



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
POLICY, PARLIAMENT AND COORDINATION**

**NATIONAL EL NINO CONTINGENCY PLAN AND ANTICIPATORY ACTION:
TANZANIA MAINLAND (SEPTEMBER 2023 TO JUNE 2024)**

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FOREWORD

Tanzania is among countries at risk of severe weather events, such as floods, droughts, and strong winds, in various parts of the country. The impacts of these events have been intensified due to climate change, population growth, urbanization, and an increase in human activities in disaster-prone areas. The impact of these hazards spans from loss of life, injuries, infrastructure destruction, and the disruption of socioeconomic activities.

The Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) forecasts that the climate systems and outlook for the Vuli rainfall season from October to December 2023 are more likely to be influenced by El Niño conditions, which are associated with above-normal rains over most parts of the regions concerned. The above-normal rainfall might cause disruptions in sensitive sectors such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, tourism, wildlife, transport, energy, water, minerals, health, and other socioeconomic activities.

Therefore, the Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliament, and Coordination) has coordinated the preparation of the National El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Actions (CP&AA) for Tanzania Mainland (September 2023 – June 2024) to address the potential impact in various sectors. The CP&AA has been developed using a multisectoral approach involving experts and stakeholders from both government and non-government institutions. The development process was facilitated by the Disaster Management Act No. 6 of 2022, which provides a platform for the coordination of different sectors through disaster management committees from the national to the village/mtaa level.

The CP&AA emphasizes the readiness of the government, non-government actors, communities, and other stakeholders in preventing and mitigating the impacts of hazards, as well as preparedness for response and recovery, including building back better. It aims to establish and strengthen coordination mechanisms and partnerships while being proactive in containing all the impacts of El Niño. It presents areas for consideration, with a focus on the most vulnerable communities, institutional roles and responsibilities, and key processes required to achieve a coordinated, coherent, and consistent management of El Niño-related issues across sectors.

The plan has benefited from the invaluable contributions of various experts from government and non-government institutions involved in humanitarian and disaster risk management. It is hoped that the full implementation of this plan will contribute to the prevention of expected losses and damages due to the impact of El Niño. I urge all stakeholders to take part in their responsibilities as outlined in this plan, sector plans, and other initiatives aimed at addressing the negative impact of El Niño.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of National El Nino Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Action (CP&AA) for Tanzania Mainland for the period of September 2023 to June 2024 would not have been possible without the invaluable contribution of various experts from Government Ministries, Department and Agencies, RS, LGAs, UN and International Agencies, NGOs, Academic and Private institutions involved in disaster risk management. The Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliament and Coordination) would like to express gratitude for their invaluable support, guidance and commentary received throughout the process. We hope the same spirit will continue during the implementation of this plan in order to effectively prevent and mitigate the impact of El Nino and prepare for efficient response and early recovery.

Specifically, the Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliament and Coordination) sincerely acknowledge Save the Children Tanzania, Tanzania Red Cross Society and World Food Programme for their financial contribution to support for development of this CP&AA.

Finally, we recognize the effort made by the technical team from Disaster Management Department for carrying out the responsibility of developing this document and coordinating stakeholder's inputs and comments which were crucial for finalizing this El Nino Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Action for September 2023 to June 2024.

ACRONYMS

DDPRP	District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan
DMD	Disaster Management Department
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECG	Emergency Coordination Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MLHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoW	Ministry of Water
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OND	October, November, December
PMO	Prime Ministers' Office
RVCA	Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TDPRP	Tanzania Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan

TDCS	Tanzania Disaster Communication Strategy
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Authority
TPDF	Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces
TPF	Tanzania Policy Force
TRCS	Tanzania Red Cross Society
Tshs	Tanzania Shilings
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office
USAID	United States Aid for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National El Nino Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Action (CP&AA) for Tanzania Mainland for the period of September 2023 to June 2024 provide measure for prevention and mitigation and preparedness for response and early recovery to be implemented by government and other disaster management stakeholder. The CP&AA considers the current El Nino prediction and sectors impact analysis for Vuli Rain Seasonal Forecast for the period of October to December 2023 and projection to January 2024 given the situation of weather variability and climate change. Based on the expected climate systems, generally, Above Normal to Normal rains are expected over most parts of Kagera, Geita, Mwanza, Shinyanga, southern part of Simiyu, northern part of Kigoma, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Pwani (including Mafia Island), northern part of Morogoro region during Vuli, 2023 rainfall season. However, normal to Above Normal rains are anticipated over Mara, northern part of Simiyu region, Arusha, Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions.

The overall objective of CP&AA is to ensure that government institutions, UN and INGO Agencies, private sector, civil society, Academic and Research Institutions, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, media and other stakeholders take a timely, efficient, consistent and coordinated preparedness and response actions to minimize potential humanitarian consequences and ensure early recovery for the affected communities. The plan has been prepared with consultation of all key stakeholders through technical workshops and written contributions.

This Plan provide activities to be implemented before, during and after the Vuli seasonal outlook for readiness to respond in areas most prone to floods, landslides, thunderstorms resulted from El Nino. The CP&AA has been formulated in the bases of 9 operational Clusters or Sectors as follows: Coordination, Communication and Assessments; Emergency Shelter and Camp Management; Food Security and Nutrition; Health and Emergency Medical Services; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Protection and Security; Logistics, Transport and Energy; Search and Rescue; and Education.

The plan takes into account the high level of vulnerability and low coping capacity of many communities. It also recognises the fact that while all people in disaster prone districts are vulnerable, there are some who are more vulnerable such as the elderly, injured persons and those with disabilities, chronically ill person, pregnant and lactating women and children. These are considered as vulnerable groups and need special efforts to be taken to ensure their protection and access to basic services.

Three possible scenarios which are medium (best case scenario), severe (the most likely scenario) and extreme (the worst case scenario) have been developed for the sectors which are likely to be affected include health, transport, agriculture and food security, education, livestock and fisheries, tourism and wildlife, energy, water, communication, minerals and private sector. The most likely scenario envisages between 15,000 - 35,000 households affected. However, in the worst case scenario it is estimated that 50,000 households (Over 300,000 people) will be directly affected. The total budget of Tshs. 226,261,189,765/= approximately USD 92,163,417 is estimated for sector prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and early recovery in the worst case scenario. If the most likely case scenario is realised, the government will coordinate assistance from international humanitarian and development actors on the response and recovery efforts.

The implementation mechanism of CP&AA has considered the established coordination framework under the Disaster Management Act No. 6 of 2022 and the Disaster Management Regulations of 2022 and the requirement of the National Disaster Management Policy of 2004. The responsible lead sectors will use existing mechanism to cover costs for the identified measures in collaboration with supporting sectors in public and non-government institutions. However, the government will utilize emergency funds from sectors and the National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF) to ensuring that resources for mitigation and response are available for sectors specific and emergency which requires national level coordination. Other, existing capacities for response like Zonal Emergency Humanitarian Relief Warehouses and Food Reserve Warehouses will be utilized based on existing disaster management legislations for timely and efficiently provision of humanitarian services.

