

The port- manager said that, the port in Mkoani is an International Entry Point for marine travelling routes, and the port is implementing disaster management policy. The port has in place the basic standards of early warning systems and procedures, they carry out training of early warnings, deploy transportation equipment to support emergency operations, ensure that transport vessels prepare and maintain proper passenger records, ensure adherence of transportation procedures and principles of the vehicles as well as adherence of disaster management measures at ports' environment. The port management ensures that, warning signs, tags/safety boats/ KMKM and police marine boats, marine buoyant lights, communication through radio, health officers areinplace.Trainingofearlywarnings,deploymentof transportation equipment to support emergency operations as/in Mkoani is close to the fire fighters office and Abdullah Mzee Hospital. Water points for fire fighters vehicles, emergency telephone number where people can use during disaster is available at every port in Mkoani. The records of passengers are also available, however, the inspection of the vessels, safety of the passengers and their properties is not done by port, but rather performed by Zanzibar Maritime Authority.

Despite all these achievements, disaster management efforts have been affected by inadequate level of coordination and collaboration between port authority and DMC and other institutions, lack of coordination meetings among stakeholders before and after disasters happen, inadequate funding to support implementation of disaster management policy. In addition, disaster preparedness and prevention, response and mitigation initiatives do not address small boats (jahazi).

3.2.6 Ministry of Health
According to the disaster management policy, the Ministry of Health has the following responsibilities:-
- Early warning on diseases/epidemics outbreak
- Emergency public health prevention and health education

The Ministry of Health –confirmed that Cholera epidemics are the most disastrous events that occurred almost every year. The District health units of both Unguja and Pemba made efforts to prevent the epidemics through the collaboration with the establishing the joint District Disaster Committees. The Ministry of Health also establishes a team of expert which includes the head of epidemiology, head of environment, head of HMS, head of health education unit, and head of pharmacy, District Medical Officers and DHMT.

Apart from cholera epidemics in Pemba there is also a problem of rabies "Kichaa cha Mbwa" mostly reported from Micheweni and seems to be increasing as shown in the table below:-

S/No.	Months	Year	Number of reported cases
1	August	2016	3
2	September	2016	15
3	October	2016	32
4	November	2016	22
5	December	2016	23
6	January	2017	19
7	February	2017	19
8	March	2017	29
9	April	2017	33
10	May	2017	50
11	June	2017	22
12	July	2017	8
Total			263

Source: Field data 2017.

The Ministry is also responsible for establishing cholera treatment centers/camps during epidemics and some of these are allocated in some Shehia's of Kojani, Kiuyu Jadida, Makangale, Micheweni, Maziwa Ngombe, Vitingoji and Mkoani Mjini for Pemba then Chumbuni, Makunduchi, and Kivunge for Unguja. There are some achievements and best practices on prevention and responses during epidemics. It has been reported that the epidemics in the current years of 2017 was controlled and manageable. This has been achieved

due to regular preventive measures that have been undertaken including community awareness programmes to clean the streets before rain seasons as well as distribution of water guard tablets for households to treat water for domestic use. Several site visits and meetings were undertaken to monitor the situation while taking preventive actions alongside the communities.

There are also a noticeable good results associated with the trials on cholera vaccination for the piloted villages of Kojani, Kiuyu, Mwambe, Shamiani, Kengeja. This preventive activity was supported by WHO and commenced in 2015 for two phases. The coverage was about 80 percent in the targeted Shehia's. It is proposed by the Ministry of Health–Pemba that, the vaccination could be implemented in all Shehias in Pemba as it revealed positive results in piloted areas..

Challenges
There are some challenges faced by the Pemba Health Sector that includes, limited technical staff and medical supplies. It has been reported that during epidemics, the number of skilled staff (Doctors and Nurses) is very limited and they are not sufficient to serve the increasing load of affected individuals. In terms of materials there are shortages of ambulance services, first aid kits, and essential medicines.

3.2.7 Smuggling Unit - KMKM
According to the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy, KMKM has the following responsibilities concerning with disasters:-
- Evacuation and rescue
- Search
- Marine surveillance
- Early warning

The head of smuggling unit "KMKM" - Pemba said that they know well their duties and responsibilities before, during and after disasters. They were consulted and participated in various workshops and seminars related to disaster since formulation of the disaster policy. The unit has good relations with other stakeholders including the Second Vice President's Office specifically the Disaster Management Commission on issues related to

disaster management activities. The unit has established different sub-units specialized on Search and Rescue, Radar and Communication and Warnings, Diving and Operations and Health facilities.

The smuggling unit at Pemba office are working very closely with Tanga and Mombasa coasts, and the closely work together in prevention of disaster incidents as well as during disaster occurrences. It is said that Pemba channel is very common for local transportation of passengers and cargo around the coast of Pemba, Tanga and Mombasa.

Challenges
It is experienced by the KMKM unit that, local fisherman who transport passengers and cargo tend to call their relatives first when their boat is sinking they seek for help. They normally not report to the KMKM unit because they may be doing things illegally. It is the requirement of the marine transportation that the vessels must be registered and within it should have the lifesaving appliances, GPS and Compass for their survival.

Many of the local vessels are departing from an unknown ports that are not equipped and follow the transportation and security procedures. These challenges causes many difficulties to the KMKM unit especially during searching and rescue of the reported marine incidences of local vessels. The captain (nahodha) of the local vessel are not well equipped with communication equipment such as GPS and Compass so they do not accurately communicate with the KMKM unit for search and rescue.

3.2.8 Ministry of Agriculture
According the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy, the Ministry of Agriculture has the following responsibilities:-
  • Food reserve and supply
  • Environmental Conservation and Climate change adaptation

The Ministry of Agriculture – Pemba has said that the organization concentrates with the food supply, climate change and combating the problem of salt water inundation into agricultural fields. The Ministry is providing technical agricultural services to farmers as well as supply of

agricultural inputs for farming. Thus the community can themselves produce food for their households and cash. They also train farmers on sustainable farming techniques that assures long term production of foods.

It is the policy of the Ministry that, during the case of food reserves, farmers are advised to produce extra food and store for future use especially during disasters of prolonged droughts. There is a special pilot program initiated by the ministry at Micheweni and Chakechake for encouraging farmers to produce extra food and store for future use.

Another initiatives that are implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture is the rehabilitation of the devastated agricultural areas especially those that are inundated by salt water from the sea. The farmers are unable to cultivate in order to produce food due to salt water inundations into their farms. Therefore, the Ministry takes actions to rehabilitate these areas through planting of mangroves and construction of dykes. In addition, there is also a public awareness programs on environmental conservations such as mangrove and coastal conservations, alternative energy use and tree planting and forest conservation that are implemented by the community.

3.2.9 Discussion with Key Personnel

It was explained by the key personnel during interview that, implementation of the policy at district and Shehia level was well coordinated in terms of institutional set up but limited in terms of functionalities based on their specified roles and responsibilities. It is very clear in the policy and implementation guidelines that at District level the District commissioners are the Chair for District Disaster Management Committees while the Directors from District councils are the head for technical District Disaster Management committees. This means that, DC are disaster administration at District level administered by the District Commissioner and the technical aspect are managed by the Director at Municipals, Town Councils and District councils.

Confusion happens during disasters where, partners are either mixed up, over-shading powers or duplicating their responsibilities. There is no clear defined activities or scope of work to be undertaken by different partners.

As such there occurs overlapping of roles between Shehia committee, District committees, Technical committee and national committee. It was observed that these committees are not well coordinated to define their role and responsibilities for emergency preparedness. Therefore, there is strong need for finalizing developing an EPRP for the remaining six districts and well disseminates to all respective authorities for them to understand their roles and responsibilities, so they can easily avoid the power over-shading and duplicating the responsibilities.

