



**THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR**

# **WETE DISTRICT EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN (WDEPRP)**

**May, 2012**

## **PREFACE**

Wete District is exposed to many hazards including drought, epidemics, fire outbreak, marine and road accidents, beach erosion and sea water inundation, all of which have the potential of disrupting the community in terms of social and economic services, ecological, environmental and health. The Disaster Management Department (DMD) in accordance to Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy and Disaster Management Act No.2 of 2003, has the overall responsibility of identifying potential hazards and to prepare plans to effectively respond to these disasters so as to save lives and protect properties. In order to effectively respond to disasters the DMD and District Commissioner's Office have developed a district emergency preparedness and response plan through consultation with key stakeholders which provides guidelines for coordination and response to all types of disasters and emergencies identified at District and Shehia levels.

Wete District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (WDEPRP) is a multi-hazard action oriented plan that sets forth appropriate actions to be taken in response to emergency or major disasters. This plan will facilitate the coordination of preparedness and response activities including mobilization and utilization of resources and services necessary to deal with the consequences of an emergency and disasters. The WDEPRP describes the disaster situation, planning assumptions, concept of operations, impact and vulnerability assessment, assignments of responsibilities to the departmental liaison officers and agencies within the district. It describes the activities to be taken before, during and post disasters stages and functions as the main implementation strategy for mitigation, preparedness and response measures.

This plan was developed through a consultation process among key stakeholders from various institutions in the district, shehias and Non-State Actors (NSAs). The Disaster Management Department (DMD) in collaboration with District Commissioner's (DC) Office appreciate the cooperation and support from all sectors and agencies within the district, which have contributed to the development of this plan. Special thanks go to the UNICEF Office for providing financial and technical support for accomplishment of this plan.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

DMD	Disaster Management Department
DRT	Disaster Response Team
DWI	Disaster Welfare Information
ECC	Emergency Communication Center
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
ICP	Incident Command Post
JEOC	Joint Emergency Operation Center
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JKU	Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi
JUMAZA	Jumuiya ya Maimamu Zanzibar
JUWAKAP	Jumuiya ya Wanawake Kaskazini Pemba
JUWAMWAP	Jumuiya ya Wazalishaji Mwani Pemba
NGENARECO	Ngezi Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
NSAs	Non State Actors
PACSO	Pemba Association of Civil Social Organization
PIO	Public Information Office
PIRO	Pemba Island Relief Organization
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
TPDF	Tanzania People's Defense Forces
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
ZAWA	Zanzibar Water Authority
ZCT	Zanzibar Commission for Tourism
ZDCS	Zanzibar Disaster Communication Strategy
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
ZEPRP	Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ZNCCIA	Zanzibar National Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
ZPC	Zanzibar Ports Corporation

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Disaster:** A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community/society to cope using its own resources.

**Disaster Preparedness:** Disaster preparedness activities are undertaken to protect human lives and property in conjunction with threats that cannot be controlled by means of mitigation measures or from which only partial protection is achieved. Thus, preparedness activities are based upon the premise that disaster impact will occur and that plans, procedures, and response resources must be established in advance. These are designed not only to support a timely and effective emergency response to the threat of imminent impact, but also to guide the process of disaster recovery.

**Disaster Recovery** is a process of returning an organization, society, or system to a state of normality after the occurrence of a disastrous event. It refers to the activities that begin after disaster impact has been stabilized and extends until the community has been returned to its normal activities (ZEPRP 2011). The recovery period sometimes may extend for a long period of time. The immediate objective of recovery activities is to restore the physical infrastructure of the community-water, sewer, electric power, fuel (e.g., natural gas), telecommunication, and transportation-but the ultimate objective is to return the community's quality of life to at least the same level as it was before the disaster.

**Disaster Risk Reduction** is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and reduce the causal factors of disasters. Reducing exposures to hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and of the environment and improving preparedness for adverse events and are all examples of disaster risk reduction (UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction).

**Early warning system:** The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

**Emergency:** Emergency refers to an event involving a minor consequence for a community that can be managed successfully with local resources.

**Emergency Response:** Emergency response activities are conducted during the time period that begins with the detection of the event and ends with the stabilization of the situation following impact. The goal of emergency response is to save lives and property by positioning emergency equipment and supplies; evacuating potential victims; providing food, water, shelter and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services. Some of the more visible response activities undertaken to limit the primary threat include securing the impact area, evacuating threatened areas, conducting search and rescue for the injured, providing emergency medical care, and sheltering evacuees and other victims. During the response stage, emergency managers must also continually assess damage and coordinate the arrival of converging equipment and supplies so they can be deployed promptly to those areas with the greatest need.

**Evacuation:** means an operation whereby all or part of a particular population is temporarily relocated, whether individually or in an organized manner, from an area in which a disaster or emergency has been declared and is considered dangerous for health or safety of the public.

**Hazard:** A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of lives or injuries, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

**Hazard Mitigation:** means reducing, eliminating, redirecting, or avoiding the effects of the hazards. It is an action taken to reduce or eliminate the exposure of human life or property to harm from a man-made or natural disaster.

**Man-Made Disaster:** Refers to those disasters arising from the act of human being causing a catastrophic situation which includes civil disturbances, riot and war, oil spills, fire outbreaks, floods, industrial accidents and all kind of transport accidents.

**Natural Disaster:** Defined as disaster arising from interaction of natural phenomenon without the help or planned by human, and includes tropical storms, extreme heat or extreme cold, winds, floods, earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, cyclones, tsunami, drought and famine.



**Risk:** The probability of harmful consequences or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions.

**Vulnerability:** Refers to social and material conditions derived from characteristics of individuals and groups that make them susceptible to harm and loss from environmental hazards and that constrain their ability to cope with the adversities of disasters.

## PART ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 District EPRP initiatives

The District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (DEPRP) is an initiative of the Disaster Management Department with the guidance of Disaster Management Act No. 2 of 2003, and the Disaster Management Policy of 2011. In the effort to prepare for and respond to disasters and thus minimize sufferings from the hazards and emergencies, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has embarked on formulating Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.

The plan is basically focused to facilitate preparedness and response measures at national level. However, as the nature of hazards and respective preparedness and response measures may differ from one particular locality to another, the plans for coordinating these hazards should also be different. Thus, the DMD came up with proposal of developing District emergency Preparedness and Response Plans especially for the most disaster prone districts of Zanzibar.

