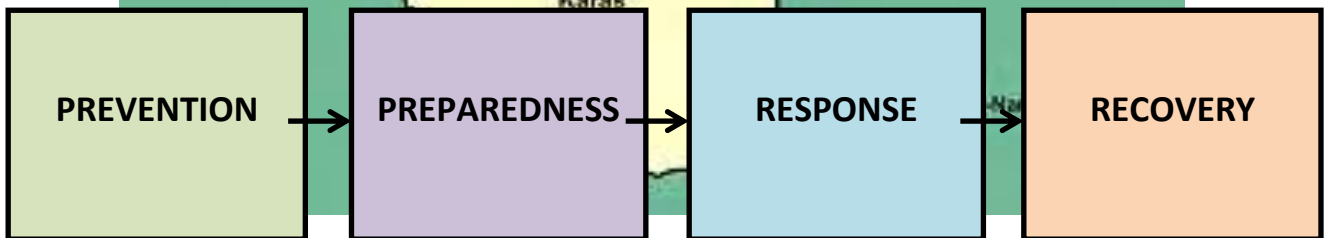
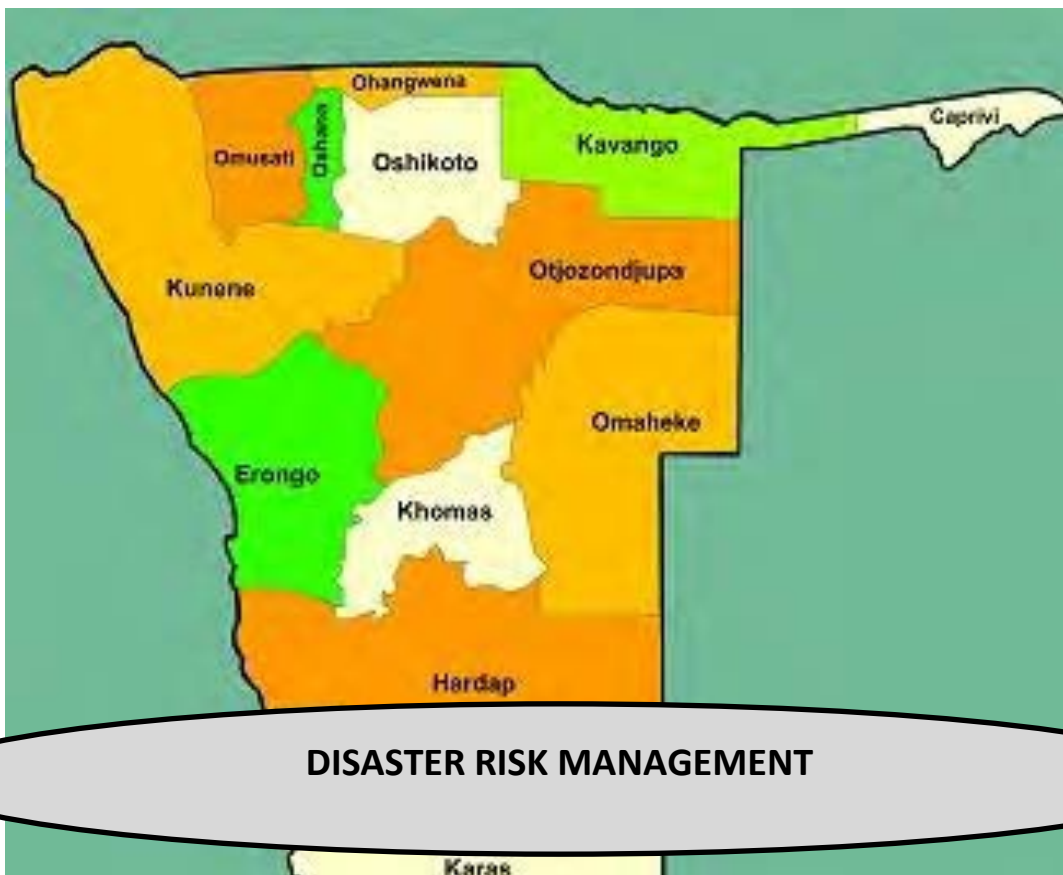




Government of the Republic
of Namibia

NAMIBIA

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2011



Foreword

Every year, Namibian communities face devastating losses caused by disasters. Forest and veldt fires, floods, drought, other hazards and their associated consequences have significant impacts on communities, the economy, infrastructure and the environment.

Over the past decade, government has collaborated on reforming disaster management approaches. In 2009 Government approved the National Disaster Risk Management Policy that advocated for improved capacity for early warning, tracking, monitoring and disseminating information on phenomena and activities that trigger disaster events. The policy also emphasises future direction for Namibian disaster risk management based on achieving community and organisational resilience aiming to enhance resilience and promote long-term solutions. Key policy changes focus on sustainable livelihood practices, and promoting disaster risk reduction among people impacted on by natural disasters. The new approach and focus should be preventive rather than reactive, and should be holistic rather than emergency oriented. The above is demonstrated by government's call in integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development planning and resource allocation frameworks.

Given the increasing regularity and severity of natural disasters, Namibian Government has recognised that a national, coordinated and cooperative effort is required to enhance Namibia's capacity to withstand and recover from emergencies and disasters. A disaster resilient Namibia is one that works together to understand and manage the risks that it confronts. Disaster resilience is the collective responsibility of all sectors of society, including all levels of government, business, the non-government sector and individuals.

In its continuing efforts to enhance the national capacity for disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, the National Disaster Risk Management Committee (NDRMC) tasked a core working group consisting of experts from national, regional, local authority, representatives from development partners, civil society and faith based organizations and the private sector to develop the National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP).

The purpose of the NDRMP is to provide national guidance on disaster management to national, regional, local governments, business and community leaders and civil society organizations with tools to standardize and regulate the practice and management of disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery operations at all levels.

While the NDRMP focuses on priority areas to build disaster resilient communities across Namibia, it also recognises that disaster resilience is a shared responsibility for individuals, households, businesses and communities, as well as for government ministries. Business, tertiary institutions, research institutes can and should be offering managerial training to support and build government capacity in disaster risk management. Resilience is not just about infrastructure, it's also about investing in human capital.

The NDRMP is part of the long-term, evolving process to deliver sustained behavioural change and enduring partnerships. It is expected that national, local governments, municipalities and disaster risk management stakeholders including the private sector in Namibia will use the plan to inform local action. We hope all Namibians develop a shared understanding of the critical part they play in developing their own disaster resilience and that of their communities

Francis Kapofi

Chairman National Disaster Risk Management Committee

Participating agencies

Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry, Ministry of Education, Ministry Works and Transport, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Regional Local Government Housing and Rural Development, Regional Councils, Namibia Red Cross Society, United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, UNAIDS, IOM, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, USAID, Council of Churches in Namibia, Livestock Producers Organization of Namibia, City of Windhoek

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Acronyms

ALAN	Association of Local Authorities in Namibia
CCCM	Camp Management and Camp Coordination
CCN	Council of Churches in Namibia
CDRMC	Constituency Disaster Risk Management Committee
DDRM	Directorate Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMOP	Emergency Management Operational Plan
EW	Early Warning
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LADRMC	Local Authority Disaster Risk Management Committee
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MGECW	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
MHAI	Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration
MITC	Ministry of Information Technology and Communication
MLR	Ministry of Lands and Resettlement
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MoHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MoLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MRLGHRD	Ministry of Regional Local Government Housing and Rural Development
MSS	Ministry of Safety and Security
MVA	Motor Vehicle Accident Fund
MWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
NamVac	Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NBS	Namibia Bureau of Statistics
NCCI	Namibia Chamber of Industry and Commerce
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Committee
NDRMP	National Disaster Risk Management Plan
NDRMS	Namibia disaster risk management systems
NFI	Non Food Items
NFPF	National Focal Persons Forum
NPCS	National Planning Commission Secretariat
NRCS	Namibia Red Cross Society
OMAs	Offices, Ministries and Agencies
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
RDRMC	Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee
SADC	Southern Africa Development Committee
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education Scientific Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WASH	Water and Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Introduction

Namibia like other countries is experiencing an increase in frequency and severity of disasters. The potential losses due to disasters is set to increase as the impact of climate change continue to unfold. Most common hazard with potential for disasters in Namibia include floods, droughts, veldt fires, and human and animal disease outbreaks. These have had adverse effects on the communities, the economy, infrastructure and the environment, as well as the development priorities of the country.

Namibians expect their government at all levels to do their best to ensure that communities are protected from hazards, and that where emergency situations occur, communities are well served by effective response, relief and recovery arrangements.

The Namibia government has taken steps to realise the above expectations through disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery planning. As stated in the National Policy for Disaster Risk Management in Namibia (2009), there is a paradigm shift from responding to disasters *after* they have occurred. Instead, a holistic approach to disaster risk management is now being promoted – aiming to reduce the impacts of and increase resilience to natural hazards. Building on the policy framework for disaster risk management, this document – the Namibia National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) – aims to provide an operational framework for the policy, as well as serving as a bridge to the Emergency Management Operational Plan (EMOP).

In Namibia, all spheres of government acknowledge that the impact of some emergencies could be particularly severe or widespread and exceed the capability of a single sector, region or municipality. Namibia's disaster risk management systems (NDRMS) brings together the efforts of all governments, development partners, private and civil society organizations and agencies to deliver coordinated disaster risk management across all hazards.

In recognition of the potential of both small and large disasters, the National Disaster Risk Management Committee devised the following plan to ensure that appropriate actions are taken prior, in the event of a disaster and after disasters. This plan provides disaster managers with a set of disaster prevention priorities, emergency procedure guidelines, guidelines for disaster preparedness, response and recovery. The plan also provides a framework for disaster risk management planning for various sectors as well as for the regional councils, local authorities and local levels.

The approaches to the preparation of the NDRMP have been holistic and address all the known hazards that Namibia is vulnerable to. The approaches take into account past lessons and experiences, built on good existing systems and good practices at different levels. The approaches also addressed the need to streamline systems and operational and management procedures.

Under the auspices of the NDRMC and in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister and stakeholders, this plan will be updated annually to take into account social, economic, organizational and other changes that have occurred since the plans were initially developed.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Namibia National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) is to provide the Namibian public with a high level overview of how Namibia addresses the risks and impacts of hazards through a collaborative approach to the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from emergencies.