The CP&AA will be implemented during the prescribed period of each activity with extension of about six months for early recovery activities. Therefore, CP&AA is a living document that will be updated periodically and revised to attain the desired objectives and outcomes.

SECTION ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

El Niño is a weather system caused by the presence of above-average ocean temperatures in the central tropical Pacific Ocean. This situation is accompanied by various effects including an increase in rainfall, temperature and drought conditions in various parts of the world. In addition, the magnitude of the effects depends on the strength and duration of the El Niño condition and also on the condition and direction of other weather systems, including the direction of the wind and sea temperature in the Indian Ocean.

The Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) provides information on the trend of El Niño in the Pacific Ocean and its effects in the country. This El Niño condition is accompanied by periods of heavy and above average rainfall. The authorities have continued to monitor the trend of weather systems including El Niño. In general, weather patterns show the beginning of El Niño, a situation that is expected to increase towards the end of 2023.

Based on the expected climate systems, generally, Above Normal to Normal rains are expected over most parts of Kagera, Geita, Mwanza, Shinyanga, southern part of Simiyu, northern part of Kigoma, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Pwani (including Mafia Island), northern part of Morogoro regions during Vuli 2023 rainfall season. However, normal to Above Normal rains are anticipated over Mara, northern part of Simiyu region, Arusha, Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions. The rains are expected to start during the fourth week of September 2023 over the western part of Lake Victoria and spreading in other areas during October 2023. Usually, Vuli rains end in December, however, in this season off-seasonal rains are expected to continue during January 2024. Enhanced rainfall is expected during December 2023.

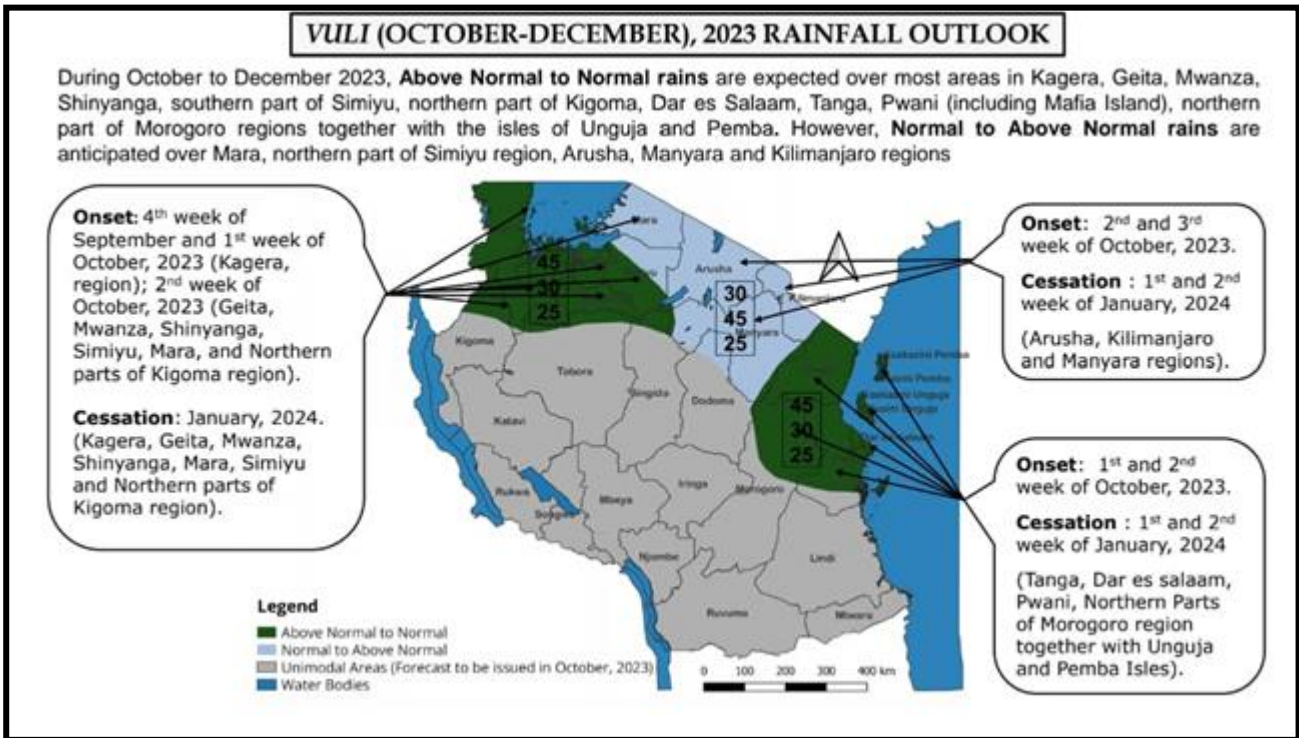


Figure 1: Vuli Seasonal Rainfall Outlook October to December 2023

Source: Tanzania Meteorological Authority, August 2023

Experience from past Elnino events and its impacts in Tanzania 1997/1998, 2006/2007 and 2015/2016, the country experienced high rainfall in many regions as expected with major impacts which includes death, destruction of infrastructures, properties and crops. For a recent 2015/2016 El Niño impacts in Tanzania, some of the districts experienced severe impacts include Ilemela, Mtwara Municipal, Mtwara rural, Rufiji and Iringa District Council where a total of 12 people died; 85,471 people were directly affected; 4,870 houses destroyed/damaged; 11,167 hectares of crops destroyed and destruction of roads, bridges and culverts.

Following 2023 (TMA) information on the trend of El Niño and past El Niño experience, the Prime Minister’s Office (Policy, Parliament and Coordination) in collaboration with other government and nongovernment institutions decided to prepare a El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Action for timely, efficient, consistent and coordinated preparedness and response actions to minimize potential humanitarian consequences and ensure early recovery for the affected communities.

1.2. Approach for developing the Contingency Plan

The contingency plan was prepared based on multisectoral approach on development and implementation of the plan. The following steps were followed during the development of this plan:

- a) Drafting the initial CP&AA based on 2023 El Niño trend provided by TMA and past experience of El Niño events in Tanzania.

- b) Conducting working session of lead sectors involving experts from MDAs, NGOs, UN and INGOs on 17th August, 2023 to review and include mitigation, preparedness, response and early recovery activities in the initial draft of CP&AA.
- c) National Climate Outlook Forum involving different sectors from MDAs, NGOs, UN and INGOs was conducted on 22nd August, 2023 to receive highlights for October – December, 2023 rainfall season (Vuli), advisories and early warnings to various weather sensitive sectors. Sectoral impacts and advisories were jointly developed by experts from respective sectors during the meeting. Stakeholders from various social and economic sectors were advised to utilize this information during planning and implementation of their activities including CP&AA.
- d) National Stakeholders Platform for Disaster Management session was conducted on 23rd August, 2023 to validate the draft CP&AA.
- e) National Disaster Management Technical Committee meeting for endorsement of CP&AA held on 07th September, 2023.

