



REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

**MJINI DISTRICT
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN**

February, 2014

PREFACE

Mjini District is exposed to many hazards including epidemics, fire, floods, marine, air and road accidents, strong winds, beach erosions and sea water inundations, all of which have the potential of disrupting the community in terms of economic and social services, ecological, environmental and health. The Disaster Management Department (DMD) in the Second Vice President's Office has the responsibility of identifying potential hazards and its effects (disasters) then preparing plans to effectively respond to these disasters so as to save lives and protect properties in Zanzibar. In order to effectively respond to disasters, the DMD and Mjini District Commissioner's Office have jointly developed this District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan through consultation with key stakeholders which provides guidelines for co-ordination and response to all types of disasters and emergencies identified at District and Shehia levels.

Mjini District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (MDEPRP) is a multi-hazard action oriented plan that sets forth appropriate actions to be taken in response to an 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 MDEPRP describes the disaster situation, planning assumptions, concept of operations, impacts and vulnerability assessments, assignments of responsibilities to the departments and agencies within the district. It describes the activities and functions to be taken before, during and post disaster stages as the main implementation strategy for mitigation, preparedness and response measures.

The Mjini District Commissioner's Office and the Disaster Management Department appreciate the co-operation and support from all departments and agencies within the district, that have contributed to the successful development of this plan. Special thanks are extended to the Development partner (UNICEF) for providing financial and technical support for accomplishment of this plan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vi
DIFINITION	vii
PART ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objective	2
1.3 Scope and Limitation of the Plan	2
PART TWO	3
2.0 District Profile	3
2.1 Location	3
2.2 Demography	3
2.3 Economic Activities	3
2.4 Education system	3
2.5 Water Sources for Mjini District (Boreholes)	4
2.6 Modes of Transport in the District	4
2.7 Civil Security Services	4
PART THREE	6
3.0 DISTRICT DISASTER PROFILE	6
3.1 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO VULNERABILITY AND ELEMENTS OF RISK IN MJINI DISTRICT.	6
3.1.1 Poverty	6
3.1.2 Building Construction	6
3.1.3 Population density	6
3.1.4 Public Education	7
3.1.5 Vulnerable groups	7
3.1.6 Gender	7
3.1.7 Cultural beliefs	7
3.1.8 Concentration of socio-economic services	7
3.1.9 Disaster Management Legislation	8
3.1.10 Road traffic accidents	8
3.2 Common Hazards threats in Mjini District	9
3.3 Likelihood of Occurrences of Major Hazards in Mjini District	10
3.4 Planning Assumptions	11
3.5 Concept of Operation	12

PART FOUR	13
4.0 ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES	13
4.1 Organization	13
4.2 Assignments and responsibilities	13
4.2.1 District Departments and Agencies:	14
4.2.2 Key Partners and Stakeholders	15
4.2.3 Private Sector Organizations	15
4.2.4 Non-Governmental Organizations	15
4.2.5 International NGOs	15
4.2.6 Faith Based Organizations	15
4.2.7 Community Based Organizations	15
4.2.8 Disaster Management Committees	15
4.3 Emergency functions for primary and supporting agencies.	16
Table 6: Emergency functions for primary agencies.	16
4.4 TASK BY FUNCTION	16
4.4.1 Direction and Control	17
4.4.2 Communication and Warning	18
4.4.3 Evacuation	18
4.4.4 Fire Fighting	19
4.4.5 Law Enforcement	19
4.4.6 Health and Medical Services	20
4.4.7 Search & Rescue	20
4.4.8 Shelter and Mass Care	21
4.4.9 Emergency Public Information	21
4.4.10 Damage Assessment	22
4.4.12 Energy and Utilities	23
4.4.13 Resource Management and Supply	23
4.4.14 Transportation	24
4.5 Emergency functions for primary and supporting agencies	25
Table 7: Emergency functions for primary and supporting agencies.	25
PART FIVE	36
5.0 Strategic and Operational objectives of the Plan	36
5.1 Mitigation phase	36
5.2 Preparedness phase	37
5.3 Response	37
5.4 Recovery	38

LIST OF TABLES

1. Table 1: Water sources for Mjini District	4
2. Table 2: Number of roads accidents in the district	9
3. Table 3: Common Disasters in Mjini District	9
4. Table 4: Likelihood of Occurrences of Major Hazards in Mjini District	10
5. Table 5: Seasonality of Hazards in Mjini District	11
6. Table 6: Emergency functions for primary and supporting agencies	16
7. Table 7: Emergency functions for primary and supporting agencies	25

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DMD	Disaster Management Department
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FBOs	Faith-Based Organizations
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDPs	Internal Displaced Persons
JKU	Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi
JUMAZA	Jumuiya ya Maimamu Zanzibar
KMKM	Kikosi Maalum Cha Kuzuia Magendo
MDEPRP	Mjini District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
MKUZA II	Mpango wa Kuondoa Umasikini Zanzibar II
MOH	Ministry of Health
TMT	Tanzania Meteorology Authority
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NSA	Non-State Actors
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SOGs	Standard Operating Guidelines
TPDF	Tanzania People's Defense Force
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
ZEPRP	Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Respond Plan
ZDMP	Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy
ZNCCIA	Zanzibar National Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
IMS	Institute of Marine Science
JIC	Joint Informantion Center
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
ZAWA	Zanzibar Water Authority

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 Background

Mjini District like any other district in Zanzibar is vulnerable to a number of hazards. Disasters in Mjini district are threatening human life, property, economic livelihoods and the environment. While mankind has learnt to cope with some of these problems, it is not possible to either eliminate or even constrain some of them. On the contrary, due to population growth, increasing poverty, climate changes and environmental degradation, human actions and lack of response have increased the disaster risks. In addition, new threats have been developed due to increased conflicts and social violence. The threat of hazardous materials and substances resulting from the importation of used materials. All these underline the importance of developing Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan for Mjini district.