1.2 Overall Objective

To provide guidance and strengthen the framework for sectoral and regional disaster risk management in Namibia.

1.3 Objectives

The specific objectives of the NDRMP are to:

- Provide an operational framework for the National Policy on Disaster Risk Management by clearly defining the critical sectoral commitments and corresponding stakeholder responsibilities;
- Identify natural and human induced hazards in Namibia – and provide guidance towards rapid and timely disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery;
- Provide a framework for the development of sectoral disaster risk management plans at national and regional levels.

1.4 Scope and Guiding Principles of the NDRMP

1.4.1 The Scope

The scope of the NDRMP is disaster risk management throughout all its phases; prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery for all hazards. It is intended primarily for disaster managers at national, regional and local levels, including non-state actors such as civil society organizations, development partners, private sector and parastatals, and other actors involved in disaster risk management in Namibia.

1.4.2 The Guiding Principles of the Plan

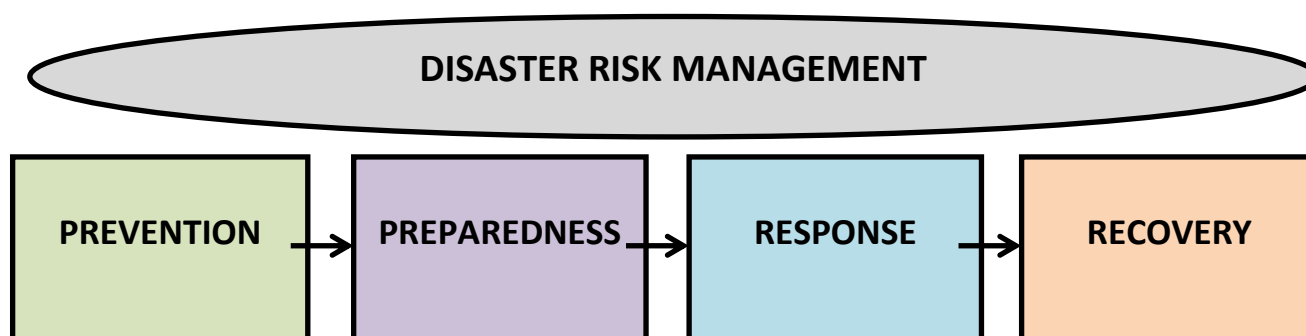
The NDRMP has been based on the principles outlined in the National Policy for Disaster Risk Management in Namibia. These include:

- The Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms
- Humanitarian principles and codes of practices for humanitarian assistance
- The shift towards disaster risk reduction
- Protecting sustainable development gains in Namibia by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development
- Sustainable ecosystem and environmental management

1.5 Phases in Disaster Risk Management

The NDRMP provides a holistic approach to disaster risk management; outlining objectives and activities in the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery phase.

This framework serves guidance for the regional and sectoral contingency plans – also considering the four identified phases of disaster risk management in Namibia. Annex 1 below shows the objectives and activities for disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

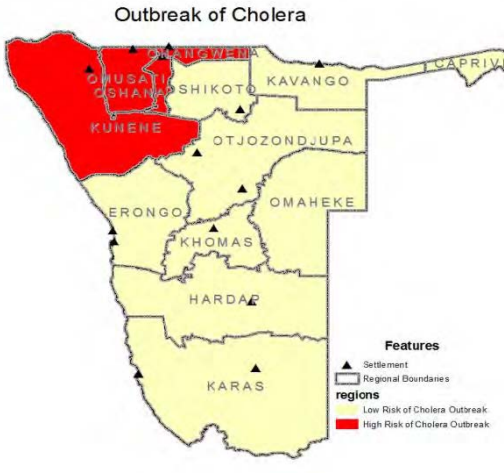
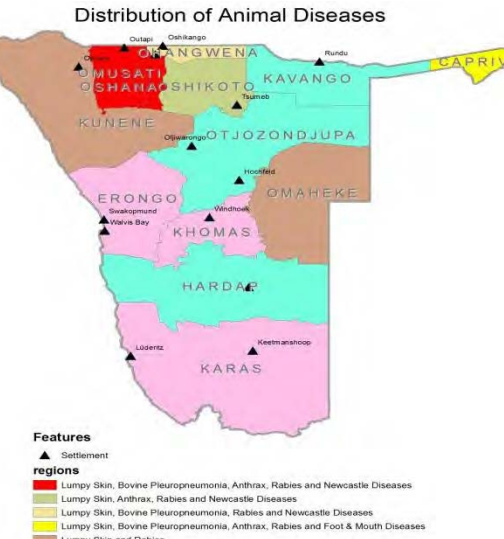


Prevention: Prevention measures seek to eliminate or reduce the impact of hazards and/or to reduce the susceptibility and increase the resilience of the community subject to the impact of those hazards. Prevention covers a range of activities and strategies by individuals, communities, businesses and governments. Prevention is a continuous phase that must be carried out at all times.

Preparedness: Disaster preparedness involves forecasting and taking precautionary measures prior to an imminent threat, in response to advanced warnings. Preparedness activities ensure timely and effective disaster response – minimizing negative impacts on communities, the economy, infrastructure and the environment, as well as the development priorities of Namibia.

Response: Involves the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs (food, water and sanitation, shelter and protection) of the people affected by disasters.

Recovery: Recovery activities address reconstruction, rehabilitation and re-establishment demands across physical, social, emotional, psychological, environmental and economic elements. It is aimed at the restoration and improvement, where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, to a more resilient standard with the aim to reduce the need for significant expenditure on recovery in the future. Recovery begins soon after the emergency phase has ended, and should be based on pre-existing strategies and policies that facilitate clear institutional responsibilities for recovery action and enable public participation.

<p>Disease outbreak</p>	<p>Namibia has experienced human disease outbreaks in the past that have warranted state intervention. Epidemic prone diseases in Namibia include Meningococcal Meningitis, H1N1, Malaria, and Dysentery. Diseases of public health significance include HIV/AIDS, Schistosomiasis, Tuberculosis, Acute Respiratory Infections, diarrhoea related diseases and Hepatitis B. HIV/AIDS is having devastating impacts on livelihoods, and consequently; it is now one of the biggest challenges faced by Namibia in its quest to achieve poverty reduction and other Millennium Development Goals. H1N1, Cholera are also a threatening disease in some regions of Namibia although the impact to livelihoods is not significant</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Hazard Timeline: March to May</i></p> <p>The most common and significant diseases among cattle include: anthrax, foot and mouth diseases (FMDs), black quarter or black leg; botulism; and the lumpy skin disease; sarcoptic mange among goats; rabies among dogs; Newcastle disease among chickens. The impacts of animal disease outbreaks include loss of livestock and subsequent loss of income, as well as food insecurity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Hazard Timeline: January to December</i></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Source: Ministry of Health and Social Services</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Source: Directorate of Veterinary Services</p>
<p>Other Hazards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural Fires especially urban fires and fire outbreaks in informal settlements: ● Earthquakes ● Oil spill, Hazardous substances accidents ● Industrial accidents ● Mine Accidents ● Transport accidents (air, land, sea) ● Cross border population movements and ● Terrorism 	

For further reference on the hazard profile for Namibia, Annex 1 provides an overview of risk levels per hazards, outlining potential disaster scenarios.

2 Legislative, Policy and Institutional Frameworks

2.1 Legislative framework

The Civil Defence Ordinance No. 3 of 1979, the Civil Defence Act 1986, Civil Defence Proclamation 1978 and accompanying civil defence regulations used by the former administration are the legislative frameworks that exist in Namibia. These are however no longer applicable in the new political dispensation and are not in keeping with the current global trends in disaster risk management. A draft Disaster Risk Management Bill has however been developed and will soon be tabled in the National Assembly.

2.2 The National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2009)

Namibia's disaster risk management is guided by the National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2009). The goal of the policy is to contribute to the attainment of sustainable development in line with Namibia's Vision 2030 through strengthening national capacities to significantly reduce disaster risk and build community resilience to disasters.

Policy Objectives

1. Make disaster risk reduction a priority at all levels in Namibia by establishing sound, integrated, and functional legal and institutional capacity within the established National Disaster Risk Management System, to enable the effective application of the concept of total disaster risk management.
2. Improve risk identification, assessment and monitoring mechanisms in Namibia.
3. Reduce the underlying risk and vulnerability factors by improving disaster risk management applications at all levels.
4. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response and recovery practices at all levels.
5. Enhance information and knowledge management for disaster risk management.

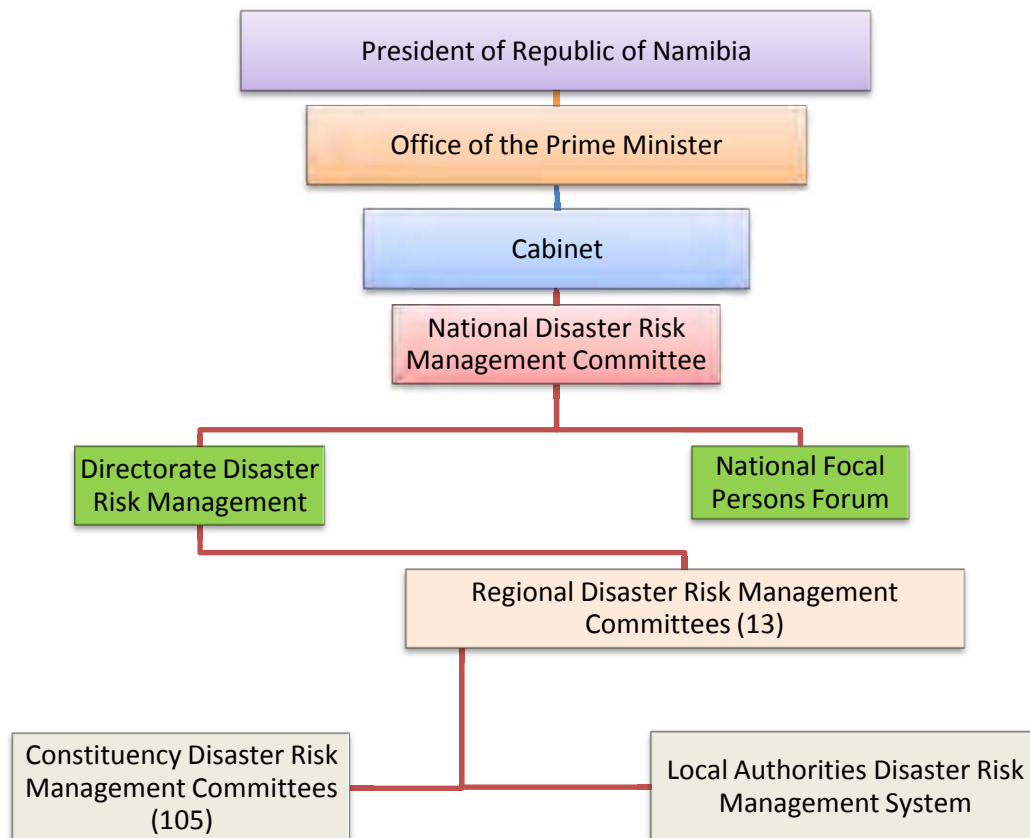
The five policy objectives serve as the priorities for implementing the NDRM Policy for Namibia and for planning disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. In addition to the policy are other regional and international agreements to which Namibia is signatory. These include but not limited to:

- **The Hyogo Framework for Action (2005 – 2015)** which outlines the various stages for action in disaster reduction including; making it a national and local priority, enhance early warning, reduce underlying risks and strengthening preparedness.
- **Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2004)** which has as objectives to increase political commitment to disaster risk management, increase public awareness, improve governance, enhance knowledge and identification of disasters.