The initiative works within the framework of district specific emergency preparedness and response plans. It builds district and community-level response capability in order to minimize loss of lives and properties and social disruption in the event of emergency.

#### 1.2 Background

Wete District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (WDEPRP) outlines actions to be taken by government, Non State Actors (NSAs) which include private sector, Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Community Based Organizations and Volunteer Organizations officials at district level.

Wete District EPRP will function at district level only for matters that are under the capacity of district as prescribed by Disaster Management Act No. 2 of 2003, Disaster Management Policy, 2011 and other Zanzibar Government procedures related to emergencies and disaster management. The plan will be operational when the disaster is only within the capacity of the district, and when it is beyond the district capacity to respond, the situation will be declared as national disaster and thus, the Zanzibar

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (ZEPRP) will take over and will be activated accordingly. In this regards all operations will be directed as prescribed in the ZEPRP.

This plan does not intend to deal with those events that happen on a daily basis, which do not cause widespread problems and are handled routinely by various sectors and government agencies within the district. The plan intends to deal with emergencies and their effects which causes suffering to which the victims cannot respond without external assistance, and which requires an extraordinary commitment of district and national resources.

WDEPRP is a multi-hazards, functional plan, divided into four parts

- Part One:** The Introduction of the plan
- Part Two:** Describes the situation analysis
- Part Three:** Assignment of Responsibilities which outlines the assignment of each partner and stakeholder responsible for specific activities critical to emergency preparedness and response.
- Part Four:** Implementation Strategies describe the actions and implementation strategies that are important in all stages of disasters.

District Management Team of the District Commissioner's Office will facilitate the review process and will collaborate with District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and DMD. Each sector, agency, volunteer organizations and NSA with an assigned task will be responsible for the review and maintenance of their respective segments of the plan. They will update their portions of the plan as needed based on experience in emergencies, deficiencies identified in the field, and changes in government structure and emergency organizations. DMD will take the supportive role in planning, review, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan. When used properly and updated regularly, this plan can assist government officials in the district to prepare for and respond to disaster and protect the citizens from the impacts of natural and man-made hazards.

### **1.3 Objective**

The objective of this plan is to establish mechanism for different actors Wete district and guide them to:

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

### **1.3 Purpose**

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

The primary agency for this plan includes the DDMC and other sectors, government agencies, elected and appointed officials, volunteer organizations, Non State Actors and others that support disaster preparedness and response efforts within the district.

### **1.4 Scope**

This plan will work in the boundary of Wete district only, which involve all Shehias within the district. The Wete District EPRP describes measures that should be taken in case of major disasters or emergencies, or any other occasion or instance for which the district efforts is needed to respond, and when national assistance is needed to

supplement the local efforts and capabilities of the district. The WDEPRP applies to all sectors, government agencies, NSAs and volunteer organizations that may be tasked to provide assistance in all disasters or emergencies within the district.

## PART TWO

### 2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

#### 2.1 Brief Observation of Hazards situation

Wete district has been experiencing a number of hazardous events which have impacted people lives and properties. The events include deforestation, crop failure and pests' outbreak, long dry spells, water borne diseases, fire outbreak, droughts and salt water intrusion. The entire district is prone to hazards, but eastern part of the district which is coral, is more prone to multi- hazards.

Different hazards like drought, marine accidents, epidemics such as cholera and measles are common in the district. Serious deforestation and demand for more agricultural land has also lead to destabilization of sea waters to encroachment to agricultural areas in Ambasha and Kigawani-Kambini. These areas have become un-arable due to sea water inundation. Cases of lightening were reported in 2007 at Bopwe, and 2009 at Gando villages. Recently, in 2011 at Mtambwe Mkuu area where a standard 3 student was cruising in a canoe from Wete port to Mtambwe when he was hit by lightening and found dead.

The Eastern part of the district has been frequently experiencing extended droughts which lead to food insufficiency and resulting for hunger. This drought, together with high food prices caused by crop failures of the previous harvest seasons compounded the problem of food insecurity and thus led to malnutrition in the most vulnerable households .

Experiences of the 2008 drought in the Eastern part and other parts of the district pose a serious challenge and rise a need for establishment and implementing the emergency preparedness and response plan. It has been also realized that the vulnerability to natural disasters combined with socio-economic vulnerability of the people living in this district poses a great challenge for the government machinery and underscores the need for a comprehensive plan for disaster preparedness and mitigation.

There are some reported cases of marine accidents happened in the district in which a number of fishermen lost their lives and properties. In 2002 MV. Kabul, a local boat ferrying from Pemba to Unguja was missing with no one found alive or dead. On

11th September 2011a local boat (Jahazi) capsized along Tanga and Wete where 23 passengers were rescued while many properties were lost. In 2009 a fishing boat hit by ship during lying of marine cable from Tanga to Pemba, where one fishermen lost life and other injured.

## 2.2 District profile

Administration		Demography			
Geographical area (sq. km)	218	Total population <sup>3</sup>	123,023		
Number of Shehia	32	Male	60,731		
Number of Wards	17	Female	62,292		
Number of constituencies	5	Density	5.6		
Sub-district	1	Growth Rate (%)	2.2		
Name of sub-district	Kojani	Rainfall pattern (mm)			
Number of small islets	14				
• residential:	6	Year	Min.	Max.	Avg.
• names:	Kojani, Fundo, Kokota, Uvinje, Njau and Mtambwe Mkuu	2007	11.8	330.2	131.5
		2008	9.7	654.	148.
		2009	3.4	436.	143.
		2010		0	6
• Non residential	8	2011	6.0	359.	90.9
• Names:	Pembe, Kashani, Funzi, Mwengwi, Mapanya, Takawani, Kisiwa nyuki and Kisiwa kikuu	2012	5.5	668.	165.
		2013	1	4	1
		Source: Ole and Weni Met. Sub-station			

## Socio-economic and cultural activities

Agriculture		Health	
Total Arable Land		Number of Primary Health Care Units (PHCU)	
Plain land	11,423.9	• level 1	17
Coral areas	2,284	• level 2	1
Main food crops	Rice, Cassava, Banana, Maize, Sweet potatoes, Coco yams, Cowpeas, Sorghums and Vegetables.	Number of District Hospital	1
Cash Crops	Cloves, Coconuts, Cinnamon, Cardamom, Black paper	Number of private facilities	3
Fruits	Mangoes, Pine apples, Paw paws, Jack fruits, Oranges	Epidemics	Dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid and cholera
		Top Ten Disease	ENT head and Neck, hypertension, intestinal worms, diarrhea, eye and skin diseases, Pn eumonia, trauma, upper respiratory tract infection (UR.T.I), Urinary Tract infection (U.T.I)

