

Tanzania, United Rep of

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

Name of focal point : Mr. Harison Chinyuka

Organization : Office of the Prime Minister

Designation : Disaster Focal Point

E-mail address : haccachi@hotmail.com

Telephone : (255 22) 2117266

Fax : (255 22) 2117266

Additional Focal points/ other comments :

Reporting period : 2007-2009

Last updated on : 30 January 2009

Print date : 09 Jun 2009

Reporting language : English

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/africa/tza/>

Strategic goals 1

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement:

The National Operational Guidelines for Disasters (2003) and National Disaster Management policy of 2004 outlines National goals and objectives for hazard risks and emergency management. The thrust of the policy is to have, safe livelihood with minimum interruptions to social and economic development issues. Disaster risk management is also part of the National Strategy for growth and reduction of poverty which outlined in chapter 4.3.1.3 that the target growth is aimed to withstand two separate threats. One being shocks due to natural or man made disasters. For the case of preparedness and response during disasters, government has established National Relief Fund specifically to deal with response.

Guidelines on how to mainstream disaster risk management activities in development program by Local Government Authorities has been developed (2006). The intention is to develop adequate capacity for coordination and cooperation for comprehensive disaster risk management. Some sectors have plans that incorporate risk management concepts into their development areas.

Examples are health sectors which have emergence coordination unit and Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) and protocols. Ministry of Agriculture has a strategy of food security, Natural resource and industrial regulations. Traffic and transport sector regulations.

National land use planning commission - Town and Urban Authorities have land use plans and squatter upgrading which incorporate risk management measures. In July 2008 national land use frame work plan of 2008 to 2028 finalized. Land use planning becomes necessary in situations of increasing competition and conflict over land and its use or where changes in land use practices are required. For the first time in the history of the commission, the strategy declared that land degradation should be addressed through land use planning. In implementation of the strategy the government set aside half of the budget for land use planning (Tsh 4billion) in 2008/2007.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement:

Establishment and strengthening Regional and District disaster management committees is a national strategy to cover and increase community awareness and understanding of, preparedness for, and participation in hazards and emergency management; reducing the risk from hazards; and enhancing capability to resource mobilization, allocation and accountability. The objective is to strengthen institutions, mechanisms and capabilities across each region and district.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement:

The Disaster Management department is planning to adopt disaster risk management approach which aims at integrating and coordinating disaster policy and activities across prevention and emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes. This approach underpins all of the national disaster management strategy and objectives such as Multisectoral Avian and Human Influenza strategic plan.

Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Tanzania maintains a National legislative framework for addressing disaster risk management. Disaster management cuts through every fibre of governance and civil society. The aim is to reduce, remove, prevent, or respond to the internationally recognised, casual factors of disasters. Government developed and established disaster management structures and system as part of overall process of creating policy, plans, legislation, training and management support all aimed at empowering the individuals and communities who are prone to the threats of disasters.

Tanzania has developed a National Disaster Management Policy (2004), which describes roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. The policy and the National Operational Guidelines (NOG) for Disaster Management (2003), set the policy framework, which aims to develop adequate capacity for coordination and cooperation for comprehensive disaster management among key players at all levels. Other objectives are to promote research, information generation and dissemination as well as mainstreaming disaster management issues into development plans and other sector policies and programmes at all levels. Other policies that have emphasis in disaster risk management include the National Land Policy, 1995; the National Human Settlements Development policy, 2000; and the environmental Management Policy. All these policies are supported by legislations. Further more there is a standing legislation which was enacted in 1990; to oversee and coordinate overall relief operations at national level referred to as "The disaster relief act no 9 of 1990. The legislation aims at providing a legal structure to govern and regulate disaster management in Tanzania. This act requires amendments that would reflect the requirements of the National disaster management policy. Other legislations that have emphasis in disaster risk management include the Environmental Management Act, of 2004 which prepare guidelines for possible environmental emergencies like climate change, which may result into disasters; the food security act which monitor the country's food situation at all stages and provide early warning services on food security.

Other strategies include the one UN Joint Programme: strengthening National Disaster preparedness and response capacity. The overall goal is to enhance national capacity to reduce vulnerability and mitigate disasters in three areas: disaster risk assessment; disaster preparedness planning and early warning mechanisms on all administrative levels and building response capacities. The focus is on strengthening institutional, organizational and individual capacities of the government to disaster risk

management.