Mjini Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (MEPRP) focuses on the roles and linkages between vulnerable communities, district and national level institutions and humanitarian agencies in regards to disaster preparedness and response. It also examine how these agencies can be made more responsive to the needs of poor people by adopting a disaster risk reduction approach which will promote joint actions in support of building local preparedness, resilience and response. These collective efforts fits well with the attainment of Vision 2020, MKUZA II and Millennium Development Goals, specifically eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, combating HIV and AIDS and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development.

Thus, the Disaster Management Department came up with proposal of developing District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans especially for the most disaster prone districts of Zanzibar including Mjini District. The initiative results from the Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (ZEPRP). It builds district and community level response capability in order to minimize loss of lives, properties and social disruption in the event of emergency.

The Mjini District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan is not a static document and, therefore is subjected to change from time to time to reflect disaster trends and new response information acquired through research and possible changes in local

attitudes and perceptions during implementation. Just as the planning effort involved interactive workshops and consultative meetings, the review process will require a similar transparent process.

1.2 Objective

The objective of MEPRP is to ensure a rapid, appropriate, efficient and effective response to save lives and properties in major anticipated disasters in the district. The plan will also establish mechanisms for different actors at Mjini district and guide them to:

- Recognize vulnerabilities and capacities of disaster affected population for appropriate prevention and response after maximizing the ability to reduce vulnerability.
- Establish capacities of the district for protecting citizens from the impacts of disasters in saving lives, protecting properties and meeting basic human needs.
- Promote a pro- active response to the disasters by the District Disaster Committee on the occurrence of any emergency involving extensive damage within the Mjini district.
- Provide guidelines to be followed to prevent and mitigate both natural and human induced hazards so as to contribute on improving awareness of disaster risks and readiness for emergencies.

1.3 Scope and Limitation of the Plan

The MEPRP will be used at district level only subject to capacity of district as prescribed by the Disaster Management Act No. 2 of 2003, Disaster Management Policy, 2011 and other Zanzibar Government procedures related to emergency and disaster management. The plan will be activated accordingly when the disaster is only within the capacity of the district and all operational procedures will be directed as prescribed in the ZEPRP. This plan intends to deal with those emergencies that require a major response and significant of resources from several institutions within the district in which the community have no ability and access to deal with very limited resources.

PART TWO

2.0 District Profile

2.1 Location

Mjini District is among the two districts of Mjini Magharibi Region. It comprised of 10 constituencies which has 20 Wards and 45 Shehias. On North and South East the district is bordered with the Magharibi district and the Indian Ocean to the West. The district has a total area of 16 km square.

2.2 Demography

The 2012 Housing Census has stipulated that the population size of Zanzibar people was 1,303,569. The Mjini District was reported to have population of 223,033. The average household size was 5.3 persons per household. Population density in Mjini District stands at 2,581 persons per square kilometers. According to the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2010, the number of households with toilet was 99.6% while 0.4% was the number of households without toilet.

2.3 Economic Activities

The major economic activities in Mjini district include; trade and business, carpentry, hotel operations both tourist and cafeterias; fishing; petty trading; public and private offices. The Zanzibar port is also situated in this district so there are transportation services taking place and it is a major entry point to the Isles.

2.4 Education system

Like other districts in Zanzibar, Education in Mjini District is managed by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, which controls the development and administration of state schools. The Ministry also has an advisory and supervisory role in respect of private schools and higher education institutions including colleges, universities and other technical institutions.

The Mjini District has a number of schools as follows:

- Twenty (20) Government Primary Schools.
- Seventeen (17) Government Secondary Schools.
- One (1) Government Primary and Middle School.
- Four (4) Government Nursery Schools.
- Two (2) Government Colleges.
- One (1) Government University.
- Twenty three (23) Private Primary Schools.

- Ten (10) Private Secondary Schools.
- Forty four (44) Private Nursery Schools
- Three hundred and sixty five (365) Qur'an Reading Centers (Madrassa).

2.5 Water Sources for Mjini District (Boreholes)

The water production and use in the Mjini District continues to rise. The Table below depicts the growth of water production in the district over the years.

Table 1: Water Sources for Mjini District

S/N	Source_name	Source_no	Bore_depth (M)	Date_drill	Status
1.	Semuso	U-039	37.87	01-01-2000	operational
2.	M/ makumbi	U-075	58	01-07-2004	operational
3.	Migombani jeshini	U-079	58.15	2004	operational
4.	Migombani jeshini	U-082	45	01-09-2004	operational
5.	Kaburi Kikombe (kilimani)	U-0002	-	-	operational
6.	Kaburi Kikombe (kwa rais)	U-0010	-	-	operational
7.	Kaburi Kikombe	U-0027	-	-	operational
8.	Kaburi Kikombe	U-158	50	01-11-2006	operational
9.	Bint Amran	U-185	40	-	operational
10.	Bint Amran	U-224	78	07-05-2012	operational
11.	Sebleni kwa wazee	U-210	44.06	01-11-2004	operational
12.	Saateni pumping station	U-0216	30.5	17-02-2012	operational
13.	Saateni workshop	U-0218	34.5	22-05-2012	operational
14.	Chumbuni	U-215	52.8	30-01-2012	operational
15.	Chumbuni-Mbunge	U-220	72	20-01-2012	operational
16.	Sebleni kwa Wazee	U-222	55.65	-	operational

Source: ZAWA (2013)

2.6 Modes of Transport in the District

There are a number of modes of transport in Mjini District. Mjini District possesses transportation system which includes roads and seaports. Private cars, public transport, bicycles and motor bicycles are the principal means of transportation in the district. Independently, operated taxis are available at various stands located in different areas of the district.