Education		Water and sanitation	
No. of Primary Schools	20	Number of water pumping stations	16
No. of Secondary Schools	15	Total households	21,198
No. of Middle and Secondary Schools	08	No. of households without toilet	13,481
No. of Higher/College	01	Households with toilets	7,717
No. of Nursery Schools	04	<b>Transport Information</b>	
<b>Civil Security</b>		Number of boat services:	
No. of Police Station	01	Location: Mtambwe 2 boats, Kojani 1, Njau 1, Fundo 1, Uvinje 1, Kokota 1, Funzi 1, Ukunjwi 1, Gando 1	



## 2.3 Factors contributing to District vulnerability

2.3.1 Location: The most obvious factor contributing to disaster vulnerability of Wete district is its geographical location and proximity to hazard prone areas. The geographical location of Wete increases the vulnerability or exposure to hazards such as drought, tropical storms, epidemics, tsunami and others. About 2,284 hectares of the district is coral which is prone to drought. Wete is the district which is surrounded by many small islets more than any other district in Zanzibar which poses more vulnerability to marine disasters and emergencies. Strong winds and tropical storms which originate from sea are most of the time hit the district which causes marine accidents in Wete.

2.3.2 Economic condition: Wete economy is mostly depends on a few economic activities such as fishing, agriculture, livestock, quarrying and small enterprises for people's livelihood. There are some tourist attractions like beaches and historical sites that attract tourism industry in the district. There are about 4 hotels in Wete town and other areas which include Sharook, Pemba crown, Treasure Island, and Hill View. There are number of historical sites which contribute to tourism sector development which include Mtambwe Mkuu, Kichokochwe, Mgoli wa Jabiri, Finya and Nzi Wengi.

Quarrying is one of the economic activities commonly practiced in Wete district. Bricks making is posing serious environmental degradation, leaving huge open deep holes areas after the excavation on stones and bricks. There are several accidents taking place in the quarries. Most of the victims are children since child labour is common within quarrying. Kangagani, Uwandani and Kojani are the most affected areas in the district.

2.3.3 Environmental condition: Human activities in various sectors are contributing to serious environmental degradation. Poor fishing and agricultural practices are among the activities which if not controlled may lead to serious disasters. Fishermen in Wete District are using 'ngwanda' fishing gears which are the main source of beach and reefs erosion since they are using huge amount of sands for sinking their nets. Despite the efforts of Kojani Sub-District and District Commissioner's Office to sensitize fishermen in stopping the use of this kind of fishing practices they have not pay attention to the DC and Sub-District authorities. 'Jahazi' travelers also uses huge amount of sand for supporting their vessels when they have no cargo.

Agricultural activities around the coast of the district also contribute to sea water inundation. Extracting sand around coast and inland for construction activities also contribute greatly to environmental degradation. The most affected areas are Ukunjwi (Ukutani, Chuja, Chumbuni Kwakikwembe), Gando (Nduuni), Kiuyu, Kigongoni, Pwana, Kangagani (Mwanasisa). These practices need to be addressed immediately by all concerned parties so as to reduce risk of hazards.

The rapid population increase in Wete is putting pressure on energy requirements which make people to look for alternative sources of energy such as wood fuel. Massive deforestation through shifting farming, charcoal burning and fire wood is leading to unsustainable use of the forest resources that leads to increased risks to droughts, floods, erosion, and diseases. Technological accidents which are common in Wete district include road and marine accidents claiming lives and causing injuries to number of people.

Climate Change effects has now been confirmed beyond reasonable doubt to be a global reality. According to information obtained from Environment Department, changes of sea level as an effect of climate change have caused beach erosion.

2.3.4 Poverty: According to Human Development Report 200 , Wete district ranks the second poorest district in Zanzibar with poverty severity index of 0.085545. It is estimated that more than 50% of the population in district has income that is below the basic needs poverty line. Poor households are more vulnerable to disasters than households with relatively high income. This is because poor households have insufficient financial resources for purchasing supplies in anticipation of an event or for buying services and materials in the aftermath of a disaster. As a result the impact is likely to affect them disproportionately, including higher mortality rates.

2.3.5 Gender: There are many women headed households in Wete due to nature of economic activities of men who spend most of their time in fishing camps in Unguja, Tanzania mainland and Mombasa. These families are most likely to have a difficult time during emergencies and successive recovery than male-headed households, due to sector-specific employment, lower incomes, and family care responsibilities. This problem is more serious in Kojani and other small islets.

2.3.6 Education: Literacy levels of the residence have high impact on emergency response. Community with high literacy level has the opportunity to respond quickly

as compared to those with lower levels of literacy. Wete district have lower literacy level in rural areas as compared to urban, which can have impact on the response measures and can constrains the ability to access and understand warning information and respond effectively to an emergencies.

2.3.7 Vulnerable Groups: Special needs groups in Wete district are at high risk. The most vulnerable groups are the elderly, children, people live with disabilities and tourists who cannot understand warnings during the emergencies, which are communicated through local language. Vulnerable groups needs to be given high priority in emergency situation so as to save their life and properties.

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

## **2.4 Major hazard experienced in Wete district**

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

The district faces number of hazardous events that in many times lead to significant impact on people's live and their properties. The events include deforestation, crop failure, and pests' outbreak, and long dry spell, water borne diseases, fire outbreak, droughts and sea water intrusion. These events are usually happening naturally due to climatic change and others which are originated from human actions. The district is also prone to strong winds, lightening and marine accidents which are facilitated by local sea transport services from and to Pemba and to Mombasa, Unguja and Tanga using local dhows and boats. Some of these events have caused loss of lives, significant damage to properties and infrastructure, and environmental degradation causing serious disruption of the development made over the years.