The principles underlying the legislative frame work are; coordination of planning and activities across the government, agencies, institutions, organizations and functional responsibilities; Integration between national and local level management and the responsibility for managing disaster risks resides as close to the vulnerable community. This legislation underpins a frame work of strategies, plans, policies, codes and practices supporting risk management outcomes.

Context & Constraints:

Risk management is the main challenge.

Disaster risk management policy exists, but the lack of participation by senior policy makers from the line ministries reduces their impact. The absence of strong disaster management entities at the regional, district and community levels diminished the potential for organizational structures at central level.

Future plan range from public awareness and education programmes at National, regional, district and community levels (training to support disaster management committees and the focal points of disasters, disaster preparedness and response planning in the communities).

The National Land use frame work plan of 2008, help the land use sector adapt to climate change and build resilience to the increased likelihood of more adverse events, while The National Avian Influenza Strategic Plan is also a significant programme that includes helping the PMO, line Ministries and related sectors adapt public awareness, prevention and control of Avian influenza and build resilience to increased threat of infection. Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management Department in collaboration with Muhimbili University School of Public Health provide training on public health emergency management training. The overall goal is to build health emergency preparedness and response capacity especially at Regional and district levels using an all hazards approach which will also include the emerging threats of pandemic Avian Influenza.

Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

For effective realization of disaster risk management the responsibilities are decentralized to sub national authorities and communities. There are reciprocal committees established in the regions, districts, ward and village levels and their roles and responsibilities are stipulated in the policy document including being a focal point for implementation and resources mobilization for disaster management.

Tanzania always maintains budget for disaster response (through National Disaster Relief Fund) under the Prime Ministers Office. When a national disaster occurs, funds will be released from national treasury for intervention. In addition, disaster Management Department in Prime ministers office has a budget for public awareness. For the case of Local Government Authorities has its own power and mandate to fund its activities. Communities and individuals have a role of using their own capacities to safeguard their lives and property against disasters.

Through out its presence in Tanzania UNICEF has supported the GOT in sudden and long-term emergencies by providing life-saving assistance and assured protection for children in emergencies. UNICEF has responded both in man-made and natural disasters using resources through its health, water and sanitation, protection, education and HIV/AIDS programmes.

Context & Constraints:

Funding and resources are generated as a response to specific events but these funds and resources are time bound while government resources are not available in quantities sufficient enough to allow for consistency and continuity. Disaster management capacities are well developed at least at the national level (with National relief fund), but the capacities are not transformed into a capability to respond to a disaster efficiently and effectively on the ground (without relief fund on ground). Regional, Local Government Authorities and communities are first responders; some effort has been made to build capacities in the districts but so far this has been limited due largely to lack of resources. But still there is a particular need to strengthen capacities on sub national levels and in communities.

The challenge with all support to disaster risk management in the country is that it has been project based. Once projects have finished the resources are no longer available. The disaster management department in Tanzania has not been able to rely on consistent support from donors while Government has only recently been in a position to allocate regular resources to the Disaster Management Department.

Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Tanzania believes disaster risk management requires a cross sector approach if one is to realize maximum benefit. The impacts can be substantially reduced if individuals and communities are ready to act and are equipped with knowledge and capacities for effective disaster management. The disaster management communication system has been installed to assist in information collection and dissemination. There is on going training programme intended for all members of disaster management committees at regional and district levels (14 out of 21 regions and their districts have been trained).

In case of institutionalizing community participation in risk management, stakeholders including NGOs, Religious institutions, media and civil societies are involved in the implementation of various disaster risk activities in the country as stipulated in the disaster policy document. The private sector is very active in security and rescue operations particularly in fire disasters. Media have been quite active in disseminating information during disaster incidences.

Tanzania is among few countries implementing a One UN Joint Programme under leading agency UNICEF, aiming at strengthening the National Disaster Preparedness and Response capacities. Under this initiative, The Prime Ministers Office in collaboration with Tanzania Red Cross Society - TRCS are managing the process of decentralizing pre-positioning relief items.

