Tanzania, United Rep of

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015)

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Outcomes

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcomes Statement

The Second National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP II) being implemented between 2010/11 and 2014/15 have incorporated Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues in: Cluster I, Cluster II, and Cluster III. In addition the disaster risk reduction issues are being integrated into development plans at national and local levels as articulated in Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP). As a result, all Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Local Government Authorities are required to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction in their development plans and programs.

The National Disaster Management Policy of 2004 has been reviewed and involved the development of Disaster Management Policy Implementation Strategy and Disaster Management Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework; also National Operational Guidelines (NoG) for Disaster Management of 2003 has been reviewed. Both the draft Policy still on process for endorsement and Draft NoG is on printing process.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcomes Statement

Disaster Management Department (DMD) has trained regions and districts Disaster Focal Points on basic issues regarding disaster management. This intends to build their capacity to deal with disaster around the community they work. Also the DMD with support from UNICEF has established six zonal Disaster Relief Warehouses in North Eastern (Kilimanjaro), Coast (Dar es Salaam), Central (Dodoma), Lake (Shinyanga), Northern Highlands (Mbeya) and South Eastern (Lindi) to cater for the regions around these regions during emergencies.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcomes Statement

The country has Tanzania Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (TEPRP) of 2012 and Tanzania Disaster Communication Strategy (TDCS) of 2012 which put in place standard procedures to be followed by all disaster stakeholders during emergency. The plan has been launched and distributed to all stakeholders for

implementation.
The revised National Avian and Pandemic Influenza Emergency Preparedness and Respond Plan (NAPIP) of 2012 and the developed Rift Valley Fever Emergency Preparedness and Respond Plan (RVF - EPRP) of 2012 have been distributed to relevant stakeholders for implementation guidance.

Strategic goals

Strategic Goal 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 2013-2015

The Second National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP II) being implemented between 2010/11 and 2014/15 has incorporated DRR issues in: Cluster I, Cluster II, and Cluster III. Since this is the main country Development Strategies Paper, Regions and Districts are expected to cope with the national efforts. Also the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) has integrated DRR. In addition Districts Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment are conducted and Districts Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans are developed by starting with more disaster prone districts.

The National Operational Guidelines for Disaster Management of 2003 and National Disaster Management Policy of 2004 outlines National goals, objectives, principals and key players for disaster management in the country. These documents have been reviewed to incorporate changes in the disaster management in order to ensure resilience to the country and communities to disasters. The review of policy has been in line with the development of five years National Disaster Management Policy Implementation Strategy and Disaster Management Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The reviews of these key documents have taken on board Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) key issues as advocated under Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015.

The National Land Use Planning Commission undertakes the implementation of Land Use Framework Plan 2011-2031. The Framework provides guidance for the determination of land uses of national concerns such as protected areas; wetlands; agriculture, grazing, urban and rural settlements and socio- economic infrastructures. The legal basis of the National Land Use Framework Plan is the National Land Policy (1995), National Human Settlement Policy (2000), National Environmental Policy (1997), National Forest Policy (1998), National Wildlife Policy (1998), National Population Policy (2002), National Livestock Policy (2006) and National Land Use Planning Act (2007).

Strategic Goal 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 2013-2015

Plan has been engaged in building capacities of Ministries, Department and Agencies and Regional and Districts disaster management committees and disaster focal points. The committees and Focal Points have been oriented on; Understanding Disasters Management; Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Development; Policy Framework for Disaster Management including Tanzania Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (TEPRP) and Tanzania Disaster Communication Strategy (TDCS) and National Operational Guidelines for Disaster Management; Incident Command Structure on Disaster Management; Mass Casualty incidents and Communication in Disasters; Community-based First Aid; Management of Epidemics; Fire, Search and Rescue in Emergency; Rapid Need Assessment and Data in Disasters; Food security and Nutrition; Community Targeting and Distribution Method; Public - Private Partnership in Disaster Management and Hazard Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment.

DMD with support from UNICEF has conducted training on rapid damage and need assessment and disaster reporting and emergency coordination meeting for sharing information and managing warehouse for disaster relief items for Regional and District Focal Points in all regions. For the case of Regional and District Disaster Management Committees a total of 18 Regions out of 25 has been trained, it should be noted that from 2010 to date there is an increase of one region only. Challenges experienced on disaster preparedness and during response in the countries were shared and gaps critically discussed for future improvement. The Disaster Relief Coordination Act, Disaster Management Policy, National Operational Guidelines for Disaster Management (NOG) and Rapid Damage and Need Assessment Tool and Disaster Reporting Template were discussed and shared to all participants as tools for future reference and action. In Zanzibar, capacities have been developed through awareness rising by using media and 266 Shehias out of 336 have been trained on disaster management.

Disaster Management Departments in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar in collaboration with UNICEF and technical assistance from Ardhi University has conducted a Baseline Survey to assess community understanding /perception of emergency and what type of information communities at risk (floods, drought and cholera) receive to enable them to take early action before, during and after an emergency. The Baseline Survey Report has been produced and Emergency Communication Strategy has been developed and disseminated to pilot districts which were Micheweni in Pemba (drought), Magharibi in Unguja (floods), Longido in Arusha (drought), Handeni in Tanga (cholera outbreak), Kilosa in Morogoro (floods) and Kinondoni in Dar es Salaam (floods). The report provide comprehensive picture on information flow and how communities are informed of the key messages on emergencies at the community level before, during and after emergencies. The baseline data collected has been used to develop an Emergency Communication Strategy and Emergency Communication Toolkit for floods, drought and epidemics. The DMD with support from UNICEF is undertaking a pilot project on Strengthening Community Capacity for DRR Interventions in Drought Prone Regions by staring with Kilimanjaro (Same) and Shinyanga (Kishapu) regions. The project is under the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery through ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program. This is community based DRR effort on which youth and women

groups are trained and facilitated to with drought resistant seeds like millet and cassava; vegetable farming, livestock keeping (goat, poutry) and selected primary schools are facilitated with tree seeds for planting in school environments. These are among the regions that have hardly impacted by the effect of climate change.

Strategic Goal 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 2013-2015

The country has Tanzania Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (TEPRP) and Tanzania Disaster Communication Strategy (TDCS) in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar which aim to improve procedures to be followed by all disaster stakeholders in emergencies management. Also the revised National Avian and Pandemic Influenza Emergency Preparedness and Respond Plan and the developed Rift Valley Fever Emergency Preparedness and Respond Plan (RVF-EPRP) have been distributed to respective stakeholders considered the issues of multi-sectoral approach and recovery programs. These are important plans that will help leading Ministries, PMO – DMD, SVPO -DMD and other stakeholders to adapt public awareness, prevention and control of Avian and Pandemic influenza and RVF and hence build resilience to increased threat of infectious diseases.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	Yes
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Second National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP II) being implemented for the period of 2010/11 and 2014/15 has incorporated DRR issues in: Cluster I, Cluster II, and Cluster III. However, the main challenge is integrating DRR issues in sectoral plans and funding them from central to local level within the government systems. The DRR issues are also included in Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction. DRR is also integrated in some specific sector policies such as health, water, food security and nutrition, environment, trade and finance, education, women development, children protection, transport and agriculture.