- **Programme of Action to Implement the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Reduction (2006-2015)** provides strategic guidance and direction to mainstream disaster risk reduction in sustainable development planning and processes.
- [Article 25 of the SADC Protocol on Health](#), provides for integrated disaster risk management in the region.
- Multilateral Agreement between Namibia, Angola, Comoros, Madagascar and South Africa on Coordination of Maritime Search and Rescue Services. 2007.
- [Article 2 of SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security co-operation](#) -l) enhance regional capacity in respect of disaster management and co-ordination of international humanitarian assistance.

3 Institutional Framework for Disaster Risk Management in Namibia

Namibia has since 1994 established a National Disaster Management System (NDRMS) that is set to minimise duplication of efforts, and to optimise utilization of resources by facilitating the alignment and integration of roles and responsibilities for disaster risk management. Below figure shows the institutional arrangements for the NDRMS in Namibia.



The **President** of the Republic of Namibia, as the Head of State, is authorized to *declare a state of emergency*. The declaration of state of emergency is a pronouncement to the international community to assist the Government in responding to the unfolding disaster that is deemed beyond the response capacity of government alone.

The **Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)** has the overall responsibility for the coordination of disaster risk management and for implementing the National Policy on Disaster Risk Management. Ministries **have the responsibility to implement** the policy within the scope of their sectors – including disaster risk management for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

In the overall coordination, OPM is supported by the **Cabinet** which also allocates resources for use in implementing disaster risk reduction activities – including disaster risk management for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

The execution of the policy must be undertaken in consultation and cooperation with the **National Disaster Risk Management Committee (NDRMC)** and the disaster risk management structures at

national, regional, and local levels. The NDRMC serves as the national multi-stakeholder platform that is assigned the responsibility for disaster risk management in Namibia. The body is responsible to the President and the Prime Minister, and is chaired by the Secretary to the Cabinet.

The **Directorate for Disaster Risk Management (DDRM)** is mandated with the coordination of disaster risk management and forms part of, and functions within the Office of the Prime Minister. The DDRM is responsible for the execution of the decisions of the NDRMC and facilitates the establishment of an integrated and coordinated system of disaster risk management in Namibia – inclusive of the Ministries and other relevant partners.

The **National Focal Persons Forum (NFPF)** provides a mechanism for consultation and coordination of disaster risk management planning and operations – on a regular basis and inclusive of the Ministries and other relevant partners.

At regional level, the **Regional Disaster Risk Management Committees (RDRMCs)** serve as the multi-stakeholder platform that is mandated with the coordination of disaster risk management amongst sector ministries, municipalities, statutory organisations, communities and other actors involved in disaster risk management. The Regional Governor must oversee the activities of RDRMC and will advise government on disasters and disaster risk management matters affecting the region.

At local level, the **Local Authority Disaster Risk Management Committees (LADRMCs)**, each local authority must establish and implement a framework for disaster risk management within its area of its jurisdiction aimed at ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster risk management. The disaster risk management framework of each local authority must form an integral part of the Regional Disaster Risk Management Plan of the region in which it is located.

The **Constituency Disaster Risk Management Committee (CDRMCs)** is mandated with the coordination of disaster risk management, at constituency level. The CDRMC must promote an integrated and coordinated system of disaster risk management in its constituency by the sector ministries, communities and other actors involved in disaster risk management in the constituency.

3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Article 95 of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, requires the state to actively promote the welfare of its people. The Government of the Republic of Namibia through its structures thus has the ultimate responsibility to protect life, property and environment. The NDRM plan has adopted a sector approach. The sector approach is aimed at creating a more coherent and inclusive disaster risk management practices by mobilizing groups of government ministries and agencies, supporting partners and civil society organizations in a strategic manner across key sectors. Each sector has a clearly designated lead and responsibilities that have been agreed on. Sectors would also serve as channels of communication and information and one ministry or partner can fit into more than one sector as shown in **Tables 2-11** below.

The sector approach does not however preclude the OMAs to implement their mandated responsibilities. OMAs are however encouraged to revert to the sector approach where there are increased opportunities for integrated programming in disaster risk management and when there are threats of disasters or there is change of operational mode to crisis or emergency modes.

Table 1: Early Warning, Public Awareness and Advocacy Sector and sector responsibilities

Sector	Sector lead	Sector Co-lead	Sector members	Functions of the Sector
Early warning, public awareness and advocacy	Sector Objective: To raise the profile of DRR and ensure that early warning information against potential emergencies is clearly communicated to the communities and DRR .			
	MITC	OPM	MAWF, MoHSS, MoE, MET, MRLGHRD ,NMS,NFU MITC, NamVac, NBS, NRCS, NBC, Media Houses, CCN, UN agencies and IOM	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect analyse and disseminate early warning and forecast information; • Conduct public awareness and campaigns on disaster risk management through (print and electronic media); • Development of and Advocacy Strategy for DRR – adapted to target audience at national, regional and local level respectively; • Identify core advocacy concerns, including resource requirements and contribute key messages to broader disaster risk reduction advocacy initiatives of the NDRMS actors • Develop an Advocacy Strategy for DRR; • Promoting diversification of livelihoods e.g. non agricultural income generating projects; • Promotion of sustainable natural resources management including conservation of underground water; • Promoting good farming practices and land use planning; • Mobilise resources for disaster mitigation <p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce IEC materials, • Collect, analyse and disseminate early warning and risk information ; • Raise the profile of DRR among policy makers including senior management; • Identify organizations with required items, services or supplies and make arrangements to secure these during emergencies; • Consolidate information on Crop assessment, Poverty assessment, Vulnerability forecasts, population surveys and package it for dissemination to the public; • Plan disaster preparedness, response and recovery, • Develop sector contingency plans; • Mobilize of resources for sector activities, • Plan and monitor sector activities. • Collate, analyse, update and disseminate disaster triggers¹ from various specialists units. • Conduct emergency drills and simulation exercises • Develop an exit, or transition, strategy for the sector group; <p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate early warning information to OMA, DRR stakeholders and the public;

¹ Thresholds that distinguish a hazard level and determine when management actions should begin e.g. for floods the rising river levels are a trigger to activate the flood contingency plans.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare press statements, media conferences; • Continue monitoring early warning and disaster of triggers; • Updating situation reports; <p>Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the disaster recovery needs through public media; • Disseminate reports on disaster recovery programmes; • Report on community perceptions that help shape disaster recovery; • Assess community needs in disaster recovery. • Provide support in resource mobilization for sectors recovery programmes; • Collate and disseminate good practices and lessons learned.
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Early Warning, Public Awareness and Advocacy Strategic Sector Results	
Sector Commitment	Key Indicators/ Benchmark
Leadership is established for EW and Public Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that information early warning against potential emergencies is clearly communicated to the communities. • Developing mechanisms for information dissemination and awareness raising in local communities. Including sms, community radio, etc • Establishing community based early warning systems and integrating it with conventional early warning; • Establishment of platforms for information sharing at local, regional and national levels; • Monitor triggers for disaster and disseminate information to stakeholders.
Leadership in ensuring smooth functioning of the group	The MITC in collaboration with OPM (DDRM) will identify and ensure the participation of key OMAs and other development partners in information sharing and awareness raising.
Proper information dissemination at all times	All sector members shall actively participate within their areas of expertise in ensuring proper information dissemination during all phases of DRM
Development and Implementation of a sectoral Plan	MITC and OPM (DDRM) shall ensure the development and implementation of a national sectoral plan for DRM
Rollout Sector activities at regional and local levels	Ensure that national plans are also rolled out at regional and local levels.