Pre-positioning of relief items is one of the activities planned for improving early action at community levels (District and Regional levels). The prime goal is to enable disaster management actors/partners to respond and act fast in providing assistance to disaster affected communities. Prime Ministers Office in collaboration with TRCS plan is therefore to maintain relief items stocks enough for 50,000 disaster victims in the following regions.

Dodoma: in Central Zone to cater for Singida, Dodoma, Manyara and Tabora regions

Mbeya: in South Highland Zone to cater for Rukwa , Ruvuma and Iringa regions

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate participation of communities in design and implementation of programs. Early responders not

well organized, no pre-positioning of relief items and logistics / distribution plans. Also there is a lack of sustainable enabling environment such as trained and skilled personnel, financial resources and materials to hasten the implementation of the suggested priority actions.

Government aim at improving early warning and early action on district and regional levels, through community based planning and decentralized pre poisoning of relief supplies.

Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

National committee or forum and Task group for disaster risk reduction exists under coordination of Prime Minister's Office. However, committees or forum exist for managing all hazards while task group are for a particular hazard or disaster. For example a Multisectoral National Avian Influenza Technical Committee. National Platform for Disaster risk reduction was established in 2006 but it has not met since then.

A formal structure exists nationally for disaster preparedness, response and recovery management. The central decision making body of executive government that address disaster management is National Disaster Relief Committee (TANDREC) the TANDREC is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of Prime Ministers Office. TANDREC has been in operation since 1990 when the law was enacted.

The committee is composed of Permanent Secretaries from Ministries together with heads of early warning Institutions namely: Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) Food Security Department and Fire and Rescue Department. Its main function is to oversee and coordinate activities of the government designed to secure effective prevention of disasters, preparedness and operational affairs in an event of disaster.

Context & Constraints:

Risk management and integrated policy activities and planning process are intended to ensure that national priorities for disaster risk management are established, and issues in institutional frame works are identified and addressed through TANDREC which is a coordinating committee under Prime Ministers Office.

Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The PMO - DMD has finalized and produced a report on disaster risks and capacity needs assessment for Tanzania Mainland June, 2008. Report based on contributions from Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as agencies addressing disaster risk management.

The report identified available capacity and deficiencies of Disaster Management department and its key stakeholders in disaster risk management; provides a contemporary summary of the physical nature, impacts, distribution of hazards by agro ecological regions and frequency of occurrence of ten key hazards affecting Tanzania. These include technological, meteorological, geological and biological hazards and finally proposed capacity building programme.

The national Disaster Risks and Capacity Needs Assessment report assist with identifying and assessing hazards and risks to be addressed through national policies and plans, and the legislative frameworks. Local government Authorities undertake hazard and risk assessment as part of their risk management processes in environmental planning and while developing District Development Plans as well as District Agriculture Development Plans

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development - National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) in July, 2008 has finalized and established a National Land use frame work plan of 2008 - 2028. The frame work provides for significant investment in research and development into helping land based sectors adapt to climate change. This includes research into modeling and methodologies to enhance the land based sectors evidential basis for disaster risk management with regard to climate change.

PMO - DMD in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture - National Food Security Team have been carrying out annually Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) for food unsecured district in the country. After analysis the report is available for government and donors interventions.

Context & Constraints:

Challenges include concern in improving coordination and understanding of inter dependencies across sectors. Others include improving ability to assess the full range of consequences and vulnerabilities, especially secondary impacts, comparative economic analysis and assessing non monetary costs.

Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
There is no formal centralized system for all hazards and/ or disasters data, but different systems for monitoring the main natural hazards exist. Tanzania Beural of statistics collects and disseminates data on a more regular basis. Central and local government, Institutions, Agency and NGOs collect data relevant to their responsibilities, for example the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) provides information on weather and climate as part of early warning and drought risk monitoring. Ministry of agriculture through early warning unit provides information and data on pests, rainfall for crop production, crop status and other externalities that might affect food security. The Ministry of Health and Livestock has surveillance system to monitor human and animal epidemics.

Context & Constraints:

Improve coordination and developing data sharing protocols and mechanism

Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Effective disaster manageability depends on the level of development of warning systems. The severity of disaster consequences depends on the interplay between the warnings issued and the degree of public response to the warning.