The Vice President's Office, Environment Division in collaboration with stakeholders has developed various tools to guide the country on practice in environment and climate change. There is National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2010) focuses on twelve critical natural resource-based sectors, namely: agriculture (crops and livestock), energy, tourism, forestry, health, wildlife, industry, coastal and marine resources, human settlements, wetlands and fisheries. Also the National Climate Change Strategy (2012) that presents Tanzania's current and future efforts to address climate change adaptation, as well as participation in the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions in the context of sustainable development. Another document includes the Guidelines for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into National Sectoral Policies, Plans and Programmes of Tanzania: the Guidelines developed in April, 2012 have a common goal of providing practical guidance on how Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and Non State Actors should integrate climate change adaptation into sectoral policies, plans and programmes.

United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP, July 2011 - June 2015) incorporates component on Emergencies and Disaster Response where various Ministries, Department, Agencies and NGOs are capacitated to prioritise emergency planning and response in their own policies, programs and plan with the expectation that key services in emergency (health and nutrition, education, WASH etc) are improved.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Challenges here come from the fact that various institution gather data for hazard for analysis of sector related issues and there is no clear mechanism to share data among stakeholders. However there are different institutions which collect data with regards to their niche e.g., agriculture and health.

The various development constraints experienced include

· Lack of technical and infrastructure capacities to analyze and disseminate early warning information on natural disasters

· Poor and uncoordinated Research on geo-hazards and other global issues and their effects on human health and their properties;

· Weak geological networking, information dissemination and early warning systems

set-ups

· Poor disaster maps focusing on major sources of disasters in the country, however, Tanzania Geological Survey (TGS) and University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) in collaboration with United States Geological Survey (USGS) have started mapping in Northern Tanzania.

Innovative mechanisms to reduce the geological hazard risks and to support HFA efforts include

· Systematic identification and mapping of geohazard areas and collaborate with other countries sharing the EARS for consistent data collection and forecasting and promoting information exchange;

· Dissemination of information to local communities and other stakeholders by developing information resources including best practices and guidance materials;

· Integrating disaster risk reduction into their local government development programs;

· Installation of early warning system and disaster prevention;

Other efforts to overcome the constraints are through participating in DRR related short courses and planning for DRR long courses for young staff.

Human and financial resources are limiting factors. Despite the existence of all structures as mentioned earlier, implementation has often being hampered by inadequate human capacity to manage various elements of disaster preparedness and response. This limitation is more vivid at district down to community level, where disaster interventions are channeled. Also the absence of strong Disaster Management Committees at the Regional, District and Community levels diminished potential for organizational roles at these levels. Future plans should include establishment of Disaster Management Desk at Zonal level or Regional and District.

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? 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	**Relief and reconstruction (%)**
National budget	1	1

Decentralised / sub-national budget	0	0

USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)	

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Disaster Management Departments as the national bodies for coordinating DRR receive funds from national budget for relief response and recovery after disaster only. The budget received is less than one percent of the National Budget. Almost all funds for prevention, mitigation and preparedness are normally received from development partners mostly UN Organisations. UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UNFPA, FAO, WHO, and other Agencies are supporting the Governments in emergency preparedness programs through fund disbursement, relief supply provisions, awareness and education etc. There are other International Organizations that offer support in emergency preparedness like KOICA, JICA, GIZ and USAID etc.
Other institutions or departments allocate budget for risk reduction independently. In such cases the Local Authorities do not allocate a budget for DRR per se, however each department, for example Health will have budget for vaccination against rabies, facilitation community awareness on adherence to basic principles of health to avoid communicable diseases like cholera. In Agriculture, various departments allocate budget for combating army weevil, research and collection of data on food security status.
The government has established DRR related Units in various ministries (Emergency Preparedness and Response Section and Epidemiology Department at the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development and Food Security Department and Plant protection Unit at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and allocates special budget for its activities annually.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

With the current system of individual department allocating their own DRR budgets, the Local Authorities cannot support general DRR activities such as floods and strong wind which are falling out of specific government departments like health, livestock

etc. It is worth noting that DRR is still a new thematic area for most policy makers and hence not among top priority in the National Budget.

Though centralizing the DRR fund could have more effect in terms of preventive and early response measures, without proper institutional commitment, the fund utilization may not achieve its objective. In such a case more measures on justification for utilization of such funds may need to be put into place.

The Government has to increase the budget on research and development and make disaster risk reduction a priority by improving risk information and early warning. Research institutions and national research agencies have to identify, assess and monitor disaster risks including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding, tsunamis, land mass movements and enhance early and timely warnings in order to reduce the risks in key sectors and Strengthen disaster awareness and preparedness for effective reaction at all levels and organizing periodic reviews of progress toward the implementation of the HFA.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	No
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	No
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	0

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's

ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

In Tanzania mainland, disaster Risk Management (DRM) has been decentralized under the Disaster Management Policy of 2004 and National Operational Guidelines for Disaster Management alongside the administrative structure in such a way that each region, district, ward and villages have roles to play. The Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government has issued Guideline for Integrating DRR issues in Development Planning in 2007. There is a plan to conduct training on how to integrating DRR in development plans to District Disaster Focal Points and planning officers. Disaster Management Act, No. 2 of 2003 of Zanzibar articulates the structure and responsibilities of Local Authorizes in disaster management and according to the Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy the authorities have mandates to allocate specific budget for DRR within their jurisdiction.

Most sector policies related to DRR advocates for community participation and this has been supported by the government's decentralization policy which empowers Local Government Authorities (LGAs) through the delegation of authority to better mobilize resources at local level for implementation of districts development plans. This system is in place and working but capacity and level of resource mobilization is overwhelmed by the development needs of the local government.

Pre-positioning of disaster relief items is one of key activities that Prime Minister's Office, Disaster Management Department has put in place to improve immediate response at community levels (District and Regional levels). The prime goal has been to enable disaster management actors/partners to respond and act fast in providing assistance to disaster affected communities. The initiative that has been implemented with support from UNICEF intends to maintain relief items stocks enough for 50,000 disaster victims. Currently there are six zonal strategic disaster relief warehouses in the following regions: Dodoma for Central Zone Regions; Mbeya for South Highland Zone Regions; Dar-es-salaam for Eastern Zone Regions; Shinyanga for Lake Zone Regions; Kilimanjaro for North Eastern Regions and Lindi for South Eastern parts of the country. In order to ensure consistence and common understanding, Disaster Management Department in collaboration with UNICEF has conducted zonal coordination meetings for regional/district Focal Point and sectors for management of warehouses for prepositioned supplies and sharing emergency information and lessons learnt in emergency preparedness and response. The Second Vice President's Office, Disaster Management Department in Zanzibar has established a warehouse in Pemba to improve immediate response of emergencies in Pemba. Zanzibar in collaboration with UNICEF has updated the relief warehouse supplies.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There are no funds specifically allocated for DRR activities at Local Government Authorities (LGA) level. This hinders adequate participation of communities in design

and implementation of DRR programs. Individually, most of the people are not aware on DRR issues.

Early response is not well organized, no wide varieties of 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. More education is needed on DRR to whole community and preparation of Disaster Profile Map to identify opportunities and challenges at grass root level.

The government in collaboration with other key stakeholders has to ensure that;
· there is segregation of communities as disaster prone communities are not homogenous - it is necessary to disaggregate based on economic status, gender, age, social group within the same community.
· Community level engagement is highly variable. There are men, women, youth, elderly, disabled, and specific approaches would be required especially during early warning, education, response and recovery processes.
· There is increased community participation in DRR and consultation and engagement of the varying and diverse community groups in each decentralized unit.
· Awareness raising programme are conducted at very grass root level (village and shehia).