The main risk identified during consultation process at district level is that, there are institutional gap noticed within the disaster arrangement. Based on the current set-up the District programme coordinator has many functions to undertake at once and not easy for him/her to priorities as many activities are urgent and significant and requires action at once. Therefore it is suggested that, Disaster Commission can engage their own disaster coordinator at District level who will attends and coordinates all disasters matters at District and Shehia level.

The Disaster Management Policy and the Operational guidelines requires districts to manage disaster before calling for national reactions. This policy requirements is practical possible as every district has its unique social, economic and environmental nature. The type and scope of disaster also can be different from one district to another and resources allocation for EPRP also can different from one district to another. The good achievement is that six districts (Micheweni, and Wete for Pemba, Mjini, North "A", West A and West B, and North "A" for Unguja) out of eleven have developed their EPRP already and can well be implemented at District level. It is known that, resources are available at District level and the chairpersons are the Director of district councils because they have resources, but they tend to ignore leaving the burden to the DM Commission. Directors at Municipal, District Council and Town Councils are required to be empowered with resources and equipment to be able to manage disasters.

CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011, the situation analysis on the Zanzibar disaster risk profile is dominated by prolonged droughts, flood, pests, forest and residential fire, marine and land accidents, diseases, food shortage and environmental degradation. Cases of cyclones and land subsidence have also been documented. There are also potential hazards such as influenza and rabies that may be caused by animals and poultry. The Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy objectives include:

- Formulate sound disaster management legislative measures the will cover the disaster risk reduction issues at all levels.
- Updates the public knowledge and awareness on disasters and increase the community resilience and effective participation in disaster management.
- Enhance disaster management capacity, including emergency management capacity.
- Strengthens information gathering through research on issues related to disasters and disaster management.
- Mainstreaming disasters and disaster management issues in sectoral plans.

Therefore, according to this policy managing disasters involves predictive measures including studies and examination of trends and probabilities of occurrence, preparedness including the development of proper administrative, legislative, communication and technical systems that facilitate effective risk reduction of disasters, prevention, which involves activities to control or stop the occurrence of disasters, mitigation which involves the activities to reduce the extent of risk of disasters, disaster responses including warning systems, rapid damage and need assessment, resource mobilization, search and rescue, evacuation, relief supply and distribution, construction of temporary shelters. Finally the disaster recovery implying bringing the victims back to normal life after the disaster.

4.1   Policy Objectives Achievements

Disaster Management Policy (2011) Objectives
The Disaster Management Policy of 2011 has been achieved for about 31.8 % on average for the aforementioned identifiable policy objectives. The objectives are the overall policy targets need to be achieved in a certain period of time. Thus the objectives is measured in terms of achieved items as listed with its completion rate. The completion rates are ruled based on the understanding of the achieved items through expert judgments.

Policy objectives	Achieved items	Completion rate
Formulate and implement sound and strong disaster management related legislations that will cover the disaster risk reduction issues at all level	Formulation of legislation	100%
	Sound and strong legislation	60%
	Covers DRR issues at all level	60%
		73.3%
Upgrade public knowledge and awareness of disaster, ensure community resilience and true participation in disaster preparedness, mitigation and recovery	Public knowledge and awareness	40%
	Community resilience	20%
	True participations in EPRPs	20%
		26.6%
Enhance higher level of preparedness, mitigation, responses and recovery capacity to all stakeholders for all type of disaster	Higher level of EPRP and recovery capacity to all stakeholders for all type of disaster	20%
		20%
Strengthen the disaster risk reduction programmes by supportive efforts in the areas of research, experience sharing, information gathering, generation and propagation, risk reduction, recovery and monitoring and evaluations	Strengthen DRR programmes	20%
	Research programmes on DRR	<10%
	Experience sharing on DRR	40%
	M&E in DRR	40%
		27.5%

Set up and sustain an effective institutional arrangement for the harmonization and incorporation of disaster issues	Institutional arrangement for the harmonization and incorporation of disaster issues	20%
		20%
Mainstream disaster risk reduction issues into development plans and other sectoral policies and programmes at all levels	DRR issues into Development plans	40%
	DRR issues into sectoral policies	20%
	DRR programmes at all levels	<10%
		23.3%
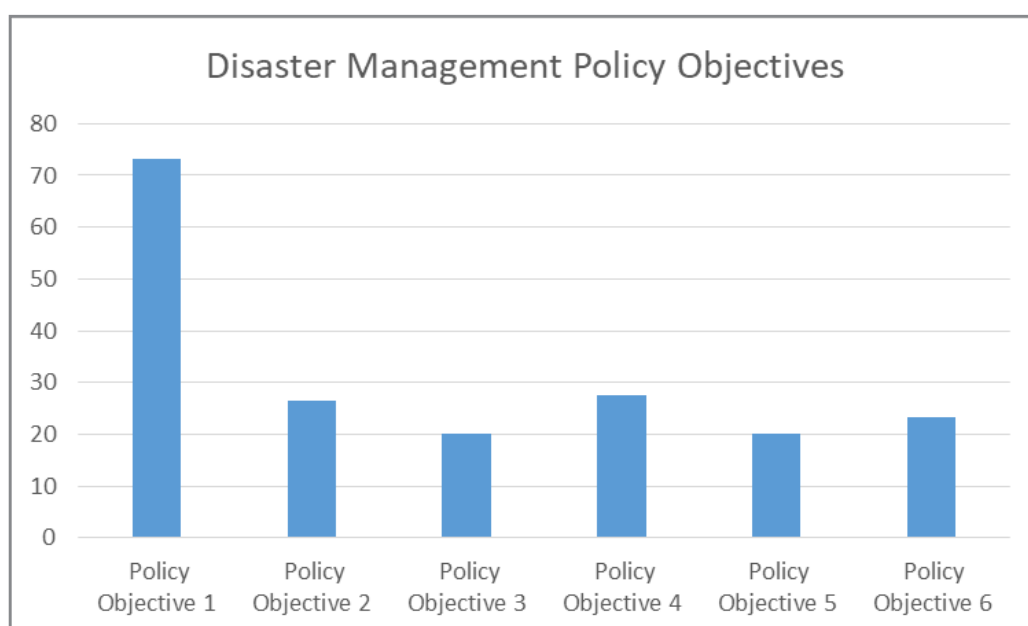
4.2   Policy Statements Achievements

The Disaster Management Policy of 2011 has also been measured through its policy statements along with its implementation strategies that direct and provide the focus toward the actors for cordial implementation. The overall successes of the policy statements revealed that **40.5%** of the statements has been successfully implemented and achieved.

S/no	Policy statements focus	Implementation Strategies	Completion Rate
1.	Sector development to mainstream the element of disaster management into their policies, plans and strategies.	Incorporate disaster risk assessments into planning and implementation of development programmes	40%
		Mainstream disaster management issues into local activities/programmes and sectoral plans to authorities and other stakeholders	20%
		Apply and promote scientific and engineering best practices that contribute to community resilience	<10%
		Develop and implement new and existing disaster management strategies and initiatives at all levels	20%
		Mainstream disaster management knowledge in all levels of education.	20%
			22%
2.	Creating a multidisciplinary and pro-active approach which involves various stakeholders with strong and regular institutional coordination and resource supply	Identify all disaster management stakeholders according to their responsibilities	80%
		Establish and put in place equipment, warning systems and interventions for all type of disasters.	40%
		Organize stakeholder's forums to discuss achievements and challenges on disaster issues.	30%
		Conduct regular reviews, modifications, upgrade and test	20%