The TMA monitor and provide warnings about severe weather events. Warning messages are communicated to relevant response agencies, and necessary to the public via media. For example, whenever necessary community always receive information on drought, floods, human and animal diseases. Response agencies develop their local systems as an extension of national network. Nevertheless the UN agencies in Tanzania have formed an emergency coordination group which receives and disseminate disaster information. Disaster coordination Group focal point is responsible to communicate with relevant government organs, specifically PMO soon after receiving any information on hazard and disasters

The early warning system in Tanzania include: the Tanzania Meteorological Agency; Seismology unit under the Ministry of energy and Minerals, the Emergence Preparedness and response Unit (EPRU); Plant protection, Food security Department and Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) under Ministry of Agriculture, food security and cooperatives are mandated with the obligation of early warning. Information on hazards/disasters such as drought, floods, and diseases can be passed on to the community through the system.

Context & Constraints:

TMA which deals with early warning systems for meteorological events is generally well established. Ongoing challenge is establishing a National Emergency Operation Centre for appropriate warning systems and response arrangements for future disasters. For effective dissemination and use of early warning information public education programs at both the national and local level is necessary.

The efficiency of these units (early warning systems) is inadequate as they lack equipment, personnel and funds. Similarly traditional prediction mechanisms have not been developed to provide reliable information. In general there is no comprehensive warning system in the country. Therefore another challenge includes warning systems for all disasters to be developed and strengthened so as to ensure timely dissemination of information.

Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Tanzania shares land boundaries with other countries. Hazards and risks assessment reports mainly based on national and local exercises only. Government, regional and local agencies consider cross - jurisdictional boundary issues in their disaster risk management and emergency planning (ref. National avian influenza strategic plan & simulation on Avian Influenza in July 2008) Tanzania cooperates inter - regionally and globally within international fora that undertake risk assessments and set policy and best

practice standards, to manage regional and global hazards and risks. For example, working with CDC under sponsorship of USAID with Schools of Public Health in East and Central Africa. Developing curriculum and training students and workers in field of public health on disaster preparedness and response as well as facilitating districts to prepare disaster response plan. Virtually no part of the world is immune to disasters. Their nature, characteristics and consequences transcend beyond national boundaries. Since countries have limited capacity to deal with disasters, sustainable solutions could be cost effective if tackled internationally through regional collaboration frameworks. Tanzania is a member of East African Community (EAC), South Africa Community (SADC), African Union (AU) and United Nations (UN). In each of these bodies there is a strong emphasis for member states to put in place workable arrangements for disaster risk management. The United republic of Tanzania take part in different foras majoring in disaster management with workable arrangement activities.

Context & Constraints:

The challenge faced with these regional collaborative bodies is the funding and marginalization of disaster risk management activities. The government to ratify and implement the international conventions on disaster reduction and other conventions of relevance to address transboundary disaster problems. Sensitization, lobbying and advocacy for policy makers to assure budget for transboundary disaster risk reduction

Priority for action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
National disaster management policy has as part of its objectives encouraging and enabling communities to receive relevant information and achieve acceptable levels of risks through:
Developing higher level of preparedness, response and mitigation capacity for all types of disasters
Promoting public knowledge and awareness of disaster and enhance the involvement of the community in disaster management
Establishing and maintaining an effective institutional arrangement for the coordination and collaboration
Promoting research, information generation and dissemination and,
Mainstreaming disaster risk management issues into development plans and other sectoral policies and programs at all levels

Government Ministries, Agencies, NGOs, Regional and Local Government Authorities have a legislative responsibility to participate in emergency planning at the national and grassroots levels. These arrangements facilitate open information sharing and accountability.

Plans are based on risk assessments to identify priority concerns, and may include hazard risk mapping (ref. National Land Use Frame work Plan 2008 -2028). Hazard and risk information from research Institutions and government agencies is available. Public information campaigns are based on the steps

that citizens should take to help protect themselves from hazards and risks. Stake holders such as UN agencies, Media, NGOs, TRCS and Private sector to mention a few; participate in the National Disaster Management Forums and stakeholders meetings for the Purpose of Information sharing as well as in Technical Committees dealing with specific disasters(e.g National Avian Influenza Technical Committee)

Context & Constraints:

Hazards and risk information is available, principally as result of coordination, networking, public awareness campaign, use of media and training of Regional and District Disaster Management Committees. However, constraints on the use of information have been a priority in using a limited resources government has and the level of poverty to majority of Tanzanians. The constraints have been recognized and are being addressed by the Prime Ministers Office

Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Disaster Management Department (DMD) of the Prime Ministers Office in collaboration with Tanzania Institute of Education (TIE) and University College of Land and Architectural Studies (UCLUS) developed disaster management curriculum and the training and reference manual. The Disaster Management modules contained there include:

- Introduction to disaster management;
- National Disaster Management Structure and Systems;
- Response Coordination and incident Command
- Rapid damage and needs assessment

Manual was particularly targeted for use as reference by trainee's awareness course on Disaster management in Tanzania. However, the manual is useful for reference to other target group such as administrators, journalists, NGOs, parastatals and personnel from line ministries. These categories of people are important for developing and increasing capacity in managing disasters in Tanzania.

Context & Constraints:

A proactive approach to reconciling indigenous and scientific sources of knowledge on hazards and risks, in ways that make sense to local communities is on going challenge.

Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strenghtened.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

University College of Land and Architectural Studies (UCLUS) Emphasizes the importance of research in the field of disaster risk management. A wide range of basic and applied research is undertaken in Tanzania Universities (Dar es salaam University and Sokoine University of Agriculture) for the purpose

of improving our understanding of hazards, assessing vulnerabilities, understanding community preparedness and response behaviors.

Context & Constraints:

Tanzanian economy limits the total available investment in hazard and disaster research. There is lack of reward and incentives for researchers to engage in disaster risk issues.

Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

A long term national public awareness strategy known as “National Avian Influenza: Emergency Preparedness and Response strategic Plan 2007-2009” was launched in 2008; aimed at increasing Individual and community preparedness for disasters. Disaster Management Committees had indicated that, despite high levels of awareness of the potential for disasters in their respective areas, many individuals and communities are not as prepared as they need to be. Disaster management department and other agencies are advocating preparedness, resilience, self responsibility and public responsibility. They participate in public exhibitions(e.g. farmers day) to promote a shared understanding of roles and responsibilities of PMO-DMD, Local government Authorities, NGOs, Private sector and other Institutions in preparing for, and recovering from natural and man made disasters that are beyond the community to cope with

Since 2007 Leadership Initiative for Public Health (LIPHEA) was awarded funds by USAID to spearhead public health emergency management training using School of Public Health as a training hub. The overall goal of the project is to build health emergency preparedness and response capacity especially at regional and district levels using an all hazard approach which will include the emerging threats of pandemic Avian Influenza (AI) and other specific conditions. Initial training involved 10 regions and 30 Districts. The curriculum involves different topics such as: Concepts of disaster risks, hazards and vulnerability assessment; disaster identification; Major disasters in the districts, country and regions; rapid needs assessment and complex emergencies; mass casualty and risk communication; policy frame work for disaster management and coordination; principles of Disaster planning; the sphere standards for disaster response; district disaster management matrix and activity for the district plan and writing plan.

Context & Constraints:

Public awareness of disasters risks is increasing with multi sectoral participation at all levels, from local to national, public and private. The challenge is changing behavior of individuals (learning is an individual process) and organizations, and progressing intention into action.

Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

The national land Policy of 1995 emphasized the need to provide secure land tenure for those who were to invest in land. The village Act No. 5 of 199 requires village councils to designate and prepare Village Land Use Plans for various uses e.g. agriculture, pastoralist, forestry, water, minerals and conservation. In addition, the National Human Settlement Policy, 2000 has a section on Village planning which states that, the preparation of village Land use plans will be based on the National guidelines for the participatory Village Land Use Management and that village plans shall be prepared in response to felt demands of the villagers. Now, with the Land use planning Act No. 6 of 2007, the village assembly is the approving authority of village land use plans. Also provides for cooperation between the government, Local Government Authorities and other Institutions in Land use planning. The outcome is reduced vulnerability to environmental disasters.

