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**OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT
DISASTER MANAGEMENT & MITIGATION UNIT**

**ZAMBIA NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK-(2017 – 2030)
OPERATIONALISING THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK**



2017



**ZAMBIA NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK**

(2017 – 2030)

OPERATIONALISING THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

FOREWORD

The National Disaster Risk Management Framework seeks to operationalise the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction-2015-2030 which was adopted in Japan in March, 2015 by the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Sendai Framework is a Successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action which is aimed at building resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

While the Hyogo Framework called for broad platforms; the spirit of the Sendai framework is to call upon stakeholders to join the government in concerted efforts in reducing disaster risk.

Building upon the gains of the Hyogo Framework for Action, this National Framework encapsulates the spirit of the Sendai Framework which escalates the global momentum to reducing disaster risk in all its dimensions. The Framework articulates the following Priority Areas:

- Understanding of Disaster Risk in all its dimensions of exposure, vulnerability and hazard characteristics;
- Strengthening of Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk including National Platforms;
- Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; and
- Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.

The Government is committed to ensuring that the Framework is successfully implemented by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the national development planning processes. I therefore call upon all critical stakeholders to join hands in the implementation of this Framework.

Mrs. Inonge M. Wina, MP
Vice-President of the Republic of Zambia

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of this National Disaster Risk Management Framework could not have been successful without the unwavering commitment from the Members of Staff from Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit and Ministry of National Development Planning.

Special thanks also go to the Line Ministries, United Nations System, Development Partners, Non-Governmental Organisations, Faith Based Organisations and Higher Learning Institutions for their effort and valuable insight provided to finalise the Framework.

It is hoped that the enthusiasm that characterized the preparation of this Framework will be maintained during its implementation and that the aspiration of disaster resilient communities in Zambia will be realized.

Yande P. Mwape
National Coordinator
Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
Office of the Vice President

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ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CSMC	Climate Services Monitoring Centre
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
ERT	Emergency Response Team
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICP	International Cooperating Partner
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
MoCDSW	Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare
MoCTI	Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry
MoIBS	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services
MoHID	Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development
MoLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MoMD	Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCTA	Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoGE	Ministry of General Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education

MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MoNDP	Ministry of National Development Planning
MoWS	Ministry of Works and Supply
MoWDSEP	Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
NCC	National Construction Council of Zambia
NDMCF	National Disaster Management Consultative Forum
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NRFA	National Road Fund Agency
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Committee
PIA	Pensioners and Insurers Authority
RDA	Road Development Agency
RTSA	Road Transport and Safety Agency
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDMC	Satellite Disaster Management Committee
SMHI	Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute
TEVETA	Technical Education and Vocational Entrepreneurship Training Authority
UN	United Nations
UNISDR	United Nations International Secretariat for Disaster Reduction
UN-ITU	United Nations International Telecommunications Union
UN-SPIDER	United Nations Platform for Space-Based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
ZA	Zambia Army
ZAF	Zambia Air Force
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZICTA	Zambia Information and Telecommunications Authority

ZMD	Zambia Meteorological Department
ZNFU	Zambia National Farmers Union
ZNS	Zambia National Service
ZRA	Zambia Revenue Authority
ZRCS	Zambia Red Cross Society
ZVAC	Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee

DEFINITIONS¹

Disaster: A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society to hazardous events interacting with conditions of vulnerability, exposure leading to involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts.

Early Warning System: An interrelated set of hazard warning, risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities that enable individuals, communities, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce their risks

Economic Loss: Total economic impact that consists of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss.

Disaster Impact: Represents the overall affects of a disaster, including negative and possibly positive ones.

Disaster Risk: The potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.

Disaster Risk Management (DRM): Is the application of disaster risk reduction policies, processes and actions to prevent new risk, reduce existing disaster risks and manage residual risks contributing to the strengthening of resilience.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Is the policy objective aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contributes to strengthen resilience.

¹ Definitions are from the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

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

Preparedness: The knowledge and capacities developed by Government, professional, response and recovery organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.

Prevention: Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks.

Recovery: Decisions and actions aimed at resisting or improving livelihoods, health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities of a disaster affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development, including building back better to avoid or reduce future disaster risks.

Response: Actions taken 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.

Risk: The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

Risk Assessment: An application to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, poverty, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

Rehabilitation: The rapid and basic restoration of services and facilities for the functioning of a community or society affected by a disaster.

Resilience: The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Vulnerability: The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

1. BACKGROUND

Zambia is exposed to a variety of hazards which, when combined with vulnerability, can lead to disasters. The major hazards the country experiences include drought, floods, pest infestations, epidemics (both human and animal), hail storms and landslides. Further, it experiences man-made hazards such as fires, transport and industrial accidents.

Also of significance is the increase in trans-boundary risks that are being progressively exacerbated by, among other things, population growth, ecosystem degradation and unplanned urbanisation. This coupled with poverty and unsustainable land-use management has worsened the current situation thereby reducing the coping capacity and resilience of communities.

In addition, climate change and variability has made it more difficult to predict the behaviour of hazards. In view of this, the need to enhance the integrated disaster risk management has become necessary and urgent if the country is to protect its citizens and assets from the adverse effects of disaster risks.

The 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan in 2015 led to the development and adoption of the Sendai Framework which has provided this country with a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented framework for disaster risk reduction. In order to achieve the most out of this international framework, a policy decision was made to domesticate the Sendai Framework through the enhancement of the National Disaster Risk Management (NDRM) Framework. This NDRM Framework also draws its strength from the following documents:

- Disaster Management Act (2010);

- National Disaster Management Policy (2015);
- Disaster Management Operations Manual (2015);
- Africa Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework (2015-2030);
- SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy Fund (2016-2030)
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change; and
- Sustainable Development Goals.