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

civil society members (specify absolute number)	10
national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	4
sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	20
private sector (specify absolute number)	6

science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	4
women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	1
other (please specify)	

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	Yes
In a central planning and/or coordinating unit	No
In a civil protection department	No
In an environmental planning ministry	No
In the Ministry of Finance	No
Other (Please specify)	

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Prime Minister's Office Disaster Management Department (PMO –DMD) established the National Platform (NP) for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2005, which currently have over 60 members. The National Platform is a multi – sectoral body Chaired by Director – Disaster Management Department. It composes members from: Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and LGAs; UN Agencies, International and National Development Partners; Academicians; Private Sector; Religious/Faith Groups; NGOs; Civil Societies and the Media. There are two Technical Committees under NP: For slow on set disasters e.g., Drought (food security related & environmental issues), pest infestation, epidemics, conflicts/ civil strife etc and for sudden or rapid onset disasters e.g., Accidents, Fires, earth quake, cyclones and floods.
The number of civil society members, sectoral organisations and women's organisations participating in national platform is not established. Formations of a national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction few years ago have been a positive aspect aligning to HFA. Though most stakeholders are represented in the NP, there is still a room for expansion to include grassroots communities who are still underrepresented as well as political figures including Members of Parliaments.

The establishment of sub national NP is Zanzibar in 2011 has helped to broaden the scope of participation to the national multi-sectoral platform agenda in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There are several challenges in conducting national platform which includes funding of meetings; Lack of funds to assist technical committee (TCs) operations. Coordination of TCs functions have not been strong enough and lack of resources to implement deliberations agreed by the platform members on time.
In addressing the challenges, the DMD in collaboration with UNDP through UNDAP has established an arrangement for NP to meet twice a year for the period of 2011 - 2015 and contracting a personnel to support the management and advocacy functions of the national platform for DRR.

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? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? No

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
% of schools and hospitals assessed	
schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	No
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	No
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	Yes
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	No
Is future/probable risk assessed?	No
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	• Agriculture for food security forecast • Health and Livestock • Communication and

transport • Tanzania Meterological Agency • Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority • Fire and Rescue Force • Livestock for drought forecast • Education and Vocation Trai

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Prime Minister's Office coordinates multi – hazard risk assessments. Most disaster related assessment are triggered by disaster itself notably the rapid onset disasters like floods and drought. The recent assessments conducted are those for the flood in affected Kilosa (March, 2010) were the victims were relocated in safe place and the drought that killed livestock in Longido, Monduli and Ngorongoro (September and November 2010) were the provision of seed stock is still on progress for those who lost all livestock. DMD Zanzibar in collaboration with ISLAND Project has trained staff and focal point on data collection for hazard risk assessments
The PMO – DMD with support of UNICEF through UNDAP has so far conducted Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment for thirteen districts of Chamwino, Kondoa and Mpwapwa (Dodoma Region), Shinyanga Rural and Kishapu (Shinyanga Region), Bariadi, Maswa and Meatu (Simiyu Region), Mtwara Rural, Mtwara Municipal and Masasi (Mtwara Region) and Mwanga and Same (Kilimanjaro Region). The assessment process is currently ongoing in Kilosa and Mvomero (Morogoro Region). The aim is to conduct the assessment in all 133 districts in the country on phases depending on availability of funds.
On the part of slow onset disaster, like food insecurity, PMO - DMD in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security through National Food Security Team has been carrying out biannual Food Security and Nutrition Assessment for food unsecured District in the country. After analysis the report is available for Government and Donors and other stakeholders for interventions. The recommendations of the assessment are shared with local government authorities for implementation so as to reduce vulnerabilities at community level. There is program to conduct training to all drought prone districts teams on Tanzania Food Security and Nutrition Analysis System - Mfumo wa Uchambuzi wa Uhakika wa Chakula na Lishe – MUCHALI) so that they can conduct assessment and produce their own Food Security and Nutrition Report.
The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare through the coordination of Emergency Preparedness and Response Section (EPRS) has developed Vulnerability, Risk

Assessment and Mapping (VRAM) and Hospital Safety Index (HIS) tools. The tool has been adopted and assessment conducted in five regions in the first phase. The regions are Klimanjaro, Mtwara, Arusha, Mara and Pwani. This activity was conducted under technical support from WHO and Ardhi University. WHO have also provided part of financial support.

Also, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the United Republic of Tanzania through the Government Chemist Laboratory Agency (GCLA) has developed Country Situation Report (CSR) that constitutes a baseline that gauges the situation regarding chemical hazards/accidents and preparedness. This Country Situation Report therefore provides for situational analysis with respect to types and locations of hazardous installations; existing legal and non-regulatory measures and their impact to ensure chemical safety and identifies important gaps in addressing chemical accident hazards and risks. The CSR will save as the basis for conducting country's vulnerability assessment to chemical accidents leading to establishment of the national Roadmap for implementing The Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness project for Tanzania (CAPP-TZ) programme. The project (CAPP-TZ) is implemented jointly with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which is also the main financier through the SAICM Quick Start Fund, while the Swiss Federal Office for Environment and other UNEP experts provide technical support. The Chemistry Department of the University of Dar es Salaam is the Technical Support Partner while an expert from Ardhi University was contracted as the Consultant. The project implementation is based on the Guidance Document developed by UNEP, titled The Flexible Framework for Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness (UNEP FF).

The existence of Zanzibar Capacity Needs Assessment Report that includes all hazards and a Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy 2011 which addresses the common hazards happened in Zanzibar is in place.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The disaster risks and capacity needs assessment on technological, meteorological, geological and biological hazards and capacity building programs for Tanzania is available. However, there is no forum between key payers of DRR to exchange the data. There is a gap between risk-prone or affected communities, researchers and policy makers; there is no technical platform to analyze data for dissemination and or demonstration to affected local communities.

Most assessments for slow onset hazards are always late due to resource constraints. Baseline studies are not as regular as they should be. However Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar have developed Resource Mobilization Strategy but resources are still limited.

Risk assessment results are not fully utilized for intervention and planning purpose due to inadequate technical and financial resources. Improving coordination and understanding of inter dependencies across Sectors is also a challenge. Others

include 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? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? No

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated	No
Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)	No
Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Meteorological, Geological, Human and animal Health, food security and nutrition have systems in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities. Some of these systems could be part of the early warning system or surveillance systems but in most cases monitoring is triggered by the looming situation leading to a particular disaster. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security through Food Security Department and Crop Protection Unit provides Early Warning information and data on pests, rainfall for crop production, crop status and other

externalities that might affect food security. Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) collect, process, disseminate and monitor data on weather related hazards and disaster. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries has surveillance systems to monitor human and animal epidemics. Geological Survey of Tanzania (GST) monitors and disseminates earth quake (seismic) information to various stakeholders.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Systems for data collection are very scattered. There is no central system to collect, synthesize and timely disseminate information to the public. Archiving and dissemination of data on key hazards at local level is still a challenge. Reports are therefore produced albeit irregularly, particularly during times of crisis for decision making purposes. Zanzibar has developed Tools of M&E for Disaster Management Policy to monitor Disaster information.
To continue to improve coordination and developing data sharing protocols and mechanism there is a need to;
· Update the existing information in regards quality and information resolution.
· Gauge rivers in flood prone areas and convey information/data to public.
· Improve seismograms networks in the mining and quarrying areas to monitor intensity of blasting in respect to community houses nearby.
· Allocated resources to Tanzania Geological Survey to continue mapping hazard prone areas in order to enhance monitoring and assessment for risk and vulnerability reduction.
· Increase TMA weather stations for effective prediction and forecast for various public interest.