Context & Constraints:

The national land Policy of 1995 emphasized the need to provide secure land tenure for those who were to invest in land. The village Act No. 5 of 199 requires village councils to designate and prepare Village Land Use Plans for various uses e.g. agriculture, pastoralist, forestry, water, minerals and conservation. In addition, the National Human Settlement Policy, 2000 has a section on Village planning which states that, the preparation of village Land use plans will be based on the National guidelines for the participatory Village Land Use Management and that village plans shall be prepared in response to felt demands of the villagers. Now, with the Land use planning Act No. 6 of 2007, the village assembly is the approving authority of village land use plans. Also provides for cooperation between the government, Local Government Authorities and other Institutions in Land use planning. The outcome is reduced vulnerability to environmental disasters.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Tanzanian policies and programs of Central and Local Government Authorities address different concerns of people at risk or vulnerable group within society. These policies are often aimed at addressing the needs of socially disadvantaged people and population at large. They improve overall the life opportunities of people; increase the ability to help them finally reducing their vulnerability to hazards and risks as well as environmental disasters.

Tanzania has been addressing social protection in a number of ways and for a long time. It includes government led efforts through expanding the pension system, promoting saving and credits, disaster risk management and enhancing the policy environment. Other efforts has been taken by private actors, ranging from charitable institutions, Civil Society Organizations, Corporate Institution and government Multisectoral programs like Tanzania Social Action Fund(TASAF) focusing on most vulnerable groups.

TASAF provide financing for small scale public investments targeted at meeting the needs of the poor and vulnerable communities, and at contributing to social capital and development at the local level. It facilitates improvement in the socio economic infrastructure, enhances capacity and skills among the rural and peri urban communities and creates a safety net for the poorest section of the community

through cash transfer arrangements that require people to participate in public works.

Context & Constraints:

Poverty at family level denies children's with basic needs e.g education, health and safety needs. Improving the socioeconomic conditions of vulnerable groups and communities within society is an ongoing consideration for all areas of government and development partners. Therefore government is incorporating risk management and reduction initiative in various programs as emphasized by Poverty Reduction Strategy and UN Millennium Development Goals (MGDS).

With regard to social services provision, focus will continue to be directed to enhance both quantity and quality of services with the adoption of the public private partnership. Efforts to institutionalize the social protection arrangements will also be adhered while considering the vulnerable groups. Environmental campaigns will also be scaled up to raise awareness on environmental conservation and protection.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

National Avian Influenza: Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategic Plan 2007/2009, has led the better collaboration and improvements in business continuity planning within the poultry industry. Infrastructure such as water, wastewater, energy, communications and transport risk management and recovery is the core component of disaster risk management.

Clean and safe water is clearly a key attribute to quality life and social well being. The government continued to implement the National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS) and Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) which guide the implementation of various water supply and sanitation service delivery projects and water resource management interventions. As a result supply of clean and safe water in rural areas has increased from 53.5 percent in 2005/6 to 55.7 percent in 2006/07 while in Urban areas increased from 74 percent in 2005/6 to 78percent in 2006/7.

The 17 percent access to sewerage services in different Urban Water Authorities was maintained and 25 percent of the wastewater generated daily was collected and disposed through sewerage system. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects (RWSSP) has begun in 24 districts. About 429 water wells were drilled national wide.

A draft policy on Occupation Health and Safety and Health and Occupational bill have been developed, in an effort to reduce vulnerability from work places, incidences of environmental risks from human habit has been addressed by enhancing land use planning.

Context & Constraints:

Public awareness of risks, including business risks, is leading to multsectoral collaboration and resilience. However, progress is dependent on economic drivers as a whole. There is a need for rehabilitation, expansion and construction of water and sanitation networks and encourage the proper use of latrines and waste disposals as well as upgrading the unplanned settlements.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including

enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Tanzania Land Use Framework Plan 2008 - 2028 promote balanced distribution and spatial organizations of settlements to enhance socio economic development and environmental management through: designating eight settlements agglomeration zones as centers of growth and nodes of socio economic and environmental development; establishing viable urban jurisdictional areas for all urban caters consistent with future land requirements and capacities in service provision and facilitate preparatory authorities to prepare City, Municipal, district, regional, zonal and village land use plans in their respective jurisdictional areas as stipulated under section 29 of the Land use Planning Act (2007). Other policies that have emphases in planning and management of human settlement include The National Land Policy, 1995; The National Human Settlements Development Policy, 2000 and The Environmental Management Policy. All these policies are supported by legislations

Context & Constraints:

Streamline management of land issues in accordance with the National Land Policy 1995 Land use planning takes place at various levels ranging from farmland, village, district, Regional and National levels. These levels have to be critically examined in order to address obstacles and issues of conflicts that affect sustainable land use and management. Section 19 of Land Use Planning Act No. 6 of 2007 empowers the National Land Use Planning Commission as the National Planning Authority to Prepare National frame work Land Use Plan the Plan is a guiding document which Intends to meet challenges of Land management in Tanzania.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

National Disaster Management Policy emphasizes pre event and recovery structures as part of its comprehensive disaster management cycle. Consideration is given to social and economic aspects.