The purpose of the NDRM framework is to build on the Sendai framework and others in order to facilitate the identification of priority areas which must be integrated into the national development planning processes.

Implementing the above framework and its activities will demand concerted efforts by all stakeholders led by Government. This will substantially reduce the amount of money being spent on disaster response and recovery operations which continue to escalate. It is an established fact that investing in disaster risk reduction utilises much less resources than disaster response operations. The freed-up resources can be used for other sustainable development initiatives.

2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The country has made significant strides in institutionalizing disaster risk reduction as evidenced by the establishment of an institutional framework, development of policy and legal instruments, national and sub-national platforms in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). In addition, the regular review and update of contingency plans has enhanced response effectiveness. The networking with critical stakeholders especially in generation and dissemination of early warning information has also developed significantly over the past decade. On the other hand, the growth of the logistical capacity of the DMMU has significantly reduced

government's cost of service delivery to the most vulnerable populations. In the area of knowledge and information management, the country has made significant strides in the creation of disaster related databases.

Though the country has recorded minimal deaths directly arising from natural disasters, the recorded deaths have mainly been from marine, technological, industrial and road traffic accidents. **Table 1** shows the disaster statistics for the country.

Table 1: Zambia - Disaster Statistics

EVENTS	NO OF PEOPLE AFFECTED/DEATHS	COMMENTS
Natural Disasters-1978-2013	5,158,258	Affected
Technological Disasters-2008-2015	1,051	Affected
Natural Disasters-1978-2012	411	Deaths
Total No. of deaths (Epidemics only)	272	Deaths
Total Economic Damage (US\$):	200,000(1978-Lusaka) 20,700,000(1998-Northern)	Damage only from floods

Source: EM-DAT, CRED, University of Louvain, Belgium

According to the study, on the economic impacts of climate change conducted in 2011 by Government, a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) loss of

about USD 5 Billion over a 10 to 20-year period was estimated. Other significant losses have emanated from the damage and destruction of critical infrastructure in the education, health and road sectors as well as dwellings. Another area requiring improvement is community based early warning and early action. This should be supplemented by the further entrenchment of community based disaster risk reduction with a view to attaining resilience and sustainable development.

The existence of significant levels of vulnerabilities among both urban and rural populations coupled with the threat of increased occurrence and severity of disasters inevitably calls for concerted efforts to invest in risk reduction and resilience at all levels. The priority areas therefore, as articulated in the Sendai Framework provides an opportunity to broaden the spectrum of understanding disaster risk and strengthen its governance and management. Further, the framework provides an opportunity to invest in disaster risk reduction in order to build resilience and enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and "building back better".

3. GOAL, OBJECTIVE, OUTCOME AND PRIORITIES FOR ACTION OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Goal

To prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk in the country through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

Objective

To enhance the implementation capacity and capability of the country to significantly reduce vulnerability and contribute to resilience and sustainable development.

Outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses and communities.

Priorities for Action

In line with the Sendai Framework, the key focus areas of the National DRM Framework are:

- Understanding Disaster risks;
- Strengthening Disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
- Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and
- Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

4. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following are the guiding principles:

- Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all citizens' rights, including the right to development;
- Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership requiring empowerment and inclusive, accessible and

non-discriminatory participation taking into consideration the following:

- ✓ People disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest;
 - ✓ Gender, age, disability and cultural perspectives;
 - ✓ Women and youth leadership; and
 - ✓ Organized volunteers
-
- Disaster risk reduction and management depends on a well-coordinated mechanism within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels;
 - While DRM remains a function of central Government, it is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate;
 - Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data (sex, age, disability) as well as risk information complemented by indigenous knowledge;
 - Disaster risk reduction is essential to achieve integrated sustainable development;
 - While the drivers of disaster risk may be national or sub-national in scope, disaster risks have specific characteristics that must be understood for the determination of measures to reduce risk;
 - Addressing underlying disaster risk factors through disaster risk informed public and private investments are more cost-effective than primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery, and contribute to sustainable development; and
 - In the post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase it is critical to prevent the creation of and to reduce disaster risk by

“Building Back Better” and increasing public education and awareness of disaster risk.

5. THE DRM FRAMEWORK: 2017 – 2030

Priority Area 1: Understanding Disaster Risk

The country has endeavoured to develop policies and practices for disaster risk management based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. This has been used to leverage pre-disaster risk assessment, prevention and mitigation for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response mechanisms to disasters. The country intends to achieve the following targets by 2030 in this priority area:

No.	Target 1:	
1.	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.	
Compound Indicator:		
Number of provinces/districts that have multi-hazard early warning systems.		
Programme:		Outcome Indicators:
Disaster Preparedness		<p>Number of provinces and districts that have a multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting Systems.</p> <p>Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through national, provincial, district and satellite dissemination mechanisms.</p> <p>Percentage of national, provincial, district and satellite structures having a plan to act on early</p>

		<p>warnings.</p> <p>Number of sectors that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local level.</p> <p>Percentage of population exposed or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.</p>
2	Target 2:	
	Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters by 2030.	
	Programme:	Outcome Indicators:
	Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation and Response	<p>Percentage of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disasters.</p> <p>Percentage of people accessing micro-insurance.</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries on social safety nets whose livelihoods have improved.</p>
3	Target 3:	
	<i>Integrate DRR in primary, secondary and tertiary curricula, training systems with adequate resourcing and capacities.</i>	