Core indicator 3
Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

Early warnings acted on effectively	No
Local level preparedness	Yes
Communication systems and protocols used and applied	No
Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Tanzania has different Early Warning Systems to monitor various hazards. The early warning systems within the Government system include: the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA); Seismology Unit under the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Emergence Preparedness and Response Unit (EPRU) under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; Plant Protection Unit and Food Security Department under Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Information on hazards/disasters such as drought, floods, pests, earthquake and diseases are passed on to the community through government communication system, press releases, information through media and meeting between local community and their leaders.

Tanzania Meteorological Agency has been giving early warnings in all issues related to weather eg., rain, cyclones, hurricanes through radio, television stations, fax, newspapers, press release, official letter, email and website to informing various stakeholders and the communities at large. Significant achievement has been attained in strengthening EWS for some major hazards; however, there is a gap in observation infrastructure which is key components for monitoring hazards, establishment and strengthening dissemination and communication mechanisms to reach communities as key and important stakeholder.

Current TMA is conducting Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project for Lake Victoria Basin. The weather and climate warnings are disseminated via established channels to countries around lake Victoria Basin. TMA in collaboration with WMO and other implementing partners including higher learning institutions partner is implementing Global Framework for Climate Services Adaptation Program for Africa on building resilience in Disaster Risk Reduction, for Food Security, Nutrition and Health.

The Prime Minister's Office – Disaster Management Department in collaboration with the Vice President's Office - Department of Environment, Tanzania Meteorology Agency (TMA), Ministry of water, Pangani River Basin Water Board, Ruvuma and Southern Coast Basin Water Board, Ministry of Agriculture through UNDP with financial support from Global Environment Facility (GEF), Least Developed Countries

Fund (LDCF) and UNDP is implementing the project on "Strengthening the Climate Change Information and Early Warning Systems in Tanzania for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change". The project will be implemented in four years (September 2013 – September 2017) and outcomes are closely aligned and coordinated with baseline efforts already underway within Tanzania to promote development which is resilient to climate change at the national and local levels. The project is focused on strengthening the capacity of national and sub-national entities to monitor climate change, generate reliable hydro-meteorological information (including early warnings for droughts and floods) and to be able to combine this information with other environmental and socio-economic data to improve evidence-based decision-making for early warning and adaptation responses and long-term planning.

Early warning systems are well linked with slow onset disasters, which are relatively easy to monitor the indicators more systematically. The systems are centrally located and information from such system is also confined to a greater extent within the decision making machineries of the central government. DMD Zanzibar has set the provision in the legal legislation to have one center of early warning in emergency situations

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Significant achievement has been attained in strengthening EWS for some major hazards; however, there is a gap in observation infrastructure which is key components for monitoring hazards. Establishment and strengthening dissemination and communication mechanisms to reach communities at risk is key and important aspect that needs to be enhanced.

The early warning systems are not widespread and many people rarely listen to the broadcast of weather warnings, especially in the poor and vulnerable communities. Lack of community awareness on the use of warning signs and symbols is still a challenge. Limited investment in early warning system has seen local community failing to get appropriate warnings on time. Also in cases where extra effort has been taken, the information reaches the vulnerable population late.

There is a need to increase public awareness on the importance on using early warning services for taking early action. Similarly traditional prediction mechanisms have not been developed to provide reliable information. The country has to assess and compare traditional and modern methods for assessing areas prone to natural disasters, including weather related hazards, food security hazards, earthquakes and ground stress, floods, etc. In general there is no comprehensive warning system in the country. Therefore, main challenge is to have well developed and strengthened warning systems for all disasters for efficient and 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? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	No
Regional or sub-regional early warning	No
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	Yes
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Currently Tanzania both Mainland and Zanzibar are participating in regional initiatives for hazard monitoring and early waning activities through regional climate outlook forum, DRR and drought monitoring center. However, there is a need to strengthen regional risk assessment, establish information sharing and establish regional resource strategies and frameworks.
The government departments and agencies work with regional bodies like AU, SADC and EAC on various issues related to disasters. Tanzania has been among the member states involved in the process to establishment the EAC sub-regional platforms and sub-regional DRR coordination mechanisms. The country participated in the development of EAC Disaster Risk Management Strategy under the coordination of EAC Secretariat with support from JICA.
TMA works closely with regional bodies like SADC and EAC on data process, sharing

and dissemination. Also the National Avian and Pandemic Influenza Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (NAPIP) and Rift Valley Fever Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (RVF – EPRP) has been harmonized with the regional preparedness plan such as the Southern Africa Development Cooperation (SADC), East African Community (EAC), and African Union Inter-Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR).

The country cooperates regionally and globally through international meetings/platforms that undertake risk assessments and set policy and best practice standards, to manage regional and global hazards and risks. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare is participating in the development of Standard Operating Procedure for Coordination of Regional Response to Public Health Emergencies in East Africa.

The country is participating in the Livestock Early warning system (LEWS) responsible for monitoring the seasonal availability of pastures. More over the country is a signatory to a SADC MoU on strengthening Institutions for Risk management of Transboundary Animal diseases in the SADC region.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is no harmonization of disaster risk management activities especially for common hazards. National and international funding agencies prioritize disaster risk management activities, depending on requirements of available fund sources.

The main challenge in implementing regional based initiatives is the slowness-inherent in such processes. Inadequate political will among member countries can slow down implementation of key resolutions. There is need to increase sensitization, lobbing and advocacy for policy makers to assure budget for trans-boundary disaster risk reduction.

Priority for Action 3

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

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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? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

Information is proactively disseminated	Yes
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	Yes
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Significant achievement have been attained in disseminating weather and climate information, warnings, advisories, alerts and status of climate in Tanzania via media (internet, social media, public information broadcasts through radio including community radio and television). But training on packaging, interpretation and socio-economic benefits of the weather and climate information need to be strengthened. Different Institutions have various means to communicate hazards and risks to community and stakeholders. For example, Vice President's Office – Environment Division, PMO – DMD, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Tanzania

Meteorological Agency (TMA), National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and National Land Use Planning Commission normally use radio, television, press release, fax, email and their organization website etc. Risk communication for possible threats mostly floods, drought and epidemics is through press releases radio, television, newspaper and through local government structures by PMO. The information on volcanic eruptions and seismic activities are available on the internet (www.ivhnn.org). This information mainly covers Rungwe and Gregory rift volcanic provinces. Training manuals are available from the department of Geology, University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM). A geological hazard map has been produced by the Tanzania Geological Survey (TGS) in collaboration with UDSM and the US Geological Survey (USGS), covering Oldonyo Lengai Volcanic province (The Gregory Rift).

Currently there is no consolidated database or website where various stakeholders and the general public can disseminate and access data and information on disaster risk management. Normally information on disaster are shared to stakeholders, community at risk and the general public through formal communication, disaster platform, press release, radio and television programs etc.