**Table 1: Major Hazards experienced in Wete District**

Natural Hazards	Man-made
1. Heavy rains/flood	1. Epidemics mainly cholera, dysentery, diarrhea and measles
2. Livestock and poultry diseases (new cattle-chicken, rabies, avian flu, east coast fever (cattle), worms, lumpy skin disease, pneumonia (goats)	2. Road accident
3. Landslide in Gando, Bopwe Ukunjwi and Limbani	3. Marine accident – ship, boat, dhows and canoes
4. Pest and diseases infestation in cassava, rice, banana, vegetables, fruits flies, worms, aphids.	4. Fires – house /forest/doves plantations
5. Drought in Eastern Zone and small isles such as Kojani, Fundo Islets	5. Poisonous sea food mainly turtles
6. Strong wind	6. Social conflict/riots
7. Lightening	7. Beach erosion and Sea water intrusion
8. Tsunami	

**2.5 Likelihood of Occurrences of Major Hazards in Wete**

Table 2 summarizes the likelihood of occurrence of potential hazards in Wete district. Hazards listed in Table 2 are generally more likely to occur in Wete and are likely to cause loss of life, major socio-economic losses and property damage and health problems, which include drought, environmental degradation, epidemics, animal diseases outbreak, pest infestation, marine and road accidents, heavy rains, beach erosion and strong winds. The following table indicates when during the year the hazardous events possibly leading into full-scale disaster are most likely to occur. This will enable the responsible sectors and agencies take necessary precautionary measures.

**Table 2: Likelihood and Seasonality of Hazards**

Type of hazard	Month of occurrence											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Drought												
Epidemics/Cholera												
Pest infestation												
Heavy rains/floods												
Environmental degradation												
Livestock diseases												
Marine accidents												
Road Accidents												
Strong Wind												
Beach Erosion/sea water intrusion												
Fire												
Lightening												

## **2.6 Sources of hazards information**

There are several sources from where information can be obtained in the district. In Wete district the main sources of information are indigenous knowledge and weather forecast by Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) – Zanzibar branch aired by local radios. Information from the local and national authorities is also distributed to the communities.

### **2.6.1 Local and Indigenous Knowledge**

At the local level, community members share information obtained from signals indicated by creatures, moon and stars position and weather condition. The community is informed about emergencies by using upatu, pembe and others. Alert system in the district is not systemized; it can contribute effectively to preparedness and response operations before and during emergencies. The indigenous knowledge is not documented in any of the official sources. However, as outlined by the local people in the district, if a special mechanism is established to document and utilize this kind of information provided from indigenous knowledge, it will be very important step in the disaster preparedness and responses efforts. It is recommended that indigenous knowledge assessment should be conducted and documents all identified possible occurrences from indigenous knowledge for use of disaster preparedness and response.

### **2.6.2 Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA)**

TMA is another source of emergency and hazards related information. The information from TMA is normally based on whether forecast and is aired through public and private radio and TV stations on daily bases. There is however no direct communication between TMA and local radio stations in Pemba, such as Micheweni community radio and radio Istiqama which reaches Wete. It is therefore suggested that, the district authorities has to communicate with TMA so as to utilize fully existing radio stations for weather forecasting and other disaster related information.

### **2.6.3 Emergency Information**

The normal bottom-up routine of any official information flow is from the Community to Sheha to District Commissioner to Police and Regional Commissioner. Afterwards the information is disseminated to the media and to the public. However, this normally depends on the type and priority of the information. For emergency information the current system is always disrupted and not following the right channel, which lead to

many distortions. In stressful emergency situations rumors are often spread leading into panic reactions within the community. In order to avoid this strict procedure, line of communication need to be followed.

## 2.7 Impact and vulnerability analysis

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

**Table 3: Hazards Impacts and Vulnerability Analysis**

TYPE OF HAZARDS	POTENTIAL IMPACT	VULNERABLE GROUPS	VULNERABLE AREAS	REMARKS
Drought	Loss of crop, fire forest, pastures, famine, disruption of livelihood system, Private and Public property, disruption of irrigation sources, disruption of drinking water sources, (stream, pond),	Livestock Cows, donkeys, dogs Goats/Sheep, other animals, Poultry Farms  Human being men, women and children	Whole district	Situation is more serious in the Eastern part of the district and small islets
Epidemics/Cholera	Loss of human life, reduce labour force, economic effect due quarantine (transport and business) fear among community members	Elderlymen and women, children	Whole district	Women children and people with special needs and HIV/IADS are mostly affected
Pest infestation	Crop failure, Loss of crops, food shortage, loss of animal feeds, lack of seeds for next season, price fluctuation, economic hardship, malnutrition	Human being (men, women and children), animals and plants	Whole district	Vulnerable families (absolute poverty) are mostly affect in Eastern part of the district are mostly affected.
Heavy rains and floods	Loss of crops and livestock, Soil erosion, loss of properties (houses, livestock and plants)	Human being, animals and plants	Low land areas in the Central and Western part of the district,	Central parts of the district and hilly areas like Gando , Mtambwe, Piki, Kambini, Ole, Tungamaa, Kiuyu, Kangagani etc
Environmental degradation	Drought and land degradation, loss of green vegetation and forest, Lack of rains Loss of crops epidemics, deep halls/ponds, sea water intrusion,	Human being, animal and plants/forest	Whole district, Fundo, Njau, Uvinje, Kokota, Kojani, Ole.	Situation is more serious in Ole, Kiuyu, Uchozini, Kojani, Fundo and other small islet (Kokota, Uvinje, Njau, Kangagani, Uwandani, Mtambwe Mkuu) are mostly affected.
Livestock diseases	Loss of livestock leads to lack of proteinous food. Price fluctuation, Human disease, economic effect to livestock keepers and poverty, Lack of fertility of land	Human being, animal and, land	Whole district	Eastern part of the district and all sm all islets are more vulnerable
Marine accidents	Loss of human life, properties, and labour force	Human being – men, women and children	Small islets, travelers to and from Tanga, Mombasa and within the district	Kojani, Fundo,Mtambwe, Ukunjwi,Kokota, Njau , Uvinje etc are mostly affected

Road Accidents	Loss of human life, properties, lack of labour force	Human being –men , women and children	Whole district	No specific areas
Strong Wind	Loss of life and properties, disruption of human settlement, loss of crops and plants, damaging infrastructures, delay of economic activities, shortage of fish, eye disease, effect on transport	Human being, animal, plants	Whole district	More serious in coastal (East and West) and small islet
Beach Erosion /Sea Water inundation	Loss of tourism attractions, Loss of properties, Loss of agricultural land, Loss of animal feeds, crop failure, Loss of plants	Human being, animal and forest and indigenous plants	Coastal zone in East and West and islets	Ukunjwi, Gando, Kiuyu, Kigongoni, Kwana, Kangagani
Land slides	Damage agricultural areas , destruct settlement , forests and soil	Human being, livestock and forest, and soil fertility	Hilly areas in central and west part of the district	Gando, Bopwe, Ukunjwi,
Lightening	Loss of human life and plants	Human being, animal and plants	Coastal and plain open areas	Open to air and under the tree is more dangerous
Poisonous sea food	Loss of life human and animals	Adult men and women , children and animal	Coastal areas of the district	Mainly caused by consuming some species of fish like turtle and 'bunju'
Tsunami	Loss of human life, properties and environmental destruction	Human being and animals	Coastal areas of the district and small islets	Situation may affect more in the coastal and small islets area.