	Programme:	Outcome Indicators:
	Disaster Preparedness	<p>DRR incorporated in primary, secondary and tertiary curricula.</p> <p>Number of teachers who have acquired skills in DRR.</p> <p>Number and type of DRR IEC materials being used.</p>

Priority Area 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to manage disaster risk

The country recognises the importance of disaster risk governance at both national and sub-national levels for effective and efficient management hence the need to continue strengthening it. This will be achieved through the clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors as well as participation of relevant stakeholders. The prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation is therefore necessary and fosters collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. The country intends to achieve the following targets by 2030 in this priority area:

No.	Target 1:	
1.	Substantially increase the number of districts with disaster risk management strategies by 2020.	
	Programme:	Outcome Indicator:
	Disaster Preparedness	Percentage of districts that adopt and implement disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national strategy.
2	Target 2:	
	Substantially enhance international cooperation to complement national actions for the implementation of this Framework by 2030.	
	Programme:	Outcome Indicator:

	Disaster Preparedness	<p>Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national DRR actions provided by multilateral agencies.</p> <p>Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national DRR actions provided bilaterally.</p> <p>Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of DRR related technology.</p>
3	Target 3:	
	Substantially increase the number of networks or partnerships for knowledge management and capacity development, including specialized centres and networks.	
	Programme:	Outcome Indicators:
	Disaster Preparedness	Increased knowledge exchange and capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction.

Priority Area 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for resilience

The increasing impacts of climate change will make disasters more frequent and severe thereby increasing the risk. Therefore, investing in disaster risk reduction will become immense. The country intends to achieve the following targets by 2030 in this priority area:

No.	Target 1:	
1.	Substantially reduce national disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 national mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.	
	Compound Indicator:	
	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.	
	Programme:	Outcome Indicators:
	Disaster Preparedness and Response	Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population. Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
2	Target 2:	
	Substantially reduce the number of affected people nationally by 2030, aiming to lower the average national figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.	
	Compound Indicator:	
	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.	
Programme:	Outcome Indicators:	

	Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery	<p>Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.</p> <p>Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.</p> <p>Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disaster.</p>
3	Target 3:	
	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to national gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.	
	Compound Indicator:	
	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to national gross domestic product.	
	Programme:	Outcome Indicators:
Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery	<p>Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.</p> <p>Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.</p> <p>Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disaster.</p>	

		<p>Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters (roads, bridges, clinics, hospitals, schools).</p> <p>Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.</p>
4	Target 4:	
	Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR.	
	Programme:	Outcome Indicator:
	Disaster Preparedness	Number of established Disaster Risk Reduction domestic financing other than the Treasury.
5	Target 5:	
	Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services.	
	Programme:	Outcome Indicator:
	Disaster Preparedness and Response	Proportion of urban and rural population living in adequate and decent housing.
6	Target 6:	
	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity of communities and the environment to climate related hazards and natural disasters at all levels.	

	Programme:	Outcome indicators:
	Disaster Preparedness	Districts implementing Disaster Risk Reduction projects. Percentage of districts that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
7	Target 7:	
	Ensure mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction in development planning in order to reduce the risk of loss and damage due to disaster.	
	Programme:	Outcome indicator:
	Disaster Preparedness	Proportion of the National Planning Framework addressing Disaster Risk Reduction.

Priority Area 4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction at all levels

To implement the principle of "building back better" as espoused in the Sendai Framework, the country will have to deal with disaster risk reduction issues by directing its efforts at developmental challenges that create vulnerability and risk. These challenges include, among others, the regularization and upgrading of slums in urban areas and innovation for resilient infrastructure in rural areas. In essence, preparedness is a precursor to sound recovery and reconstruction. The country intends to achieve the following targets by 2030 in this priority area:

No.	Target 1:	
1.	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.	
	Compound Indicator:	
	Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.	
	Programme:	Outcome Indicator:
	Disaster Preparedness, Response and Mitigation	Number of destroyed or damaged health, educational and other critical infrastructure facilities attributed to disasters.
	Compound Indicator:	
Disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters.		

	Programme:	Outcome Indicator:
	Disaster Preparedness and Response	Number of disruptions to educational, health and other basic services attributed to disasters.
2	Target 2:	
	Increase the number of periodic testing of risk-informed preparedness plans and response, post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms at all levels.	
	Programme:	Outcome Indicator:
	Disaster Preparedness and Response	Availability of risk informed preparedness, response and recovery plans.
3	Target 3:	
	Promote the uptake of risk insurance through climate risk pooling and other innovative insurance risk solutions.	
	Programme:	Outcome Indicators:
	Disaster Preparedness	Number of institutions offering climate related insurance products. Proportion of the total insurance portfolio dedicated to climate risks.

6. COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

"While Hyogo Framework called for broad platforms; the spirit of the Sendai framework is to call upon stakeholders to join the government in concerted efforts in reducing disaster risk" (Sendai 2015).

Coordination and Implementation

This framework shall be implemented in accordance with the existing legal and policy frameworks. The National Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2010 vests all Disaster Risk Management (DRM) coordination activities under the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) in the Office of the Vice President (OVP).

To enhance an all of society approach to the implementation of the activities in the DRM framework, all stakeholders (Government Line Ministries, UN Agencies, Development Partners, NGOs, INGOs, Faith and Community Based Organisations) as well as the private Sector must fully cooperate and support the established coordination mechanisms.

The overall timeframe for the implementation of the National Disaster Risk Management Framework is 13 years, from 2017 to 2030. However, this will be done in a phased manner in five year cycles for strategic purposes. Nonetheless, annual milestones in the logical framework are the basis of short term planning and execution of programmes and activities.

