

**REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK  
FOR ACTION**

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<b>Scope of organization's mandate</b>	National Authority for Disaster Management
<b>Country, region, or other area being reported on</b>	Country
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Tanzania is prone to natural and human made hazards including drought and agricultural pests, floods and earth quakes that affects livelihoods, destroy infrastructure and cause food insecurity and health problems. The peripheral effects of the December 2004 Asian tsunami on the Tanzanian coast and the recent outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in February 2007 are reminders of disaster potentials previously not considered an emerging threat. Persistence

and emerging disaster risk have highlighted the need to identify strategies and strengthen national structures to ensure that disaster risk reduction is a Tanzanian agenda.

## **1: HYOGO FRAME WORK PRIORITY FOR ACTION 1: ENSURE THAT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IS A NATIONAL PRIORITY WITH A STRONG INSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

### **1.1 Name of initiative and program:**

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in National development programmes

### **1.2 Description, objective and main activities**

Disaster management is part of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty – NSGRP which outlined in chapter 4.3.1.3 that the targeted growth is aimed to strong enough to with stand two separate threats. Firstly external shocks such as trade deficits and erratic commodity prices and secondary shocks due to natural or man made disasters. Direct reference is also made to the national disaster management policy (2004) and the National Operation Guidelines for disaster management (NOG 2003)

Equally, man made and natural disasters, and their impact on infrastructure and the national economy can pose a substantial risk to economic growth and poverty reduction, while growth and development can in themselves create the circumstances for increased disaster risks

The intention is to develop adequate capacity for coordination and cooperation for comprehensive disaster management activities as an integral part of development programmes of all sectors in the country. Since vulnerability reduction is synonymous to poverty reduction, disaster mitigation and prevention measures are essentially a development process.

Chapter Two sections 5 and 6 of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty – NSGRP (June 2005) regarding “Vulnerability” and Cross-cutting issues. Forces that lead to impoverishment are grouped into six categories, namely economic, environmental, governance, socio-cultural, health and life cycle factors as elaborated in the Table below:

**Major categories of impoverishing factors from Tanzania Participatory Poverty Assessment (2002/03)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>
Environment	Weather extremes (e.g. flooding, drought), stresses from gradual degrading of forest, soils, fisheries and pastures; health effects and loss of confidence in future well-being.
Macroeconomic conditions	National economic decisions such as privatization, elimination of subsidies on inputs, cost sharing in health, reduced spending on agricultural services, employment, rural livelihoods, costs and access to social services.
Governance	Coercion, extortion, all forms of corruption, unsatisfactory taxation (multiple taxation and coercive tax collection methods); political exclusion.
Ill-health	Malnutrition, injury, diseases, HIV/AIDS, other physical and psychological disabilities.
Lifecycle-linked conditions	Ill-health, risks and social marginalization resulting from one's age, with the old, youths and children being particularly vulnerable to special problems.
Cultural beliefs and practices	Impoverishment resulting from cultural norms/traditional beliefs, diminishing their freedom of choice and action – e.g. those discriminating women and children.

**Source:** adapted from United Republic of Tanzania, *Vulnerability and Resilience to Poverty 2002/03 Tanzania Participatory Poverty Assessment: Main Report Dar-es-Salaam.*

**Cross-cutting issues.**

“Cross-cutting issues relate to the factors that cut across sectors and social groups (often) negatively impacting on income poverty. Such factors include imbalances in gender relations, environmental issues and HIV and AIDS. Neglect of young people and children has implications for current and future development of children. Gender biases in favour of males,

for instance, in terms of land (property ownership or girls' access to higher education add to the pains of poverty by reducing current and prospective earnings of females. In this regard, eradicating these biases is a critical challenge. Environmental concerns arise not only in the productive sectors but also in the provision and utilization of economic services (e.g. energy) and human settlements. Poor communities and households usually do not carry out "environmental impact assessment". As a result, poverty increases as environment and natural resources get destroyed. Interventions are required to halt such trends over land and water-base resources. Likewise, HIV and AIDS erode productivity, and reduce the number and effectiveness manpower. They also increase dependence in addition to that posed by the natural population growth rate, the orphans, the elderly and retirees, people with disabilities and the unemployed.

Bad governance costs productive time and sources (time lost in pursuing denied or delayed justice) as shown for instance, through the Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPAs). Although generally data on the cross-cutting issues are scanty, links to poverty are clear; they magnify causes or manifestation of poverty. To that effect, affected stakeholders and advocacy agents (for environment, mother and child, the elderly, and people living with disabilities, the youth) are becoming more assertive in the quest for change in attitude and policy towards these issues so as to get them properly addressed in the strategies to reduce income and non-income poverty" (National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty – NSGRP, June 2005. pp 15-16) also in [www.tanzania.go.tz](http://www.tanzania.go.tz)

## **1.2 Results and achievements**

The new development plan and budget under the NSGRP cover disaster risk reduction activities. The Prime Ministers Office Regional Administrative and Local Govern in collaboration with Disaster Management Department and other stakeholders has developed a guideline on how to mainstream disaster risk reduction activities in regional and district development plans.

### **1.3 Major challenges and lessons in implementing the initiative or programme, and next steps planned**

There has been no constraint in mainstreaming the DRR into National Policies. However, during investments it is perceived as an additional cost that is not necessary. Investments into visionary activities that are not yet a threat need continued education and lobbying to decision-makers.