Despite the efforts done, there is a need to have a comprehensive Risks and Vulnerabilities Assessment, Modelling and Impact Projection Report. This is important in order to understand the history, trend and project the future impact of various hazards in the country. Also the information will be useful for policy, strategy and planning guidance in various aspects by different disaster management stakeholders.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The main challenge lies on packaging, interpretation and understanding the socio-economic benefit of weather and climate information in DRR. Also there is lack of specialized journalist and editors on sciences field especially weather and climate related hazards. Lack of awareness to rural community on the importance on early warning information released through the media. Also, resources (fund, technical knowhow and IT equipments) are major drawbacks. There is need to develop other means for information sharing like Annual Government Report on Disaster Prevention and Response, Database, Web based information on early warning and disaster etc., This should go parallel with educating the public on the importance of making follow up on various disaster information.

Inadequate knowledge and poverty among communities hampers effective access on information for preparedness and mitigation against emergencies. However, most likely communities affected by floods for example have their dwellings in flood prone areas whiles those in drought areas can only afford subsistence farming due to lack of farm implements, improved farming skills and techniques. Training and capacity building to major and community radio staffs will increase awareness and improve dissemination mechanisms.

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? No

primary school curriculum	No
secondary school curriculum	No
university curriculum	Yes
professional DRR education programmes	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The University of Dodoma and Ardhi University have established undergraduate and postgraduate degree programs on disaster management respectively. DRR is included in curriculum in some of the Universities, training institutions such as Ardhi University, University of Dar es Salaam, Open University of Tanzania, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences and Agency for the Development of Educational Management (ADEM). The courses offered include: Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Disaster Management, at the University of Dodoma (40 – 60 graduates each year); MSc in Disaster Risk Management, MSc in Disaster Risk Management and Engineering and Master of Disaster Management (Ardhi University); and MSc in Integrated Environmental Management (UDSM); Master of Arts on Environmental Management (Open University of Tanzania).
The national Disaster Management Training Centre (DMTC) offers various short courses in disaster management and supports graduate courses at Ardhi University. For example, all staff working in all three municipalities in Dar es Salaam has been trained in DRR.
Also short courses on disaster management are offered by the Agency for the

Development of Educational Management (ADEM). ADEM has conducted training in Education in Emergency (EiE) for almost all District Academic Officers (DAOs) and Statistics and Logistics Officers (SLOs) which focused on Leadership and Management Training in disasters. In total, more than six hundred officials were trained. The training covers Background and Rationale for Education in Emergency and Disaster Management; Overview of Disaster Management in Tanzania; Impact of Emergency and Disaster to Children and Education System; Leadership in Managing Emergency; Emergency and Disaster Preparedness Planning: Mapping, Situational Analysis, Objective Setting, implementation activity setting; Emergency Response and operation; Emergency assessment; Practical - Scene Management Simulation and Basic Life Support; Recovery; Disaster Risk Reduction; Resource Mobilization; Formation and Responsibilities of School Disaster Management Committee (SDMC); Monitoring & Evaluation. On completion all the official from districts developed a mult - hazard School Emergency Preparedness Plan to be adopted in the school in their districts.

Plan- International has been building the capacity of the village government officials and students on DRR, how to respond to disasters and mitigate the risk they pose in their localities within Kilombero District in Morogoro. Students were trained in identification of disaster risk and climate change impacts which are long term and learn on different approaches of overcoming the effects and managing the risks. The objective of this training was to familiarize Village government leaders, communities, teachers and school children with contemporary concepts and practices in disaster management and contribute to a paradigm shift from reactive to proactive approaches in this cross-cutting field of development. It also aimed to establish a common language and understanding among local practitioners in order to improve collaboration among various disciplines and integrate risk reduction considerations in Villages development plans and decisions. School children and their teachers, had time to reflect DRM knowledge into their school plans and activities, hence start building the culture of disaster risk awareness generation.

Other initiatives includes conducting mass awareness on disaster risk mitigation caused by negative climate change effects on different aspects such as health, agriculture, water and energy in their locality through a local radio program facilitated by district officials and supported by Plan and local organization (KIVEDO).

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Section of Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has coordinated training on Mass Casualty Management training to regional rapid response teams and teams from referral hospitals. This training was conducted in March, 2013 under financial support from UNICEF. Mass Casualty Management training was conducted for Shinyanga, Mara, Mwanza, Kagera, Singida na Dodoma regions, the next training will be in Iringa, Mbeya and Morogoro.

Support for Education in Emergencies (EiE) has been provided to Education Focal points in some identified districts where DRR has been mainstreamed and capacity building interventions done. The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training is implementing programmes that are directly related to DRR, e.g. Education in Emergencies, through which an Orientation Manual has been produced in collaboration with UNICEF; the School Water and Sanitation Programme (SWASH) that ensures availability of safe and clean drinking water to most primary schools and appropriate use of toilets (hand washing through "Kibuyu Chirizi" and the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) under UNDP, facilitates training in climate change and

associated impacts in primary schools.

The country has developed a Handbook for Primary School training and the Teacher's Training Kit for primary school. In addition there are general DRR training on various aspects provided by Disaster Management Department, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries.

Various Informational, Educational, Communication Training (IECT) materials on DRR and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influensa, Rift valley Fever and Rabies have been developed and distributed to be used in primary schools as well as training Primary Schools TOT.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Proactive approach to reconciling indigenous and scientific sources of knowledge on hazards and risks in ways that make sense to local communities is still an ongoing challenge.

Core indicator 3
Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? No

Research programmes and projects	Yes
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions	No
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The main institutions undertaking basic and applied research on DRR are Ardhi University (ARU), University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) and Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). There is no common tools for mult – risk assessments and cost benefit analysis that has been developed. Most of research findings are used by sectoral and departments needs. Research on seismic activities is being carried out in collaboration between UDSM, Ardhi University and Padue University. The researches undertaken are important for the purpose of improving local understanding of hazards, vulnerabilities and community preparedness and response behaviours. Study on the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza vulnerability assessment along the poultry production value chain have been done by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development and its results have been incorporated in the formulating the preparedness and response plan.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Tanzania research institutions are critically lacking research funds. Hence priorities are given to other sectors and limited funds are diverted for managing disasters. Research findings are not communicated to community and only few researchers are in the field.
It is recommend to have a research centre for DRR on various hazards (not only geological hazards).

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? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	Yes
Guidance for risk reduction	Yes
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Government provides public awareness through the participation in various public exhibitions (e.g. Farmer's Day, Public Service Week and Disaster Day). This also helps 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 manmade disasters.
The PMO – DMD with support from UNICEF and WFP has trained almost all regional and their districts Disaster Focal Points on basic issues on disaster management. The training activity involved orientation and sharing of the Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment Tool and Disaster Reporting Template and on Community Managed and Targeting Distribution process.
The SVPO – DMD with support of UNICEF has trained districts Focal Points and institutional Focal Points; media personnel; Primary and Secondary School students on four districts (North"A", North"B", Chakechake and Micheweni) and people living with disability on DRR.
The PMO – DMD and SVPO – DMD with support from UNICEF through UNDAP has done the following: developed Integrated Disaster Management Training Manual (IDMTM) and Zanzibar also has developed Training Manual for the Community/ Shehia as a tool to conduct ToT for LGAs technical staff involved in DRR; develop Reference Manual for Training of District/Regional Disaster Management Committees and Disaster Focal Points and also preparation of the Disaster

Communication strategy (DCS) with it Emergency Communication Strategy Tool Kit on Cholera, Drought and Floods to be rolled out and use at district level.

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries has developed communication strategies for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Rift valley fever. Currently the department is working on a communication strategy for all infectious diseases including zoonotic.