2.7 Civil Security Services

In case of emergency in Mjini District, three Police Stations are used. The main police station is in the Malindi area, on the north side of Stone Town. Other police stations and posts in the district are Mkunazini, Vuga, Sea Port, Miti Ulaya, Mlandege, Shauri Moyo, Makadara, Kisima Majongoo, Jang'ombe, Kidongo Chekundu, Maruhubi, Mwembeladu, Chumbuni, Kilimani and Funguni Police Posts.

The Mjini District also has a number of Community Policing (Polisi Jamii na Ulinzi Shirikishi) derived from each Shehia in the District which supposedly to assist and protect the people and their properties residing in their respective Shehias. The four leading Shehias which fully participate with other institutions in the case of any emergency in the district are Jang'ombe, Malindi, Mkele and Kwa Alinato Shehias.

The Mjini District has also a number of Security Service Companies which are located in town area such as ASAM Building and Security Services, Tilisho Security, Instant Security Services Company Limited, G4S Security Services (Tanzania Limited) and GALAX Security Services Company Limited.

PART THREE

3.0 DISTRICT DISASTER PROFILE

3.1 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO VULNERABILITY AND ELEMENTS OF RISK IN MJINI DISTRICT.

3.1.1 Poverty

Forty nine percent (49%) of Zanzibaris live below basic needs poverty level (ZDMP, 2011). The widening gap between rich and poor and the disparity in living standards are witnessed in the Mjini District. Urban poor people in the district are not able to afford safe locations in the district area. Hence, they are obliged to settle in makeshift dwellings in informal settlements on marginal lands near the drainages where they are extremely vulnerable to flooding.

3.1.2 Building Construction

Building structures, such as homes, bridges, dams, which are not resistant to ground motion, contribute to vulnerability in Mjini District. Unreinforced masonry buildings with heavy roofs are more vulnerable than lightweight woods framed structures. Dense groupings of buildings with high occupancy. The planning and construction of settlements, roads and all essential services in Mjini District are to be brought in the Master Plan for the urban areas. Master Plan should be prepared at regular intervals based upon the growth and the economy of the District. It is important to note that the Mjini District plan should be integrated with the disaster risk mitigation as a normal process of development. The density of buildings can be controlled in the master plan by permitted densities of development.

3.1.3 Population density

With the rapid population growth in Mjini District, the likely effect of people getting affected by disaster is large. Poor people settle illegally and in hazardous areas such as floods and fire. Some parts in the Mjini District are congested and the narrow roads do not allow any rescue equipments to reach the site where help is needed the most. Major disasters essential services such as health care, fire fighting, water supply, communication and electricity can be hampered.

3.1.4 Public Education

Preparedness includes educating the public on the causes and characteristics of hazards such as floods, drought, tropical storms and epidemics. Lack of access to information for the citizens residing in the Mjini District about hazard risks is another factor which contributes vulnerability. Public officials and services in Mjini District lack contingency plans to react to the emergency. Mjini District does not have enough means of communicating with its citizens either through media or informal communication networks.

3.1.5 Vulnerable groups

In a society made up of various social groups such as Mjini District Society, the needs of each group differ. Children, women, elderly and disabled people have unique group features that may add to their vulnerabilities in particular situations, such as during evacuation, sheltering, relief distribution and the rehabilitation process.

3.1.6 Gender

Some families in the Mjini District where the decision-making power resides solely with the men of the family, ignoring the wisdom and experience of women and denying or limiting them the adequate access to knowledge and capacity development schemes, which otherwise may be available to men, can deny the family the use of such human resources and contribute to women's vulnerability in terms of personal security, health and well being, economic security and livelihoods.

3.1.7 Cultural beliefs

Some cultural beliefs and fatalistic attitudes contribute to a community's vulnerability. In some families in Mjini District, natural disasters are considered to be acts of God and taken as if there is nothing human beings could do to prevent hazards from turning into disasters. Lack of faith in the family system and lack of awareness in the ability to manage flood risks manifests itself in resistance to any such change.

3.1.8 Concentration of socio-economic services

The locations of socio-economic services such as schools, hospitals, medical care, emergency facilities, water treatment and supply systems, power supply, telecommunication and exchange buildings in Mjini District are not well sited. It should be noted that the proper placement of socio-economic services in any major residential areas play an important role in reducing the disaster vulnerability. The design of urban infrastructures and services should be well planned so as to reduce risk of loss when disasters occurs.

3.1.9 Disaster Management Legislation

Inadequate legislation on Disaster Management in Zanzibar is the one among the factors that hinders the development of operationalizing an effective and efficient disaster management system in Mjini District that would minimize risks of loss of life and property in the district. Therefore, the current Disaster Management Act No.2, 2003 is not exhaustive to enhance the use of and access to knowledge and resources in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery at all level including the Mjini District level. The special measure should be taken by the Government to review the Act so as to provide guidance towards disaster management in Zanzibar.

3.1.10 Road traffic accidents

The road traffic crashes are reported to constitute a major public injury in Mjini District and contribute significantly to unacceptably high mobility and mortality. From January to December, 2013; 138 road accidents were reported in Mjini District, 99 road accidents out of 138 involved motor vehicle accidents and other 34 road accidents involved motor bikes accidents. 48 people lost their lives and 562 people injured in the road accidents including children. (Malindi Police Station Report, 2013). The table below shows clearly the number of dead and injured people per vehicles in the District.