Resource Mobilization

It is the primary responsibility of Government to fund Disaster Risk Management programmes. In this regard, the National Disaster Relief Trust Fund was established to facilitate the financing of these programmes.

Although the current arrangement has served this purpose up until now, it has proved to be inadequate due to the financial constraints being faced by the country. There is therefore need to widen the sources of finance for DRM programmes. In this regard, the following are the possible future sources of financing:

- Contingency Funds
- Cooperating and Development Partners
- Faith Based and Charitable Organizations
- Insurance initiatives
- Statutory and Local Authority Levies
- Line Ministry Budgets
- NGOs and INGOs
- Private Sector
- UN Agencies

7. RESULTS-BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

At the National level, the monitoring of progress of implementation of programs and activities in the framework will be done both annually and in five year cycles based on the indicators outlined in the logical framework (**Annex I**). In order to achieve this, a Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be developed. At the global level, reporting will be done bi-annually in accordance with requirements of the United Nations International Secretariat for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).

ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Priority Area 1: Understanding Disaster Risk

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
Target 1.1: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030	1.1.1 Number of provinces and districts that have a multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting Systems	Disaster Preparedness	Risk profiling	8 District Risk profiles developed	District Risk profiles developed	Number of District Risk profiles developed	22(2016)	2017-2030	Hazard and Risk Maps and profiles	DMMU, PDMC and DDMCs
			Development of risk surveillance and monitoring systems	Develop and update a surveillance and monitoring system	Risk surveillance and monitoring system developed and updated	Risk surveillance and monitoring system developed and updated	1(2015)	2017-2030	Monitoring and Surveillance system in place	DMMU, MoA, MoH, DWA, WARMA, ZMD, ZAWA
			Design and develop provincial and district multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting Systems	1 provincial and 8 district multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting Systems designed and developed	Provincial and district multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting Systems design and developed	Number of provincial and district multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting Systems design and developed	0	2017-2030	Completion Reports and monitoring and forecasting Systems	DMMU, Zambezi River Authority, ZEMA, ZMD, MIBS, MoA, MoHID, MoH, MoWSD, MoLG, MoF, MoNDP, MoMMD, UN System, Academia

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
			Conduct research on indigenous knowledge and practices	1 Research in indigenous knowledge and practices conducted	Research in indigenous knowledge and practices conducted	Number of Research in indigenous knowledge and practices conducted	0(2015)	2017-2030	Research Reports	DMMU, Research Institutions, Universities, Traditional Organisations, MoCTA, Forestry Department
			Establish Emergency Operations Centres at national, provincial and district levels	9 Emergency Operations Centres at national, provincial and district levels established	Emergency Operations Centres at national, provincial and district levels established	Number of Emergency Operations Centres at national, provincial and district levels established	1(2015)	2017-2030	Emergency Operation Centres	DMMU, POLICE, MoH, RTSA, MARITIME, ZICTA
	1.1.2 Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through national, provincial, district and		Timely Disseminate early warning information	At least 50 percent of the population in an affected area are reached with early warning information	Population in the affected area reached by early warning information	Percentage of the population in the affected area reached by Early warning information	10% (2015)	2017-2030	Survey Reports	DMMU, ZMD, MIBS, MoA, MoHID, MoH, MoLF, MoWSEP, MoLG, MoF, MoNDP, MoMMD, UN System,

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Target	Annual	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
	satellite dissemination mechanisms.			1 provincial and 8 districts early warning information dissemination mechanisms developed		Provincial and district early warning information dissemination mechanisms developed	Number of Early warning information dissemination mechanisms developed				DMMU, Zambezi River Authority, ZEMA, ZMD, MIBS, MoA, MoHID, MoH, MoWSGD, MoLG, MoF, MoNDP, MoMMD, UN System, Academia
	1.1.3 Percentage of national, provincial, district and satellite structures having a plan to act on early warnings.		To develop preparedness plans at provincial, district	1 provincial and 8 district preparedness plans developed		Provincial and district preparedness plans developed	Number of provincial and district preparedness plans developed	0	2017-2030	preparedness plans, Maps and profiles	DMMU, ZVAC, PDMC, DDMC
	1.1.4 Number of sectors that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information available to the people at the national and local level.		Undertake an inventory of stakeholders with DRR information	1 stakeholder inventory		Stakeholder inventory undertaken	# of Stakeholder inventory undertaken	0 (2015)	2017-2030	Stakeholder inventory reports	DMMU, ZVAC, PDMC, DDMC

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
	1.1.5 Percentage of population exposed or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.		Undertake pre-emptive evacuation of people at risk of disasters following early warning.	pre-emptive evacuation of at least 50 % of people at risk of disasters following early warning.	Pre-emptive evacuation of people at risk of disasters following early warning.	Percentage pre-emptive evacuation of people at risk of disasters following early warning.	60 % (2007)	2017-2030	Response reports	DMMU, ZVAC, PDMC, DDMC
Target 1.2 Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters by 2030	1.2.1 Percentage of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disasters	Disaster Preparedness	Enforcement of building codes, safety standards and planning regulations	50 % of approved proposed developments and non-compliant developments inspected	Building codes, safety standards and planning regulations enforced	Proportion of resilient built structures	TBA	2017-2030	Inspection Reports	DMMU, MoA, MoHID, MoLNR, MoWS, MoLG, NCC
					Reduced deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disasters	Percentage of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by fragile built environments	TBA	2017-2031	Impact Assessment Reports	DMMU, POLICE, MoH, RTSA, MARITIME