Tanzania Red Cross Society with support from UNISDR via IFRC created awareness, developed an effective community response plan and established a community centred Early Warning system among the target communities on the causes, effects and people at risk of Tsunami and other floods related disasters and possible coping mechanism in coastal areas that involved Tanga (Machui and Kiungani), Pemba (Tumbe East and Tumbe West), Unguja (Chwaka and Uroa), Bagamoyo (Kaole and Saadani) and Rufiji (Mohoro and Ruma).

Capacity building at community level has been made by the Department of Geology at UDSM on;

(i) Awareness and preparedness of complex impacts of earthquake and volcanic disasters on sustainable manner – pre- and post disaster capacity building.

(ii) Mental empowerment by training how to live sustainably in seismically active regions, how to behave before, during and after an earthquake or volcanic ash eruption, where to source clear and unpolluted water for both human and animals in case of geological hazards.

(iii) Methodological empowerment through addressing how to live sustainably in geological hazard areas.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Inadequate funds to include DRR into the already ongoing emergency awareness campaigns have been a stumbling block. There is need for the PMO-DMD, Local government Authorities, NGOs, Private sector and other Institutions to commit resources for outreach programs for remote rural areas with poor infrastructure.

The challenge is changing behavior of individuals (learning is an individual process) and organizations, and progressing intention into action. Training materials have to be translated in Swahili language using visual aids.

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? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

Protected areas legislation	Yes
Payment for ecosystem services (PES)	No
Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)	Yes
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Implementation of Land Use Framework Plan 2009 – 2029 is in place. The Framework provides guidance for the determination of land uses of national concerns such as protected areas; wetlands; agriculture, grazing, urban and rural settlements and socio- economic infrastructures. The legal basis of the National Land Use Framework Plan is the National Land Policy (1995), National Human Settlement

Policy (2000), National Environmental Policy (1997), National Forest Policy (1998), National Wildlife Policy (1998), National Population Policy (2002), National Livestock Policy (2005) and National Land Use Planning Act (2007).

The Land Management and Grazing Act 2010, The Land Use Act, 6 of 2006 which has been passed by the parliament regulates the sustainably utilization of grazing lands. Efforts have also been done to develop and produce local breeds (goats, poultry) that are both adaptive to our local climate and productive.

Another program is on strengthening the capacity to deal with the effect of climate change in coast of Tanzania (Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Rufiji and Zanzibar) started 2012 and will end at 2017. The Vice President Office has developed the National Climate Change Strategy – 2012 that address DRR and climate change in various sectors. EIA are conducted on land where there is potential land degradation due to expected human activities.

Tanzania Red Cross Society in support from Rockefeller Foundation in collaboration with IFRC facilitated the standardizing and development of early warning systems related to the health consequences of climate change and climate variability in three (3) rural communities in Tanga i.e. Mpirani, Pande and Amoni communities and one (1) suburb of Tanga city as target communities i.e. Donge community. The project aimed to reduce the risk of infectious disease for about 90,000 beneficiaries in Tanga through enhanced access, understanding and use of climate risk information and development of early warning systems for community-level health interventions. It also aimed to enhance the capacity to understand, communicate and address changes in health risks associated with climate change, especially increases in infectious diseases related to precipitation extremes.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Most of the sectors development policies plans and strategies do not mainstream the DRR and climate change issues this result to the failure of these sectors to commit themselves in disaster management activities. Funds to implement DRR and climate change related programs is still a challenge, more funds should now be channeled to this area to address integration of DRR and climate change adaptation programs. Also availability and education on various laws and policies related to climate change must be a priority. There is a need to increase support and efforts on development of environmental standards and on monitoring of the EIA outcomes.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

Crop and property insurance	No
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	No
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	No
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	Yes
Micro insurance	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The country has a number of microfinance and social protection schemes. The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) provides financing for small scale public investments targeted at meeting the needs of the poor and vulnerable communities, and 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.

Tanzania Red Cross Society with support from Spanish Red Cross conducted a project to improve Food Security condition and development of social productive population. The project was implemented in Simanjiro District, Manyara Region, whereby 800 Maasai families in the 3 villages benefited in 2011. The project distributed wooden poles to 320 most vulnerable beneficiaries (40% of the 800 project beneficiaries) to assist in the building of local granaries. The project also provided technical support on how to build the granaries. Twelve women groups established in 12 targeted villages, one women association (Village Community Bank - VICOBA) established and registered and training on food diversification and environment protection conducted.

Social security systems in Tanzania fall into two main groups, namely, non-formal and formal social security. Informal social security schemes ranges from tribal

associations; "Chama cha kufa na kuzikana", associations concerning with death and burial affairs; Jumuia, (religious groups formed by people who belong to the same denomination); community- based organizations and UMASIDA (a mutual health insurance in Dar es Salaam). These are the one easily accessible by vulnerable Community.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Institutional arrangements, lack of funds and poverty hinder communities from accessing social security services. Poverty at family level continuous to deny children's with basic needs e.g., education, health and safety needs.
Improving the socioeconomic conditions of vulnerable groups and communities is government and development partners concern. Therefore, the government is incorporating risk management and reduction initiative in various programs as emphasized by Poverty Reduction Strategy and UN Millennium Development Goals (MGDS). Continue with the efforts to institutionalize the social protection arrangements with respect to the vulnerable groups to enable them to have better livelihood. 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 social protection arrangements will be adhered with consideration to the most vulnerable groups in communities.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? No

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.	No

Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets

Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

To better address the MDGs, the government has continually improved environmental standards and strategies including 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. Tanzania is undertaking Environmental Management Act Implementation Support Program aiming at facilitating efficient realization of the law and ensures smooth collaboration with all sectors. Investors in the country are required to undergo Environment Impact Assessment prior grant of investment certificate.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Government efforts to reach the vulnerable groups are constrained by inadequate fund and technical personnel. Private investment in education and health sector should be encouraged at local community.
The emphasis is still on rehabilitation, expansion and construction of transport, water and sanitation networks and encourages 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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	No
Training of masons on safe construction technology	No
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	No
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	No
Regulated provision of land titling	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD) has been doing a lot on this area. The following are the efforts made on this sector:
· The declaration of Msimbazi Valley (Bonde la Mto Msimbazi) as reserved land with GN No 227 of 05 April, 2011. The area covers about 1,924ha. Also the Ministry in collaboration with the Kinondoni Municipality provided the resettlements of the displaced people due to flood in December 2011.
· Facilitation of land Use Planning in rural areas and master plans in urban areas; Government is in the move to enhance capacity building at the grassroots level to facilitate decentralization so that they can able to implement programs, policies and legislations at their level.
· Re-establishment of Land Rangers cadre (Askari Ardhi) to monitor and audit the proper land use and ensure all open spaces and reserved land are maintained for the planned purpose.
· Establishment of the valuation data base to ensure the proper and availability of land valuations information; also Valuation Act is in progress. This will offer greater opportunity to private sector participation in property valuation, surveying and land use planning.