Table 2: Education sector and sector responsibilities

Sector	Sector lead	Sector Co-lead	Sector members	Functions of the Sector
Education	Sector Objective: To ensure the education sector is adequately resourced and capacitated to meet the educational needs of learners prior, during and after disaster situations			
	MoE	MWT	MRLGHRD ,OPM, NRCS, UNICEF, UNESCO,	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting vulnerability assessments, • Developing regulations for health and safety to which every school shall conform • Conduct risk assessment prior to construction of schools • Ensure a safe and secure schools environment • Promoting diversification of livelihoods e.g. non agricultural income generating projects; • Promotion of sustainable natural resources management including conservation of underground water; • Promoting good farming practices and land use planning; <p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting needs assessment; • Mobilization of resources for activities for the sector, • Training sector staff in disaster risk management, • Planning disaster preparedness, response and recovery, • Mainstream DRR into the education curriculum • Monitoring and evaluation of sector’s programmes. • Identify organizations with required items, services or supplies and make arrangements to secure these during emergencies; • Develop and track appropriate early warning signs and triggers for disasters in the education sector; • Raise awareness on disaster risk reduction through the parent teachers associations; • Train teachers in disaster risk management; • Pre-position education materials for at risk schools and for provision of temporary schools; • Establish policies for compensation of lessons for students whose education has been disrupted by disasters; • Make arrangements for alternative relocation for high risk schools. • Conduct school disaster drills or simulation exercises; • An exit, or transition, strategy for the sectoral groups have been developed. <p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid assessment to determine magnitude – number of children affected, availability of teachers, and facilities. • Resume education activities by setting up safe temporary learning spaces or shift system in host communities. • Maintenance and record taking of education, school, teacher and student information. • Provision of educational supplies.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize psychosocial support for teachers (provide training/orientation) and students (provide recreational activities and where appropriate establish links to basic health and nutrition services). • Provide life skills programmes: peace education, basic health, nutrition, and hygiene promotion. • On receipt of official warning, ensuring that schools are closed where necessary, and that the safety of school children is promptly attended to. • Provide emergency assistance to disaster affected schools • Conduct damage assessments for affected schools; • Identify unaccompanied or separated children and provide appropriate care <p>Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damages to schools infrastructure including water and sanitation facilities, school equipment and learning resources; • Mobilize resources for rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and replacement of damaged learning resources; • Assess community capacity and resources for recovery; • Assess psychosocial impact of disaster among affected learners; • Provide psychosocial support and counselling services to learners in need; • Provide emergency food assistance for affected learners (food for education) • Reconstruction policy is needed to ensure standards for safety (to build back better), right sizing (building to relevant standards), right siting (relocation, land use, and master planning); • Institute public works programme for school reconstruction (cash or food for work),
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Education Sector Results	
Sector Commitment	Key Indicator/ Benchmark
Leadership is established for Education sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools and other educational institutions are adequately resourced to prepare and respond to emergencies • Developing mechanisms of resilience and adaptations in areas traditionally disaster prone areas. • Involve communities/parents in implementation of school DRM programmes • Maintain and increase access to quality basic education, learning opportunities and psychosocial support for vulnerable children; • Sustainability of services through building knowledge management and strengthening partners.
Leadership in ensuring smooth functioning of the sector	The MoE in collaboration with UNICEF will identify and ensure the participation of key ministries and other development partners in the education sector
Ensuring continuity in education sector even during disaster response	All sector members shall actively participate within their areas of expertise in ensuring that education is prioritised even during disaster response with facilitation of sector leads.
Development and Implementation of a sectoral Plan	MoE and UNICEF shall ensure the development and implementation of a national sectoral plan for DRM with the participation of all sector members and in alignment with the National Policy and NDRMP
Rollout Sector activities at regional and local levels	The ministries and agencies concerned with education will ensure that national plans are also rolled out at regional and local levels.

Table 3: Health and Nutrition Sector and Sector Responsibilities

Sector	Sector lead	Sector Co-lead	Sector members	Functions of the Sector
Health and Nutrition	Sector Objective: To ensure a safe, sustainable, and health-enhancing human environments, protected from social, biological, chemical, and physical hazards, and promoting human security before, during and after disasters;			
	MoHSS	MRLGHRD	OPM, UNICEF, WHO, NRCS, UNFPA,	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk and vulnerability assessment for the health sector; • Location and construction of health facilities in safe areas; • Prevention and control of communicable diseases- provision of safe water supplies and sanitation, solid waste disposal, control disease vectors etc; • Pre-disaster preparedness planning; • Promoting an integrated, comprehensive, multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach to reduce the impact of natural, technological or manmade hazards on public health • Strengthening the institutional capacity of the health sector in preparedness and risk reduction, • Conduct risk and vulnerability assessments, diseases and nutrition surveillance and needs assessment, • Strengthening national strategies and plans to address all forms of social disadvantage and vulnerability that have a negative impact on health; <p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diseases surveillance system including sentinel sites for monitoring epidemic thresholds at local, regional and national levels; • Establish epidemic thresholds at local, regional and national levels; • Mobilization of resources for activities for the sector, • Planning disaster preparedness, response and recovery, • Identify organizations with required items, services or supplies and make arrangements to secure these during emergencies; • Training sector staff, • Pre-positioning of medical and non-medical emergency supplies, • Preparation of guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and management of disease conditions; • Health campaigns to raise awareness of disease outbreaks and promotion of positive health practices; • Monitoring and evaluation of sector's programmes. • An exit, or transition, strategy for the sectoral groups have been developed. <p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and protect the health and well-being of affected communities, paying particular attention to the specific needs of vulnerable groups • Mass casualty treatment; • Health care delivery for disaster affected – setting up mobile and static health facilities; • organizations with required items, services or supplies and make arrangements to secure these during emergencies; • Health and hygiene promotion;

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diseases prevention and control; • Immunisation of at risk groups; • Ensure PLWHA and other chronic illnesses have uninterrupted treatment • Promote safe delivery and provide reproductive health services • Nutrition surveillance and management of moderate and severe malnutrition; • Continuous disease surveillance <p>Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damages to health infrastructure including water and sanitation facilities, hospital equipment and medical and non medical supplies; • Mobilize resources for rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and replacement of damaged equipment, and supplies; • Assess community capacity and resources for recovery; • Assess psychosocial impact of disaster among affected communities; • Provide psychosocial support and counselling services to communities in need; • Provide supplementary and therapeutic feeding for children at risk of malnutrition; • Reconstruction policy is needed to ensure standards for safety (to build back better), right sizing (building to relevant standards), right siting (relocation, land use, and master planning); • Institute public works programme for health facility reconstruction (cash or food for work),
Health Sector Results				
Sector Commitment		Indicator/ Benchmark		
Leadership is established for Health sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitals and other health institutions are adequately trained and resourced to prepare and respond to emergencies • Developing mechanisms of resilience and adaptations in areas traditionally disaster prone areas. 		
Leadership in ensuring smooth functioning of the sector		The MoHSS in collaboration with WHO will identify and ensure the participation of key ministries and other development partners in the health sector		
Ensuring continuity in health sector even during disaster response		All sector members, with facilitation of sector leads shall actively participate within their areas of expertise in ensuring that health is prioritised even during disaster response.		
Development and Implementation of a sectoral Plan		MoHSS and WHO shall ensure the development and implementation of a national sectoral plan for DRM with the participation of all sector members and in alignment with the National Policy and NDRMP		
Rollout Sector activities at regional and local levels		The ministries and agencies concerned with health will ensure that national plans are also rolled out at regional and local levels.		

Table 4: Food Security and Livelihoods Sector and Sector Responsibilities

Sector	Sector lead	Sector Co-lead	Sector members	Functions of the Sector
Food Security and Livelihoods	Sector Objective: To ensure that actions shall be taken to prevent and prepare for food and livelihood needs of communities prior, during and after disaster situations			
	MAWF	NPCS	MRLGHRD, NPCS, OPM, MET, NRCS, UNDP and FAO	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct risk and vulnerability assessments, food security monitoring, needs assessment, • Promote drought mitigating technologies and practices; • Protect of livelihoods from hazard risks; • Promote diversification of livelihoods e.g. non agricultural income generating projects; • Promote sustainable natural resources management including conservation of underground water; • Promote good farming practices and land use planning; • Assess regimens for cross border small traders; • Conduct feasibility studies on small scale irrigation system in the Cuvelai (flood and saline ground water), Kavango, Kunene, Zambezi water basins; <p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop systematic baseline and pre-crisis food security information as a basis for continuous assessment, monitoring and evaluation in areas prone to recurrent disasters and protracted crisis; • Monitor the SADC Regional Information and Early Warning System for Food and Agriculture (SADC Regional Remotes Sensing Unit, Regional Drought Monitoring Centre, Regional Food Security Unit) • Conduct crop and food supply assessment missions; • Vulnerability and capacity assessments and forecasts; • Conduct ad-hoc agricultural assessment missions including sub-sector analysis (nutrition surveillance, livestock and infrastructure) • Supports communities to develop abilities to cope with natural hazards through the use of early warning systems; • Raise awareness amongst communities and local authorities on disaster risk reduction; • Promote a simplified trade regime which waives all customs duties and taxes for small cross border traders during periods of food crisis. • Identify organizations with items, services or supplies and make arrangements required for emergency operations and arrange to secure these during emergencies; • Support community risk and vulnerability and capacity assessments; • Mobilize resources for activities for the sector, • Planning disaster preparedness, response and recovery, • Pre-positioning of food items where necessary; • Training sector staff, • Monitoring and evaluation of sector’s programmes. • Develop exit, or transition, strategy for the sector; <p>Response</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid food security assessments among newly displaced affected populations. • Provide emergency food rations to newly displaced affected populations. • Conduct post-distribution monitoring to continually assess food security status of displaced affected populations • Conduct market analysis; • Assess the range of potential response options for improving the short and long term situation, as well as implementation requirements; • Identify and set up operational requirements and systems, including advocacy and fund raising; • Ensure effective response is operationalised to ensure desired impact. • Monitor and evaluation changes in the situation analysis and the impact of response are monitored and evaluated • Map the affected areas • Register households that are food insecure; • Conduct verification of registered beneficiaries of food assistance; • Liaise with Logistics and Warehouse Management sector for timely delivery of food items; <p>Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support production projects, income alternatives and employment for vulnerable families whose economies were affected by disasters. • Promote diversification of livelihoods; • Rehabilitate road infrastructure to facilitate supply of food items and access to markets; • Distribute seed and agricultural tools; • Rehabilitate damaged water supply systems including deepening boreholes, • Initiate a livestock restocking programme (revolving) for both small and big livestock; • Introduce a food or cash for work public works programme; • Support land reclamation (gully reclamation)
Food Security and Livelihoods Sector Results				
Sector Commitment		Indicator/ Benchmark		
Leadership is established for Food and livelihoods sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member institutions are adequately trained and resourced to prepare and respond to emergencies • Developing mechanisms of resilience and adaptations in areas traditionally disaster prone areas. • Improve household food and livelihoods security of vulnerable populations 		
Leadership in ensuring smooth functioning of the sector		The MAWF in collaboration with WFP will identify and ensure the participation of key ministries and other development partners in the food and livelihood sectors		
Ensuring continuity in Food sector even during disaster response		All sector members, with facilitation of sector leads shall actively participate within their areas of expertise in ensuring that food and livelihoods are prioritised especially during disaster response and recovery		
Development and Implementation of a sectoral Plan		MAWF and WFP shall ensure the development and implementation of a national sectoral plan for DRM with the participation of all sector members and in alignment with the National Policy and NDRMP		
Rollout Sector activities at regional and local levels		The ministries and agencies concerned with food and livelihood will ensure that national plans are also rolled out at regional and local levels.		