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
	1.2.2 Number of beneficiaries on social safety nets whose livelihoods have improved	Disaster Response	Scaling up social safety net programmes in sectors	10 % increase in the number of beneficiaries of social safety net programmes	Beneficiaries of Social safety nets scaled up	Percentage change in the number of beneficiaries on social safety nets	TBA	2017-2030	Programme implementaion Reports	MoCDSS, MoA, MoLSS,
	1.2.3 Percentage of people accessing micro-insurance	Disaster Mitigation	Promotion of micro-insurance and risk pooling	1 new climate related insurance product	Increased access to insurance and risk pulling promoted	Percentage of people accessing micro-insurance	TBA	2017-2030	Insurance records, survey reports	Insurance companies, MoF, DMMU,, MoA,
Target 1.3 Integrate DRR in primary, secondary and tertiary curricula, training systems with adequate resourcing and capacities	1.3.1 DRR incorporated in primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Disaster Preparedness	Incorporate DRR Curricula	1 Curriculum incorporated with DRR	Curricula incorporated with DRR	Number of Curricula incorporating DRR	2	2017-2030	Curricula	MoHE, MoGE, Curriculum Development Center, TEVETA,
	1.3.2 Number of educators (teachers and lecturers) who have acquired skills in DRR		DRR Capacity development for educators	10% of relevant educators trained in DRR	Relevant educators trained in DRR	Proportion of Relevant educators trained in DRR	TBA	2017-2030	Survey and Training Reports	MoHE, MoGE, Curriculum Development Center, TEVETA, DMMU

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
	1.3.3 Number and type of DRR IEC materials being used		Development and distribution of DRR IEC materials in schools	Develop at least 3 DRR IEC Materials	DRR IEC materials developed and distributed in schools	Number of DRR IEC materials developed	30 (2015)	2017-2030	DRR IEC materials	DMMU, MIBS, ZICTA, Print and electronic media
				10% of schools receive materials	DRR IEC materials received by Schools	Percentage of schools receiving DRR IEC materials	0 (2015)	2017-2031	Distribution reports	DMMU, MIBS, Print and electronic media

Priority Area 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to manage Disaster Risk

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
Target 2.1 Substantially increase the	2.1.1 Percentage of districts that adopt and	Disaster Preparedness	Development of district strategies of DRR	8 district DRR strategies developed	District strategies DRR	Number of district DRR strategies developed	0	2017-2020	District DRR strategies	DMMU, DDMCs, NGOs, INGOs, DMCF

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Target	Annual	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
number of districts with disaster risk management strategies by 2020	implement disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national strategy		Implementation of Community based Disaster Management (CBDRM)	8 districts implement CBDRM		Community DRR project developed	Percentage of districts that have implemented the Community based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) process.	22 (2016)	2017-2030	District reports	DMMU, PDMC, DDMCs and SDMCs
Target 2.2 Substantially enhance international cooperation to complement national actions for the implementation of this Framework by 2030.	2.2.1 Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national DRR actions provided by multilateral agencies.	Disaster Preparedness	Engage with multilateral Development Agencies and INGOs and sign MoUs	1 multilateral MoU signed		Multilateral MoUs signed	Number of multilateral MoUs signed	1 (2015)	2017-2030	MoUs	DMMU, MoF, MoNDP, ICPs, MoFA, MoJ, AfDB, World Bank - IBRD, SADC, COMESA, NEPAD, GFDRR, GEF
			Develop proposals to leverage financing	1 project proposal developed and implemented		DRR project Implemented	Number of DRR projects implemented	1 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Project reports	DMMU, ICPs
	2.2.2 Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national DRR actions provided bilaterally.		Engage with strategic countries and sign MoU	1 bilateral MoU signed		Bilateral MoUs signed	Number of Bilateral MoUs signed	0	2017-2030	MoUs	DMMU, MoF, MoNDP, ICPs, MoFA, MoJ, AfDB, World Bank - IBCR, SADC, COMESA, NEPAD, GFDRR, GEF

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
			Develop proposals to leverage financing	1 project proposal developed and implemented	DRR project Implemented	Number of DRR projects implemented	1 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Project reports	DMMU, ICPs
	2.2.3 Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of DRR related technology.		Identify and engage strategic countries and sign MoUs	1 MoU signed	Signed MoU on technology transfer	Number of MoUs on technology transfer signed	0	2017-2030	MoUs on technology transfer	DMMU, MoJ, MoF, MoNDP, MoFA,
			Undertake exchange visits	1 visit undertaken	Visits undertaken	Number of visits undertaken	0	2017-2030	Visit reports	DMMU, MoFA
Target 2.3 Substantially increase the number of networks or partnerships for knowledge management and capacity development, including specialized	2.3.1 Increased knowledge exchange and capacity in DRR	Disaster Preparedness	Form and enhance local strategic alliances	5 strategic alliances formed and enhanced	Local Strategic alliances formed	Number of strategic alliances formed and enhanced	2 (2015)	2017-2030	MOUs signed and minutes of meetings	DMMU, NDMCF, ZVAC
			Form and enhance regional Strategic alliances	4 strategic alliances formed and enhanced	Regional Strategic alliances formed	Number of regional strategic alliances formed and enhanced	2 (2015)	2017-2030	Protocols and MoUs signed	DMMU, MoFA, MoJ, ICPs, SADC, AU, UNISDR