			%
		of response systems efficiency.	
		Develop mechanism used for communication among stakeholders and partners during disaster	60%
		Provide 24 hours emergency response and rescue coordination centres for marine related disaster	60%
		Establish and sustain data sharing and management systems for all disaster related stakeholders	20%
		Strengthen coordination of incident response management	40%
			43.8%
3.	Legal, administrative and institutional arrangements shall be developed to provide for effective disaster management in the country.	Review and amend the Disaster Management Act No. 2 of 2003	100%
		Develop emergency preparedness and response plan at all levels	60%
		Establish disaster response mechanism equipped with tools and trained	60%
		Review, harmonies and formulate Acts of different sectors to conform with Disaster	20%
		Establish National storage facilities	60%
		Cooperate with regional and international communities	60%
		Establish clear operational guidelines for relief provision	<40
		Ensure contingency plans are regularly updated	<10%
		Establish guidelines and regulations for fire safety of	20%

		Prepare and implement Public Health, public safety, biosafety and sanitation policies	60%
			49.0%
4.	Government shall establish emergency funds to ensure the accessibility of enough resources for disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery	Establish Disaster Management funds	20%
		Develop special arrangements for replacement of damaged infrastructures	20%
		Establish society safety networks and counselling for affected population	60%
		Participation of community and local authorities in fund raising activities	20%
		Provide infrastructure and services to assist safe and responsible shipping	40%
		Establish National Food Reserves system	40%
			33.3%
5.	All stakeholders dealing with disaster shall allocate adequate budget and other resources to prepare, mitigate and respond to disaster.	All institutions shall allocate fund for emergencies in their annual budget	20%
		All stakeholders arrange funds raising initiatives for disaster management	20%
		All financial and material set aside for disaster should be revealed to Government	40%
			26.7%

No.	Statement	Activities	%
6.	The Government shall conduct post disaster review and debriefing and ensure that lesson learnt are utilized in future operation.	Conduct vulnerability assessment and debriefing of disaster effect and operations	20%
		Establish disaster risk reduction data base and documentation center	20%
		Ensure proper utilization of post disaster information for future risk reduction	80%
			40%
7.	All disaster management actors shall ensure that all necessary needs of the special groups are considered and streamlined into disaster management programme.	Set mechanism for protecting special groups from human rights abuses during disaster	60%
		Ensure needs for special groups are considered during disaster	40%
			50%
8.	Zanzibar shall participate in different conventions and forums and collaborates with national, regional and international bodies in disaster management.	Domesticated and implement the regional and international conventions on disaster	60%
		Ensure participation of Zanzibar in regional and international conferences	60%
			60%
9.	Warning systems for all disasters shall be developed and strengthened so as to ensure effective detection of hazardous events, timely dissemination and utilization of information.	Invest in strengthening the early warning units by equipping so as to provide warnings	40%
		Develop people centered early warning system timely and understandable to those at risk	40%
		Develop and disseminate risk map to decision makers,	20%

	community and public	
	Carry out training of early warning staffs at district and Shehia level	40%
	Identify traditional knowledge of early warning systems	20%
	Establish food security early warning systems	40%
	Establish signals for each hazards and make them known to users	20%
	Utilize media agencies and mobilize companies on early warnings	60%
	Ensure disaster related information is timely and accurately delivered	20%
	Increase the institutional capacity to monitor disaster during early warning signs	20%
	Establish fire inspections services regularly	20%
		30.9%
10.	Clear understanding and measures on environmental degradation and land management shall be enhanced to all stakeholders.	Strengthen existing regulations for protecting environment from disasters	60%
	Carry out environmental and land damage assessment for all projects and programmes	40%
	Create public awareness on land use, building regulations and environment	20%
	Enforce adherence to legislation and codes relating to land	20%

	use and building.		
		Locate special sites for dumping at every district	20%
		Develop public awareness on mangroves conservations	80%
		Establish environmental guidelines on exploration and extraction of petroleum products	40%
		Consultative collaboration to develop mangrove management planning	80%
			45.0%
11.	Government shall establish comprehensive and participatory mechanism for public awareness on disaster preparedness and response at different levels of the community.	Develop public awareness programmes and campaign to reduce underlined risks	40%
		Conduct awareness campaigns and education through different medias	60%
		Provide public education and awareness on unintentional injuries	30%
			43.3%

Percentage on Completion Rate
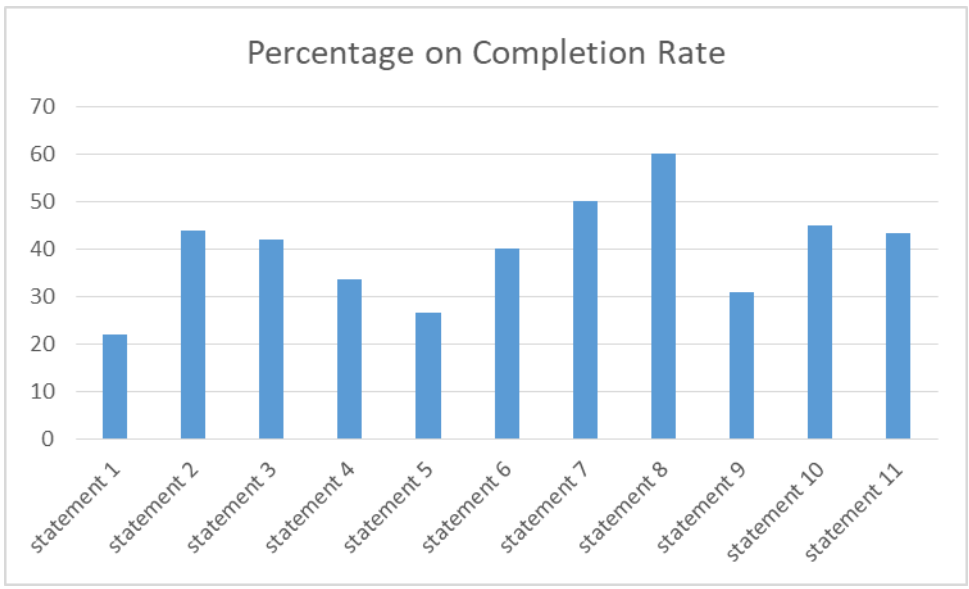
Policy statement 1: Disaster management issues shall be mainstreamed in all stakeholders' policies, plans, guidelines and strategies. **22.0%**

General observations.
Finding shows that mainstreaming process as to incorporate disaster risk assessment into planning and implementation of the development programmes is not enough. This has been observed during the workshops conducted in Pemba as well as in Unguja, as stakeholder claimed that, mainstreaming process are not well undertaken. It was clearly mentioned by stakeholders that during planning of their development activities and programmes the issue of undertaking the disaster risk assessment to integrating into their plans are not well considered. This is due to the fact that there are limited resources to undertake risk assessments during the development of the policies, strategies and other development plans.

Policy statement 2: All institutions shall be primed, coordinated and equipped with resources so as to perform their responsibilities effectively. **43.8%**

Findings shows that, stakeholders are well identified especially during the development of the National Operational Guidelines for the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy and their responsibilities are well identified and known. The challenges discussed during the stakeholders consultations is that, most of the institutions are not well equipped with resources to perform their identified responsibilities based on disaster risk reduction processes.

Policy statement 3: Legal, administrative and institutional arrangements shall be developed to provide for effective disaster management in the country. **42.0%**

It has been discovered that, the DMC has accomplished this items on the reviewing and amending the Disaster Management Act No. 2 of 2003 and has established a new Disaster Management Act No.1 of 2015. On the other hand, reviewing and harmonizing other sectoral legislations to conform to disaster management are not well established. However, the establishment of the institutional arrangement is well done as there is an established Disaster

Management Commission and well-established Disaster Committees at District and Shehia level. There is also a National Disaster Committee with technical functions at national level and district level.

Policy statement 4: Government shall establish emergency funds to ensure the accessibility of enough resources for disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. **33.6%**

The finding revealed that, the establishment of emergency funds is underway. Mechanisms to establish the fund has been identified while regulations and bylaws are in the development process. Recently, annual budgets of the required sectors are directed to incorporate their budget requirements for disaster managements. In this regards districts disaster committees and Shehia disaster committees are also required to establish their funding mechanism but it is not yet to be recognized. This implies that, disaster management issues are still challenging at sector level as well as at district and Shehia level.