Context & Constraints:

Limited resources in terms of finance and material, therefore managing recovery and potential options for risk has been the challenge

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:

Disaster Management under its program on Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development have identified roads and infrastructure, Agriculture, Education and health services as priority sectors to

initiate mainstreaming disaster risk reduction. With a massive infrastructure development in the country underpinned by the investment in roads and bridges construction, prioritizing the Road Sector is necessary. Road sector in Tanzania works in close collaboration with various government departments like planning, Finance, Environment and Local government Authorities so as to assess the disaster impacts

Road projects are based on area development plans. The feasibility study prepared for each road project or development project under goes an environmental and social impact assessment led by National Environmental Council.

Developing a typical infrastructure project follows a cyclic process consisting of four phases; identification, preparation, implementation and operation /evaluation. After projects are identified, feasibility studies are conducted which includes investigations and analysis to determine the extent and degree of desirability of the project against technical, economic, social, environmental, financial and operational aspects. The feasibility reports include review of hazard specific threats on road.

Context & Constraints:

Further coordination and collaboration is required with technical agencies responsible for producing hazard information related to natural disasters.

Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The policies, programmes and initiatives that are sustainable in achieving the risk reduction objectives through strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for DRR include establishment of Multi-sectoral Technical Groups for Epidemics, Geophysical hazards, Food Security and The National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) is responsible for conducting EIA before any proposed project is initiated. The Council has legal authority to reject any project that is likely to cause negative impacts. This has been possible because the National Disaster Management policy of 2004 has room to take on-board other sectors in Disaster Management. The Institutional arrangement for Disaster Management is well stipulated under chapter THREE of the above-mentioned policy document.

Context & Constraints:

The key contextual challenges facing the country is inadequate capacity building in timely response to disasters, lack of early warning system on disasters and contingency plans for DRR. However, there are initiatives to review the National Disaster Management Policy and the Disaster Relief Act No 9 of 1990 to pave way for establishment of an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC), strengthening an Early Warning System and prepare contingency plans for DRR at Region, District, Ward and Village levels.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The key contextual reasons for the countries ranking as 4 above include the National Disaster Management Policy that has identified gaps in addressing DRR; the Disaster Relief Act No 9 of 1990 that focuses more on lack of an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC); not well defined Early Warning System and lack of contingency plans for DRR at Region, District, Ward and Village levels.

Context & Constraints:

The key contextual challenges facing the country is inadequate capacity building in timely response to disasters, lack of early warning system on disasters and contingency plans for DRR. However, there are initiatives to review the National Disaster Management Policy and the Disaster Relief Act No 9 of 1990 to pave the way for establishment of an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC), strengthening an Early Warning System and prepare contingency plans for DRR at Region, District, Ward and Village levels.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

The country has an upper organ known as the Tanzania Disaster Relief Committee (TANDREC) that constitutes Permanent Secretaries of Sector Ministries which convenes whenever necessary and makes decision to utilize relief funds in responding and giving relief to victims. There are established committees at region, district and village levels that facilitate distribution of relief goods to victims. During distribution of relief goods to victims the private sector plays a big role by rendering the transportation services first and payment done by the government after settling the situation.

Context & Constraints:

Key contextual challenges encountered by the country/national authorities and partner agencies include poor roads; inadequate air services, inadequate manpower with technical know-how on respective disasters.

Enough budgetary allocation for infrastructure and training will improve the situation.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial

resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:

Key contextual reasons for the country's ranking as 3 base on the fact that the National Disaster Management Policy of 2004 chapter TWO has explained on how to share information and conduct post disaster reviews that was further elaborated in the National Operation Guideline (NOG) manual. However, during disasters response is not conducted as outlined. During such incidents politicians tend to assume incident commander's responsibility thus demoralizing the expert incident commander.