Table 5: Camp coordination and Camp Management Sector and Sector Responsibilities

Sector	Sector lead	Sector Co-lead	Sector members	Functions of the Sector
Camp Coordination and Camp Management,	Sector Objective: To ensure action shall be taken to prepare for CCCM, NFIs and Emergency Shelter needs of communities prior, during and after disaster situations			
	NRCS	MHAI	Regional Council, MoHSS, MSS, MRLGHRD, MGECW, UNHCR, OPM, IOM	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting risk and vulnerability assessments, needs assessment of most-at-risk populations; • Mapping of disaster-prone areas and low-risk areas for possible relocation, e.g. higher ground; • CCCM awareness-raising developed and adapted to community level, targeting most-at-risk/disaster-prone areas; • Mainstream concepts of early warning linked to population displacement and relocation as a prevention measure, developed and adapted to national, regional and local level respectively; • Raise awareness and support most-at-risk communities on options for relocation to low-risk areas; • Mapping of available financial and human resources, as well as skilful people, to mobilize in displacement prevention – at national, regional and local level. <p>Preparedness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish systems for data collection and registration procedures, develop integrated displacement monitoring system; • Map early warning <i>response</i> mechanism for national, regional and local level; • Map options for durable solutions to displacement; • To develop an overall CCCM sector response plan, and integrate CCCM into contingency plans at national, regional and local level; • Institutionalization of CCCM capacity at national, regional and local level – including trainings of sector member staff; • Mainstreaming CCCM tools, adapted to national, regional and local level – including international standards adapted and agreed upon for the Namibian context; • Develop Standard Operational Procedures for CCCM – covering national, regional and local level; • Property and possessions left behind by displaced persons should be protected against destruction and arbitrary and illegal appropriation, occupation or use • Mobilization of resources for activities for the sector; • Monitoring and evaluation of sector’s programmes. • An exit, or transition, strategy for the sectoral groups have been developed. <p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake rapid CCCM assessment in initial phase of disaster –identifying immediate needs; • Raise awareness on temporary shelter options in host families or relocation centres; • Establish and maintain regular registration and monitoring system in the relocation centres – including training of registration staff at local level; • Ensure minimum standard compliance in relocation centres (according to adapted and agreed upon standards for Namibia); • Together with protection and health sector, establish and ensure maintenance of protection and medical referral systems in

				<p>relocation centre;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with the WASH sector, ensure WASH awareness and compliance in the relocation centres; • Together with Logistics and Warehouse management sector as well as Emergency shelter and NFI sector, ensure distribution registration and monitoring system in the relocation system • Regular monitoring of services and assistance in the relocation centres; • Awareness raising on durable solutions to displacement; <p>Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of damage and destruction disaster-affected communities, for support to early recovery and rehabilitation in places of origin; • Support closure of relocation centres and durable solutions to displacement; • Together with Food security and livelihood sector, support livelihood opportunities for displaced populations in the early recovery phase. • Advocate for safe, dignified and voluntary return, local integration or resettlement; • Internally displaced persons should be allowed to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country; • Facilitate family re-integration;
CCCM, NFIs and Emergency Shelter Sector Results				
Sector Commitment		Indicator/ Benchmark		
Leadership is established for Food and livelihoods sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member institutions are adequately trained and resourced to prepare and respond to emergencies • Developing mechanisms of resilience and adaptations in areas traditionally disaster prone areas. 		
Leadership in ensuring smooth functioning of the sector		The NRCS in collaboration with IOM will identify and ensure the participation of key ministries and other development partners in the food and livelihood sectors		
Ensuring continuity in NFI and CCCM sector even during disaster response		All sector members, with facilitation of sector leads shall actively participate within their areas of expertise in ensuring that CCCM and NFI/Shelter are prioritised especially during disaster response and recovery		
Development and Implementation of a sectoral Plan		NRCS and IOM shall ensure the development and implementation of a national sectoral plan for DRM with the participation of all sector members and in alignment with the National Policy and NDRMP		
Rollout Sector activities at regional and local levels		The ministries and agencies concerned with food and livelihood will ensure that national plans are also rolled out at regional and local levels.		

Table 6: Water and Sanitation Sector and Sector Responsibilities

Sector	Sector lead	Sector Co-lead	Sector members	Functions of the Sector
Water and Sanitation	Sector Objective: To ensure vulnerable persons have protected and reliable access to sufficient, safe water and sanitation and hygiene facilities.			
	MAWF Rural Water Supply	MoHSS	MRLGHRD, MoHSS, MWT, UNICEF	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting risk and vulnerability assessments for the sector; • Site and construct water and sanitation from high risk areas; • Consider hazard risk in siting and construction of sewage and water treatment facilities; • Protect primary water sources, sanitation, sewage and water treatment facilities from disaster damage; • Establish policies and standards for construction of water and sanitation facilities. <p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of resources for sector activities, • Plan for pre-position water tanks, potable toilets, water containers, water treatment tablets, disinfecting solution/powder; • Identify organizations with required items, services or supplies and make arrangements to secure the water tankers during emergencies; • Train community builders in construction of temporary latrines; • Conduct training of trainers on health and hygiene education; • Training sector staff in water and sanitation, • Monitoring and evaluation of sector's programmes. • An exit, or transition, strategy for the sectoral groups have been developed. <p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair boreholes and water schemes. • Construct new water points/schemes including emergency water treatment systems. • Support water trucking. • Construct emergency latrines. • Support household water treatment and storage. • Test water quality and support water purification. • Carry out hygiene promotion and distribute hygiene kits (soap etc.). • Rapid assessment to assess damage to the water and sanitation facilities; • Provision of emergency water supplies and sanitation facilities; • Conducting health and hygiene education; • Establish camp water and sanitation committees; • Distribute water containers and water treatment tablets to communities affected; <p>Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a water and sanitation recovery framework;

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize resources for rehabilitation of damaged water and sanitation, sewage and water treatment facilities; • Mobilize communities to participate in water and sanitation recovery; • Deepen wells if water table is low; • Protect rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities from future disaster damage.
WASH Strategic Sector Results				
Sector Commitment		Indicator/ Benchmark		
Leadership is established for WASH coordination and convenes WASH stakeholders		Coordination mechanism provides guidance to all partners on common approaches and standards; ensures that all critical WASH gaps and vulnerabilities are identified; and provides information on who is doing what, where, when and how, to ensure that all gaps are addressed without duplication.		
Affected persons access sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene		<p>Affected persons have access to at least 7.5-15 litres each of clean water per day.</p> <p>Water storage containers with a capacity of 40 litres per household;</p> <p>The maximum distance from household to the nearest water point is 500 metres;</p>		
Affected persons access toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A maximum ratio of 20 people per hygienic toilet or latrine squat hole; users should have a means to wash their hands after defecation with soap or an alternative (such as ash). • 250g of soap per person per month; • Bathing facilities with separate cubicles for men and women; • Each toilet should have hand washing facilities; 		
Affected persons receive critical WASH related information to prevent illness, especially diarrhoea		Hygiene education and information pertaining to safe and hygienic child-care and feeding practices are provided to 70% of women and child caregivers.		
Children access safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment		In learning facilities and child-friendly spaces, 1-2 litres of drinking water per child per day; 50 children per hygienic toilet or latrine squat hole at school; users have a means to wash their hands after defecating with soap or an alternative; appropriate hygiene education and information are provided to children, guardians and teachers.		

Table 7: Protection Sector and Sector Responsibilities

Sector	Sector lead	Sector Co-lead	Sector members	Functions of the Sector
Protection	<p>Sector Objectives: Provide a predictable, coherent, coordinated, comprehensive prevention, preparedness and response to protection needs of civilians with a special focus on vulnerable groups, in Namibia Contribute to the mainstreaming of protection in political, sectoral, social, humanitarian and disaster risk management strategies and plans at national, regional and local level Undertake advocacy efforts to support preventive, remedial and reparatory actions by the relevant authorities in accordance with their obligations Undertake capacity building and sensitisation of stakeholders in order to enable them to fulfil respective roles and responsibilities</p>			
	MGEWCW	MSS	MRLGHRD, MoHSS, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA NRCS, IOM, UNAIDS, CCN, MHA&I	<p>Prevention and Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen existing coordinating mechanisms to ensure that the response is timely and coordinated, and that it conforms to humanitarian principles and standards and is inclusive of key humanitarian and development partners In collaboration with other sectors, identify and mobilize resources for permanent (durable) solutions to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to hazards and protection risks, ensuring resource allocation for prevention and mitigation actions Develop preparedness plan based on identified vulnerabilities, capacities, risks and resources. Develop performance benchmarks for protection, and specific areas of responsibility including i) GBV, ii) child protection, iii) housing, land and property iv) rule of law and if necessary v) mine action Identify stakeholders, services and partners with capacity to identify and address violence, exploitation or abuse, and train sectoral staff on protection issues. Build capacities of partners to provide multi-sectoral response services including health, psychosocial support, security, legal/justice. Mobilise resources, establish long-term agreement for procurement of specific supplies, and pre-position essential supply components. <p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish, activate and support coordination mechanisms to coordinate rapid assessment, mapping, funding, strategy development and involvement of affected populations to respond to identified needs, fill gaps, avoid duplication, ensure complementarity Support identification, monitoring and reporting on serious protection concerns to trigger response and advocacy Support community-based protection mechanisms and safe environments for all vulnerable groups including women, children, older persons, people with disabilities or chronic illness. Ensure gender appropriate security at camps, support ECD activities, psychosocial support and counselling. Ensure standardised registration, protection monitoring, referral and tracing forms, and follow up on separated or unaccompanied children and lost/destroyed documents Identify and transmit supply input needs to Supply and Logistics <p>Early Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor and report on protection concerns to trigger response and advocacy. Engage local capacities to address violence and exploitation; and support service providers, law enforcement actors, women’s rights groups, communities and children to prevent violence, exploitation and abuse, including GBV Identify safe and durable solutions for displaced populations which may include i) return ii) local integration or iii) resettlement Initiate community-oriented approaches to social reintegration, shelter rehabilitation/reconstruction and livelihood support for vulnerable