1.3. Objectives

1.3.1. Main Objective

The overall objective of National El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Action is to ensure that the government institutions, UN and INGO Agencies, private sector, civil society, Academic and Research Institutions, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, media and other stakeholders take a timely, efficient, consistent and coordinated preparedness and response actions to minimize potential humanitarian consequences and ensure early recovery for the affected communities.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the CP&AA are the following:

- (a) To provide activities for implementation to address El-Nino impact through mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- (b) To provide actions for life saving and protection of properties and economic services.
- (c) To support provision of humanitarian services to affected communities with

priority to most vulnerable group.

- (d) To ensure continuity of provision of critical services during disaster caused by El Niño through timely restoration of impacted infrastructure.
- (e) To identify and define roles and responsibilities of all partners and stakeholders involved in emergency and disaster preparedness, response and recovery for effective inter-sector coordination and communication and joint resource mobilisation.

1.4. Scope

The El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Action primarily addresses areas likely to be affected by impact of El Nino during Vuli rainfall season October to December 2023 within Tanzania mainland. This Plan provide activities to be implemented before, during and after the Vuli season for readiness to respond in areas most prone to floods, landslides, thunderstorms and secondary impact resulted from El Niño. The CP&AA will enable actions to minimize the loss of life and properties through a well-coordinated effort.

This plan will be implemented through the coordination under the respective Disaster Management Committee at all levels. Therefore, activities will be implemented through government ministries, departments and agencies, RS, LGAs, UN and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, Faith Based Organizations, private sector, volunteer organizations for humanitarian services, Civil Society Organizations, media and communities.

SECTION TWO

2. HAZARD, SCENARIOS AND RISK ANALYSIS

2.1 Hazard, scenarios and risk analysis

Based on TMA Vuli 2023 rainfall season forecast, Above Normal to Normal rains are expected over most parts of Kagera, Geita, Mwanza, Shinyanga, southern part of Simiyu, northern part of Kigoma, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Pwani (including Mafia Island), northern part of Morogoro regions. However, normal to above normal rains are anticipated over Mara, northern part of Simiyu region, Arusha, Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions. This forecast and El Niño 2023 trend suggest an increase chance of floods in these 14 regions and other low-lying areas. Total of 8,694,970 households with 37,590,580 people are vulnerable to floods and likely to be affected.

Table 1: Regions under Vuli Rainfall Seasonal Forecast showing Households and Population

S/n	Region	Number of household	Population
1.	Kagera	615,182	2,356,255
2.	Geita	561,942	2,977,608
3.	Mwanza	751,631	3,699,872
4.	Shinyanga	423,373	2,241,299
5.	Simiyu	317,963	2,140,497
6.	Kigoma	479,109	2,470,967
7.	Dar es Salaam	1,550,066	5,383,728
8.	Tanga	635,514	2,615,597
9.	Pwani	542,919	2,024,947
10.	Morogoro	829,888	3,197,104
11.	Mara	470,883	2,372,015
12.	Arusha	615,182	2,356,255
13.	Manyara	403,468	1,892,502
14.	Kilimanjaro	497,850	1,861,934

Source: Census Survey Report, 2022

The flood hazard in this contingency plan was analysed into three (3) scenarios. These are: scenario 1 as the best-case scenario; scenario 2 as the most likely scenario and scenario 3 as the worst-case scenario. The most likely scenario envisages between 15,000 - 35,000 households affected. In the worst-case scenario, the figure of affected populations is projected at over 50,000 households. If the worst-case scenario is realised, the government might request assistance from international actors on the response and recovery efforts.

While figures of affected differ in those scenarios, it is the assumption of impact envisaged by floods (i.e. severe infrastructural damage, injuries and loss of lives) that puts these scenarios at the same level. The following table presents the flood hazard as envisaged in this plan. The table provides details on the geographical areas; provide a risk analysis as well as sources of early warning information.

Table 2: Floods hazard: Risk analysis and geographical areas

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Medium	Minimal localised flooding, the result of heavy but short durations of rainfall	<p>❖ Best case scenario</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to infrastructure and consequences to human life (casualties, extraordinary outbreak of diseases, traumas, separations, etc.) and livestock will be limited. • Each occurrence will allow for early recovery. • Total population at national level affected will not exceed a cumulative figure of 5,000 households. • Regions most likely to be affected include: Kagera, Geita, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Simiyu, northern part of Kigoma, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Pwani (including Mafia Island), Morogoro, Mara, Arusha, Manyara Kilimanjaro regions. • Early response is probable through provision of humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level. • Affected households will require only temporary assistance for 1 to 3 months. • Search and rescue services may be required. • Response interventions will be managed by Government and other stake holders.
Severe	Significant flooding will occur as a	<p>❖ Most likely scenario</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding may impact 716,437 to

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
	result of heavy rainfall but over a longer period of time.	<p>1,432,875 households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage can be severe resulting in destruction of houses and crops. • Search and rescue services will be required • Air and water transport will be required • International support may be called upon to assist in providing humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level, and to assist with early recovery.
Extreme	Extensive Flooding	<p>❖ Worst case scenario</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result of long-lasting rainfall (over several weeks), causing rapidly rising of rivers and lakes. • Large areas of land will be affected across districts. • Flooding will cause damage to crops, infrastructure (roads, public buildings, and private dwellings), temporary disruption to access of basic services (health and education). • Over 1,432,875 households will be directly affected; at least 50% will be temporarily displaced. • Recovery is expected to take relatively long period. • Outbreaks of disease (measles, cholera, malaria) can be expected because of damage to water and sanitation facilities. • Search and rescue services will be required • Air and water transport will be required • International support will be called upon to assist in providing humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
		level, and to assist with early recovery and reconstruction
Probability	Almost Certain	Flooding in Tanzania is becoming an annual event and is likely to occur in all regions. According to OND 2023 seasonal rainfall forecast issued by the TMA, fourteen (14) regions will experience normal to above normal rainfall throughout the whole season, which suggests an increased chance of floods in low lying areas.
Consequences	Moderate to Major	Damage is likely in flood-prone areas to some extent. In the previous analogue years Tanzania experienced floods in all years, with different impacts. The damage varied from moderate to major damage.
Likely Triggers	Certain	Heavy rainfall, particularly in catchments of flooding rivers leading to water accumulating faster than soil absorption rate, or faster than rivers' capacity to carry it away, could lead to flooding.
Timeframe	Vuli Season and out of season rainfall	October to December 2023 and early rainfall in September 2023 and late rainfall in January 2024

Source: National Stakeholders Platform for Disaster Management, 23 August, 2023

2.1. National disaster response capacity analysis

The PMO is responsible for coordination of humanitarian relief mobilization and distribution. Humanitarian relief aids for disaster are mobilized according to the Government Loans, Guarantees and Grants Act CAP.134. The government receive cash contributions and various relief items include medical supplies, temporary shelter items and food and non-food items for disaster management operations from various stakeholders. The existing national disaster management capacity for planned mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery operations are as follows:

2.1.1. National Disaster Management Fund

The government through the Disaster Management Act No. 6 of 2022 established National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF) which operates through the National Relief Fund Electronic with account number 9921159801 in the Bank of Tanzania to finance disaster management activities in the country. The NDMF mobilise financial resources from different stakeholders within and outside the country for disaster management. The fund is used to support government efforts in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery measures at national and local level.