· Establishment of National Land Compensation Fund is in progress
· Establishment of Land Bank to cater for both local and foreign investors in agriculture, residential and commercial houses/ buildings and industries.
· The Survey and Mapping Policy is in progress. This will facilitate the surveying more serviced plots in urban areas and parcels of lands in rural areas (farms) and issuance of Title deeds and Customary Rights of Occupancy respectively
· The Housing policy is in progress; this will facilitate the promotion of housing sector in the country, including promoting low cost Housing; Building Houses for renting or selling for all economic levels; sensitizing the public on establishing housing cooperatives.
· Public awareness campaigns on land policies, laws and legislations are in place. Ardhi University training modules on Urban Planning course has incorporated DRR issues. This will help the graduate to have knowhow and build the culture of integrating DRR in urban planning.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Conflicts related to land use; between Pastoralists and Agriculturists; local people and foreign investors on land disputes. But also, management of environmental resources has not been free of challenges, especially rationalization of land use between conservation and needs of populations surrounding reserves. However, due to financial constraints, private sector participation is called to join hands in awareness campaigns.
There is lack of human resources in land and construction sectors to ensure land planning and building codes are bound. Poverty and lack of knowledge on land law also lead to misconduct and bleach of rules as poor people cannot access surveyed land.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient

recovery? No

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	Yes
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	No
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Currently most disaster recovery is undertaken through normal development programs as there are no funds allocated for recovery from Central to Local Government. National Disaster Management Policy emphasizes pre – event and recovery structures as part of its comprehensive disaster management cycle.
A few examples post – disaster recovery include: Victims of December 2011 flooding in Dar es Salaam were – have been relocated in a planned area at Mabwepande. Victims for 2008/9 drought in Manyara and Arusha have received cattle and goat seed stock to assist on starting livestock keeping with better breeds. Issues regarding gender are taken care during emergency assessments.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Disaster Relief Coordination Act No. 9 of 1990 of Tanzania and Disaster Management Act No. 2 of 2003 of Zanzibar do not contain the components on post disaster management. Limited resources in terms of finance and material for managing recovery and potential options for risk reduction continues to be a challenge.
The current Disaster Relief Coordination Act No. 9 of 1990 has been reviewed and tabled for the first time in Parliament on November 2014 pending for discussion. The act will help to address post disaster management and give room for more stakeholders who have interest on post disaster recovery. There is a need to have

recovery plan together with a strategy to support the implementation.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? No

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? No

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	No
By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	No
By international development actors	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Most of the feasibility reports include review of hazard specific threats on the projects. All major infrastructure projects undergo an environmental and social impact assessment led by National Environmental Council. Disaster Management under its program on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development have identified roads, water, agriculture, education and health infrastructure services as priority sectors to initiate mainstreaming disaster risk reduction. Assessments carried out in these fields are in accordance with the corresponding sector allied policies and legislations.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Further coordination and collaboration is required with technical agencies responsible for producing hazard information and risk assessments 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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies	Yes
The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.	Yes

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety	No
Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness	No

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? No

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections	No
Preparedness plans are regularly updated	No

based on future risk scenarios

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Tanzania has strong policies, programmes and initiatives that are sustainable in achieving risk reduction objectives. These includes: Disaster Relief Coordination Act No. 9 of 1990; National Operational Guidelines of 2003 and National Disaster Management Policy of 2004 that have been reviewed and are on finalisation process. There are Tanzania Emergency Preparedness Plan (TEPRP) and Tanzania Disaster Communication Strategy (TDCS) and at Local Government level there is District Emergency Preparedness Plan for thirteen Districts for Tanzania Mainland and for Zanzibar there are Disaster Management Act No. 2 of 2003, Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011, National Operational Guidelines of 2013. Also there are Zanzibar Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (ZPRP)and Zanzibar Disaster Communication Strategy(ZDCS, as well as District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for five(5) districts (Micheweni, Wete, Urban, West and North"A") The country has policies, programmes and initiatives that are sustainable in achieving the DRR objectives through strong policy, legislations, technical and institutional capacities. Mechanisms for DRR include establishment of Multi-sectoral Technical Groups for Epidemics, Geophysical hazards, Food Security and the Environmental Management Council (NEMC) which is responsible for guidance and coordination of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) before any proposed project is initiated.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is a need to improve disaster preparedness capacities and mechanisms through periodical evaluations and monitoring of various hazards. However, lessons learnt are usually adopted according to the resources availability and the frequency of occurrence of events. The programs are in place however they have not been adequately funded, hence implementation is very minimal and the programs do not reach all grass root levels e.g., village.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	Yes
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	Yes
Operations and communications centre	No
Search and rescue teams	Yes
Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Shelters	No
Secure medical facilities	No
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	No
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Tanzanian National Government carried out a Pandemic Disaster Response Tabletop Exercise in February 2014 organized by USAFRICOM with support from Center for Disaster and Humanitarian Assistance Medicine (CDHAM). The program with USAFRICOM involved the development of the National Pandemic Contingency

Response Plan, Tanzania People Defence Force's Pandemic Contingency and a Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) Disaster Contingency Plan.
Mainland has Tanzania Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (TEPRP) and Tanzania Disaster Communication Strategy (TDCS) and Tanzania Island has Zanzibar Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and Disaster Communication Strategy. The plans have been tested in October and November, 2012 respectively with support from Australian Aid through WFP.
More need to be done to use the experiences and lessons to guide policy and planning. Gender mainstreaming is core for all program and contingency plans are available for specific common emergencies like drought, floods and epidemics as well as refugees.
The PMO – DMD with support from UNICEF through UNDAP has done the following: conducted Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment for ten Districts Chamwino, Kondoa and Mpwapwa (Dodoma region), Shinyanga Rural and Kishapu (Shinyanga Region), Bariadi, Maswa and Meatu (Simiyu Region) and Mwanga and Same (Kilimanjaro Region)and thereafter developed the District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans. The district plans have been tested through Table Top Simulation Exercises that involved District Disaster Management Committees to ensure it is well understood by every stakeholder and see if there is a need to improve them.
Zanzibar in collaboration with UNICEF has developed District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans for five (5) prone Districts which are Mjini, North 'A', Magharibi, Wete and Micheweni Districts
DMD with support from UNICEF has established six zonal Disaster Relief Warehouses in North Eastern (Kilimanjaro), Coast (Dar es Salaam), Central (Dodoma), Lake (Shinyanga), Northern Highlands (Mbeya) and South Eastern (Lindi) to cater for the regions around during emergencies.
The Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA) in collaboration with various stakeholders has developed the National Aviation Public Health Emergency Plan that is yet to be finalized. There is an existing Aerodrome Emergency Plan (AEP) at Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA), Dar es Salaam, but it is yet to be amended to incorporate the public health emergency (PHE) component. Also the TCAA has been organising simulation exercise to test the readiness of various stakeholders in case of emergency at airports. Also, the Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority coordinates simulation exercises on National Marine Oil Spill Response Contingency Plan that involves various stakeholders.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

· Lack of adequate facilities and capacity building in timely response to disasters
· The disaster management, preparedness and contingency plans have to be extended to encompass all administrative levels from grass roots to the central government

· Resources available can handle minor disasters and not major ones. In case of shelter schools, churches and Mosques are normally used
· Search and rescue teams are also faced with equipment challenges eg capsizing of Mv Space Islander, Mv Bukoba, Mv Skaget
· Most of time when there is a major disaster – medical facilities are not adequate.
· Lack of coordinated post disaster stakeholder sessions, documentations and use of information in future planning. This can also indicate need of timely review of existing policies and plans
· Replenishment for used emergency supplies has not been internalized within government preparedness funding

Core indicator 3
Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

National contingency and calamity funds	Yes
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	No
Insurance and reinsurance facilities	No
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Disaster Contingency Fund budget exist at the central Government (National Relief Fund) level to support any disaster respond recovery across all sector. The UN and International Agencies, and Private Sector are supporting the government effort

through contribution when there is major disaster in the country. The response and recovery processes are conducted by respective sectors or multi - sectorally depending on the effects caused by the disaster. The utilization of relief fund for response and recovery consider future risks, example the relocation of Kilosa and Dar es Salaam flood victims in 2010 and 2011 respectively. Also the rehabilitation river banks of River Mkondoa in Kilosa district.