Table 2: Number of Road Accidents in Mjini District from January to December, 2013

MONTH	REPORTED ACCIDENTS	MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	MOTOR BIKES ACCIDENTS	DEAD PEOPLE		CHILDREN		INJURED PEOPLE		CHILDREN	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
JANUARY	14	12	2	3	-	7	3	47	14	15	8
FEBRUARY	8	7	1	1	-	-	-	22	16	9	8
MARCH	10	7	3	6	1	3	1	96	8	7	13
APRIL	7	3	4	1	-	4	-	50	16	5	3
MAY	10	4	6	2	-	7	-	50	15	13	2
JUNE	14	9	5	-	1	2	-	51	11	4	8
JULY	15	10	2	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
AUGUST	11	8	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	2
SEPTEMBER	9	11	4	-	-	2	-	8	6	2	-
OCTOBER	12	7	3	2	-	-	-	10	4	-	1
NOVEMBER	13	11	2	-	-	-	-	10	2	1	1
DECEMBER	15	10	2	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-
TOTAL	138	99	34	16	2	26	4	365	95	56	46

Source: Malindi Police Station Accidents Report: 2013

3.2 Common Hazards threats in Mjini District

The ZDMP (2011) provides that Zanzibar like any other developing country has been found to be affected by a number of hazards that carry the danger of causing disasters. The most common hazards that leads to disasters in Mjini District were epidemic diseases, floods, fire, HIV/AIDS, malaria, major accidents, cyclone, strong winds, conflicts/Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs), collapsing of building especially in the stone town, road accidents, environmental degradation, rise of sea level, beach erosion, fire, marine accidents, drug abuse, raping and earthquakes.

Table 3: Common Hazards threats in Mjini District

Natural Hazards	Man-Made Hazards
Epidemic diseases	Social and political conflicts
Floods	Road accidents
Strong winds	Environmental degradation
Collapsing of buildings	Drug abuse
Storms	Fire
Rise of sea level	Marine accidents
Beach erosion	HIV/AIDS
Earthquakes	Beach erosion
Tsunami	Fire
Marine accidents	

Source: Field findings (2013)

3.3 Likelihood of Occurrences of Major Hazards in Mjini District

Table 4 below, summarizes the likelihood of occurrence of potential hazards in Mjini district. Hazards listed in Table 3 are generally likely to occur in Mjini District and may cause loss of life, major socio-economic destruction and property damage. The high ranked hazard threats are HIV/AIDS, Road accidents, social and political conflict, environmental degradation and fire. The medium hazards in the district are epidemic diseases, floods, strong winds, collapsing of buildings, beach erosion and marine accidents. The low hazards are subsidence, terrorism and oil spill.

Table 4: Likelihood of Occurrences of Major Hazards in Mjini District

Type of hazards	Likelihood of occurrences		
	High	Medium	Low
Epidemic diseases		❖	
Floods		❖	
HIV/AIDS	❖		
Road accidents	❖		
Strong winds		❖	
Collapsing of buildings		❖	
Beach erosion		❖	
Marine accidents		❖	
Earthquakes			❖
Social and political Conflicts	❖		
Environmental degradation	❖		
Fire	❖		
Subsidence			❖
Terrorism			❖
Oil spill			❖

Source: Field findings (2013)

The table 5 below indicates period within the year in which the hazardous events are experienced to occur. This table is very useful in preparedness phase in which the responsible respective district officers may take necessary measures before disaster events.

Table 5: Seasonality of Hazards events in Mjini District

TYPE OF HAZARD	MONTH OF OCCURRENCE											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Epidemic diseases												
Floods												
HIV/AIDS												
Road accidents												
Strong winds												
Collapsing of buildings												
Beach erosion												
Marine accidents												
Earthquakes												
Social and political Conflicts												
Environmental degradation												
Fire												
Subsidence												
Terrorism												
Oil spill												

Source: Field findings (2013)

3.4 Planning Assumptions

The value of planning is in its ability to anticipate the problems that are likely to be faced in a disaster. Disaster planning is only as good as the assumptions on which it is based. Some argued that disasters are just like everyday emergencies and required more resources for an appropriate response. Others assumed that disasters resulting from natural phenomenon could not be planned for and neglected planning. Planning was focused on the mobilization of large numbers of resources. Unfortunately, the establishment of procedures and mechanisms to coordinate these resources was neglected.

- A disaster or emergency may occur with little or no warning and will cause numerous fatalities and injuries, property loss, and disruption of normal life support systems, and will have an impact on the district economic, physical, and social infrastructures.
- The extent of casualties and damage will reflect factors such as the time of occurrence, severity of impact, weather conditions, population density, building construction, and the possible triggering of secondary events, such as fires and floods.

- The large number of casualties, heavy damage to buildings and basic infrastructure, and disruption of essential public services will overwhelm the capabilities of the district to meet the needs of the situation, and the District Commissioner will ask for the central government (Disaster Management Department) to provide timely and effective assistance.
- The district has limited capacity and resources, though when appropriate arrangements of utilizing those resources will be employed they might minimize the loss of lives and properties in case of emergencies.
- All Government institutions, humanitarian organizations, NGOs, CBOs/CSOs, FBOs, volunteers and the private sectors within the district may need to respond on short notice to provide timely and effective assistance.
- All Government institutions and other collaborating stakeholders will support the overall Operations and will carry out their functional responsibilities.

3.5 Concept of Operation

Local responders handle most disasters and emergencies. The District is called upon to provide supplemental assistance when the consequences of a disaster exceed local capabilities. If required, the district can mobilize resources to support local efforts. Various emergency teams, support personnel, specialized equipments, operating facilities, assistance programmes, and access to private sector resources constitute the overall district disaster operations' system.

Upon activation of this plan, the command and control of the disaster emergency will be overseen at the District Coordination Centre to ensure effective coordination mechanism.