However, there is budget line allocated in annual basis as the main source of fund for emergency management activities every year. The fund allocated in the emergency budget line is not necessarily utilized in fully for the same year. Expenditure depends on the prevailing need according to disaster occurred. The budget line item provides option for allocating any amount of money to address disaster events depending on the impact in various sectors at all levels.

2.1.2. Strategic humanitarian relief warehouses for Storing Non-Food Items

The government has established disaster relief warehouses in six zones across the country stocked with non-food relief items. The warehouses are located in North Eastern zone (Kilimanjaro), Coast zone (Dar es Salaam), Central zone (Dodoma), Lake zone (Shinyanga), Northern Highlands zone (Mbeya) and South Eastern zone (Lindi). The warehouses contain various disaster relief items (Non-Food Items (NFIs) including blankets, mattresses, mosquito nets, sleeping bag, cooking sets, sleeping mates, corrugated iron sheets, plastic bucket, and family/personal kit. The warehouses are strategically located to enhance response capacity for emergency responders in the country. The warehouses have supported provision of humanitarian relief to affected people in different disasters including floods victims.

2.1.3. The National Food Reserve Warehouses

The National food Reserve Agency (NFRA) has 7 strategic zones warehouses prepositioned with food commodities (mainly maize and sorghum) which support during emergencies. Currently the National Food Agency have storage capacity of 251,000 tones of food per year and efforts are being made to increase stored facilities so as to reach up 500,000 tons of food per year.

2.2. Planning Assumptions

The CP&AA for El Niño has been developed based on assumption governing the hazard scenario, exposure and vulnerability situation and prevailing capacity for the government and other stakeholders. The planning assumption are as follows:-

- (a) Inadequate access to resources may potentially affect the timing and scale of response in relation to the need on the ground.
- (b) El Niño impacted regions may have low production of food crops due to floods which will lead to decreasing food stocks at household level.
- (c) Regions most likely to be affected include: all unimodal and bimodal regions to varying extent depending on livelihood.
- (d) Early recovery is probable through provision of humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level.
- (e) Outbreaks of disease (measles, cholera and malaria) can be expected because of contamination of water.
- (f) Affected households may require only temporary assistance from 1 to 3 months with extension of 6 months for early recovery.
- (g) Possible multiple internal migration of affected communities to other regions resulting internal displacements.
- (h) Possible increase of protection concerns such as family separation, increase of unaccompanied and separated children, street children, increase of domestic violence against women and children, increase of sexual exploitation and abuse.
- (i) International support may be called upon to assist in providing humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level, and to assist with early recovery.
- (j) The price of food crops is likely to increase due to a decrease in production (supply) while the demand is increasing in the regions where El Niño impacts is expected to occur and this will steadily affect the inflation rate in the country.
- (k) Over long time period, malnutrition rate may increase among children under 5 years.
- (l) It is possible that the amount of food produced will decrease due to inadequate production related to impact of El Niño.
- (m) The impact of floods may spread in other regions in low lying areas or down the valley and along the rivers.
- (n) Possible increase in school truancy and drop-out among school children to internal migration of affected communities.

SECTION THREE

3. CONTINGENCY PLAN AND ANTICIPATORY ACTION IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

3.1. Coordination

The Disaster Risk Management Framework is governed by the Disaster Management Act No. 6 of 2022, the Disaster Management Regulations of 2022 and National Disaster Management Policy of 2004. The Act mandated the Prime Minister’s Office, Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD) to coordinate Disaster Risk Management (DRM) activities in Tanzania mainland. The Act established the Tanzania Disaster Management Committees with the responsibility to oversee the implementation of DRM at all levels. There are disaster management committees from region to village level which coordinate disaster issues at their respective jurisdictions.

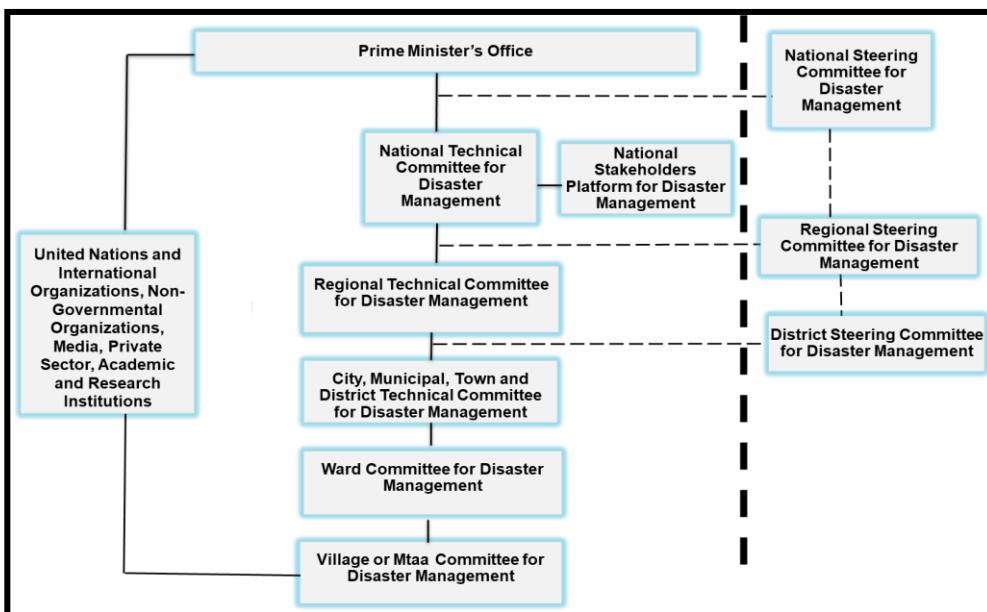


Figure 2: National Disaster Management Organogram

Source: PMO, 2023

The primary responsibilities for disaster risk management and humanitarian services lies to core sectors which has legal mandates within Government MDAs, RS and LGAs with shared responsibilities among each other and all stakeholders including UN Agencies, Private sector, International and Local NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions (ARI), CBOs, FBOs and the media. The following is a summary of planned co-ordination arrangements and activities between Government, UN and International agencies, and NGOs:

- As the ultimate coordinator of all actors involved in an emergency response, the Government through the PMO-DMD is responsible for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Emergency response is led by the PMO-DMD, assisted by the relevant line ministries. Regional Secretariats (RS) and LGAs are mandated to coordinate any emergency-related activities in their jurisdictions through Disaster Management Committees. Following the end of the rainy season, DMD in collaboration with RS and LGAs will conduct a post-disaster assessment with all stakeholders to determine the overall effectiveness of the plan, and preparedness, response and recovery activities executed. This feedback will serve as input to future contingency plan preparation.
- The UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) is also the designated Humanitarian Coordinator. Under the guidance of the UNRC, the Emergency Coordination Group (ECG), made up of heads of UN Agencies and Non-Government Organisations is responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of inter-agency disaster management activities in Tanzania for players outside the government.
- UN Agencies, TRCS and network of NGO implementing partners will respond to an emergency in collaboration with and through the coordination of PMO-DMD in collaboration with leading Government sector.
- In accordance with UN Humanitarian Reform and the Cluster (here referred as Sectoral) directions of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Sector Lead agencies will ensure a coordinated action among partners in their respective sectors. This responsibility requires coordination with Government, other agencies and NGOs to ensure that the needs of these sectors are addressed, information is shared and reporting is carried out.