Policy statement 5: All stakeholders dealing with disaster shall allocate adequate budget and other resources to prepare, mitigate and respond to disaster. **26.7%**

Finding shows that, there institutions and stakeholders dealing with disaster allocate budget and other resources to prepare, mitigate and respond to disaster but availability and accessibility of the allocated budget is challenging. However, there are achievements made by some stakeholders and institutions such as KMKM, Health departments and Ministry of Educations, on dedicating funds and other resources required for preparedness, mitigations and respond to disaster.

Policy statement 6: The Government shall conduct post disaster review and debriefing and ensure that lessons learnt are utilized in future programming. **40.0%**

The findings shows that, the government has established a regular mechanisms to undertake a post disaster review and debriefing process.

There are reports done for post disaster review and submitted for debriefing process with lesson learned. The only observed challenge is that, the establishment and use of disaster risk reduction database is strongly required so as it can easily feed into the updating of the vulnerability risk assessment studies and mapping

Policy statement 7: All disaster management actors shall ensure that all necessary needs of the special groups are considered and streamlined into disaster management programme. **50.0%**

Findings shows that, disaster management actors are ready to consider and integrate necessary needs for special groups into disaster management programmes. There are observed certain best practices for the building codes especially for some selected public buildings such as hospitals and clinics which have included special group requirements such as ramps, elevators and signs.

Policy statement 8: Zanzibar shall participate in different conventions and forums and collaborates with national, regional and international bodies in disaster management. **60.0%**

It has been noted during consultation that, Zanzibar is invited and participate to different regional and international forums through the authority of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT). Zanzibar is also implementing all URT signed conventions and treaties related to disasters such as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and its governance is set as Priority 1 under Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA), which is particularly concerned with, in particular Institutional and legal framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and resource availability.

At the same time as there has been a redistribution of functions on the implementation of the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011, to non-governmental actors including development partners, and there has been an expanding influences from international milieu through transnational networks of actors and institutions. These networks (i.e. global platforms in the case of DRR, Climate change and Resilience), which

are donor funding taking a multi-lateral agencies such as promoting the principle of Hyogo frameworks and SENDAI through UNDAP, UNICEF, UNDP, with the programmes such as Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Governances, Des-Inventor, City Resilience, Urban Infrastructure Development projects. Identified gap is that collaboration between mainland and island need to be strengthened so as to avoid neglecting the Zanzibar participation.

Policy statement 9: Warning systems for all disasters shall be developed and strengthened so as to ensure effective detection of hazardous events, timely dissemination and utilization of information. **30.9%**

The findings shows that, sound scientific basis for predicting potentially disastrous events is required. The policy requires an installation of systems to generate accurate warnings on time. Clear warnings must reach those community and individuals at risk. It has been argued that, for people to understand the warnings they must contain clear, useful and relevant information that enables proper responses. At community level communication channels is required and need to be identified and established under one authoritative voice. It is noted that, communities need to understand their potential risks, and they require to respect the warning service and should know how to react. Building up their capacity at community level requires the participation of formal and informal education sectors, addressing the broader concept of risk and vulnerability.

Policy statement 10: Clear understanding and measures on environmental degradation and land management shall be enhanced to all stakeholders. **45%**

It has been discovered that, environmental and land conservations are the key aspect for disaster prevention and mitigations. According to the results of projections derived from different scenarios, Zanzibar islands are likely to be affected by climate change in terms of temperature change, rainfall change and evaporation, all of which could have critical effects on the peoples livelihoods in the country. Projections also show that the country could be affected by sea level rise, which can increase flooding particularly in coastal areas which also facilitates the coastal erosion, and by the reduction of rainfall, causing more frequent and severe droughts.

It has been discovered that, rapid and unplanned nature of urban expansion and growing numbers of residents are denied access to urban services and basic needs and exposed to disastrous situation. Inadequately constructed and dense dwelling forms, and the growth of informal settlements in vulnerable locations on steep hill-slopes or adjacent to wetlands and swamps similarly generate risk and were principal reasons for the large losses experienced in urban fringe settlements following floods devastated large tracts of the Zanzibar islands in many years.

Policy statement 11: Government shall establish comprehensive and participatory mechanism for public awareness on disaster preparedness and response at different levels of the community. **43.3%**

Results indicates that effective public education for disaster risk reduction requires sustained repetition of the same messages. It said that, community look for messages to be confirmed by a wide variety of authorities such as DMC, TMA??, Forestry, Agriculture, Health and Environment sectors. It has been suggested that, the authorities need to outline and articulate a broad base of key messages, and harmonize these messages universally, while expecting and allowing for variations for different contexts, languages, cultures and means. However, safety and resilience requires dramatic behaviour changes for the public can see that 'everyone is taking an action.'

Nonetheless, for behavioural change, messages to catch hold, people need to understand the reasons for carrying out specific measures and feel not only convinced of their effectiveness but capable of implementing the actions under the disaster policy. Donors and governments are increasingly expecting harmonized messages from non-governmental organization (NGO) and government partners engaged in disaster reduction projects. The approval of key messages by government authorities makes it easy to gain the cooperation of broadcast media for dissemination of appropriate messages before, during and after emergencies and disasters.

4.3   Disaster Thematic Areas Achievements
The DMC through the implementation of the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of the 2011 has four distinct yet mutually reinforcing thematic areas,

namely: (a) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, (b) Disaster Preparedness (c) Disaster Response (d) Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery. The average measured achievement of the disaster policy implementation regarding the disaster thematic areas is around **46.34%** of the success.

4.3.1 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Disaster Prevention - the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. It expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance such as construction of dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones and seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake.

Disaster Mitigation - the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resilient construction as well as improved environmental policies and public awareness.

S/No.	Thematic items/tasks	Completion rates
1.	Conduct of several risk assessments	20%
2.	Development and establishment of several early warning systems	30%
3.	Development of tools on risk assessment	20%
4.	Increasing involvement of communities and LGAs in disaster risk management	80%
4.	Mainstreaming of DRRM into the national planning systems	40%
5.	National institutional and legal frameworks in DRR	80%
6.	Presence of functional multi-sectoral platform	80%
7.	Resource allocation	30%
		47.5%

4.3.2 Disaster Preparedness

Disaster Preparedness - the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the

impacts of likely current hazard events or conditions. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of DRRM and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery.

Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of DRR and good linkages with early warning systems and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal, institutional, legal and budgetary capacities.

S/No.	Thematic items/tasks	Completion rates
1.	Conduct of DRR researches	20%
2.	Conduct of multi-stakeholders dialogues	30%
3.	Conduct of various capacity building activities	40%
4.	Development and regular review of contingency plans	40%
5.	Development of IEC materials	40%
6.	Development of information and database generation	20%
7.	Existence of procedures on disaster communication	40%
		32.86%

4.3.3 Disaster Response

Disaster Response - the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce negative health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called disaster responses/relief.

S/No.	Thematic items/tasks	Completion rates
1.	Established institutional mechanisms for disaster response operations	60%
2.	Improved skills in search, rescue and retrieval operations	60%
		60%

4.3.4 Disaster Recovery

Recovery - measures that ensure the ability of affected communities and/or areas to restore their normal level of functioning by re-building livelihood and damaged infrastructure and increasing the communities' organizational capacity.

Post Disaster Recovery - the restoration and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihood and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors, in accordance with the principle of "build back better"

S/No.	Thematic items/tasks	Completion rates
1.	Mainstreaming of DRR in social, economic, and human settlements development plans	20%
2.	Conduct of post disaster assessments	80%
3.	Integration of DRR into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes	60%
4.	Incorporating DRR elements in settlements and infrastructure planning and development.	20%
		45%

CHAPTER FIVE
MONITORING AND EVALUATION

An assessment of the implementation of M&E Framework for Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy has been conducted by using a modified version of the 12 Components Monitoring and Evaluation System Strengthening Tool (MESST) by the Word Bank and UNAIDS, 2012, attached as annex 1.