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> groups Initiative gap analysis of local and national capacities in protection, and ensure integration of capacity strengthening in early recovery and transition plans, with focus on risk reduction
Protection Sector Results				
Sector Commitment		Indicator/ Benchmark		
Leadership is established for Protection sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection mechanisms provide guidance to all partners on common approaches to ensure that all critical protection gaps and vulnerabilities are identified Information is provided on roles, responsibilities and accountability to ensure that all gaps are addressed without duplication Sector members, communities and relocations site residents are adequately trained and resourced to prepare for and respond to protection concerns in emergencies Developing mechanisms of resilience and adaptations in areas traditionally disaster prone areas. 		
Leadership in ensuring smooth functioning of the sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sector lead and co-lead will identify and ensure the participation of key ministries, other humanitarian and development partners and civil society in the protection sector at national, regional and local constituency levels throughout all phases of DRM Participatory and community based approaches in protection needs assessment, analysis, planning, monitoring and response are utilized in all phases of DRM. Assessment and monitoring data is adequately disaggregated by age, gender and location Clear communication across coordination groups at national and regional levels, including with other sectors, is regular, and key decisions and actions documented and shared. The sector lead in collaboration with the co-lead UNFPA will identify and ensure the participation of key ministries and other development partners in the protection sector 		
Attention to priority cross-cutting issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed priority cross-cutting issues are integrated into assessments, analysis, planning, response and monitoring and evaluation (e.g. age, gender, sexual orientation, cultural diversity, disabilities, environment, reproductive health and HIV/AIDs, human-rights approach) 		
Advocacy and resource mobilization		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core advocacy concerns and resource requirements are identified and contribute to broader advocacy and fund raising initiatives of the GRN and other actors. Protection sector members also mobilise resources through their usual channels 		
Protection mechanisms strengthened in emergency affected areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan is in place to prevent and respond to major protection risks, building on existing systems; safe gender appropriate environments are established 		
Violence, exploitation and abuse of children and women, including GBV, are prevented and addressed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected communities are mobilised to prevent and address violence, exploitation and abuse existing systems to response to needs of GBV survivors are improved. 		
Psychosocial support is provided, especially to vulnerable individuals, groups and their caregivers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All protection programmes integrate psychosocial support in the work 		
Development and Implementation of a Sectoral Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead and co-lead shall ensure the development and implementation of a national protection sector contingency preparedness and response plan for DRM with the participation of all sector members and in alignment with the National Policy and NDRMP 		
Rollout Sector activities at regional and local levels		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ministries and agencies concerned with protection will ensure that national plans are also rolled out at regional and local levels. 		

Table 8: Logistics Warehouse Management, Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter

Sector	Sector lead	Sector Co-lead	Sector members	Functions of the Sector
Logistics and Warehouse management Non-Food Items and Emergency shelter	OPM	MOD	MWT (Public works, Maritime), WFP, MRLGHRD, MLR, MSS	<p>Sector Objective: To ensure all actions shall be taken to prevent and prepare for the logistics and warehouse management needs of communities prior, during and after disaster situations</p> <p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting risk and vulnerability assessments, needs assessment; • Develop security arrangements for national and regional warehouse and during delivery and distribution of emergency supplies; • Conduct who has what where; • Preventing the delivery of unnecessary items; • Establish guidelines for fast tracking of customs clearance for emergency supplies from outside Namibia; • Have knowledge of the operating environment including geological, technical, political and physical aspects; • Establish partnerships (national, regional and international) and specialist organization e.g. Namibia Maritime Rescue and Search Coordination Centre on search and Rescue. <p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for accessing hard to reach, remote and areas cut off by disasters; • Mobilization of resources for activities for the sector; • Identify possible bottlenecks in supply chain and make adequate arrangements to reduce the flow of emergency supplies; • Mobilizing air, water and road transport for delivery of emergency supplies and evacuation and relocation of affected people and livestock; • Facilitating evacuation of at risk populations and their return after the disasters event; • Planning response and recovery; • Training sector staff in logistics and warehouse management; Monitoring and evaluation of sector’s programmes. • Identify organizations with emergency items, services or supplies and make arrangements to secure the water tankers during emergencies; • Liaise with sectors (MOD) with capacity, expertise and resources to construct, rehabilitation of emergency bridges or supply routes; • Map shelter and NFI inventory, and plan for the pre-positioning of CCCM activities; • Plan for transportation and distribution of equipment and emergency items for prevention and control of environmental disasters; • Conduct an inventory of fire fighting equipment, decontamination supplies and environmental hazard monitoring equipment; • Plan for the delivery of emergency equipment, decontamination supplies etc; • Develop an inventory of personnel (fire fighters, decontamination experts, environmental experts etc) and share with relevant stakeholders; • An exit, or transition, strategy for the sectoral groups have been developed. <p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and rescue and evacuation of vulnerable communities;

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver appropriate supplies, in good condition, in the quantities required, and at the places and time they are needed; • Commodity tracking and warehouse management; • Regulate and oversee the movement of persons and goods to and from and within the disaster affected areas; <p>Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the transportation of households resettled from high risk zones; • Facilitate the return of displaced households; • Support the delivery of materials, equipment and personnel for rehabilitation; • Liaise with the Food Security and Livelihoods sector in the provision of farm inputs such as draught oxen, seeds and hand tools in cropping areas, and restocking of depleted livestock herds in pastoral areas;
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Logistics and Warehouse Management Sector Results	
Sector Commitment	Indicator/ Benchmark
Leadership is established for logistics and WHM sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities and relocations site residents are adequately trained and resourced to prepare and respond to emergencies • Support populations affected natural disaster and other vulnerable groups, through the timely provision of life-saving household items and emergency shelter based on assessed needs. • Developing mechanisms of resilience and adaptations in areas traditionally disaster prone areas.
Leadership in ensuring smooth functioning of the sector	The sector lead in collaboration with the co-lead OPM will identify and ensure the participation of key ministries and other development partners in the sector
Ensuring continuity in Logistics and WHM sector even during disaster response	All sector members, with facilitation of sector leads shall actively participate within their areas of expertise in ensuring that logistics and WHM are prioritised even during disaster response.
Development and Implementation of a sectoral Plan	MoD and OPM shall ensure the development and implementation of a national sectoral plan for DRM with the participation of all sector members and in alignment with the National Policy and NDRMP
Rollout Sector activities at regional and local levels	The ministries and agencies concerned with logistics and Warehouse Management will ensure that national plans are also rolled out at regional and local levels.

Table 9: Environmental and Technological Hazard Sector and Sector Responsibilities

Sector	Sector lead	Sector Co-lead	Sector members	Functions of the Sector
Environmental and Technological Hazards	Sector Objective: To ensure actions shall be taken to prevent and prepare for the environmental hazard (wild fires, chemical and hazardous substances contamination including radioactive substances, biological agents, oil spills at sea etc) needs of communities prior, during and after disaster situations			
	MAWF	MET	MLR, MRLGHRD, MWT, MVA, Oil Industry, MSS, MME, MoLSW, MoFMR, Namibia Ports Authority, Inter-Sectoral National Coordination Task Force on Forest Fires (National Fire Forum), UNDP	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct risk and vulnerability and capacity assessments and risk mapping; • Enforce the control of development in environmentally fragile areas; • Conduct geological and hydrological mapping • Promote sustainable natural resources management and enforce environmental protection laws²; • Integrate disaster risk assessment into environmental impact assessments; • Institute polluter pays principle; • Development of a natural resource management plan including identification of environmentally sensitive area • Construction, maintenance and monitoring of fire breaks. • Undertake Environmental Audits to provide mitigation measures against disasters; • Develop appropriate mitigation measures for potential pollution arising from catastrophes or incidents. <p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess suitable land for relocation of at risk livestock and provide advice on stocking levels to prevent environmental degradation; • Establish mechanisms to monitor adverse environmental condition- soil erosion, bush encroachment, fire outbreaks, environmental pollution –land, water, air and at sea; • Initiate or advise sectoral environmental protection and environmental conservation programmes; • Develop systems for the control and containment of chemical spills and hazardous substances on transportation routes; • Plan for the mobilization of resources (finance, human and material) for cleaning and recovery, environmental protection and conservation programmes, • Establish community based environmental protection and conservation committees; • Train Hazard Materials Emergency Response Team; • Train community fire prevention and control committees; • Conduct public education and awareness programmes to sensitise the community on wild land fires and related issues. • Develop guidelines for handling hazardous materials;

² Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007, Water Resources Management Act No. 24 of 2004, Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, No. 11 of 1976, Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (in prep), Public Health Act 36 of 1919 – with subsequent amendments, Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 2003, Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, No. 2 of 1991 as amended, Prevention and Combating of Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act 1981 and the 1991 Amendment Act, No.24 of 1991, Namibian Ports Authority Act, No. 2 of 1994, Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975, Forestry Act 2001, Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act (ACLRA) 1995, Hazardous Substances Ordinance 14 of 1974, Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act 5 of 2005 (GN 50/2005, GG 3429),

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guidelines for decontamination; • Planning preparedness, response and recovery, • Training sector staff in environmental protection, • Reinforce community based fire protection committees; • Monitoring and evaluation of sector’s programmes. • Establish hotlines to receive information on environmental disasters; • An exit, or transition, strategy for the sectoral groups have been developed. <p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and rescue; • Treatment and health care of people exposed to chemical and hazardous substances exposure; • Decontaminate environment contaminated by chemicals and hazardous substances; • Control veldt and forest fires; • Clean up contaminated coastline and beaches; • Protect communities including workers from exposure to chemicals and hazardous substances; <p>Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decontaminate environment contaminated by industrial, mining and hazardous substances; • Tree planting to replace damage forests; • Rehabilitate people exposed to chemicals and hazardous substances; • Clean up and recovery after chemical or hazardous substances accidents and oil spills;
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Environmental Hazard Sector Results	
Sector Commitment	Indicator/ Benchmark
Leadership is established for environmental hazard sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities and relocations site residents are adequately trained and resourced to prepare and respond to emergencies • Developing mechanisms of resilience and adaptations in areas traditionally disaster prone areas.
Leadership in ensuring smooth functioning of the sector	The sector lead in collaboration with the co-lead will identify and ensure the participation of key ministries and other development partners in the sector
Ensuring continuity in environmental hazard management sector even during disaster response	All sector members, with facilitation of sector leads shall actively participate within their areas of expertise in ensuring that environmental hazards are prioritised even during disaster response.
Development and Implementation of a sectoral Plan	MAWF and MET shall ensure the development and implementation of a national sectoral plan for DRM with the participation of all sector members and in alignment with the National Policy and NDRMP
Rollout Sector activities at regional and local levels	The ministries and agencies concerned with environmental hazards will ensure that national plans are also rolled out at regional and local levels.