PART FOUR

4.0 ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Organization

Primary responsibility for all aspects of disaster management will remain in the Central Government through the Ministry responsible for disaster management which has been assigned a coordination role as per Disaster Management Act No. 2 of 2003. In district level, the District commissioner in his/her capacity assigned as the overall coordinator and will inform line Ministries/ Departments and other stakeholders on an unfolding or disaster that is occurring for response. The organizational tasks and general roles of the District Commissioner and the District Disaster Management Committee reporting to him/her include planning and implementation of long term risk reduction and preparedness measures, requesting and administering disaster relief and rehabilitation operations, requesting through the responsible Ministry for assistance if required and coordinating all disaster related assistance programs. The District Committee will work with other teams within the district. The teams include the following:

1. District Departments and Agencies
2. Key Partners and Stakeholders
3. Non-State Actors (NSA)
4. Shehia Disaster Management Committees

The objectives of teamwork in disaster management activities include:

1. A forum for communication, information exchange and developing consensus.
2. A format for coordination, eliminating duplication and reducing gaps in services.
3. The possibility of being more effective through pooled resources.

4.2 Assignments and responsibilities

The Mjini District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (MDEPRP) is a functional plan in which all district departments and agencies have to take action in every day bases parallel to their mandated roles and responsibilities. In the event of a disaster, the departments or agencies assigned the primary responsibility shall

be designated as the agency for a particular function. The other agencies assigned secondary responsibilities shall provide support based on their authority, resources and capabilities. The emergency functions include the following:

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. Counseling
15. Transportation

Primary responsibility for an emergency function will be assigned to the Departments or Agencies that have legal responsibility, knowledge and skills for that function. These Departments and Agencies are as follows:-

4.2.1 District Departments and Agencies:

- Planning and Statistics
- Health
- Agriculture
- Environment
- Education
- Livestock
- Fisheries
- Social Welfare
- Women and Children Development
- Registration of Births and Deaths
- Transportation
- Construction

- Coordinator of Government Functions
- District Disaster Management Officer
- Municipal Council

4.2.2 Key Partners and Stakeholders

1. Special Departments
 - a. KMKM
 - b. Fire and Rescue
 - c. Mafunzo
 - d. JKU
 - e. Kikosi cha Valantia
2. Tanzania Police Force
3. Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF)

4.2.3 Private Sector Organizations

- ZNCCIA
- Transporters Association
- Others

4.2.4 Non-Governmental Organizations

- Jumuiya ya Uzamiaji na Uokozi
- Disaster Control Protection and Management
- Scout
- Tanzania Red Cross (Zanzibar Branch)
- Others

4.2.5 International Organizations

- Save the Children
- Action Aid
- UN Agencies

4.2.6 Faith Based Organizations

- JUMAZA

4.2.7 Community Based Organizations

- Shehia Development Committees
- Sport Clubs

4.2.8 Disaster Management Committees

- District Disaster Management Committee
- Shehia Disaster Management Committees

4.3 Emergency Functions for Primary and Supporting Agencies.

The following agencies have primary and secondary responsibilities to provide emergency assistance as per their mandate and areas of competence to the respective functions identified.

Table 6: Emergency functions for primary agencies.

S/N	Functions	Primary department /agency(ies)
1.	Direction and Control	District Disaster Management Committee
2.	Communications and Warnings	District Disaster Management Committee
3.	Evacuation	District Disaster Management Committee
4.	Firefighting	Fire and Rescue force
5.	Law enforcement	Police
6.	Health and Medical Services	Health
7.	Search and Rescue	Fire and Rescue force
8.	Shelter and Mass care	District Disaster Management Committees
9.	Emergency Public Information	District Disaster Management Committee
10.	Damage Assessment	District Disaster Management Committee
11.	Public Works and Engineering	Department of Construction
12.	Energy and Utilities	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
13.	Resources Management and Supply	District Disaster Management Committee
14.	Transportation	Department of Transportation and Licensing
15.	Counseling	Department of Social Welfare

4.4 TASK BY FUNCTION

4.4.1 Direction and Control

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

Supporting Agencies: Tanzania Police Force, Mass media, Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Zanzibar Port Corporation and international Organizations.

TASKS

- Administer and supervise disaster management programmes and their implementations at district level.
- Monitor the emergency response during disaster situations and provide direction and control where appropriate.
- Provide appropriate and timely information to the public during emergency situations.
- Assign emergency management program tasks to departments, agencies and volunteer organizations and identify personnel, equipment, and facility needs.
- Arrange appropriate training for local emergency management personnel and emergency responders.
- Coordinate with other stakeholders regarding emergency operations.
- Coordinate other planning and preparedness activities and maintenance of this plan.

4.4.2 Communication and Warning

Primary Agency: The primary responsibility for Communication and Warning function is assigned to District Disaster Management Committees.

Supporting Agencies: Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), Department of Communication, Zanzibar Commission for Tourism, Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF), Mass Media (TVs, Radio, and Newspapers), Cellular Networks (ZANTEL, VODACOM, Airtel, and TIGO), Zanzibar Ports Corporation, Institute of Marine Science (IMS), Tanzania Red Cross, Tanzania Police Force and Shehia Disaster Management Committees and International Organization.

TASKS

- Receive information on emergency situations.
- Alert key officials on emergency situations.
- Disseminate warning information and instructions to the public through available warning systems.
- Disseminate warning and instructions to special facilities such as schools, prisons, nursing homes, day care centers and hospitals.
- Develop plans and procedures for coordinated use of the various communications systems available in the district during emergencies.

4.4.3 Evacuation

Primary Agencies: The primary responsibility for Evacuation function is assigned to District Disaster Management Committees.

Supporting Agencies: Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Special Departments; Fire and Rescue, JKU, KMKM, KVZ and Mafunzo, Zanzibar Commission for Tourism, Zanzibar Ports Corporation, Department of Transportation and Licensing, Department of Social welfare, Tanzania Red Cross, Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), Department of Communication, Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF), Mass Media (TVs, Radio, and Newspapers), Cellular Networks (ZANTEL, VODACOM, Airtel, and TIGO), Institute of Marine Science (IMS), Department of Mnazimmoja Hospital, and Department of Preventive Health Services and International Organization.