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

## 2.8 Operational procedures

This plan will assign various emergency functions to the government sectors and agencies and volunteer organizations at district level that will parallel their normal day-to-day functions as closely as possible. The same personnel and material resources will be deployed as much as possible in both normal and emergency functions. Those day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to emergency operations may be suspended during the emergencies.

When an emergency situation is above the district capacity to respond, and the district plan (WDEPRP) will not function and the situation declared a national disaster, it will be replaced by national plan (ZEPRP). Government agencies and sectors within the district will need to respond on a short notice to provide timely and effective assistance alongside with national response team. Government officials within the district should be aware of the possible occurrence of an emergency or

major disaster and should also be aware of their responsibilities in the execution of this plan and should fulfill their responsibilities as needed and as shown in WDEPRP and ZEPRP.

It is the responsibility of the district government to provide a comprehensive management program that meets the emergency needs of those who either have been or might be affected by emergency or major disasters. It is known that the district has limited capability and resources in responding to an emergency situation. With the limited resources of the district, if effectively employed, would minimize the loss of life and damage to properties in the event of an emergency or major disaster. This must include collaboration with the private sector, None State Actors, international and local volunteer organizations. DMD and DDMC will have the responsibility to mobilize resources for the response operations during emergencies, while district sectors and agencies will have the responsibility of mobilizing resources for day to day sector related pre-hazards activities.



## **PART THREE**

### **3.0 ASSIGNMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This section outlines the assignment and responsibilities of each sector public and private, agency, NSA and other volunteer organizations in Wete District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (WDEPRP).

#### **3.2 Assignments**

The WDEPRP is action oriented plan which assigns district sectors and agencies to act in every day bases parallel to their mandated functions. These functions will contribute to pre-hazards efforts and during the response operations which are within the district capacity.

When the DDMC is satisfied that an emergency situation that escalates to a disaster exists in any area of Wete, and is beyond to the district capacity, it shall promptly inform the Minister responsible for matters regarding to disaster management. In this stage all procedures set forth in the ZEPRP will be followed for the emergency within the district and will be operational upon the declaration of national disaster.

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

1. Direction and Control
2. Communications and Warnings
3. Evacuation
4. Firefighting
5. Law enforcement
6. Health and Medical Services
7. Search and Rescue
8. Shelter and Mass care
9. Emergency Public Information
10. Damage Assessment

11. Public Works and Engineering
12. Energy and Utilities
13. Resources Management and Supply
14. Transportation

### 3.2.1 Functional distribution of assignments

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

- (i) District sectors and Agencies
- (ii) Key Partners and Stakeholders
- (iii) Non-State Actors (NSA)
- (iv) Disaster Management Committees

Non-State Actors (NSA)	District Sectors and Agencies	Key Partners and Stakeholders	Disaster Management Committees
Private Sector Organizations ZNCCIA, ZACPO, Transporters Association, Jumuiya ya Wenyee Majahazi, ZNAQUE, GALCO, SEAWEE SM Rashid, AGROTEX, PEWEDO, BIR, GAFO, PRADO, Cooperative Societies, Regional BDG Clubs, SACCOS and others.  Non-Governmental Organizations PACSO, PIRO, Jumuiya ya Wenyee Majahazi, Regional CSOs  Networks, Community Forest (Pemba) and Others  International NGOs Save the Children, Action Aid and others  Faith Based Organizations Istiqama, JUMAZA, Markaz and others  Community Based Organizations Shehia Development Committees, Sport Clubs, Fundo Fisheries Organization (FUFO), GAFO (Gando),	Planning and Statistics, Health, Agriculture, Environment, Education, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries, Social Welfare, Women and Children Development, Registration of Births and Deaths, Transportation, Construction, Coordinator of Government Affairs (VPO and DMD) and District Council	Special Departments (KMKM, Fire and Rescue, Mafunzo, JKU, and Kikosi cha Valantia), Tanzania Police Force, Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF), and others.	District and Shehias Disaster Management Committees

### **3.3 Challenges facing district**

- (i) Limited knowledge and awareness on disaster concepts and its applicability
- (ii) Geographical location of the district
- (iii) Lack of capacity to deal with disasters (Lack of skills on response)
- (iv) Lack of resources and facilities to respond to disasters

### **3.4 Division of responsibilities**

In this plan, the division of responsibilities will depend on the roles and functions of the government designated institutions and agencies at district level. Successful operations for emergency functions require a coordinated effort from a number of sectors, agencies, NSA, volunteer organizations and other organizations. To facilitate a coordinated effort, elected and appointed officials, sectors and agencies are assigned primary responsibility for planning and coordinating specific emergency functions. Generally, primary responsibility for an emergency functions will be assigned to sectors or agencies that have legal responsibility for that function or possess the most appropriate knowledge and skills. Other sectors and agencies will be assigned support responsibilities for specific emergency functions. Table 4 summarizes the general emergency responsibilities of key government sectors, agencies and other organizations.

The specific tasks to be performed are detailed in the Appendix A Task by Functions section. It will be the responsibility of those sectors, agencies or volunteer organizations having primary or support responsibility to maintain current standard operating guidelines and checklists which detail how their assigned task will be performed to implement this plan.

Sectors and agencies tasked with emergency responsibilities will address the requirements of special needs groups (i.e. provide for medical needs, transportation, and other emergency support for the handicapped, elderly, children, tourists, etc.).