Context & Constraints:

Key contextual challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies during sharing of information in disaster incidents include long and delaying bureaucratic communication and command channel that sometimes interfere decision making; inadequate funds to conduct post-disaster review.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned challenges more education is necessary. Repealing of the 1990 Disaster Relief Act, No. 9 is in progress to allow for smooth implementation of Disaster Management Circle.

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:

Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:

Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Disaster Risk Management in Tanzania is premised on integrated multi hazard approaches to management through TANDREC and Sub Committees such as Multi sectoral Avian Influenza Technical Committees. Emphasis is being placed on coordination of information, planning and setting of priorities accordingly.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Tanzania has integrated gender issues into the disaster management policies, plans and processes as it is known to be weak group which is subject to huge suffering in times of emergence. Tanzania has established human rights and equal opportunities to law. In disaster risk management gender remains an issue. Social economic factors irrespective of gender are more likely to be a greater determinant of vulnerability in Tanzania.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Tanzania disaster risk management frame work has the goal of building resilience from that of individuals to the nation as whole. As such, analysis and decision making at (central and Local government) all levels is encouraged to identify capacity needs, mobilize resources and allocate it accordingly. The government of Tanzania believes that strong community involvement in disaster risk reduction is crucial to the extent that committees and individual roles has been spelt out clearly in the Disaster Management Policy and National guidelines. The community's action can exacerbate risk or otherwise; they are the first affected and responders during disaster event, hence their involvement is mandatory.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Disaster risk management needs to consider cultural differences. Tanzania is multicultural with high population growth. Socio economic factors are important considerations for developing effective disaster risk reduction strategies. Policies and communications for disaster risk reduction for building resilience should therefore address both socio economic factors and cultural perspective.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

A legislative and planning frame work exists (National policy and Guidelines) promoting and enabling participatory approaches. NGOs, Religious institutions, media, TRCS and Agencies are involved in the implementation of various disaster risk management activities in the country. Also private sector is very active in security and rescue operations. There is a need to review and improve its implementation to meet both public and private interest.

f) Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Regional and international support for disaster risk management is a powerful driver of progress to

stimulate and to build the knowledge, capacities and motivation needed at national and local levels. Existing government coordination and collaboration with NGOs, Private sector, Institutions, and Agencies through all hazard approach is necessary.

Future outlook

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

Disaster Management Department being coordinator of all disaster risk reduction issues and relief operations in the country fails to meet some of its crucial obligations, due to among other things; limited logistical and financial resources, lack of enough qualified manpower, awareness among the public and absence of Emergence Operation Centre

Future Outlook Statement:

Within the context of the country's medium and long term interest in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and eventually recovery, the future plan is to improve the capability and effectiveness of emergency management and response at national, regional and community levels.

This is in line with the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) and UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) which are committed to ensure that development needs today do not adversely affect the development needs of future generation. The emphasis is on sustainable development and use of whatever natural resources are available and avoid harmful effects on the environment and people's livelihoods. The strategy is also to ensure strong growth for the economy to withstand shocks that are due to natural or man made disasters.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

Lack of awareness and information among the disaster risk management stakeholders and the general public has been one of the leading factors which contribute for people's vulnerability to disasters (VAR 2002 & 2003). Most people are caught by disasters because they do not know how to get out of harms way or to take protective measures

Future Outlook Statement:

Public awareness and the role of media to be featured in all stages of disaster management cycle. Regular public information and campaigns to be done by all information government departments and other agencies mandated with disaster risk management as part of addressing adverse attitudes and perceptions resistant to change amongst the community.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of

emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

Developing adequate capacity for coordination and cooperation for comprehensive disaster risk management among key players at all levels. Another one is how to effectively mainstream disaster management activities as an integral part of development programs of all sectors in the country. Vulnerability reduction is synonymous to poverty reduction, while disaster mitigation and prevention measures are essentially a development process therefore mainstreaming disaster in all sectors is necessary.

Future Outlook Statement:

To develop high level of preparedness, response and mitigation capacity for all types of disasters. Establish and maintain effective institutional arrangements for the coordination and collaboration. Build the emergency management capacity to effectively prepare for, mitigation against, respond to, and recover from any hazard by planning, training, research, rehearsals and investigations. Continue with the process of mainstreaming disaster management issues into development plans and other sectoral policies and programs at all levels