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
centres and networks.			Form and enhance linkages with specialized centres	2 linkages with specialised agencies formed	Linkages with specialised agencies formed	Number of links with specialised agencies formed and enhanced	6 (2015)	2017-2030	Protocols, MoUs signed and minutes of meetings	DMMU, MoFA, MoJ, Universities, UN-ITU, SMHI, UN-SPIDER, CIMC, Research Institutions

Priority Area 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Output	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
Target 3.1: Substantially reduce national disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 national mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	3.1.1 Number of deaths attributed to disaster per 100,000 population	Disaster Preparedness	Create a disaster mortality data base	1 database created	Disaster mortality data base created	Disaster mortality Data base in place	0(2015)	2017-2019	Disaster mortality Data base in place	DMMU, CSO,POLICE, RATSA, INDUSTRIES
			Review safety mechanisms and guidelines for technological hazards and engage the Mines Safety Department and the Department of Industry	10% of existing safety mechanisms and guidelines reviewed	Existing safety mechanisms and guidelines reviewed.	Number of safety mechanisms and guidelines reviewed.	0(2015)	2017-2019	Review Reports	DMMU, INDUSTRIES, MCTI, MNMD

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
			Advocate for legislation to regulate marine transport	1 Legislation on marine transport	Legislation on marine transport	Number of legislation on marine transport enacted	0(2015)	2017-2020	Act of Parliament	DMMU, MoCT(MARITIME DEPT), MoJ, POLICE, ZA
			Put in place Rescue teams in strategic areas	1 Rescue Team established	Rescue Teams established	Number of rescue Teams established	0 (2015)	2017-2028	Rescue Teams inventory	DMMU, Fire and Rescue Services, Ambulance Services, POLICE, ZA, ZNS, ERT,
			Basic First Aid and Incident Command System training for disaster managers	25 Disaster Managers Trained	Basic First Aid and Incident Command System training conducted for Disaster managers	Number of Basic First Aid and Incident Command System training conducted for Disaster managers	0 (2015)	2017-2030	Training Report for Disaster Managers	DMMU, ZRCS, Disaster Managers, PDMCs, DDMCs
			Basic First Aid and Incident Command System training for volunteers and communities in disaster prone areas	10 trainings conducted	Basic First Aid and Incident Command System training conducted	Number of Basic First Aid and Incident Command System trainings conducted	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	First-aid training Reports and trainee inventory	DMMU, ZRCS, Communities, Volunteers
			Equip search and rescue response teams.	1 set of Swift Water Rescue Equipment, 1 set High Angle Rescue Equipment, 1 set Extrication	Swift Water Rescue, High Angle Rescue, Extrication Equipment procured	Number of Swift Water Rescue, High Angle Rescue and Extrication Equipment procured	0 (2015)	2018 - 2030	Equipment procured	DMMU

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
				Equipment						
			Creation of lanes for emergency vehicles	200 kilometres of emergency lanes created in 4 cities (LSK, KT, ND, LSTONE)	Emergency lanes created	Number of emergency lanes created	0 (2015)	2019 - 2030	Emergency lanes in place	DMMU, RDA, MoHID, MoWS, National Road Fund Agency
		Disaster Response	Undertake impact assessment (This will cover 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.4, 3.3.1).	Impact assessment conducted	Impact assessment undertaken	Number of impact assessment undertaken	TBA	2017-2030	Impact Assessment Report	DMMU, ZVAC Members, RTSA, Police,
			Undertake updates of disaggregated disaster mortality data for all incidents.	All incidents updated	Real time mortality data base	Number of updates done	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Data base	DMMU, ZVAC Members, RTSA, Police,
	3.1.2 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	Disaster Preparedness	Sensitization, development and updating of community registers in disaster prone areas	10 community registers developed and updated	Registers developed and updated	Number of sensitisation meetings held and number of registers developed and updated	TBA	2017 - 2030	Registers	DMMU, MoCDSS, MoCTA, Local Authorities

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
			Conduct regular evacuation drills for search and rescue teams and communities for disaster prone areas	1 evacuation drill for search and rescue teams and communities conducted	Evacuation drill for search and rescue teams and communities conducted	Number of evacuation drill for search and rescue teams and communities conducted	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Evacuation Drill Report, Annual Report	DMMU, NDMCF, Fire and Rescue Services, Police, Communities
		Disaster Response	Create a crowd sourcing mechanism to locate missing person due to disasters	1 crowd Sourcing mechanism created	Crowd Sourcing mechanism created	Number of crowd sourcing mechanisms created	0 (2015)	2017-2030	Reports on Missing persons	DMMU, NDMCF, Fire and Rescue Services, Police, Communities
						Number of missing persons located				
Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
Target 3.2: Substantially reduce the number of affected people nationally by	3.2.1 Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	Disaster Preparedness	Review and update building codes and standards for local authorities	One review meeting for building codes and standards for local authorities	Building codes and standards for local authorities reviewed and updated	Building codes and standards for local authorities reviewed	TBA	2018 - 2030	Reports on reviewed building codes and standards	MLG, MoHID, MoWS Local Authorities, DMMU, NCC,