TASKS

- 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.
- 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.

4.4.4 Fire Fighting

Primary Agency: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to Special Departments and Fire and Rescue.

Supporting Agencies: Special Departments (JKU, KMKM, KVZ and Mafunzo), Department of Preventive Health Services, Department of Mnazimmoja Hospital, Zanzibar Ports Corporation, Department of Aviation, Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Department of Social welfare, Tanzania Red Cross, and Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF) and International Organization.

TASKS

- Fire detection and control.
- Fire prevention activities.
- Hazardous material and oil spill response.
- Evacuation support.
- Post-incident investigation and damage assessment.
- Fire safety inspection of temporary shelters.
- Prepare and maintain fire resource inventory.

4.4.5 Law Enforcement

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

Supporting Agencies: Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF), Special departments (Fire and Rescue, JKU, KMKM, KVZ and Mafunzo), District Peace and Security Committees and Shehia Disaster Management Committees and International Organization.

TASKS

- Maintain law and order.
- Traffic 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.

4.4.6 Health and Medical Services

Primary Agencies: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Department of Preventive Health Services and Department of Mnazimmoja Hospital.

Supporting Agencies: Tanzania Red Cross, Department of Environment, Department of Livestock Development, Department of Agriculture, Tanzania Police Forces (TPF), Mass Media, Zanzibar Municipal Council, Zanzibar Water Authority, District Disaster Management Committees, and Zanzibar Food and Drug Board and International Organization.

TASKS

- 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.

4.4.7 Search & Rescue

Primary Agencies: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to two special departments (Fire and Rescue and KMKM)

Supporting Agencies: Special departments (JKU, KVZ and Mafunzo), Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF), Department of Aviation, Tanzania Police Force (TPF), Tanzania Red Cross, "Jumuiya ya Uzamiaji na Uokozi", and District Disaster Management Committee and International Organization.

TASKS

- 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.

4.4.8 Shelter and Mass Care

Primary Agency: The primary responsibility for Shelter and Mass Care function is assigned to District Disaster Management Committees.

Supporting Agencies: 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, Department of Preventive and Public Health Services, Special Departments, Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF) and Tanzania Red Cross and International Organization

TASKS

- 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 basic needs for disaster victims.
- Secure emergency food supplies.
- Coordinate special care requirements for vulnerable groups such as the aged, special needs individuals, and others.
- Coordinate the provision of disaster mental health services to disaster victims, emergency workers, and others suffering trauma due to the disaster incident.

4.4.9 Emergency Public Information

Primary Agency: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to DDMC, Division of Information and Education and Department of Information Services.

Supporting Agencies: Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Department of Communication, Cellular Networks (ZANTEL, Airtel, VODACOM, TIGO) and Mass Media (TVs, Radio, Newspapers) and International Organization.

TASKS

- Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC)
- Conduct on-going hazard awareness and public education programs.
- Compile and release information and instructions for the public during emergency situations and respond to questions relating to emergency operations.
- Arrange for media briefings and provide information to the media and the public during emergency situations.
- Monitor the news media to identify misinformation about the incident.
- Compile, print and photo documentation of emergency situations.

4.4.10 Damage Assessment

Primary Agencies: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the DDMC and other lead departments depend on the type of disaster events.

Supporting Agencies: Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Department of Lands and Registration, Department of Rural and Urban Planning, Zanzibar Municipal Council, Town and District Councils, Department of Construction, Department of Environment, NGO's, Special Departments, Tanzania Police Force

(TPF) and Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF) and International Organization

TASKS

- Establish and train a damage assessment team using local personnel.
- Coordinate the efforts of the damage 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 Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to deal with, compile information to be used in requesting international disaster assistance.

4.4.11 Public Works and Engineering

Primary Agencies: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to Department of Construction and Department of Road Construction.

Supporting Agencies: Department of Transportation and Licensing, Special Departments (Mafunzo), Fire and Rescue, JKU, KMKM, and KVZ) Tanzania Police Force (TPF), Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF) Zanzibar Water Authority, Community Policing, Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO), Shehia Disaster Management Committees and International Organization

TASKS

- Protect government facilities and vital equipment where possible.
- Assess damage to streets, bridges, traffic control devices, and other public facilities.
- 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).
- Restore damaged roads and bridges.
- Restore waste treatment and disposal systems.
- Arrange for debris removal.
- General damage assessment support.
- Building inspection support.
- Provide specialized equipment to support emergency operations.
- Support traffic control and search and rescue operations.

4.4.12 Energy and Utilities

Primary Agencies: The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO) and Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA).

Supporting Agencies: Solar power provider, Tanzania Red Cross and International Organization.

TASKS

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

4.4.13 Resource Management and Supply

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

Supporting Agencies: Shehia Disaster Management Committees, Department of Agriculture, Zanzibar Municipal Council, Tanzania Red Cross, Special Departments (Mafunzo, Fire and Rescue, KMKM, JKU, and KVZ) and International Organizations.

TASK

- 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 Management

- Coordinator those goods, services, and personnel that are needed.
- Maintain records of emergency-related expenditures for purchases and personnel.

4.4.14 Transportation

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

Supporting Agencies: Department of Aviation, Zanzibar Ports Corporation, Tanzania Red Cross and Special Departments (Mafunzo, Fire and Rescue, JKU, KMKM and KVZ), Private sectors, Shehia Disaster Management Committees and International Organizations.

TASKS

- 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.

4.5 Emergency Functions for Primary and Supporting Agencies

Table 7: Emergency Functions for Primary and Supporting Agencies.