Table 10: Infrastructure development and housing Sector and Sector responsibilities

Sector	Sector lead	Sector Co-lead	Sector members	Functions of the Sector
Infrastructure development and housing	Sector Objective: Action shall be taken to prevent and prepare and recover for the structural fires, infrastructure failures and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure prior, during and after disaster situations			
	MWT	MRLGHRD	MoD, MLR, MME, UNDP, UN-Habitat, NCCI, Parastals (Telecom, NamPower, NamWater), ALAN, Shack Dwellers Association of Namibia	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake feasibility studies, master plans, and design of transport, housing infrastructure projects • Coordinate the planning and construction of Capital Projects and related infrastructure. • Advise the public on matters related to the Building Industry in line with the Namibian laws; • Conduct preventive maintenance of public infrastructure; • Conduct risk and vulnerability assessments and risk mapping; • Enforce the building codes and control of development in high risk areas; • Integrate disaster risk assessment into environmental impact assessments in infrastructure developments; • Formulate technical (civil engineering related) standards applicable to Road Authority and other modes of transport; • Upgrade housing in informal settlements. • Initiate discussions with traditional authorities on relocation of people settled hazard prone locations to safer locations; • In build land access for the vulnerable – OVCs, women headed households and other vulnerable or minority groups; • Discourage settlement in high risk zones. <p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess hazard risks and map infrastructure at risk of damage from natural hazards; • Assess suitable land for relocation of at risk communities; • Plan for the mobilization of resources (finance, human and material) for rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and housing; • Conduct public education and awareness programmes to sensitise the community on structural fires and related issues. • Planning preparedness, response and recovery, • Monitoring and evaluation of sector’s programmes. • Establish hotlines to receive information on infrastructure damage; • An exit, or transition, strategy for the sectoral groups have been developed. <p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with the Camp coordination and Camp Management Sector on siting of relocation camps; • Rapid disaster needs assessment; • Disaster damage assessment; • Restore access to health facilities, schools and markets; <p>Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a recovery framework for the sector using the damage assessment findings; • Support rehabilitation of damaged homes and public infrastructure;

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice on the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (telecommunication, electricity, water and sewage reticulation; • Rehabilitation of damaged roads; • Support the construction of flood and fire resistant housing; • Establish coordination mechanisms for partners involved in disaster recovery; • Promote build back better during rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and housing; • Prioritize the reconstruction of damaged homes for the most vulnerable; • Provide support for rehabilitation of critical facilities and services – electricity, water and sewage reticulation, road infrastructure, health and schools;
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Infrastructure Development and Housing Sector Results	
Sector Commitment	Indicator/ Benchmark
Leadership is established for environmental hazard sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of standard building codes, sound engineering and construction of public infrastructure • Integration of disaster risk assessment in the construction industry and mechanisms of resilience and adaptations in areas traditionally disaster prone areas.
Leadership in ensuring smooth functioning of the sector	The sector lead in collaboration with the co-lead will identify and ensure the participation of key ministries and other development partners in the sector
Ensuring continuity in environmental hazard management sector even during disaster response	All sector members, with facilitation of sector leads shall actively participate within their areas of expertise in ensuring that hazards related to public infrastructure and housing are prioritised even during disaster response.
Development and Implementation of a sectoral Plan	MWT and MRLGHRD shall ensure the development and implementation of a national sectoral plan for DRM with the participation of all sector members and in alignment with the National Policy and NDRMP
Rollout Sector activities at regional and local levels	The ministries and agencies concerned with infrastructure development and housing environmental hazards will ensure that national plans are also rolled out at regional and local levels.

3.2 Attention to priority cross-cutting issues

Each Sector should ensure integration of agreed priority cross-cutting issues in sectoral needs assessment, analysis, planning, monitoring and response (e.g. environment, gender, HIV/AIDS and poverty reduction) and contribute to the development of appropriate strategies to address these issues.

3.3 Role of Non-State actors

Disaster risk management is not simply a matter for governments. UN agencies and development partners, the Namibia Red Cross Society, Civil Society Organization (international and National) private sector, training and research institutions, the media have roles and responsibilities in disaster risk management as shown in sub-sections 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7 of sub-section 9 of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2009).

3.4 Roles of Individuals, families and communities

Individuals, families and the community as a whole play a role in determining how well communities are safeguarded from hazards and the degree of resilience of communities. Households have principal responsibility for safeguarding their property and assets against risks from natural and technological hazards through risk identification, mitigation measures and adequate property and contents insurance where insurance for the risks they face is available and reasonably affordable.

3.5 Coordination

Overall coordination of the implementation of the NDRMP will be ensured by the National Disaster Risk Management Committee. The OPM-DDRM shall play the critical role to improve the overall operating environment through advocacy, strengthened coordination, and systematized information management; improve the efficiency of sector programmes strengthen early warning systems and preparedness.

3.6 Disaster funding

Funding for disaster risk management activities in Namibia is guided by Sub-section 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.6 of Section 6 of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2009).

The National Disaster Emergency Fund administered by the Office of the Prime Minister should be regarded as provider of last resort.

Annex 1: Objectives and activities for disaster prevention, preparedness and response

Disaster Risk Management	Prevention	Preparedness	Response	Recovery
Objective	To reduce the risks of disasters, by recognizing that hazards in Namibia are imminent and finding sustainable ways of living with them.	To enhance national capacity for systematic response to disaster, by mitigating the risks and consequences of hazards.	To prevent unnecessary loss of lives, reduce health impacts and economic loss resulting directly from the disaster.	To restore and improve, where appropriate, facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities to pre-disaster levels
Activities	<p>Hazard and risk mapping to identify high risk areas;</p> <p>Vulnerability and capacity assessments;</p> <p>Awareness raising on hazards and risks, and likely consequences in times of disaster;</p> <p>Encouraging disaster risk avoidance behaviour in communities;</p> <p>Establish early warning systems at national, regional and local level;</p> <p>Preventive measures on scope of disaster such as population relocation to low risk areas;</p> <p>Financial and human resources to support disaster prevention activities at national, regional and local level.</p>	<p>Vulnerability and capacity assessment and monitoring hazard threats at community level;</p> <p>Establish mechanisms for response to early warnings;</p> <p>Contingency planning at national, regional and local level - including preparedness plans for evacuation and relocation to safety;</p> <p>Public education and training of officials and the population at risk, as well as train emergency response teams in disaster risk management;</p> <p>Establish policies, standards, organizational arrangements and operational plans to be applied following a disaster.</p> <p>Financial and human resources to support disaster preparedness activities at national, regional and local level – resource mobilization and earmarked emergency funds.</p>	<p>Rapid multi-sectoral needs assessment of disaster affected communities;</p> <p>Protection of life, security and physical integrity including search and Rescue and</p> <p>Evacuation of the at risk populations, ensuring that family ties are protected and family members traced and reunified if separated during displacement</p> <p>Protection of affected population from physical abuse;</p> <p>Treatment and care of those injured;</p> <p>Timely provision of shelter, water and sanitation , food, health and non-food items and safe spaces for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Protection of critical infrastructure and services from damage;</p>	<p>Vulnerability and capacity assessment</p> <p>Damage and community needs assessments;</p> <p>Restoration of the public health, health care and social services networks to promote the resilience;</p> <p>Replacement of lost or destroyed documentation in relation to personal identity, property and land ownership and entitlements (e.g. social protection)</p> <p>Rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed and damaged housing;</p> <p>Restoration of infrastructure systems and services- utilities- energy, water, sanitation, communications, transportation systems, food production and delivery, government facilities,</p> <p>Restoration of livelihoods which may include support to production projects, income alternatives and employment for vulnerable families:- seed, fertilizers, tools, minor equipment and small animals</p> <p>Find durable solutions to displacement which may include return to places of origin, local integration or resettlement.</p>

Annex 2: Hazard Risks and Disaster Scenarios

Risk Level	Hazard	Disaster scenario
Level 0: Pre-disaster phase	All hazards	No emergency/disaster has occurred and no alert or warning has been issued. This is the pre-disaster which denotes normal times which are expected to be utilised for close monitoring, documentation, prevention, mitigation and preparatory activities. This is the planning stage where plans at all levels from community to the national level shall be put in place. Training on search and rescue, rehearsals, evaluation and inventory updating for response activities will be carried out during this time.
Level 1: Specifies disasters that can be managed at the regional level, however, the state level will remain in readiness to provide assistance if needed.	All hazards	An event announced as a regional or local disaster in terms of Sub-section 8.4.5.1.5 of Section 8.4.2.1 of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2009). An event announced as a local or regional disaster may at any time be reclassified by NDRMC if the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster is greater or lesser than the initial assessment.
Level 2: Specifies disaster situations that may require assistance and active participation of the state, and the mobilisation of resources at the state level.	Flood event	3 regions have been affected, 150,000-200,000 people are affected and 5,000-10,000 have been displaced. National and Regional level structures have capacity to deal with the situation without external assistance.
	Drought	Up to 6 regions have been affected and there are adequate national strategic food stocks and financial resources to import any food deficits within the SADC region and to provide incentives for farmers to de-stock. Water supplies are not so critical as to be life threatening and there is capacity for Government to provide water for livestock and for domestic use.
	Pandemics and epidemics:	H1N1; Cholera, Meningococcal Infection, Haemorrhagic fevers, Malaria have affected 2-3 regions and the national and regional levels have capacity to deal with the epidemics without external assistance.
	Pest infestations	Army worm, Quelia birds; locust infestation have occurred as secondary hazards following flood and droughts. The infestations can however be dealt with existing national and regional resources and the situations contained within a short time.
	Industrial accidents	An event involving hazardous or toxic substances, oil spills and environmental pollution has affected a built up area or the coastline with potential to harm the local community but the national and regional levels have capacity to deal with the situation without external assistance.
	Veldt and Forest fires	Isolated fire outbreaks occur in three regions and the regional councils have capacity to control the fir outbreaks using their own resources and national level is on standby to provide additional resources.
	Extreme winter conditions	Extreme winter conditions (sub-zero temperatures) that result in livestock losses and minimal human deaths. Conditions are limited to at most 2 regions and there capacity to control and manage the situation at national and regional levels. .
Environmental hazards	Sewage and industrial effluent, marine litter, petroleum spills and dumped radioactive substances or pollution of coastline by hazardous substance spills at sea causing isolated injury to marine and aquatic animals and the spread of chemicals to the environment leading to limited ecological damage along the coastline, beaches and natural environment. Pollution needs clean up and recovery that the regions and anational levels have capacity for.	
Level 3: Large-scale disaster situation	Drought	Drought situation so protracted (dry spells in two rainfall seasons) affecting both the country and the SADC regions in which all the 13 regions of the country are affected. The event results in total crop losses, widespread loss of livestock and pasturage, drinking water and food reserves are