Emergency issue	Primary Agent:	Secondary Agencies:	Timeframe:	Actions to be taken		
				Pre-emergency	During emergency	
Drought	Department of Agriculture	DMD District and Shehia DM Committees, ZAWA, NGOs,	July-September	<p>Formation of Farmers committee</p> <p>Study reliable sources of water for irrigation</p> <p>Prepare food stocks</p> <p>Educate farmers on drought resistance crops and additional food crops</p> <p>Implement the government irrigation strategy</p> <p>Rain water harvesting for irrigation</p> <p>Prepare water ponds and shallow wells for irrigation</p> <p>Digging irrigation trenches</p>	<p>Conduct Rapid Needs Assessment</p> <p>Provide emergency food and feeding</p> <p>Distribution of drought resistance seeds</p>	<p>Research of drought resistance seeds</p> <p>Provide extension services</p> <p>Provide education on short period crops</p> <p>Support of agriculture input</p> <p>Extension service</p> <p>Supply of seeds</p>
Epidemics	DHMT	DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, Shehia Health Committees, Water Authority, Education	January - March	<p>Education and awareness creation</p> <p>Logistic arrangement for preparedness</p> <p>Preventive measures</p> <p>Alert and warning system</p>	<p>Rapid Needs Assessment of the situation</p> <p>Site and victims examination</p> <p>Drugs storage and distribution</p> <p>victim information center</p> <p>Logistics coordination</p> <p>Cholera camps</p> <p>Identification of death and preparation of funeral.</p>	<p>Assessment of the situation including victims</p> <p>Reporting</p>
Pest infestation	Department of Agriculture	DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees	July-December	<p>Preparation of agriculture response team</p> <p>Extension workers to provide education and awareness creation</p> <p>Continuous pest and diseases researches and studies</p> <p>Control importation of seeds that are not approved by the Agricultural Authorities</p> <p>Production and development of indigenous and improved seeds</p>	<p>Rapid needs assessment</p> <p>Mobilization of Rapid Response Team,</p> <p>Resource mobilization (financial, human, material),</p> <p>Spraying all affected plots</p> <p>Create awareness on the effects of pests and diseases</p> <p>Farmers education on the use of both modern and traditional pest control</p>	<p>Damage assessment</p> <p>Destroy and remove all affected crops and seeds</p> <p>Extension service and advice</p>

Livestock Diseases	Department of Livestock	: DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, Department of Agriculture	July-December	Preparation of livestock response team Livestock education to livestock keepers and awareness creation Frequent livestock diseases researches and studies Check and certify the imported livestock. Establish a vaccination centers at community in Shehias Prepare equipment and medicines	Rapid needs assessment Mobilization of Rapid Response Team, Resource mobilization (financial, human, material) Create awareness on the effects of livestock diseases Farmers education on the use of both modern and traditional pest control medicines Destroy and remove all affected crops and seeds
Environment Degradation and Beach Erosion	Department of Environment	DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, Police and other law enforcement Agencies	January - December	Provision of environmental education and awareness creation Frequent site visits to identify risk areas Enforce existing laws and regulations	Rapid needs assessment Mobilization of Rapid Response Team, Resource mobilization for response actions
Strong Winds	Department of Fisheries	Port Authority, DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees	September- May	Provision of education and awareness creation on the effects of strong winds Identify influential people who can provide indigenous knowledge Document indigenous knowledge and use it with TMA information for warnings and alerts Provide weather forecast information to the public, specifically travelers, ship and boat owners, and fishermen. Provide lifesaving education and rescue skills	Rapid damage assessment Coordination meetings and resource mobilization Mobilization of Rapid Response Team, Provide warnings and alerts information to all users of marine vessels Destroy and remove all affected crops and seeds

Marine Accidents	Port Authority	DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, KMKM, Police TPPDF	August - April	<p>Provision of education and awareness creation on this type of hazard</p> <p>Provide weather forecast information to the public, specifically travelers, ship and boat owners, and fishermen.</p> <p>TMA with indigenous information to be used for warnings and alerts to avoid marine accidents</p> <p>Provide lifesaving education and rescue skills to the public</p> <p>Frequent and spot inspection</p>	<p>Rapid assessment of losses</p> <p>Coordination meetings and resource mobilization</p> <p>Mobilization of Rapid Response Team,</p> <p>Coordinate search and rescue operations</p> <p>Activate search and rescue operations</p> <p>Provide current information to the public</p>	Conduct a depth assessment of losses Reporting
Fire	Fire and Rescue	Police, TPPDF, Special Departments (KMKM, JKU, Volunteers, Mafunzo) DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees	January - December	<p>Provision of education and awareness creation on the effects of fire (household, forest and agriculture)</p> <p>Establish fire stations in the district</p> <p>Establish water stations in each corner of the district.</p> <p>Provide firefighting education and rescue skills</p> <p>Provide 24 hours free emergency call</p> <p>Strengthen and equip fire and rescue department to work at district level</p> <p>Education on fire breaks in clove fields and forests</p>	<p>Mobilize firefighting and rescue team</p> <p>Coordinate firefighting operations</p> <p>Evacuation of victims</p>	Rapid damage assessment Reporting

Landslides	Department of Environment	Department of Agriculture, Special Departments (KMKM, JKU, Volunteers, Matunzo) DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees	March-June	Provision of education and awareness creation on the effects of landslides and its preventive and precautions.	Mobilize rescue team during landslide Coordinate operations activities	Rapid damage assessment Reporting
Heavy rains and floods	Department of Environment	DMD, District and Shehia DM Committees, Department of Agriculture	March-June	Preparation of floods response team Education and awareness creation on the effect of heavy rains and floods	Rapid needs assessment Mobilization of Rapid Response Team, Resource mobilization (financial, human, material), emergency rescue equipment	Damage assessment Reporting
Road Accidents	OCD-Traffic Division	District and Shehia DM Committees, Special Departments	Jan-Dec	Provision of education and awareness creation Enforce road safety driving rules and procedures Frequent and spot inspection Put and use traffic signs	Rapid assessment of losses Provide first aid services Provide current information to the public	Reporting
Lightening	TMA	District and Shehia DM Committees,	Octo-Nove	Education and awareness creation on safety measures during lightening	Rescue the victims Damage Assessment	Reporting Education
Tsunami	TMA	District and Shehia DM Committee, Police, Special departments, TPDPF	Jan – Dec	Provision of early warning systems Education and awareness creation to respond	Rescue the victims Provision of humanitarian needs Damage Assessment	Reporting Reconstruction and rehabilitation

### **3.5 District Resource Capacity**

The district resource capacity is known to be very weak in terms of finance, where most of the financial resources from revenues, rates and others are collected by central government institutions and agencies. In terms of facilities, the district has some capacity that will have high impact in responding to emergencies and disasters. These resources include health facilities, school buildings, police station; public transport and others. The matrix below summarizes the resource capacity of the district in relation to pre-hazard and during disasters response operations.