The following are the lead ministries coordinating different Sectors as well as the lead UN and INGOs agency according to Global Cluster Lead system. Early recovery and protection, as cross-cutting issues, are considered by all sectors through the coordination of DMD.

Table 3: Lead Sector Ministries and corresponding UN and INGOs cluster lead

	Sector	Lead Ministry	Co-lead
1.	Coordination, Communication and Assessments	Ministry responsible for Disaster Management, Communication, Public Awareness and PO-RALG	IOM, TRCS
2.	Emergency Shelter and Camp Management	Ministry responsible for Disaster Management and	IOM, TRCS

	Sector	Lead Ministry	Co-lead
		PO-RALG	
3	Food Security and Nutrition	Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Health and Nutrition	WFP/FAO
4	Health and Emergency Medical Services	Ministry responsible for Health and PO-RALG	WHO
5	Protection and Security	Ministry responsible Civil Protection, Community Development and Social Welfare	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, Save The Children
6	Search and Rescue	Ministry responsible for Home Affairs, PMO-DMD and PO-RALG	TRCS
7	Water and Sanitation and Hygiene	Ministry responsible for Water and Health	UNICEF
8	Logistics, Transport, Communication and Energy	Ministries responsible for Transport, Infrastructure, ICT and Energy	WFP
9.	Education	Ministry responsible for Education and PO-RALG	UNESCO, UNICEF

Other instruments used are National Operational Guidelines for Disaster Management of 2014, National Disaster Management Strategy 2022 – 2027, National Disaster Communication Strategy (TDCS) of 2022, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan of 2022, National One Health Strategic Plan 2022 – 2027 and Districts Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans. The Emergency Preparedness and response plan have clearly analyzed and mapped key stakeholders involved in disaster risk management, their roles and responsibilities during hazard mitigation and prevention, disaster preparedness, disaster response

and recovery. Tanzania efforts on disaster risk management are in line with global and regional initiatives such as Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015 – 2030, Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 in Africa, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, The Agenda for Humanity on the Core Commitments from the World Humanitarian Summit of 2016, the New Urban Agenda and Agenda 2063.

3.2. Assessment

The main purpose of the assessment is to identify the circumstances existing in the affected areas and quantify the extent of damage that will be caused by anticipated potential impacts of of El Niño to people, their livelihoods, environment, social welfare and protection. Also, to identify population affected, disaggregated by gender, age, sex, health and social status, indicate how people and their livelihoods, social welfare and protection have been affected, highlight response measures already undertaken by different stakeholders and highlight measures undertaken by affected communities to mitigate or to cope with the situation and possible early recovery activities. The assessment will be two folds. (1) A rapid integrated assessment to determine the response for the initial and the medium stages. (2) Integrated detailed assessment to determine the response activities during a severe and extreme stages.

The assessment team should involve representatives from various sectors considering different disciplines. Therefore, depending on the impact of disaster, the team will involve government institutions, UN and INGO Agencies, private sector, civil society, Academic and Research Institutions, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, media and other stakeholders.

The National assessment team will join a district level team comprised of district officials and NGOs operating in the affected areas. The Disaster assessment tool and reporting template will be utilised.

3.3. Communication

National Disaster Communication Strategy (2022) will be activated so as to guide a communication flow during the crisis from EOCC to other levels of government and

other stakeholders. The PMO-DMD will activate the EOCC at a time when an emergency is escalating to a disaster. The PMO-DMD through EOCC will liaise with TMA and other early warning institutions all the time and provide a comprehensive information management for the response team and others stakeholders. The PMO-DMD through EOCC will establish a network of all sector and regions EOCs and Early Warning institutions.

3.4. Activation of the plan

The El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Action has been activated under the coordination of the PMO through the consultation of the National Technical Committee for Disaster Management. Activation signifies that all coordination mechanisms roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders are in effect. Each stakeholder is responsible for executing the actions identified in this document as appropriate, in preparing for and responding to an emergency and recovery measures.

3.5. Future updates and revisions

Planning and implementation of various actions should be continuous and adaptable to take into account new emerging El Niño risks, trends and new knowledge. Therefore, this plan is expected to be a living document that will be revised and updated periodically to attain the desired objectives and outcomes. The PMO-DMD will coordinate and implement the review to update the plan at a time needed, as determined by key stakeholders involved at different levels of the process. The revised plan should typically include performance stories that give stakeholders the chance to promote and improve best practices while replacing or modifying mitigation and monitoring measures that are not yielding the desired result.

SECTION FOUR

4. Strategies and Operational Plan

4.1. Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Early Recovery Strategies

4.1.1. Prevention and Mitigation Strategies

In order to be able to cope with El Niño effects, different mitigation strategies (both structural and non-structural) need to be put in place by different concerned disaster management stakeholders:

- The weather outlook has to be supplemented by daily updates of different timescales (24-hours, 5-days and 10-days forecasts and regular monthly updates) and advisories by Tanzania Meteorology Authority.
- The users are therefore strongly advised to keep in contact with the National Meteorological Services for interpretation, local details, updates and guidance on this climate issue.
- Raise and enhance disaster public awareness using all possible channels (Media, radios, churches, schools, Televisions etc.)
- Organize Special community work to clean water channels in all cells and villages of the country, along the roads, rivers and all other areas likely to be affected by floods

4.1.2. Preparedness and Response Strategy

Exposure to disasters may reduce access to basic rights including food, education, health services, safe housing, protection, drinking water and sanitation. The Government of Tanzania is committed to ensure these rights are also maintained during an emergency or disaster situation. However, for early recovery, planning is needed in all sectors based on the Early Recovery Framework. In addition, disaster risk reduction measures should be integrated into early recovery interventions. Some of the existing preparedness and response strategies include:

Key strategic areas for preparedness and response identified in the contingency plan are:

- Developing national capacity at all levels for emergency preparedness and response.
- Pre-positioning of emergency humanitarian supplies.

- Surveillance and monitoring of key emergency indicators.
- Sustain the provision of essential lifeline and critical service delivery to avert the impact of emergencies (safety and security; food, water and shelter; emergency medical services; energy-power and fuel; communication and transport).
- Awareness raising for prevention of outbreak of diseases as a secondary hazard such as cholera, malaria and HIV/AIDS
- Advocacy on issues of civil protection and issues related to gender and special groups.
- Maintain availability of equipment for search and rescue operations.