declared as state of national emergency according to the Namibian Constitution and in accordance with Sub-section 8.4.2.1.1 of Section 8.4.2.1 of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2009).		stretched way beyond the means of most rural communities. National strategic food reserves are low requiring importation of cereals from outside the SADC region,
	Floods	Flood disaster affects 8 regions of the country affecting 700,000 people and displacing between 30-50,000 people; damage to crop fields leading to reduced crop yields in turn causing food insecurity, rise in food prices and loss of income; damage to public infrastructure resulting in reduced access to essential services; significant livestock losses due to drowning, starvation and livestock diseases; damage to schools and disruption of learning for 200,000 learners; damage and loss of business for small and medium enterprises; damage to critical infrastructure (water and sewage treatment as well as primary water sources) with potential for diarrhoeal disease outbreaks
	Environmental hazards - Veldt and forest fire outbreaks, Environmental degradation, environmental pollution	<p>Widespread destruction of environment by wild fires in 9 regions of the country, leading to destruction of forest products, pasture and extensive air pollution.</p> <p>Sewage and industrial effluent, marine litter, petroleum spills and dumped radioactive substances or pollution of coastline by hazardous substance spills at sea causing injury to marine and aquatic animals and the spread of chemicals to the environment leading to ecological damage along the coastline, beaches and natural environment. Pollution needs extensive clean up and recovery that requires external expertise;</p> <p>Mining activities not well handled, leading to massive environmental costs in terms of land conversion and degradation, habitat alteration and water and air pollution. Mining and industrial activities have potential risk for chemical pollution of fresh surface water and underground water from mine dumps (breaching of mine dumps) or other industrial accidents leading to contamination of water and air pollution. Environmental pollution require engagement of specialist organizations that may not be available in the country.</p>
	Livestock disease - Anthrax, LSD, Foot and Mouth Disease,	<p>The major impacts of livestock disease outbreaks in 6 regions with potential to spread to all the regions;</p> <p>High number loss of livestock</p> <p>Suspension of sale of livestock and livestock products in 6 regions;</p> <p>Massive vaccinations campaigns required</p>
	Human disease outbreaks	<p>H1N1 affecting 3 regions simultaneously with risk to spreading to all the 13 regions;</p> <p>Cholera outbreak affecting 6 regions with potential to spread to all the regions;</p> <p>Meningococcal Meningitis in 6 regions with potential to spread to all the regions;</p> <p>Haemorrhagic fever (Mayburg, Cong Cremean Fever, Ebola) reported in 3 regions of the country with potential to spread to all regions;</p> <p>Malaria outbreak affecting 6 regions.</p>

Annex 3: Resource mapping

Resource	Ministry/Organization	Contact person
3-20 Tonne trucks		
4 x 4 trucks		
Water tankers		
Boats		
Aircrafts (helicopters)		
Tents		
Tarpaulins		
Water containers		
Plastic sheeting		
Blankets		
Generators		
Solar panels		
Water tanks		
Potable toilets		
Mosquito nets		
General Health Care		
First Aid Kit Mosquito nets Water Testing kits Mosquito Repellants Reproductive Health kits Delivery kits Hygiene Supply/Hygiene Parcels Social mobilization (IEC materials - GBV, HIV/AIDS, Hygiene & sanitation)- budget Chemicals for pest control - budget Water Treatment tablets Emergency medical kits		
Educational Materials		
Teaching Materials - Books & Stationery Teaching Materials - Equipment & Furniture Play kits (for children in relocation camps) Teaching Services		

Annex 4: Key performance indicators for disaster preparedness

Mechanisms have been established for real time information management when a state of national disaster has been declared and the mechanisms have been incorporated in to the national disaster risk management information management and communication system.
Effective and appropriate early warning strategies have been developed and implemented.
Mechanisms for communicating early warning information to the relevant stakeholders to enable appropriate response have been developed.
Regular disaster preparedness exercises, simulations and drills are held to ensure rapid and effective responses.
Funding mechanisms have been established to support disaster preparedness measures.
Specific measures have been established to engage the participation of all stakeholders in disaster preparedness measures.
Regulations and directives to standardise and regulate the practice and management of response and recovery operations at all levels have been developed and gazetted or published.
Mechanisms have been identified and implemented for the classification of disaster and for the declaration of a state of national disaster.
Mechanisms have been identified and established for the coordination and management of integrated responses to significant events and disasters that occur or threaten to occur. A national standard response management system which includes standard operating procedures has been developed and is reviewed and updated annually and after every significant event and disaster.
Mechanisms have been identified and implemented for the management of disaster relief and recovery operations.
Rehabilitation and reconstruction strategies following a significant event or disaster are implemented in an integrated and developmental manner.
The stakeholders/Sectors/sectors which bear primary responsibility for contingency planning and the coordination of known priority hazards have been identified and assigned such responsibility.
Contingency plans and emergency procedure plans have been developed and implemented as required.
Post disaster teams for early recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction have been established and operate effectively.
Mechanisms for the monitoring of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects have been established and regular progress reports are submitted to the National

Disaster risk management Committee through the DDRM.
Mechanisms have been identified and implemented for the engagement of volunteers to support disaster response and recovery operations and for reimbursement, compensation and indemnity.
Mechanisms have been established for real time information management when a state of national disaster has been declared and the mechanisms have been incorporated in to the national disaster risk management information management and communication system.
An exit, or transition, strategy for the sectoral groups have been developed.

Annex 5: DEFINITIONS OF PRINCIPLES AND KEY TERMS

Capacity: A combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk or the effects of a disaster. Capacity may include physical, institutional, social or economic means as well as skilled personal and collective attributes such as leadership and management.

Crisis: Crisis has four defining characteristics that are "specific, unexpected, and non-routine events or series of events that create high levels of uncertainty and threat or perceived threat to a society's or organization's high priority goals."

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

Disaster Prevention: Encompasses activities designed to provide permanent protection from disasters. It includes engineering and other physical protective measures, and also legislative measures controlling land use and urban planning. (U.N. 1992, 5)

Disaster affected people/population: All people whose life or health is threatened by disaster, whether displaced or in their home area.

Disaster Risk Management: The systematic management of administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.

Disaster risk reduction: The systematic development and application of policies, strategies and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.

Internally Displaced persons: Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of natural or human induced hazards and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.

Disaster Response: A sum of decisions and actions taken during and after disaster, including immediate relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. (U.N. 1992, 3)

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

Emergency: "Any event requiring increased coordination or response beyond the routine in order to save lives, protect property, protect the public health and safety, or lessen or avert the threat of a disaster." (Michigan EMD 1998, 6)

Emergency Management: The entire process of planning and intervention for rescue and relief to reduce impact of emergencies as well as the response and recovery measures, to mitigate the significant social, economic and environmental consequences to communities and ultimately to the country, usually through an emergency operation center, EOC. (Disaster and Emergency Reference Center 1998)

Emergency Management Operations Procedure (EMOP): An all-hazards document that specifies actions to be taken in the event of an emergency or disaster event; identifies authorities, relationships, and the actions to be taken by whom, what, when, and where, based on predetermined assumptions, objectives, and existing capabilities.

Forecast: Definite statement or statistical estimate of the likely occurrence of a future event or conditions for a specific area.

Hazard: A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity, which may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation;

Hazard Mapping: Hazard mapping is the process of identifying and displaying the spatial variation of hazard events or physical conditions (e.g. potential ground shaking, steep slopes, flood plains, hazardous materials sites, climate zones, etc

Hydrometeorological hazard: Process or phenomenon of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature that include tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes), thunderstorms, hailstorms, tornados, blizzards, heavy snowfall, avalanches, coastal storm surges, river floods including flash floods, droughts, heatwaves and cold spells. Hydrometeorological conditions also can be a factor in other hazards such as landslides, wildfires, locust plagues and epidemics, and in the transport and dispersal of toxic substances and volcanic eruption material.

Land-use planning: The process undertaken by public authorities to identify, evaluate and decide on different options for the use of land, including consideration of long-term economic, social and environmental objectives and the implications for different communities and interest groups, and the subsequent formulation and promulgation of plans that describe the permitted or acceptable uses.

Livelihoods: Consist of the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. Livelihood assets can comprise human capital, natural capital (including access to land), social networks and support, physical capital and equipment and financial capital.

Mitigation: Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.

Preparedness: Establishing and delineating authorities and responsibilities for emergency actions and making provisions for having the people, equipment, and facilities in place to respond when the need arises. Preparedness involves planning, training, exercising, procuring and maintaining equipment, and designating facilities for shelters and other emergency purposes. (Michigan DEM, 1998, 7)

Prevention: Is an on-going activity meant to reduce the risk of health, life, property and the environment from hazards. It is a planning approach that anticipates likely risk factors and the vulnerability of the population that contributes to reduction of future possible impact of disasters.

Recovery: The restoration and improvement, where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors. The recovery task of rehabilitation and reconstruction begins soon after the emergency phase has ended, and should be based on pre-existing strategies and policies that facilitate clear institutional responsibilities for recovery action and enable public participation. Recovery programmes, coupled with the heightened public awareness and engagement after a disaster, afford a valuable opportunity to develop and implement disaster risk reduction measures and to apply the “build back better” principle.

Resilience: The capacity of a system, community or society to resist or to change in order that it may obtain an acceptable level in function and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organizing itself, and the ability to increase its capacity for learning and adaptation, including the capacity to recovery from a disaster.

Response: The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called “disaster relief”. The division between this response stage and the subsequent recovery stage is not clear-cut. Some response actions, such as supplying temporary housing and water supplies, may extend well into the recovery stage.

Risk: The probability of harmful consequences, or expected loss (of lives, people injured, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interaction between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable/capable conditions.

Risk assessment: A process to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability /capacity that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

Risk management: The systematic management of administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and responsibilities to apply policies, strategies and practices for disaster risk reduction.

Vulnerability: defined as the extent to which a community, structure, service, or geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of particular hazard, on account of their nature, construction and proximity to hazardous terrain or a disaster prone area.

Vulnerability Analysis: The process of estimating the degree of exposure to potential hazards that particular populations and communities will have to endure, relative to the potential negative effects that such levels of exposure will cause.