**Table 4: Resource Capacity Assessment**

Type of Resource	Description of the resource	Uses of resource	Location	Owner	Remarks
Health Facilities	There are 18 health centres and 1 district hospital. Total of 77 staff serving in these facilities	During emergency for health services	Wete	Government	During emergencies health facilities will be used for medical operations
Education Facilities	There are 48 schools with enough rooms	During emergency for emergency shelter	Wete	Government	School buildings which are plenty in the district will be used for emergency shelter during emergencies
Storage Facilities	There is two storage facilities.	Pre and During emergency for storage of food stuff and other shelter facilities	Wete	Government	In case of emergency, food supplies will be distributed from the existing storage facilities.
Fire fighting facilities	There is no fire station in the district but 3 water stations which can be used by fire vehicles to fill water of fire fighting	During emergency for fire fighting	Chake Chake	Government	During fire outbreak, fire fighters from Chake will be called for firefighting operations
Water sources	Three existing water stations can be used by water tanks for distribution in the emergency shelters	During emergency for water services and fire fighting	Wete	Government	During emergency water is basic service. Where water sources are not available, ZAWA will be distributing water to the emergency shelters.
Transportation	There are more than 80 public transport and 51 public vehicles operating in Wete district	During evacuation	Wete	Private	During emergency, private transport as well as public transport from security agencies (DPDF,TPJKU,KVZZ etc)

<b>Police Stations and security</b>	There is 1 police station, 1 JKU, 1 KVZ, 4 KMKKamps, 3 Prisons (Mafunzo)	Law enforcement, support services and operations during emergencies	Wete	Public	These security agencies are important during emergency on law enforcement and emergency operations
<b>Food and supplies</b>	There are number of food suppliers mostly retailers and very few whole sellers	During emergencies			Department of Food Security will be contacted for food supply operations for preparedness during and emergencies
<b>Finance</b>	Local government and other institutions collect revenue in the district	Pre and During emergency	Chake	Government	Financing emergency operations will depend on financial support from central and local governments

## PART FOUR

### 4.0 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

#### 4.1 Implementation

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

#### 4.2 Optimum strategy

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

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

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

Pre disaster (Preparedness)	During disaster (Response)	Post disaster (Recovery)	Immediate Actions to be taken by DDMC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Strengthen District and Shehia Disaster Management Committees.</li> <li>☞ Integrate WDEPRP into district sector plans.</li> <li>☞ Develop activity and evacuation plans</li> <li>☞ Hazard Analysis &amp; Resource Inventory (including identifying indigenous people who can provide indigenous knowledge on hazards or disaster information in the district).</li> <li>☞ Allocation of responsibilities to the individuals/Groups/Institutions/Organizations/Voluntaries.</li> <li>☞ Broadly defining the responsibilities and operational Functions.</li> <li>☞ IEC Programme for creating awareness.</li> <li>☞ Training and capacity building</li> <li>☞ Logistic arrangement-Safe shelters identification (immediate/permanent)</li> <li>☞ Establish food grain reserve and stockpiling clothing, other essential commodities) if applicable</li> <li>☞ Arrange communication network like wireless system/Radio etc.</li> <li>☞ Identify key staff, stakeholders and analysis of their capacity</li> <li>☞ Preparation of Daily Situation Report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Dissemination of Warning information.</li> <li>☞ Coordination meetings with officials at District level</li> <li>☞ Alerting Line Departments /Field Officials to remain in readiness to gear up into action</li> <li>☞ Declaration of crisis.</li> <li>☞ Immediate distribution of reasonable stock with different items.</li> <li>☞ Rescue operation/ Evacuation by teams (already identified) providing infrastructural facility and movement to rescue centers.</li> <li>☞ Management of Rescue shelters.</li> <li>☞ Monitoring disaster management operations.</li> <li>☞ Daily stock of the situation by DDMC.</li> <li>☞ Administration of Relief.</li> <li>☞ Maintenance of Law &amp; Order.</li> <li>☞ Preparation of Daily Situation Report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Assessment &amp; enumeration of damage.</li> <li>☞ Distribution of Relief items.</li> <li>☞ Monitoring Relief Operation organized by outside and District Administration.</li> <li>☞ Restoration of social and economic infrastructure systems etc.</li> <li>☞ Ensuring transportation of Relief Materials to affected areas.</li> <li>☞ Ensuring safeguarding of belongings of the evacuees.</li> <li>☞ Maintenance of Law &amp; Order.</li> <li>☞ Helping the evacuees to return to their homes.</li> <li>☞ Special care to children, lactating mothers, old &amp; infirm.</li> <li>☞ Collection of Information by a core group</li> <li>☞ Documentation of the entire event – Audio &amp; Video.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Awareness creation</li> <li>☞ Capacity building and Training</li> <li>☞ Link WDEPRP and ZEPRP</li> <li>☞ Integrating WDEPRP in sector plans within the district</li> <li>☞ Document indigenous knowledge and update hazards information</li> <li>☞ Involve key partners and stakeholders in the implementation</li> </ul>

# APPENDICES

## TASK BY FUNCTION

Function	Primary Agency/ies	Supporting Agencies	Tasks
<p><b>A: Direction and Control</b></p>	<p>DDMC</p>	<p>Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Police</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Monitor the emergency response during disaster situations and provide direction and control where appropriate.</li> <li>☞ Keep the public informed during emergency situations.</li> <li>☞ Direct activation of the Emergency Operation Center (EOC).</li> <li>☞ Organize the emergency management program and identify personnel, equipment, and facility needs.</li> <li>☞ Assign emergency management program tasks to sectors and agencies and volunteer organizations.</li> <li>☞ Coordinate local planning and preparedness activities and maintenance of this plan.</li> <li>☞ Arrange appropriate training for local emergency management personnel and emergency responders.</li> <li>☞ Coordinate with local and international volunteer groups and other humanitarian organizations regarding emergency operations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>B: Communication and Warning</b></p>	<p>DDMC and Department of Information</p>	<p>Shehia Disaster Management Committees, TMA, Department of Communication, Zanzibar Commission for Tourism, Tanzania Police Force (TPF), the media (TVs, Radio, Newspapers), Cellular Networks (ZANTEL, VODACOM, Airtel, TIGO), Corporation, Institute of and Tanzania Red Cross.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Receive information on emergency situations.</li> <li>☞ Alert key local officials of emergency situations.</li> <li>☞ Disseminate warning information and instructions to the public through available warning systems.</li> <li>☞ Disseminate warning and instructions to special facilities such as schools, prisons, nursing homes, day care centers and hospitals.</li> <li>☞ Identify the communications systems available within the country at all levels and determine the connectivity of those systems, and ensure their interoperability.</li> <li>☞ Develop plans and procedures for coordinated use of the various communications systems available in the district during emergencies.</li> <li>☞ Determine and implement means of augmenting communications during emergencies, including support by volunteer organizations.</li> </ul>