In this model, the following twelve components have been explored:-

Component 1:   Organizational structures of M&E at Disaster Management Commission

Component 2:   Human capacity for M&E of Disaster Management Policy

Component 3:   M&E partnership in implementing Disaster Management Policy

Component 4:   M&E framework for Disaster Management Policy

Component 5:   Costed M&E work plan for disaster related interventions

Component 6:   Communication and advocacy for M&E of disaster related interventions

Component 7:   Routine programme monitoring of disaster related interventions

Component 8:   Surveys on disaster related issues

Component 9:   Databases for disaster related information

Component 10:   Supervision of stakeholders who report on disaster related interventions

Component 11:   Evaluation and research agenda for disaster management issues and

Component 12:   Data dissemination and use of disaster related information

A randomly selected sample of 15 stakeholders from Unguja and Pemba were drawn for this assessment. A participatory stakeholders' assessment workshop conducted in Pemba was used to get the respondents, where stakeholders were organized into a group of six people in accordance to their role in M&E to get their inputs and opinions on how the current M&E framework for disaster management policy functions and actions necessary to improve the system. While in Unguja, the Executive Director for DMC, M&E focal person at the Office of the Second Vice President, and other seven

representatives from National level representatives and representatives from NGO and sectors were involved. Each of the 12 components was assessed by those 15 stakeholders, with each person scoring the current system based on his / her knowledge and experience. Descriptive analysis was then used to provide analysis and interpretation of an overview of key findings.

5.1   Findings of the M&E Framework

The critical review of the documents has found that, there is M&E framework in place for Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of June 2013. This M&E framework has been primarily developed to provide guidance on a standardized and coordinated data collection, analysis, use and information sharing system in order to track progress of the implementation of disaster management policy. This M&E Framework for Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy is being implemented in collaboration with the policy, and helped to bridge the gap of data paucity under this disaster management commission.

It has also found that, the Office of Second Vice President is taking a lead to mount this comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system and is supposed to guide the implementation and coordination of its operations to various stakeholders involved in implementing disaster management activities. The stewardship that Office of Second Vice President is taking help the Disaster Management Commission to ensure adequate taking on board of all implementing stakeholders, institutions and other collaborating sectors (MDA's and non-state actors) in the effective implementation of this M&E framework for Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy. This has involved more players including non-governmental organizations, development partners, local communities and other potential actors.

Based 12 Components Model of M&E System, the views of the 15 stakeholders in the implementation of M&E framework for Disaster Management Policy are rated as satisfactory as shown in the table below:-

COMPONENTS OF M&E SYSTEM		% Scores = (X/15)* 100	Number of Stakeholders answered the question (Out of 15 pax)
Component 1	Organizational structures of M&E at DMC	87%	13
Component 2	Human capacity for M&E of DMP	60%	9
Component 3	M&E partnership in implementing DMP	80%	12
Component 4	M&E framework for DMP	87%	13
Component 5	Costed M&E work plan for disaster related interventions	93%	14
Component 6	Communication and advocacy for M&E of disaster related interventions	80%	12
Component 7	Routine programme monitoring of disaster related interventions	73%	11
Component 8	Surveys on disaster related issues	33%	5
Component 9	Databases for disaster related information	40%	6
Component 10	Supportive supervision of stakeholders who report on disaster	47%	7
Component 11	Evaluation and research agenda for disaster management issues	80%	12
Component 12	Data dissemination and use of disaster related information	67%	10

Source: Author, 2017

As regard to **Component 1: Organizational structures of M&E at Disaster Management Commission:** The assessment has found that, 87% (n=13/15) of the respondents said, there is a well-defined organizational structure for the M&E system for disaster including a national disaster committee as well as national M&E Unit at the Office of Second Vice President, implementers, person responsible for M&E (M&E focal person), Shehia and District Disaster Management Committee, existence of written mandates for planning, coordination, and management of the M&E system among key organizations involved in the implementation of Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy,

specific roles and responsibilities of key organizations are defined with effective leadership for all key stakeholders, and those key organizations meet regularly to fulfil their annual work plan objectives.

Despite of those good achievements of having sectoral ministries, departments, institutions and NGOs with clearly outlined roles and responsibilities in their M&E system, however the Disaster Management Commission is urged to focus on districts and Shehia that do not have clear roles and responsibilities as clearly outlined in their M&E system.

Component 2: Human capacity for M&E of Disaster Management Policy: The assessment has found that, 60% (n=9/15) of the respondents said, despite the fact that, there is an M&E officer at the Head Office, but still there is a need of having in place an M&E officer at the Disaster Management Commission with his / her human capacity - development plan written and implemented. There is one Planning officer who plays an M&E role at DMC and therefore capacity need assessment that will be followed by the development of capacity strengthening program in M&E should be a priority for the officer and other Disaster Management Commission staff and key stakeholders who report in disaster related data in both Unguja and Pemba.

Component 3: M&E partnership in implementing disaster management policy: The assessment has revealed that, 80% (n=12/15) of the respondents believed that, M&E Partnership among Disaster Management Commission, MDAs, CSOs, districts, public and private sectors have been strengthened at all levels. Partnership has also be noted in terms of equipment such as Laptops, printers, motorcycles, motorcar and projectors have been procured for Unguja and Pemba Offices that deal with disasters. Coordination function is also strengthened through Shehia and district disaster management committees, which implement the disaster policy M&E framework at Shehia and District level. Effective communication and coordination of development partners dealing with disaster related matters have also being found satisfactory, however local leadership (Shehas) and their capacity in coordinating disaster-related interventions within their Shehias need to be strengthened. It has also found that, national M&E TWG/Committee

coordinated by DMC is not in place, and therefore there is a need of establishing it with its TOR.

Component 4: M&E Framework for Disaster Management Policy: The assessment has also found that, 87% (n=13/15) of the respondents said that, the M&E framework for Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy is in place and it has been developed to fit in the existing infrastructures within Office of Second Vice President, and the operationalization of the system is such that there is a central hub in which all the operating institutions which implement disaster related interventions are reporting.

The assessment has also found that, the development of this M&E framework for Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy is in line with the requirements of the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA III), the Zanzibar Vision 2020 at national level while also reflecting SDG's indicators at international level. It has also found that, the M&E framework for Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy facilitates the availability of information for the assessment of disaster – related indicators in its all five Key Performance Areas (KPAs) including, Institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction (KPA 1); Disaster Risk Assessment and Monitoring (KPA 2); Disaster Risk Reduction (KPA 3); Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery (KPA 4), as well as cross cutting issues in Disaster Risk Management such as natural resources management, climate change, gender and water supply (KPA 5).

Based on the completion of MKUZA II and MDGs, some of the indicators in the M&E framework need to be reviewed to capture our national and international obligations including MKUZA III and SDGs. This M&E framework for Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy is also supported by national operational guidelines (NOG), Disaster Management Strategic plan, development partner's strategic plans, M&E work plans, budget for M&E as well as disaster related M&E information products.

Component 5: Costed M&E Work Plan for Disaster Related Interventions: Assessment has reveal that, 93% (n= 14/15) of the respondents said that, the developed costed work plan to guide the implementation of disaster related interventions is in place, and it is used as a resource mobilization tool.

They also emphasized that, the work plan includes unit cost table of each activity, as well as the linkage with MTEF budgets of DMC and commitment of stakeholders to national disaster management work plan can also be realized. However inadequate funding still affect activity implementation and the DMC specific M&E work plan requirements at all levels.