Hazard	Causes	Effects	Affected Group	Intervention	Actor
Epidemic diseases (Cholera)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminated Food and Water. Poor social and economic environment. Poor conditions associated with insufficient safe water supply. Poor sanitation and hygiene practices Environmental and seasonal factors. Insufficient health education services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased mortality and morbidity. Economic effects. Overwhelmed health services stressed cholera control activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High population densities. Population with poor water and sanitation facilities. Population with poor hygiene practices. Community in general 	<p>Pre disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of public water supplies [boiling & Chlorination]. Regulating of food handling of food to the public. Health education of the public on good hygiene practices. Cleaning environment. <p>During disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid Needs Assessment of the situation. Drugs storage and distribution. Cholera camps. Supervising funeral and other gathering where handling of food is common Supply of aqua tabs to cholera prone areas. <p>Post disaster:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health (DHMT). NGOs/Partners. Community in general. Zanzibar Water Authority. Local Government. Police and special departments.

Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural rainfall. • Topography. • Poorly drained areas. • Human-made. • Deforestation. • Urbanization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of human and animal life. • Destruction of infrastructure. • Environmental degradation. • Famine. • Outbreak of diseases. • Loss of livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People living in low lying area. • Livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of sewage. • Assessment of the situation including victims reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health (DHMT) (Psychological Services) • Social welfare • Disaster committees. • Zanzibar Municipal Council
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre disaster: • Strengthen early warning systems • Community based knowledge. • Use of meteorological services. • Improve communication networks. • Master Plan • Public awareness meetings with vulnerable communities. • Enforcement of legislation. 	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During disaster: • Rapid needs assessment • Resource mobilization (financial, human, 	

Road accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional weakness erratic and irregular enforcement of road safety regulation. Bad roads and removed road signs Drunken driving Vandalism of highway fences and negligent animal husbandry Negligence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of life. Destruction of property. Dysfunctional of essential services. Psychological and sociological effects e.g. trauma. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent and regular enforcement of road safety regulations. Enforce speed limits 	<p>material),</p> <p>Post disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage assessment. Reporting <p>Pre-disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of education and awareness creation. Enforce road safety driving rules and procedures. Frequent and spot inspection. Put and use traffic signs. <p>During disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cordons the area, to avoid the public from danger. Create a temporary mortuary if they are deaths and start identifying procedure of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Communications and Transport Office of District Commissioner (OCD) Police Traffic DHMT Community in General NGO,s
----------------	--	--	--	--	---

HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual intercourse with an infected partner. Mother to child transmission. Sharp instruments Poverty Loss of social ethics Commercial sex workers Suppression of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in production. Increase in orphaned children which increase in child headed families. Increase in state expenditure towards supporting the infected and affected Low life expectancy Increased dependency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elite group Active social group Children The poor Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Render first aid to injured and refer where necessary to hospital for further management. Control traffic and remove traffic obstacles. <p>Post disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage assessment. Reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHMT NGOs Community in General Urban HIV/AIDS Committee
Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor hygienic standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of dead streams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns Use of antiretroviral drugs Abstinence Practicing safer sex Avoid spousal separation Voluntary counseling and testing Stimulate income generating activities for vulnerable groups <p>Pre disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality NGOs

<p>by sewer and liquid/solid waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate and negligent behavior by people. Population increase thereby overwhelming existing sewer system Consistent sewer malfunctioning Inconsistent refuse collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease outbreak Loss of aesthetic value Increased breeding of disease vectors 	<p>General</p>	<p>stakeholder approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading the sewer system Provision of environmental education and awareness creation Frequent site visits to identify risk areas Enforce existing laws and regulations. <p>During disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid assessment needs Resource mobilization for response actions <p>Post disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage assessment and Rehabilitation of the affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Government Marine Department Forest Fisheries
<p>Marine accidents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor crew competence. Lack of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil spill pollution Loss of human lives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human beings Community in general 	<p>Pre-disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of education and awareness creation on this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Communication and Transport.

	<p>communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of proper maintenance. Lack of application of safety or other procedures. Inadequate training. Poor judgment of the situation. Existing routines for safety control known, but not followed. Insufficient real competence (practice from occupation, waters, with equipment or suchlike) Very heavy weather, natural disaster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of properties Cost for vessel maintenances Health problem 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> type of hazard Provide weather forecast information to the public, specifically travelers, ship and boat owners, and fishermen. TMA with indigenous information to be used for warnings and alerts to avoid marine accidents Provide life saving education and rescue skills to the public Frequent and spot inspection <p>During disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid assessment of losses Coordination of meetings and resource mobilization Coordinate search and rescue operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zanzibar Maritime Authority. NGO's Zanzibar Port Authority Office of District Commissioner Special Departments DHMT District Disaster Committee Community in General
--	---	---	--	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misjudgment of own vessel's movements (current, wind etc.) • Operational fault with other ship (wrong manoeuvre/poor seamanship etc) • Bad Construction of the vessels and location of equipment on board • The ship's structural strength not sufficient • Technical conditions concerning equipment on board • Self-ignition in cargo/bunker, also by "sloshing" in tanks. • Poor management 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate search and rescue operations • Provide current information to the public <p>Post Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct in depth assessment of losses • Law enforcement 	
--	--	--	--	--

Collapsing of buildings	and supervision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reinforcement is not adequate. Poor Structural design Faulty construction and poor workmanship Foundation Failure Extraordinary loads Unexpected modes of failure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of lives Loss of properties Permanent disabilities Economic Loss Environment unhealthy Life threatening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People living in small houses Livestock Infrastructures 	<p>Pre-disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervising building Construction Building repair and maintenance Strength early warning systems <p>During disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid needs Assessment of the situation Supervising rescue and funeral <p>Post disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage assessment reporting Renew and rehabilitate the affected buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Urban and Rural Planning. Department of Mapping and Registration Construction Department Zanzibar Municipal Council Road Department.
Strong winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local and seasonable winds. Air flowing from a high pressure area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind turbines create noise pollution which cause annoyance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock Property Community in 	<p>Pre-emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify influential people who can provide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania Metrology Authority Mass Media