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
2030, aiming to lower the average national figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015			Enforce building codes and standards	4 coordination meetings on building codes and standards held with local authorities	Coordination meeting held	Number of coordination meetings held on building codes and standards	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Minutes of meetings and reports.	MLG, MoHID, MoWS Local Authorities, DMMU, NCC,
		Disaster Response	Evacuation of people from disaster areas	All at risk people evacuated	All people at risk evacuated	Number of people evacuated	TBA	2017 - 2030	Evacuation and impact assessment reports	DMMU, Fire and Rescue Services, Ambulance Services, POLICE, ZA, ZNS, ERT
		Disaster Preparedness	Create a database for people living in risky slums and unplanned settlements	1 Database for people living in risky slums and unplanned settlements	Database for people living in risky slums and unplanned settlements created	Number of people on the database for in risky slums and unplanned settlements created	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Data base	DMMU, CSO, MLGH
	3.2.2 Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.	Disaster Response	Upgrade slums and unplanned settlements	1 slum and unplanned settlement upgraded	Slum and unplanned settlement upgraded	Number of slums and unplanned settlements upgraded	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Project completion reports	Local Authorities, DMMU, MoHID, MoWS
			Carry out Community led initiatives to rehabilitate dwellings.	10 dwellings rehabilitated	Dwellings rehabilitated	Number of dwellings rehabilitated	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Project completion reports	DMMU, Communities, NGOs, INGOs, MoHID, Academia

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Target	Annual	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
	3.2.3 Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters	Disaster Response	Undertaking impact assessment	All assessments undertaken	impact	Impact assessment reports	Number of impact assessment reports	TBA	2017-2030	Impact Assessment Report	DMMU, ZVAC, Local Authorities, DDMCs
	3.2.4 Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters	Disaster Preparedness	Promote sustainable livelihood diversification	4 Sensitisation meetings on sustainable livelihood diversification		Sensitisation meetings held	Number of Sensitisation meetings on sustainable livelihood diversification held	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Reports	MoA, DMMU, MCDSS
		Disaster Response	Provide relief (Food and non-food items)	All relief provided.		Relief (food and Non-food) provided.	Quantity of relief provided.	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Quarterly, Annual and distribution reports	DMMU, FRA, NGOs, UN Agencies, FBOs, Partners
		Disaster Recovery	Implement livelihood recovery projects	1 livelihood recovery project		Livelihood recovery projects implemented	Number of livelihood recovery projects implemented	1 (2012)	2017-2030	Project completion reports	AfDB, DMMU, NDMCF, World Bank
Target 3.3 Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to national gross domestic product	3.3.1 Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.	Disaster Preparedness	Promote water harvesting technologies/interventions	1 water harvesting technologies/interventions promoted		Water harvesting technologies/interventions promoted	Number of water harvesting technologies/interventions promoted	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Water harvesting technology being used.	DMMU, DWA, MoLGH, MoWDSEP
			Pest and disease surveillance for crops	1 surveillance for crops fisheries, and		Surveillances for crops, fisheries, and	Number of surveillances for	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Surveillance Reports,	DMMU, MOH, MoA

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders	
(GDP) by 2030.			fisheries, and livestock	livestock done	livestock done	crops fisheries, and livestock done			Quarterly Reports		
			Promotion of risk insurance	Risk insurance information disseminated once	Risk insurance information disseminated	Number of farmers reached	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Activity reports	DMMU, PIA, CPs ZNFU	
		Disaster Response	Disease and pest control	All diseases and pests' outbreaks controlled	Diseases and pests' outbreaks controlled	Number of diseases and pest outbreaks controlled	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Activity reports	MoA, DMMU	
	3.3.2 Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters	Disaster Preparedness		Promotion of risk insurance	1 Sensitisation meetings on Risk insurance conducted	Sensitisation meetings on Risk insurance conducted	Number of Risk insurance sensitisation meetings	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	Quarterly reports, Annual Reports and sensitization meetings reports	DMMU, Insurance Companies, Industries and Communities
				Digitise and incorporate valuation roll in disaster GIS database	one valuation roll and digitalised and updated	Digitalised and updated valuation roll	Number of valuation rolls updated	TBA	2017-2030	GIS database	DMMU, Local Authorities, Government Valuation Department
				Acquisition of fire and rescue equipment	10 sets of fire and rescue equipment	Fire and rescue equipment procured	Number of fire and rescue equipment	TBA	2017-2030	Sets of fire and rescue	Local Authorities, DMMU, Fire and

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
						procured			equipment	Rescue Services, Police, ZAF
		Disaster Response	Undertake impact assessment (This will cover 3.3.3 and 3.3.5).	All impact assessments undertaken	Impact assessment undertaken	Number of impact assessments undertaken	1 (2015)	2018 - 2030	Activity reports	Local Authorities, DMMU, Fire and Rescue Services, Police
	3.3.3 Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disaster	Disaster Preparedness	Promote housing insurance	1 Sensitisation meetings on housing insurance conducted	Sensitisation meetings on housing insurance conducted	Number of housing insurance sensitisation meetings	0 (2015)	2017 - 2020	Quarterly reports, Annual Repots	DMMU, Insurance Companies
	3.3.4 Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters (roads, bridges, clinics, hospitals, schools, etc)	Disaster Response	Undertake impact assessment	All impact assessments undertaken	Impact assessment undertaken	Number of impact assessments undertaken	1 (2015)	2018 - 2030	Activity reports	Local Authorities, DMMU, Fire and Rescue Services, Police
	3.3.5 Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to	Disaster Preparedness	Incorporate information of Heritage Sites to the Disaster GIS database	All Heritage Sites incorporated and updated on the Disaster GIS database	GIS Database updated	Number of updates on the GIS Database	0 (2015)	2017 - 2030	GIS database	DMMU, Tourism, Arts and Culture