Component 6: Communication and advocacy for M&E of disaster related interventions: An assessment has reveals that, 80% (n=12/15) of the respondents said that, M&E advocacy on disaster – related interventions has been done targeting heads of government, policymakers, head of MDAs, CSOs, Districts and community leaders (Shehas) in both Unguja and Pemba. They also insisted that, an advocacy and communication strategy on disaster management issues is in place and operational. As regard to the management involvement in M&E issues, they said that, Directors and head of units are interested and supportive of M&E activities at DMC and its stakeholders, and they do request M&E related information before and/ or during review, planning and costing processes. Up to August 2017 about 5% of the total budget is allocated for M&E activities in the DMC work plan.

Component 7:   Routine programme monitoring of disaster related interventions: Assessment has reveals that, 73% (n=11/15) of respondents said, the routine monitoring system that track on the implementation of disaster –related interventions are now generating data in quarterly and annually basis. They also understood that, there is a staff at DMC assigned with the responsibilities for assuring data quality prior to submission to the next level, and is also responsible for systematically verifying completeness, timeliness and identify obvious mistakes before aggregating the data. They have also pointed out that as anticipated before, the full implementation of this M&E framework for Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy have proved that, quality, timely and relevant data and subsequent information on disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response are generated and used in guiding evidence-based planning, decision making in designing activities, allocating resources and adopting favorable disaster –related regulations and policies with sustainable use of resources.

Furthermore, different sets of reports (rapid assessment, quarterly, annual report, mid-term and end-of term review) have been developed and disseminated for use in both Unguja and Pemba. For instance, those reports have revealed that, Zanzibar has been affected by a number of hazards that could cause a disaster. These hazards are such as floods, incidence of communicable diseases, pest infestation, collapsing of buildings, environmental degradation and the rise of sea level. The few cases of recent hazards that result to disasters include 10th September, 2011 MV Spice Island 1 bound of Pemba capsized, while on 18th July, 2012 MV Skagit capsized near to Chumbe Coral Park. On 3th May, 2015 flooding, 3 people dead and 1,424 houses affected, while on 17th April, 2016 flooding 3,330 houses affected with heavy rainfall. A total number of Cholera cases reported since September 2015 to July 2016 is 4,326 cases with 68 deaths (ZDMC, 2016).

Despite of those achievements, those stakeholders have reiterated on the fact that, the M&E system in Unguja generates Disaster Management information and M&E sub-system in Pemba have been created to reduce burden of data compilation at the central M&E at head office in Unguja, at the same time empowering Pemba office to collect, analyses and utilize their disaster related information more comprehensively, this highlights on the importance of building the capacity of staff in data collection, analysis and management among the staff.

Component 8: Surveys on disaster related issues. Out of 15 stakeholders only 33% (n=5/15) have been involved in Surveys on disaster related issues, while majority of them have never been involved in such activity. For this period of five years of an assessment of Disaster Management Policy implementation, a minimum of two surveys have been conducted, and therefore calls for DMC to design and conduct surveys on disaster related issues so as get data that will supplement routine data collected from the implementation of disaster related interventions.

Component 9: Databases for disaster related information: This assessment has revealed that, 40% (6/15) said that, still the DMC is making use of simple database to store disaster related information (ex-cell sheet in a computer / laptop). However, the national database on disaster has

never been designed, developed and installed into all computers at DMC headquarter in Unguja and its sub office in Pemba. They do believe that, national database on disaster related information should responds to the reporting and decision-making needs of local stakeholders at all levels, external decision makers and development partners. Where possible strategic linkages among different national, sectoral and Office of Chief Government Stastition databases should be maintained, and trained IT personnel should be recruited to run and maintain the national database on disaster.

Component 10: Supportive supervision of stakeholders who report on disaster: This assessment showed that, 47% (n=7/15) understand that, DMC conducts supportive supervision visits of its stakeholders, and the staff at DMC make a follow up on recommendations made during supervision visits, however majority of the stakeholders 53% (n=8/15) do not know if they DMC has guidelines and tools for supportive supervision on stakeholders who conduct M&E of disaster related interventions.

Component 11: Evaluation and research agenda for disaster management issues: The assessment has revealed that, 80% (n=12/15) said the national Disaster – related research and studies are not in place and therefore they are yet to be coordinated through a National Disaster Related research strategy and agenda. The need to develop and solicit resources for the implementation of the National Disaster Related research strategy and agenda should be a priority in the remaining period of Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy implementation.

Component 12: Data dissemination and use of disaster related information: This assessment has shown that, 67% (n=10/15) of stakeholders said that, the M&E framework for Disaster Management Policy is generating disaster-related information products (reports) that have been regularly disseminated to the stakeholders, they have also reiterated on the fact that, DMC does not have a website, and therefore not be able to upload its disaster related M&E reports in the website.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0   CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1   Conclusion

To concludes, it is still a great need for institutionalizing Disaster Management Policy of 2011, structures, coordination mechanisms and programs with continuing budget appropriation on disaster reduction activities from national to the local levels. Thus, several activities are required to strengthen the capacity of the personnel under the DMC, the local government authorities (LGAs) and partner (sectors and non-state actors) stakeholders, in order to build up disaster resilience of the communities. It is very possible and important to mainstream disaster management issues and activities into the sector development plans such as policy formulation, socio-econoimc development planning, budgeting and governance, particularly in the area of environment, agriculture, water supply, energy, health, education, land-use and urban planning, housing and public infrastructure among others. This can be achieved through activities such as development of common tools to analyze the various hazards and vulnerability factors which put communities and people into disastrous condition and creating prevention and mitigation measures for the public. The implementation of the Disaster Management Policy of 2011, still need the necessary administrative commitment. The available framework on involvement, coordination and collaboration between and among stakeholders is necessary functional mechanism that suit into regulatory and legal procedures, however it normally affected by some institutional reform, institutional capacity and capabilities, financial planning and management as well as education and public awareness and compliances.

6.2   Recommendations

6.2.1 Disaster Risk Assessment and Mapping

It is well known that, systematically assessment of losses, particularly the social and economic impact of disasters, and mapping of risks are the fundamental to understand where to take action up to local Shehis level. Therefore, it is recommended for DMC to conducting Risk Assessment

Studies through technical experts from the key sectors that will capture the disasters thematic maps up to Shehia level. With disaster mapping also there is a need to undertake risk assessments to infrastructure development and shall be considered into risk and vulnerability assessments as a routine activity, compiled and shared among stakeholders up to local community (Shehia) level.

6.2.2 Community resilience

As found that, gaps in applying resiliency principles to actual practice exist at different levels of government and among disaster management practitioners as well as among stakeholders. It is also recommended that, roles and responsibilities need to be re-communicated among them in order to understand in the context of solving the community from the existing vulnerable conditions and emergency situations. Thus, DMC need to strengthen the coordination and collaboration among and between the stakeholders for implementing the community resilience related programs while also ensuring capacity building programs on disaster risk reduction mechanism continually updated, communicated toward the communities and institutions. These capacity building activities will help to enhance stakeholders understanding and also motivating them so that principles and concepts of community resilience can be applied, and concrete actions can be taken by the institutions and community on building resilience.

6.2.3 Research, education and training

Information management, communication, education, training, public awareness and research shall be part of improving and managing knowledge on disaster risks and their reduction. A strong national and local commitment is required in order to save lives and livelihoods threatened by natural and human-induced disastrous events. Achieving this DMC with other key stakeholders need to increase and create a visibility and understanding of scientific based disaster management technologies and techniques by mobilizing partnerships with research institutions available in Zanzibar, Tanzania and within the region such as SUZA, SUA, University of Dar es Salaam and COSTECH for innovation, research and development.

6.2.4 EPRP

Emergency preparedness and responses management plans shall be the most effective instruments in reducing life losses from direct and indirect effect of disasters. A well-prepared EPRP shall be developed and effectively informed from national to local Shehia level. It should be noted that the activities in emergency preparedness and response management plans needs improvements over time, but behavioral change created by the disaster preparedness mechanisms especially at local Shehia level shall be enhanced and maintained.