### C: Evacuation

DDMC, Tanzania Police Forces (TPF)

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

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

### D: Fire Fighting

special department – Fire and Rescue Wete

Tanzania Police Force (TPF), Special Departments (JKU, KMKM, KVZ and MF), Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF), Department of Preventive and Public Health Services, Zanzibar Ports Corporation and Department of Aviation

- ☞ Fire prevention activities.
- ☞ Fire detection and control.
- ☞ Terrorist incident response.
- ☞ Evacuation support.
- ☞ Post-incident reconnaissance and damage assessment.
- ☞ Fire safety inspection of temporary shelters.
- ☞ Prepare and maintain fire resource inventory.

### E: Law Enforcement

Tanzania Police Force (TPF)

Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF) and special departments (Fire and Rescue, JKU, KMKM, KVZ and MF)

- ☞ Maintain law and order.
- ☞ Traffic and passenger control.
- ☞ Terrorist incident response.
- ☞ Provision of security for vital facilities, evacuated areas, and shelters.
- ☞ Access control for damaged or contaminated areas.
- ☞ Warning support.
- ☞ Post-incident investigation and damage assessment.
- ☞ Prepare and maintain law enforcement resource inventory.

**F: Health and Medical Services**

Department of Preventive and Health Services - Wete

Tanzania Red Cross, Department of Environment, Department of Livestock Development, Department of Agriculture, Tanzania Police Forces (TPF), Department of Social Welfare and Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF).

- ☞ Coordinate health and medical care during emergency situations.
- ☞ Provide public health information and education.
- ☞ Inspection of food and water supplies.
- ☞ Develop emergency public health regulations and orders.
- ☞ Coordinate collection, identification, and interment of deceased victims.
- ☞ Develop emergency unit at district level

**G: Search and Rescue**

Special departments (Fire and Rescue and KMKM), and Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF)

Special departments (JKU, KVZ and MF), Department of Aviation, Tanzania Police Force (TPF), and Tanzania Red Cross, NSA

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

**H: Shelter and Mass Care**

DDMC and Tanzania Red Cross

Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Department of Urban and Rural Planning, Department of Mapping and Registration, Tanzania Police Force (TPF), Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women and Children Development, Department of Agriculture, Regional and International Agencies and Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF), and Department of Preventive and Health Services.

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

**I: Emergency Public Information**

**DDMC,**  
Department of  
Information  
Services

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

- ☞ Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) at district level
- ☞ Conduct on-going hazard awareness and public education programs.
- ☞ Compile and release information and instructions for the public during emergency situations and respond to raised questions relating to emergency operations.
- ☞ Provide information to the media and the public during emergency situations.
- ☞ Arrange for media briefings.
- ☞ Monitor the news media to identify misinformation about the incident.
- ☞ Staff a Rumor Control Center that receives calls on an emergency hotline, answers questions from callers, and records/reports the content of these questions to the PIO so she/he can identify issues to be addressed in media briefings.
- ☞ Compile, print and photo documentation of emergency situations.

**J: Damage Assessment**

**DDMC**

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

- ☞ Establish and train a damage assessment team using local personnel.
- ☞ Coordinate the efforts of the assessment team.
- ☞ Assess and compile information on damage to public and private properties and needs of disaster victims and formulate and carry out programs to fill those needs.
- ☞ If damages are beyond the capability of the DDMC to deal with, compile information to be used in asking the central government (DMD).



<p><b>K: Public Works and Engineering</b></p>	<p><b>Department of Construction</b>  <b>Department of Road Construction</b></p>	<p><b>Department of Transportation and Licensing, Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF), Special departments (Mafunzo, Fire and Rescue, JKU, KMKM, and KVZ).</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Protect government facilities and vital equipment where possible.</li> <li>☞ Assess damage to streets, bridges, traffic control devices, and other public facilities.</li> <li>☞ Direct temporary repair of vital facilities such as gas pipelines, electric power, water, sewers, telecommunications and transportation. Other critical facilities include hospitals, police and fire stations, and schools (for mass care).</li> <li>☞ Restore damaged roads and bridges.</li> <li>☞ Restore waste treatment and disposal systems.</li> <li>☞ Arrange for debris removal.</li> <li>☞ General damage assessment support.</li> <li>☞ Building inspection support.</li> <li>☞ Provide specialized equipment to support emergency operations.</li> <li>☞ Support traffic control and search and rescue operations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>L: Energy and Utilities</b></p>	<p><b>Corporation (ZECO) and Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA)</b></p>	<p><b>Private power provider, Tanzania Red Cross and International Organization</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Prioritize restoration of utility service to vital facilities and other facilities.</li> <li>☞ Arrange for the provision of emergency power sources where required.</li> <li>☞ Identify requirements for emergency drinking water and portable toilets to the department or agency responsible for mass care (e.g. Tanzania Red Cross).</li> <li>☞ Assess damage to, repair, and restore public utilities.</li> <li>☞ Monitor recovery activities of privately owned utilities</li> </ul>

**M: Resource Management and Supply**

**DDMC**

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

- ☞ Maintain an inventory of emergency resources.
- ☞ Allocate supplies, equipment, and personnel to meet specific needs during emergency operations.
- ☞ Maintain a list of suppliers for supplies and equipment needed immediately in the aftermath of an emergency.
- ☞ Establish emergency purchasing procedures and coordinate emergency procurements.
- ☞ Establish and maintain a manpower reserve and coordinate assignment of reserve personnel to departments and agencies that require augmentation.
- ☞ Coordinate transportation, sorting, temporary storage, and distribution of resources during emergency situations.
- ☞ Establish staging areas for resources, if required.
- ☞ During emergency operations, identify to the Donations that are needed.
- ☞ Maintain records of emergency-related expenditures for purchases and personnel.

**N: Transportation**

**Department of Transportation and Licensing**

Department of Aviation, Zanzibar Ports Corporation, Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF), Tanzania Police Force (TPF), Private sectors, Tanzania Red Cross and Special Departments (Mafunzo, Fire and Rescue, JKU, KMKM and KVZ).

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