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
	disasters.									
Target 3.4: Substantially expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR;	3.4.1 Number of established DRR domestic financing other than the Treasury	Disaster Preparedness	Review the DM Act. No. 13 of 2010 with a view to broaden resource mobilization avenues	DM Act reviewed	DM Act reviewed	Amended DM Act	0 (2015)	2017 - 2020	DM Act	DMMU, MoJ, MoF, MNDP, Parliament, MoFA
			Identify alternative sources of financing	All alternative sources of financing identified and actualised	Alternative sources of financing actualised	Number of alternative sources of financing	TBA	2017 - 2030	Financial Reports	DMMU, MoFA, MoF, MoNDP, MoJ, ICPs
Target 3.5: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	3.5.1 Proportion of urban and rural population living in adequate and decent housing	Disaster Preparedness	Digitise and incorporate information on proportion of urban and rural population living in adequate housing into the disaster GIS database	All information on proportion of urban and rural population living in adequate housing incorporated into the disaster GIS database	Disaster GIS Database will be updated with Housing information	Number of Housing Information updates	0	2017-2030	GIS database	DMMU, Local Authorities, Government Valuation Department, CSO

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
Target 3.6: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity of communities and the environment to climate related hazards and natural disasters at all levels.	3.6.1 Districts implementing disaster risk reduction projects	Disaster Preparedness	Undertake Community Based Disaster Risk Management	Undertake Community Based Disaster Risk Management in 8 districts	CBDRM undertaken	Number of CBDRM undertaken	22 (2016)	2017 - 2030	CBDRM reports, Preparedness plans, DRR Project documents,	DMMU, DDMCs, NGOs and INGOs
	3.6.2 Percentage of districts that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.		Orientation of districts to the Sendai Framework, AU Program of Action, SADC Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund	8 districts oriented in the Sendai Framework, AU Program of Action, SADC Preparedness and Fund	Orientations for districts conducted	Number of orientations for districts conducted	0 (2015)	2017 - 2020	Orientation reports	DMMU, PDMC, DDMC, SDMC
Target 3.7: Ensure mainstreaming of DRR in Development planning in order to reduce the risk of loss and damage due to disaster	3.7.1 Proportion of the national planning framework addressing DRR	Disaster Preparedness	Facilitate the mainstreaming of DRR in the National Development Plan	At least 3 sectors mainstream DRR in the National Development Plan	DRR mainstreamed in the National Development Plan	Number of sectors in the National Development Plan that mainstream DRR	1 (2013)	2017-2021	Development Plan	DMMU, MoNDP, MoF

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Target	Annual	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
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Priority Area 4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction at all levels

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Target	Annual	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders	
Target 4.1: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.	4.1.1 Number of destroyed or damaged health, educational and other critical infrastructure facilities attributed to disaster	Disaster Response	Undertake impact assessment	All assessments undertaken	impact	Impact assessment undertaken	Number of impact assessments undertaken	1 (2015)	2018 - 2030	Activity reports	Local Authorities, DMMU, Fire and Rescue Services, Police	
		Disaster Mitigation	Routine maintenance and repair of infrastructure	8 infrastructure rehabilitated	critical	Facilities rehabilitated	No. rehabilitated	8 (2015)	2030	Reports	MoH, MoHID, DMMU	
	4.1.2 Number of disruptions to educational, health and other basic services attributed to disasters	Disaster Preparedness	Construction of safe havens in strategic location	Construct 1 DRR Centre	1	DRR Centre	DRR constructed	No. Constructed	0 (2016)	2030	Completion reports	NCC, MoHID, ZNS, DMMU
			Preposition emergency school tents and requisites	Regional stockpile 10 emergency school tents and requisites	10	Emergency school tents and requisites prepositioned	No. of emergency school tents and requisites	12 (2015)	2030	Stores reconciliation reports	DMMU, UN, NGOs	

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
			Establishment of DRR centres and stock piling emergency supplies	1 DRR centre established and equipped	DRR centre and equipped	Number of DRR centres established and equipped	0 (2016)	2017-2030	DRR Centres	DMMU, MoL, Local Authority, MoHID
		Disaster Response	Deployment of response teams	Response teams deployed to all incidents	Response teams deployed	Number of Response teams deployed	0(2015)	2017-2030	Reports	DMMU, POLICE, ZA, MoH, Fire and Rescue Services, ERT
Target 4.2: Increase the number of periodic testing of risk-informed preparedness plans and response, post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms at all levels;	4.2.1 Availability of risk informed preparedness, response and recovery plans	Disaster Preparedness	Undertake regular simulation exercises	1 national simulation exercise undertaken	simulation exercise conducted	Number of simulation exercises	1 (2016)	2017-2030	Simulation Reports	ZVAC, DMMU, UN, Line Ministries, DDMCs, Communities
		Disaster Response and Recovery	Activation of response plans	1 response plan activated	Response plan activated	Number of Response plans activated	1(2015)	2017-2030	Reports	DMMU, MoA, MoWDSEP, MoLG, MoHID

Target	Outcome Indicator	Programme	Activity	Planned Annual Target	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline	Timeline	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
Target 4.3: Promote the uptake of risk insurance through climate risk pooling and other innovative insurance risk solutions.	4.3.1 Number of institutions offering climate related insurance products	Disaster Preparedness	Undertake an inventory of institutions that offer climate related insurance products	1 inventory of institutions that offer climate related insurance products undertaken	Inventory of institutions that offer climate related insurance products undertaken	Number of inventory of institutions that offer climate related insurance products undertaken	0 (2015)	2018	Activity Report	DMMU, PIA, ZNFU
	4.3.2 Proportion of the total insurance portfolio dedicated to climate risks		Promotion of climate risk insurance in communities	20 community sensitization meetings in communities	Sensitization meetings undertaken	No. Sensitization meetings undertaken	2015	2030	Reports	DMMU, PDMCs, DDMCs