4.1.3 Early Recovery Strategy

Key strategic actions for early recovery are:

- (i) Develop guidelines and standards for disaster recovery.
- (ii) Conduct immediate post disaster review and develop lessons learnt for incorporation into future disaster management measures.
- (iii) Incorporate provision of psychosocial support and mental health and rehabilitation services for all people in need during emergency and recovery processes.
- (iv) Ensure provision of social protection to vulnerable groups including cash transfers for recovery wherever possible.
- (v) Conduct post disaster needs assessments for major disasters impacted sectors and develop Post Disaster Recovery Framework to inform recovery and reconstruction process

4.2. Operational plan

These are some of the activities to implement through the period of this contingency Plan.

4.2.1. Prevention and mitigation Activities

Table 4: Prevention and mitigation measures

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
1.	To conduct risk, vulnerability, and capacity assessment in 14 El Niño vulnerable regions.	PMO-DMD	PO- RALG, LGAs, RS, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WORLD BANK, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, TRCS, REDESO, RAPID Tanzania, IOM and CARE Tanzania, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services	237,916,000	0	237,916,000	September 2023- November 2023	
2.	To retrofitting and repair of infrastructures including roads,	MWT	Ministry of Water, TANROADS, TARURA,	143,010,000,000	46,670,000,000	96,340,000,000	September 2023 - June 2024	

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
	trenches, railways, bridges, water channels, power transmission and distribution line, public buildings, and increase of river beds.		TANESCO, TRC, TCAA, TAA, TASAC, TPA, TBA, TPDF, Basin Water Boards, Regional Water Authorities, RS, LGAs and other stakeholders					
3.	To facilitate community work to rain water harvesting, rehabilitation of dams and improvement of sewage system	MoW	RS, LGAs, Regional Water Authorities, Disaster Management Committees, Basin Water Boards, PMO-DMD, PO-RALG, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, National Irrigation Commission and other	10,000,000,000	0	10,000,000,000	September 2023- June 2024	

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
			stakeholders					
4.	To conduct training, exercise and drills to Regional and District Disaster Management Committees	PMO-DMD	PO-RALG, RS, LGAs, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, FAO, IOM, WORLD BANK, TRCS, REDESO, Tanganyika Refugee Services, Plan International	1,081,350,000	0	1,081,350,000	September 2023- June 2024	
5.	To provide public awareness on El Niño impacts mitigation, preparedness and response through media	PMO	MoICT TMA MOH PO-RALG, RS, LGAs, FRF, Mass Media	107,269,765		107,269,765	August 2023- June 2024	
6.	To conduct a study on lightning protection and increase the awareness on the	TMA	Ministry of Works, Ministry of Transport, PMO-DMD, TANROADS,	35,000,000	0	35,000,000	September 2023 – June 2024	

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
	standards on resilient construction and lightning protection		TANESCO, TARURA, TAA, TRC, PO-RALG, RS, LGAs					
	Sub Total			154,471,535,765	46,670,000,000	107,801,535,765		

4.2.2. Preparedness activities

Table 5: Preparedness measures

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
1.	To map available resources (Financial, Human and equipment) prior to occurrence of El Niño impacts	PMO-DMD	MDAs, PO-RALG, RS, LGAs, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, WHO, REDCROSS, IOM	28,600,000	0	28,600,000	August 2023 - June 2024	
2.	To mobilize resources (Financial, Human and equipment) for response operations	PMO-DMD	Government MDAs (MOF, PMO, TPDF, Fire & Rescue Force, Police Force) UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK,	9,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	September 2023- June 2024	

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
			PLAN INTERNATIONAL, TCRS, IOM, FAO					
3.	To procure and preposition humanitarian assistance items (Nonfood Items) in six zonal warehouses	PMO-DMD	MOF, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, IOM, REDCROSS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, CARE INTERNATIONAL, RAPID TANZANIA, UNHCR, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services,	7,000,000,000	0	7,000,000,000	September 2023- June 2024	
4.	To preposition relief food items	MOA & NFRA	FAO, WFP, TFNC, PMO-DMD, MOF, WORLD VISION, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD BANK	190,000,000	0	190,000,000	September 2023 – June 2024	
5.	To conduct training and simulation exercises to Regional and District Disaster	PMO-DMD	MDAS, TRCS, NGOs UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN,	220,000,000	0	220,000,000	September 2023 – June 2024	

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
	Management Committees		WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, WFP, IOM, REDCROSS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, Care International					
6.	To provide refresher training to local first responders teams	PMO-DMD	RS, LGAs, Fire and Rescue Force, TPDF, Police Tanzania, MoH, PO-RALG, REDCROSS, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, WFP, IOM, REDCROSS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, CARE INTERNATIONAL, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services,	140,000,000	0	140,000,000	September 2023 – June 2024	
7.	To facilitate review of weather and hydrological forecasts downscaling and	TMA, MoW	RS, LGAs, PMO-DMD, PO-RALG, MoA, MLF, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Transport,	25,000,000	0	25,000,000	September 2023 – June 2024	

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
	user engagement to 14 regions		MCDGWSG, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Disaster Management Committees, Redcross, Media					
8.	To strengthen Early Warning systems for Early Action	PMO- DMD, TMA	MDAs (MoA, MoW, GST) RS, LGAS UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, WFP, IOM, REDCROSS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, NGOs, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services,	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	September 2023- June 2024	
9.	To support 14 disaster prone regions to develop their contingency plans	PMO-DMD	Disaster Management Committees, PO-RALG, RS, LGAs, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, WFP, IOM, REDCROSS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL	140,000,000	0	140,000,000	September 2023 – June 2024	
10	To collect and consolidate disaster	PMO -DMD	MDAs, PO- RALG, RS, LGAs	0	0	0	September 2023 – June 2024	

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
	information from the various sectors							
11	To facilitate El Niño preparedness and emergency monitoring activities in 14 regions	PMO -DMD	PO- RALG, RS, LGAs	30,000,000	30,000,000	0	September 2023- June2024	
12	To follow up the performance on implementation of epidemic preparedness activities for both human and animals	PMO-DMD	MOH, MOLF, MOA, VPO, WHO, MNRT, SAVE THE CHILDREN, TFNC	140,000,000	0	140,000,000	September 2023- June 2024	
13	Identify and map evacuation sites in case of confirmed alerts/warning/disaster	PMO-DMD	MOH, MLHSD, MoE, RS, LGA, REDCROSS, FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE, TPDF, UNFPA, NGOs, INGOs, IOM	98,000,000	0	98,000,000	September 2023- June 2024	
14	To prepare evacuation plan (<i>evacuation route</i>)	PMO-DMD,	RS, LGAs, MoH, TRCS, FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE, TPDF, Police Tanzania, MoE,	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	September 2023 – June 2024	