	<p>into a low pressure area (The closer these high and low pressure areas are to each other, the stronger the winds)</p>	<p>stress and sleep disturbance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of buildings • Cutting-off trees • Soil erosion 	<p>general.</p>	<p>indigenous knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document indigenous knowledge and use it with TMA information for warnings and alerts • Provide weather forecast information to the public, • Provide life saving education and rescue skills <p>During disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid damage assessment • Coordination and meetings and resource mobilization 	
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical Failure • Home Candle Fires • Home Fires involving Cooking Equipment • Intentional Fires • Children Playing With Fire • Fires caused by Spontaneous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destroying homes • Destroy wildlife habitat and timbers. • Polluting the air with emissions harmful to human health. • Releases carbon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals • Community in general 	<p>Pre-disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish water stations in each corner of the district. • Provide fire fighting education and rescue skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire and Rescue Department • District Disaster Committee • Community in General

	<p>Combustion or Chemical Reaction Natural Gas Fires. Wildfires Land preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	<p>dioxide- Effect on the landscape may be long-lasting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 24 hours free emergency call • Strengthen and equip fire and rescue department to work at district level <p>During disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize fire fighting and rescue team • Coordinate fire fighting operations • Evacuation of victims <p>Post Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid damage assessment <p>Reporting</p>	
Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural differences • Problem of scarcity of resources • Effects of technological changes • Comparison of political systems • Impact of historical events • Constraints of physical environment • Role of supply and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death • Injured people • Enmity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community in general 	<p>Pre disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propagation of peace and security (Religious and political leaders) <p>During disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Needs Assessment • Supervising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government • Community in general

	demand			funerals and injured people Post disaster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the situation including victims report • Awareness campaign on the importance of keeping peace in the community 	
--	--------	--	--	---	--

PART FIVE

5.0 Strategic and Operational Objectives of the Plan

The MDEPRP will be implemented together with the District Plans of all sectors and should be integrated in all other sector plans on their review. In the event of a major disaster or protracted emergency, this plan shall give guidance in the tasking of responsible/lead agencies in the implementation of the following strategic and operational objectives:

1. Ensure a collaborative and coordinated response to the disaster among all the stakeholders.
2. Ensure food availability/security and good nutrition to affected populations in times of disaster.
3. Ensure Hygiene Promotion, Water Supply, and proper Sanitation.
4. Ensure Adequate Health Services and Health Systems Infrastructure is available.
5. Ensure availability of Shelter and Non-Food items to displaced populations following disaster.

A progressive strategy for managing disasters ensures that loss of life and property is reduced in a disaster events. Disaster management phases prepare communities with the knowledge and resources to protect themselves from harm and to manage the response and recovery stage. In this aspect there are some important roles to be considered in regards to the phases of disaster management.

5.1 Mitigation phase

In this phase much effort has to be put on reducing the loss of life and property from natural and or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect. In this phase, the important aspects to be considered are:

- Strengthen District and Shehia Disaster Management Committees.
- Integrate and harmonize MDEPRP into district sector plans.
- Hazard Analysis & Resource Inventory.
- Allocation of responsibilities to the individuals/Groups/Institutions/

Organizations/ Voluntary.

- Develop awareness campaign programme
- Training and capacity building
- Logistic arrangement-Safe shelters identification (immediate/permanent)
- Acquire essential needs such as non -food items
- Arrange communication network like wireless system/Radio etc
- Identify key staff, stakeholders and analysis of their capacity
- Preparation of Daily Situation Report

5.2 Preparedness phase

Preparedness focuses on the following elements: planning procedures and protocols, training and exercises, personnel qualification and equipment. The important aspects to be considered are:

- Conduct drills/ simulation exercises
- Coordination meetings with officials at District level
- Immediate and administration of relief supplies.
- Establish rescue centers.
- Conduct awareness programs to the public

5.3 Response

Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect properties and meet basic human needs. It also includes the execution of emergency operation plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of lives, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. The important aspects to be considered are:

- Dissemination of Warning Information.
- Coordination meetings with officials at District level
- Conduct Rapid Vulnerability Assessment
- Alerting Line Department /Field Official to remain in readiness to gear up into action immediately after declaration of crisis.
- Evacuation and management of temporary shelters
- Preparation of Daily Situation Report.
- Awareness raising programs
- Counseling and psycho-social services

5.4 Recovery

In this phase the development, coordination, and execution of service and site-restoration plans, the reconstitution of government operations and services, individual, private-sector, non-governmental, long-term care and treatment of affected persons, additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration, evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned, post incident reporting and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents. The important aspects to be considered are:

- Assessment & enumeration of damage.
- Monitoring Relief Operation organized by outside and District Administration.
- Restoration of social and economic infrastructure systems.
- Ensuring transportation of relief supplies to affected areas.
- Ensuring safeguarding of belongings of the evacuees.
- Tracing and family reunion
- Special care to children, lactating mothers, old and infants.
- Collection of Information by a core group
- Documentation of the entire event – Audio and Video.

REFERENCES

Household Budget Survey (2010)

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (2004)

Pelling, M. (2003): *The Vulnerability of Cities: Natural Disasters and Social Resilience*.

Earthscan Publications, London.

The Disaster Management Act, No. 2 of 2003

The United Nations Development Program (2009)

The Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy (2011)

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (2011)

Mjini District Strategic Plan (2009)

URT (2012) Populations and Housing Census. Volume I, 2013