The country has an upper organ known as the Tanzania Disaster Relief Committee (TANDREC) that constitutes Permanent Secretaries of Sector Ministries and head of Early Warning institutions which convenes quarterly and 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 and shehia levels that facilitate distribution of relief items to victims. During mobilization and distribution of relief items the private sector plays a big roll by rendering the transportation services first and payment done by the government after settling the situation.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Inadequate infrastructure services and financial resources to cover the whole of Tanzania; hence, the limited financial reserves and contingency mechanisms have to be increased for effective response and recovery when required, especially during long droughts.

Budget for disaster respond is still minimal which lead to difficulties in planning disaster recovery. Other sources of fund like insurance/reinsurance and private sector have to be explored. Another challenges encountered by the country authorities and partner agencies include poor roads, inadequate air services and 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? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and

needs when disasters occur? Yes

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	No
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	No
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects	No
Identified and trained human resources	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The DMD with support from UNICEF under UNDAP has developed the Rapid Damage and Need Assessment and Disaster Reporting Template. The tool has been oriented and disseminated in eleven out of twenty five districts in Tanzania mainland for future use. National Disaster Management Policy of 2004 explained on how to share information and conduct post disaster reviews and further elaborated in the National Operation Guideline (NOG) manual. However, during disasters response is not conducted as outlined.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is lack of human resources and inadequate funds to conduct post-disaster reviews and hence build capacity and technical support to ensure the development of efficient mechanism.
The main challenges for national authorities and partner agencies on information sharing during disaster incidents include long and delaying bureaucratic communication and command channel that sometimes interfere decision making. There is inadequate fund to conduct post-disaster review. In order to overcome the above-mentioned challenges more education is necessary and improvement on institutional arrangement.

Drivers of Progress

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

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.

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)

Studies and reports on hazards exist but atlases have not been developed. The main multi-hazard report is the Vulnerability Assessment report of 2003. However, there is a need to have a current comprehensive Risks and Vulnerabilities Assessment, Modelling and Impact Projection Report. This is important in order to understand the history, trend and project the future impact of various hazards in the country. Also the information will be useful for policy, strategy and planning guidance in various aspects by different disaster management stakeholders.

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

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.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

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

Disaster risk reduction activities consider gender issues as stipulated in the Disaster Management Policy. Therefore, most of the programs consider the importance of integrating gender issues in various programs on DRR. The missing link is lack of knowledge on importance, how and where to implement gender matters so as to achieve the desired goal.

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.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?: Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

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

Tanzania disaster risk management framework has the goal of building resilience from individuals to 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. Strong community involvement in disaster risk reduction is crucial to the extent that committees and individual roles have been spelt out clearly in the Disaster Management Policy and National Operational Guidelines.
There has been effort to train Disaster Focal Point at regional and district level. The training of other level (ward and village) is still a challenge. This is due to lack of fund as at district level there is no budget for disaster management.

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.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

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

The Property and Business Formalization Programme (MKURABITA) intends to change the mode of land ownership in Tanzania from traditional and communal property ownership to more formal (modern) and private and individual ownership so as to benefit the poor. Formalization is said to be essential for economic growth and prosperity through use of land to get credit and create capital.
The Government of Tanzania has recently developed an Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) and its operational program (ASDP). The underlying theme of the ASDS is to create a favorable environment for commercial activities and decentralize service delivery responsibilities to local governments where most vulnerable community lives.
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.
Community education and awareness on utilization of intended benefit is still low. There is a need to make sure all programs are well introduced to the community so that they can understand how to benefit.

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

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

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community

experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

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

The collaboration with private sector on various disaster preparedness and respond program is well established. The Disaster Management Policy and National Operational Guideline provide enabling participatory approaches. NGOs, Religious institutions, media, TRCS and Agencies are involved in the implementation of various disaster risk management activities at all levels in the country.
The disparity of the community in the country in terms of livelihood systems and income pose big challenge on how to reach them.

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)

The country has done a lot in terms of capacity building for major institutions dealing in disaster. It is emphasised that all sector to develop sector specific disaster management strategy and contingency plans. Existing government coordination and collaboration with NGOs, Private sector, Institutions, and Agencies through all hazard approach is key strength of the existing system.

Future Outlook

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 Departments (PMO-DMD and SVPO- DMD) being coordinators of all disaster risk reduction issues and relief operations in the country fail 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, absence of Emergence Operation Centre and lack of modern search and rescue equipment especially for marine related accidents.
Improve the stakeholder participation in policy issues, awareness and preparedness of natural disasters. Governments and development partners have to increase human and financial resources support especially at local level. There is lack of modern Early Warning Systems and poor risk and hazard database.

Future Outlook Statement

· Effort should focus on training disaster personnel, improvement of EWSs and increase funds for disaster mitigation, preparedness and respond at all level.
· Regular simulation exercise after one or two year in different types of Disaster.
· Strengthen disaster management system in the country with well equipped Emergency Operation Center (EOC) and decentralization of DRR practices
· Strengthen institutions (meteorology, food security and reserve, geological survey, army, police, fire and rescue, relief agencies, communities, etc) dealing with early warning, search and rescue and risk management for better prediction, prevention, preparedness and response

Future Outlook 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

Resources inadequacy to involve the grass root community on disaster preparedness and prevention and poor knowledge and awareness at the community level on disaster issues. Therefore, 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. Most people are affected by disasters because they do not know how to get out of it or to take protective measures.

Future Outlook Statement

· More emphasis on development of a sector specific hazards and district emergency preparedness and response plans
· DRR issues are in the formal resource allocation process/ DRR in the budget process in all sectors at all levels.
· Public awareness and the role of media should be emphasized in all stages of disaster management.
· 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 poor attitudes and perceptions resistant to change amongst the community.

Future Outlook 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

Resources on reconstruction activities are still a challenge though when available the resilience of the society on future disasters is considered.

Future Outlook Statement

· Recovery plan should be prepared and reconstruction activities should be budgeted in the future to help affected community restore their livelihood.

· Develop high level of preparedness, response and mitigation capacity for all types of disasters.

· Continue with the process of mainstreaming disaster management issues into development plans and other sectoral policies and programs at all levels.

· Conduct Risks and Vulnerabilities Assessment, Modelling and Impact Projection Report. The key issue is to attain the integrated risk management approach.

Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
University of Dar es Salaam, Department of Geology	Academic & Research Institutions	
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ZANZIBAR - DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT	Governments	DIRECTOR
DIRECTORATE OF VETERINARY SERVICES	Governments	
ONE UN Emergency coordination Group	UN & International Organizations	
Geological Survey of Tanzania	Governments	
Tanzania Food & Nutrition Centre	Governments	
Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation	News & Media	
Environment Division - Vice President's Office	Governments	
Emergency Preparedness and Responce Section - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Governments	
Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	Governments	
Disaster Management Training Centre - Ardhi University	Academic & Research Institutions	
Tanzania Red Cross Sociaty	Governments	
Tanzania Socout	Non-Governmental Organizations	
Tanzania Bus Owner Association	Private Sector	