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
	taking in consideration special groups		TARURA, TANROAD, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, INGOs					
15	To conduct multisectoral vulnerability assessment in identified El Niño prone areas considering special groups	PMO-DMD	MCDGWSG MoH, PO-RALG, RS, LGAs, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNDP, WFP, TRCS and other stakeholders	410,000,000	0	410,000,000	October 2020- June 2024	
16	To develop, update and disseminate El Niño guidelines and awareness materials for technical personnel and general public practices	PMO-DMD	TMA, MoW, RS, LGAs, PO-RALG, UN AGENCIES, NGOs and other stakeholders	0	0	0	September 2023- June 2024	
17	To conduct public awareness and sensitization campaigns on El Niño disaster management	PMO-DMD	TMA, MICIT, MOA, VPO, MLF, MoW, TRCS, ARU-DMTC, MNRT, PO- RALG, MoW, MoT, MoH, RS, LGAs, FRF, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	September 2023 – June 2024	

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
			CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, WFP, IOM, TRCS, NGOs and other stakeholders					
18	To create awareness on water users and establish forums through strengthening WUAs by providing equipment and education	MoW	RS, PO-RALG, MoA, MLF, LGAs, RUWASA, BWBs, CBWUAs and other stakeholders	140,000,000	0	140,000,000	September 2023- June 2024	
19	To enhance disease surveillance for epidemic prone diseases associated with increased rainfall. (Diarrhea diseases, malaria, Dengue, ILI etc)	MOH	PORALG, PMO-DMD, RS, LGAs, WHO	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	September 2023 – June 2024	
20	Prepositioning of	MOH	PORALG, PMO-	3,000,000,000	0	3,000,000,000	September	

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time	Status
	health related supplies to support response to effects of floods and secondary effects of floods e.g disease outbreaks		DMD, RS, LGAs, WHO				2023 to June 2024	
	Sub Total			20,967,600,000	2,036,000,000	18,931,600,000		

4.2.3. Response Activities

Table 6: Response measures

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
1.	To conduct Search and Rescue, evacuation and emergency operations	PMO-DMD,	Fire and Rescue Force, LGAs, RS, TRCS, TPDF, Police Tanzania, MoH	700,000,000	40,000,000	660,000,000	October 2023 – June 2024
2.	Provide the emergency medical care and first aid to disaster victims	MOH	RS, LGAs, TRCS, FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE, PO-RALG, MCDGC, Police, WHO	500,000,000	0	500,000,000	October 2023- June 2024

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
3.	To facilitate Integrated a rapid needs assessment of affected areas and households	PMO-DMD	MoA, MLF, MoW, PO-RALG, RS, LGAs, UN-Agencies, International Organizations and other Stakeholders	355,000,000	30,000,000	325,000,000	October 2023- June 2024
4.	To facilitate Humanitarian services to disaster victims (food, NFIs, WASH, Medical, Fuel for vehicle, boats and aviation)	PMO-DMD	PO-RALG, RS, LGAs, MOA, MOW, NFRA, IOM, WFP, FAO, TPDF, TRCS, SAVE THE CHILDREN, and other stakeholders	5,000,000,000	0	5,000,000,000	October 2023- June 2024
5.	Identify all households still remaining in floods and landslides prone areas	PMO-DMD	MLHSD, FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE, TRCS, PO- RALG, LGAs, RS, Police	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	October 2023- June 2024
6.	To engage Social Welfare Experts in advance to provide Psychosocial Support to the identified most vulnerable community groups;	MoH & MCDGC	PMO-DMD, PO-RALG, RS, LGAs, UN Women, UNICEF, WHO	35,000,000	0	35,000,000	October 2023- June 2024

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
7.	To coordinate provision of food aid to the populations affected by El Niño based on the severity and resilience capacity of different community groups	PMO-DMD, MoA	NFRA, RS, LGAs, FAO, WFP, TRCS TPDF, CARITAS, WORLD VISION, CARE INTERNATIONAL and other stakeholders	98,000,000	0	98,000,000	October 2023- June 2024
8.	Coordinate joint assessment missions on various secondary disasters	PMO-DMD	RS, LGAs, MDAs, FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, WFP, IOM, TRCS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, RAPID TANZANIA	195,000,000	0	195,000,000	October 2023- June 2024
9.	Facilitate joint resource mobilization among sectors (eg. Flash Appeal or Disaster Relief Fund).	PMO-DMD	RS, LGAs, MDAs, TPDF, REDCROSS, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	October 2023- June 2024

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
			THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, WFP, IOM, REDCROSS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, Tanganyika				
10	To provide temporary shelter to victims of disasters	PMO-DMD	TPDF, MWT, REDCROSS, MLHHS, PRISON TANZANIA, MOW, TANESCO, TARURA, LGAS, Religious Organisations	300,000,000	0	300,000,000	October 2023- June 2024
11	To conduct rapid food security and nutrition assessment.	PMO & MoA	NFRA, RS, LGAs, FAO, WFP, TRCS and other stakeholders	276,138,000	0	276,138,000	October 2023- June 2024
12	To conduct joint multisectoral	MoW &	PMO-DMD, PO-	245,000,000	0	245,000,000	October

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	assessment for water, sanitation and hygiene on affected population	MoH	RALG, RS, LGAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, NGOs, Media, Redcross, Regional water Agencies and other stakeholders				2023- June 2024
13	To conduct hygiene campaigns to promote good hygiene practices among the affected populations.	MoW& MoH	PMO-DMD, PO-RALG MLF, MoE, UNICEF, RS, LGAs, CSO, TRCS and other stakeholders	150,000,000	0	150,000,000	October 2023- June 2024
14	To provide basic water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and equipment, which include chlorine/water purification tablets, plastic sheeting, and soap water testing kits.	MoW& MoH	PO-RALG, RS, LGAs, UNICEF, INGOs, NGOs, WHO, International Organization, CSOs, Private Sector and other stakeholders	400,000,000	0	400,000,000	October 2023- June 2024
15	To provide children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable groups with moderate and acute malnutrition,	MOH	TFNC, MoH, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WHO, UNICEF,	230,000,000	0	230,000,000	October 2023- June 2024

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	continued access to therapeutic and supplementary feeding.		RS, LGAs, INGOs, NGOs, TRCS, Po-LARG, MCDGWSG and other stakeholders				
16	To install appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene related promotional messages/capacity building for those facilities that are earmarked for therapeutic/supplementary feeding	MoW & MoH	PMO-DMD, PO-RALG, TFNC, RS, LGAs, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, Media and other stakeholders	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	October 2023- June 2024
17	To coordinate the revive data monitoring for the country rainfall performance in affected areas	TMA	PMO-DMD, NBS PO-RALG, MoA, MoW, WFP, FAO, MLF, RS, LGAs, MNRT, TANAPA, NCCA and other stakeholders	0	0	0	September 2023- June 2024
18	To strengthen epidemic diseases surveillance system in all prone areas	MOH	PORALG, PMO-DMD, RS, LGAs, WHO	200,000,000		200,000,000	October 2023 - May 2024
19	To strengthen pest and livestock diseases surveillance system in all affected areas	MoA & MLF	PMO-DMD, WFP, FAO, PO-RALG MoH, MoCDGWS, RS, LGAs, TANAPA	220,000,000	0	220,000,000	October 2023- June 2024