6.2.5 Coordination and coordination

There is a need for DMC to establish a self-governing offices at Shehia level for proper records keeping and well stored for continuation and consistencies. This can be achieved through DMC advocates for the enforcement of decentralization by devolution planning procedures that put in place and employ a qualified Secretaries to Shehas. There is a need of developing and distributing popular versions with simple Swahili language (of all disaster related documents) to enhance understanding and awareness among Shehas

6.2.6 Early warnings

DMC shall facilitates and compiles the required early warnings information from relevant and authorized agencies and ensure the information reach to the public in an appropriate time and audience by effectively engages the easily accessible medias such as local TV and Radio channels, Magazines and local newspapers, social medias and mobile networks. There is also a need of developing and distributing popular versions with simple Swahili language (of all disaster related documents) to enhance understanding and awareness to the public including distribution to all Shehia offices.

6.2.7 Monitoring and Evaluation.

Results-based M&E programming shall be developed and used by DMC. This can be done by developing a standard M&E template together with technical focal persons from other sectors. Resources are still required to support M&E activities at DMC level as well as development and implementation of M&E tools for disaster-related interventions; strengthening collaboration and

involvement with other organizations and stakeholders in M&E activities. The M&E system to track implementation of disaster management interventions have to be decentralized to all key stakeholder and should put in place mechanisms that will help in collecting weekly and monthly information. Reports can be done and compiled by a selected jointly technical team working under DMC coordination.

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APPENDICES

Questionnaires for Shehia Committees: DODOSO KWA AJILI YA KAMATO ZA MASHEHA KATIKA KUPIMA UTEKELEZAJI WA SERA YA MAAFA KWA MIAKA MITANO

SHEHIA YA ....…….............. Tarehe ....

ENEO LA KWANZA	Mpango wa kupunguza Umasikini	Mpango wa kujikinga na maafa	Mpango kazi wa kukabilina na maafa	Mpangokazi wa uokozi wakati wa Maafa
Umetayarishwa				
Umetekelezwa				
Umefanyiwa marekebisho				
ENEO LA PILI	Mpango wa kujenga uwezo wa kamati	Mpango wa elimu kwa jamii	Utoaji wa vifaa vya kujikinga na mafa	Mpango wa kuwasaidia walioathiorika na maafa
Umetayarishwa				
Umetekelezwa				
Umefanyiwa marekebisho				
ENEO LA TATU	Mpango wa fedha za maafa wa shehia	Upatikanaji wa fedha kwa ajili ya maafa	Matumizi ya fedha kwa waathirika	Idadi ya wananchi waliosaidiwa
Umetayarishwa				
Umetekelezwa				
Umefanyiwa marekebisho				
ENEO LA NNE	Mfumo wa mawasiliano	Mfumo wa kufikisha taarifa ngazi ya wilaya na Taifa	Mfumo wa kupokea taarifa wakati wa maafa	Mfumo wa taarifa wakati wa uokozi wakati wa Maafa
Umetayarishwa				
Umetekelezwa				
Umefanyiwa marekebisho				
ENEO LA TANO	Tathmini kabla ya maafa	Thathmini za namna ya kujikinga	Uwekaji wa kumbukumbu za tathmini	Thathmini baada ya maafa kwa wathirika
Umetayarishwa				
Umetekelezwa				
Umefanyiwa marekebisho				
ENEO LA SITA	Uanzishaji wa vikundi vya uokozi	Mafunzo kwa vikundi vya uokozi	Upatikanaji wa vifaa vya uokozi	Hatua za uokozi na baada ya uokozi
Umetayarishwa				
Umetekelezwa				
Umefanyiwa marekebisho				

Questionnaires for District Planners and Non-State Actors

Organizations ....   Date ....

Statement 1					
Disaster management issues shall be mainstreamed in all stakeholders policies, plans, guidelines and strategies					
Key results indicators		**Achieved**	**Partially achieved**	**Not achieved**	**Other Remarks**
Systematic disaster and loss inventory					
Hazard monitoring and forecasting					
Hazard evaluation and mapping					
Vulnerability and risk assessment					
Risk consideration in land-use and urban planning					
Hydrological basin intervention and environmental protection					
Implementation of hazard event control and protection techniques					
Housing improvement and human settlement relocation from prone areas					
Updating and enforcement of safety standards and construction codes					
Reinforcement and retrofitting of public and private assets					
Statement 2					
All institutions shall be primed, coordinated and equipped with resources so as to perform their responsibilities effectively					
Key results indicators		**Achieved**	**Partially achieved**	**Not achieved**	**Other Remarks**
Organization and coordination of emergency operations					
Emergency response planning and implementation of warning systems					
Endowment of equipment, tools and infrastructure					
Simulation, updating and testing of inter-institutional response					
Community preparedness and training					
Rehabilitation and reconstruction planning					
Inter-institutional, multi-sectoral and decentralizing organization					
Reserve funds for institutional strengthening					
Budget allocation and mobilization					
Implementation of social safety nets and funds response					
Insurance coverage and loss transfer strategies of public assets					
Housing and private sector insurance and reinsurance coverage					
Statement 3					
Legal, administrative and institutional arrangements shall be developed to provide for effective disaster management in the country					
Key results indicators		**Achieved**	**Partially achieved**	**Not achieved**	**Other Remarks**
Review and amend the Disaster Management Act No. 2 of 2003					

			Achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	Other Remarks
Develop emergency preparedness and response plan at all levels						
establish disaster response mechanism equipped with tools and trained						
Review, harmonies and formulate Acts of different sectors to conform with Disaster						
Establish National storage facilities						
Cooperate with regional and international communities						
Establish clear operational guidelines for relief provision						
Ensure contingency plans are regularly updated						
establish guidelines and regulations for fire safety of buildings						
Prepare and implement Public Health, public safety, biosafety and sanitation policies						
Statement 4						
Government shall establish emergency funds to ensure the accessibility of enough resources for disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery						
Key results indicators			**Achieved**	**Partially achieved**	**Not achieved**	**Other Remarks**
Establish Disaster Management funds						
Develop special arrangements for replacement of damaged infrastructures						
establish society safety networks and counselling for affected population						
participation of community and local authorities in fund raising activities						
Provide infrastructure and services to assist safe and responsible shipping						
Establish National Food Reserves system						
Statement 5						
All stakeholders dealing with disaster shall allocate adequate budget and other resources to prepare, mitigate and respond to disaster						
Key results indicators			**Achieved**	**Partially achieved**	**Not achieved**	**Other Remarks**
All institutions shall allocate fund for emergencies in their annual budget						
All stakeholders arrange funds raising initiatives for disaster management						
All financial and material set aside for disaster shall be revealed to Government						
Statement 6						
The Government shall conduct post disaster review and debriefing and ensure that lesson learnt are utilized in future operation						
Key results indicators			**Achieved**	**Partially achieved**	**Not achieved**	**Other Remarks**
Conduct vulnerability assessment and debriefing of disaster effect and operations						
establish disaster risk reduction data base and documentation center						
Ensure proper utilization of post disaster information for future risk reduction						

		Achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	Other Remarks
Statement 7					
All disaster management actors shall ensure that all necessary needs of the special groups are considered and streamlined into disaster management programme					
Key results indicators		**Achieved**	**Partially achieved**	**Not achieved**	**Other Remarks**
Set mechanism for protecting special groups from human rights abuses during disaster					
Ensure needs for special groups are considered during disaster					
Statement 8					
Zanzibar shall participates in different conventions and forums and collaborates with national, regional and international bodies in disaster management					
Key results indicators		**Achieved**	**Partially achieved**	**Not achieved**	**Other Remarks**
Domesticated and implement the regional and international conventions on disaster					
Ensure participation of Zanzibar in regional and international conferences					
Statement 9					
Warning systems for all disasters shall be developed and strengthened so as to ensure effective detection of hazardous events, timely dissemination and utilization of information					
Key results indicators		**Achieved**	**Partially achieved**	**Not achieved**	**Other Remarks**
Invest in strengthening the early warning units by equipping so as to provide warnings					
Develop people centered early warning system timely and understandable to those at risk					
Develop and disseminate risk map to decision makers, community and public					
carry out training of early warning staffs at district and Shehia level					
Identify traditional knowledge of early warning systems					
Establish food security early warning systems					
Establish signals for each hazards and make them known to users					
Utilize media agencies and mobilize companies on early warnings					
Ensure disaster related information is timely and accurately delivered					
Increase the institutional capacity to monitor disaster during early warning signs					
Establish fire inspections services regularly					
Statement 10					
Clear understanding and measures on environmental degradation and land management shall be enhanced to all stakeholders					
Key results indicators		**Achieved**	**Partially achieved**	**Not achieved**	**Other Remarks**

	Achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	Other Remarks
strengthen existing regulations for protecting environment from disasters				
carry out environmental and land damage assessment for all projects and programmes				
create public awareness on land use, building regulations and environment				
enforce adherence to legislation and codes relating to land use and building				
locate special sites for dumping at every district				
develop public awareness on mangroves conservations				
establish environmental guidelines on exploration and extraction of petroleum products				
consultative collaboration to develop mangrove management planning				
Statement 11				
Government shall establish comprehensive and participatory mechanism for public awareness on disaster preparedness and response at different levels of the community				
Key results indicators	**Achieved**	**Partially achieved**	**Not achieved**	**Other Remarks**
Develop public awareness programmes and campaign to reduce underlined risks				
conduct awareness campaigns and education through different medias				
provide public education and awareness on unintentional injuries				
set mechanisms for the installation and demonstration of safety equipment in transports				

Appendix: M&E INTERVIEW TOOL

Good-morning / Good-afternoon, we are a team of consultants who conduct an assessment of the implementation of M&E framework for Zanzibar Disaster management policy. The findings of the collected data will be used as an input for the assessment report for Disaster Management Policy. Please note that all information will be kept confidential. Do you have any question? May we begin the interview? (Tick or write to the appropriate space)

Name of the stakeholder / Organization	
Sex	
Job title	

SECTION B: INFORMATION

Sn	QUESTIONS	YES / NO	I DO NOT KNOW	REMARKS
COMPONENT 1: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES OF M&E AT DMC				
1.	Is the M&E unit in place at DMC?			
2.	If Yes, Is the M&E unit able to fulfill its roles and responsibilities?			
3.	Does the unit have written mandate to execute its M&E functions?			
4.	How many staff are deployed in the M&E unit			
5.	Of those deployed full time how many have been trained in the last 12months?			
6.	Is there any engagement of key stakeholders in planning M&E activities for DMC (at all level)?			
COMPONENT 2: HUMAN CAPACITY FOR M&E OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY				
7.	Is there any M&E capacity development plan at DMC?			
8.	Do the Staff at DMC involved in M&E have the skills needed to fulfill the M&E mandate			
9.	What are the existing gaps on M&E Skills and competencies at DMC?			
COMPONENT 3: M&E PARTNERSHIP IN IMPLEMENTING DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY				
10.	Is there a national M&E TWG / Committee coordinated by DMC?			
11.	If YES, Does the M&E TWG/Committee meets regularly			
12.	Does the TOR for M&E TWG in place and communicated to the members?			
13.	Does the inventory of stakeholders for M&E of disaster issues regularly updated?			
COMPONENT 4: M&E FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY				
14.	Is the M&E framework for DMC policy in place and operational in your organization?			
15.	Does the M&E framework for DMC policy contain SMART indicators and targets??			
16.	Are the indicators in M&E framework for DMC policy linked to MKUZA III and SDGs indicators?			
17.	Do you have any challenges in using the M&E framework of Disaster Management Policy?			
COMPONENT 5: COSTED M&E WORK PLAN FOR DISASTER RELATED INTERVENTIONS				
18.	Is there an M&E work plan at DMC?			
19.	Are the activities in the M&E work plan allocated to at least one responsible agency for implementation?			
20.	Are the available resources adequate to meet at DMC specific M&E work plan requirements?			

COMPONENT 6: COMMUNICATION, ADVOCACY AND CULTURE FOR M&E OF DISASTER RELATED INTERVENTIONS				
21.	Are Directors and head of units interested and supportive of M&E activities at DMC and stakeholders?			
22.	Do the Directors and head of units request M&E related information before and/or during review, planning and costing processes?			
23.	What percentage of the total budget is allocated for M&E activities in the DMC work plan?			
COMPONENT 7: ROUTINE PROGRAMME MONITORING OF DISASTER RELATED INTERVENTIONS				
24.	Do DMC has a guideline / checklist / tool that is used for recording activity performance?			
25.	Are the M&E staff and stakeholders trained on how to fill in those checklists?			
26.	Are the staff at DMC assigned with the responsibilities for assuring data quality prior to submission to the next level?			
27.	Are the officers at DMC responsible for receiving reports from lower levels, systematically verify their completeness, timeliness and identify obvious mistakes before aggregating the data?			
28.	Is there a procedure/mechanism in place to provide systematic feedback to stakeholders?			
COMPONENT 8: SURVEYS ON DISASTER RELATED ISSUES				
29.	Are there any survey on disaster conducted in the last 5 years (2011-2015)?			
30.	Have the Surveys that have been conducted to date contributed to measuring indicators in the M&E framework for DM policy?			
COMPONENT 9: DATABASES FOR DISASTER RELATED INFORMATION				
31.	Does DMC has Database for electronically capturing and storing data generated from its M&E system?			
32.	Are IT equipment and supplies available for maintaining the disaster management database?			
33.	Is there Quality control mechanisms in place to ensure that data on disaster are accurately captured?			
34.	Is the human resource for maintaining and updating disaster database adequate?			
COMPONENT 10: SUPPORTIVE SUPERVISION OF STAKEHOLDERS WHO REPORT ON DISASTER				
35.	Does DMC conducts supportive supervision visits of its stakeholders?			
36.	Does DMC has guidelines and tools for supportive supervision on M&E?			
37.	Do the staff at DMC make a follow up on recommendations made during supervision visits?			
COMPONENT 11: EVALUATION AND RESEARCH AGENDA FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT ISSUES				
38.	Is there any existing research and evaluation agenda that directs future research and evaluation at DMC?			
39.	Are there financial resources that are earmarked/available for conducting planned research and evaluations at DMC?			
COMPONENT 12: DATA DISSEMINATION AND USE OF DISASTER RELATED INFORMATION				
40.	Has the Information products (reports) on disaster been regularly disseminated to the stakeholders?			
41.	Does DMC has a website?			
42.	If YES, does DMC upload M&E reports on disaster in the website?			
43.	Do you have any general comments regarding M&E of Disaster Management policy for Zanzibar?			

S/NO.	INSTITUTIONS/STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED AND ATTENDED INTO THE CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS
1.	Disaster Management Commission
2.	Zanzibar Planning Commission
3.	Zanzibar University Tunguu
4.	Department of Environment
5.	Second Vice President Office
6	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries
7	Ministry of Health
8	Ministry of Education
9	KMKM
10	Livestock Research Unit
11	Fire Fighting Unit
12	Port Authority
13	Tanzania Metrological Authority
14	J.W.K.P
15	DPLO Mkoani
16	ZACPO
17	Action Aid
18	PIPO
19	WAMATA
20	PIRO
21.	JSEUMA
22.	MPESO
23.	Wete District
24.	RED-CROSS
25.	DPLO Chake

26.	**PESTA**
27.	**HIMA**
28.	**PADIS**
29.	**ZLSC**
30.	**JUMAZA**
31.	**BARAZA LA VIJANA**
32.	**SOS Village**
33.	**JUKAMKUM**
34.	**ZANZB**
35.	