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
20	To conduct monitoring and evaluation support to ongoing humanitarian assistance programs	PMO-DMD	MDAs, RS, LGAs, WFP, FAO, UNDP, UN OCHA	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	September 2023- June 2024
	Sub total			9,264,138,000	70,000,000	9,194,138,000	

4.2.4. Early Recovery Activities

Table 7: Erarly recovery measures

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
1.	To conduct joint multi-sectoral post-emergency assessment to inform subsequent design of appropriate interventions.	PMO-DMD	MoA, MLF, MoW, PO-RALG, RS, LGAs, VPO, MoE, MODANS, NBS, UN Agencies, International Organizations, Development Partners, TRCS and other stakeholders	437,916,000	26,895,833	411,020,833	June 2024 onwards
2.	To coordinate and facilitate early recovery interventions in areas where it can assist in building the basis for	PMO-DMD	RS, LGAs, TARURA, TEMESA, TANROAD, TANESCO, RUWASA, Regional Water Agencies, MOH, MOEST	28,600,000,000	9,530,000,000	19,070,000,000	June 2024 onwards

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	longer term recovery including temporary bridges, road, bridges and power repair and establish new and safe settlements.						
3.	To coordinate integrated post-disaster assessments	PMO-DMD	RS, LGAs, MDAs, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, WFP, IOM, REDCROSS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL	140,000,000	26,000,000	114,000,000	June 2024 onwards
4.	Facilitate the development and consolidation of an early recovery action plan and develop post disaster recovery strategy.	PMO-DMD	RS, LGAs, MDAs, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, WFP, IOM, REDCROSS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL	20,000,000	0	20,000,000	June 2024 onwards
5.	To provide a basic package of WASH (Water and Sanitation, Hygiene) supplies to the affected households.	MoW&MoH	RS, LGAs, UNICEF, WHO, LGAs, CSO, MoCDGWS, PO-RALGA and other stakeholders	400,000,000	0	400,000,000	June 2024 onwards

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
6.	To assess early recovery activities as priority for re-establishing livelihoods in the affected communities.	PMO-DMD	PO-RALG, MOA, MLF VPO, MoFP, MoW, RS, LGAs, FAO, WFP, UNDP, TMA, TFNC, NBS and other stakeholders	150,000,000	0	150,000,000	June 2024 onwards
7.	Conduct a comprehensive Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA)	PMO-DMD	MDAs, WORLD BANK, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WFP, IOM, TRCS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, RS, LGAs, Communities	410,000,000	0	410,000,000	June 2024 onwards
8.	Organize the community works for debris removal and reconstruction	PO-RALG	TARURA, RS, LGAs, TEMESA, TANROAD, TANESCO, RUWASA, Regional Water Agencies, Private Sectors, communities	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	June 2024 onwards
9.	Provide livelihood support (Seeds, fertilizers, livestock, seedstock, soft loans)	PO- RALG,	PMO-DMD, MCDGC, MOA, MLF, RS, LGAs	1,000,000,000	0	1,000,000,000	June 2024 onwards
10	To support	PO-RALG	MOH, MOEST, RS,	10,000,000,000	0	10,000,000,000	June 24

No.	Activities	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	rehabilitation and reconstruction of affected community based infrastructure (Schools, health facilities etc)		LGAs, TRCS, Development partners				onward
11.	Continue to enhance epidemic diseases surveillance in all prone areas (including Dengue fever, malaria, diarrhoea)	MOH	PORALG, PMO-DMD, RS, LGAs, WHO	200,000,000		200,000,000	June 2024 onwards
	Sub total			41,557,916,000	9,582,895,833	31,975,020,833	
	Total			226,261,189,765	58,358,895,000	167,902,294,765	

4.3. Operational Constraints

- (a) Inadequate dissemination of disaster early warning information to a local community.
- (b) People may be displaced as a result of severe floods, landslides which will present challenges in identifying and supplying inputs to those affected.
- (c) Inadequate human resources and financial capacity at regional and district level to organize response of medium- to large-scale disaster.

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATED IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

A. Technical Team

1. Charles E. Msangi
2. Jane A. Kikunya
3. Wilfrida Ngowi
4. Dorothy Pantaleo
5. Dr. Baltazar Leba
6. Insp. Paskal Kanire

B. National Stakeholders Platform for Disaster Management and Working Session

SN.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION
1.	PO-RALG	DODOMA
2.	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	DODOMA
3.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	DODOMA
4.	MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES	DODOMA
5.	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	DODOMA
6.	MINISTRY OF WATER	DODOMA
7.	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	DODOMA
8.	MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT	DODOMA
9.	MINISTRY OF WORKS	DODOMA
10.	MINISTRY OF MINERALS	DODOMA
11.	MINISTRY OF ENERGY	DODOMA
12.	MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, GENDER, WOMEN AND SPECIAL GROUPS	DODOMA
13.	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	DODOMA
14.	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND FISHERIES -ZANZIBAR	ZANZIBAR
15.	MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	DODOMA

SN.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION
	DEVELOPMENT	
16.	TANZANIA PEOPLE DEFENCE FORCE	DODOMA
17.	POLICE TANZANIA	DODOMA
18.	FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE	DODOMA
19.	TANZANIA METEOROLOGICAL AUTHORITY	DAR ES SALAAM
20.	TTCL	DAR ES SALAAM
21.	TCRA	DAR ES SALAAM
22.	BANK OF TANZANIA	DAR ES SALAAM
23.	NATIONAL FOOD RESERVE AGENCY	DODOMA
24.	TASAC	DAR ES SALAAM
25.	TANESCO	RUFIJI
26.	TANZANIA REDCROSS SOCIETY	DAR ES SALAAM
27.	TANROADS	DAR ES SALAAM
28.	TRC	DAR ES SALAAM
29.	TPDC	DODOMA
30.	TARURA	DODOMA
31.	TBC	DAR ES SALAAM
32.	BAKITA	DAR ES SALAAM
33.	DARMAERT	DAR ES SALAAM
34.	TIRA	DAR ES SALAAM
35.	SAVE THE CHILDREN	DAR ES SALAAM
36.	WORLD VISION TANZANIA	DAR ES SALAAM
37.	PLAN INTERNATIONAL	DAR ES SALAAM
38.	FAO	DAR ES SALAAM
39.	WFP	DAR ES SALAAM
40.	UNICEF	DAR ES SALAAM
41.	UNESCO	DAR ES SALAAM
42.	WHO	DAR ES SALAAM
43.	REDESO	DAR ES SALAAM
44.	IOM	DAR ES SALAAM
45.	CARE INTERNATIONAL	DAR ES SALAAM
46.	CLIMATE CONSULT	DAR ES SALAAM

SN.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION
47.	RAS OFFICE	DSM
48.	RAS OFFICE	MWANZA
49.	RAS OFFICE	TANGA
50.	RAS OFFICE	ARUSHA
51.	RAS OFFICE	KILIMANJARO
52.	RAS OFFICE	PWANI
53.	RAS OFFICE	MOROGORO
54.	RAS OFFICE	DODOMA