The key sectors which are involved in DRR include Lands, Urban Planning and Habitation, Agriculture, Health, Water and Fire, Search and Rescue. There has been discussion with above-mentioned sectors on DRR. There is willingness to mainstream DRR in development plans. The only constraint is lack of adequate resources and prioritization.

## **2: HYOGO FRAME WORK PRIORITY FOR ACTION 2: IDENTIFY, ASSESS AND MONITOR DISASTER RISKS AND ENHANCE EARLY WARNING**

### **Name of initiative and programme:**

National strategy and Legislation in Disaster Risk Reduction

### **2 .2 Description, objective and main activities**

The Prime Minister's Office has a Medium Term Strategic Plan 2004-2007. According to this plan the DMD's objectives are:

- Disaster management enhanced
- Conducive working environment and capacity building improved for service delivery

The above objectives have three strategies and eight targets whose activities are supposed to be budgeted for each financial year.

The strategies include:-

1. Ensure public have the knowledge and skills needed for disaster management
2. Hazards/ disasters assessed and plans to prevent and mitigate them developed
3. Create conducive working environment

The targets are:

1. Public awareness on disaster management enhanced
2. Disaster management committees formed and trained
3. Disaster management strategy, legislation and regulations in place
4. International and regional collaborations in disaster management enhanced
5. Vulnerability assessments conducted and preparedness measures in place and response provided
6. Regional disaster prone areas mapped
7. Administration and personnel services strengthened
8. Capacity of DMD staff enhanced

### **Legislation:**

The operating Legislation is “The Disaster Relief Coordination Act, 1990 which was issued under Government Notice No. 33 published on 15/02/1991. However, the mentioned Act is in the process of repealing and it will be tabled end of 2007. The Prime Minister’s Office that includes the Disaster Management Department (DMD) has a

### **2.3 Results and achievements made, with indicators available**

- A draft legislation to amend the act has been prepared, so that it covers all aspects of disaster management i.e mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Weekly programmes aired in the National radio “prevent yourself from disasters”
- Storage Grain Reserve(SGR) under Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative is in place mainly for intervention during crisis
- Emergency preparedness and response unit established and operating under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
- Tanzania meteorological agency always give information on whether and climate as part of early warning and drought risk monitoring
- Early warning unit under Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives gives information on rainfall for crop production, crop status and other externalities that might affect food security
- Focal officers in ministries and regions appointed

- Coordinated and supervised relief food distribution
- Functional national technical expert group and the national task force on epidemics
- Prepared emergency measures for control of rift valley fever
- Introduced disaster reduction day from 2006 held annually on the Wednesday of the second week of October

## **2.4 Major challenges and lessons in implementing the initiative or programme, and next step**

- To mainstream disaster risk reduction into development plans and programmes (sectoral, regional and districts)
- In adequate resources being financial and human to facilitate disaster risk reduction implementation
- Establishment of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)
- Data collection on various types of disasters, analysis and dissemination of information
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanism
- Funds at national level but no fund at the lower levels
- Equipment for response activities not enough such as communication, rescue/evacuation equipments
- National strategy to implement the national policy
- Community sensitization on civil protection
- The use of indigenous knowledge including traditional coping mechanisms in disaster related practices or training programmes
- Incorporate disaster risk reduction issues in public schools curriculum (primary and secondary)
- Harmonization of other laws and regulation on disaster related issues
- Coordination of various mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery programmes
- Coordinated national platform and stakeholders meeting

## **SECTION: 3. HYOGO FRAMEWORK PRIORITY FOR ACTION 3; USE KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND EDUCATION TO BUILD A CULTURE OF SAFETY AND RESILIENCE AT ALL LEVELS**

**3.1 Name of initiative and programme:** Comprehensive national risks/vulnerability assessments

### **3.2 Description, objective and main activities**

Tanzania is prone to disasters and has a long history of them. The common disasters in Tanzania are epidemics, pests, flood, drought/famine, fire, accidents, strong winds, refugees, conflicts, landslides, explosions, earthquakes and technological disasters. Thus, for the government to be able to formulate sound disaster management plans and policies in the country there was a need to assess the degree at which the community is at risk.

The Disaster Vulnerability Assessment studies aimed at: determining the type, location and frequency of the disasters at national and regional level; identify the existing capacity and coping systems (organizational arrangement) at national and regional level. The study also focused on identifying direct and indirect causes of vulnerability of major hazards, developing a national vulnerability index and mapping out vulnerability of a given hazard in a given district.

The survey employed two approaches; qualitative (look and learn method) and quantitative approach through the use of questionnaire administration. Three sets of questionnaires were designed; one for district level, the other is for village level and the third for household level. The data were collected on specific hazards and the analysis was done on all hazards.

The sample size for the household was set to 2040 while for village was 84 and 42 districts were sampled.

This study identified fifteen different hazards, which occur in the country, which are refugees, earthquakes, fire, floods, major accidents, explosions, conflicts, drought, landslides, pests, epidemics, strong winds, HIV/AIDS and technological hazards. However, the detail study was done for the most common three type of hazards namely, drought, disease outbreak and pests based on agro ecological zones of Tanzania. The idea of using agro-ecological zones is based on the fact that many people in Tanzania still depend on agricultural sector.



The study revealed that the three most occurring hazards at household level are pests (49.9%) (It includes wildlife), Drought (47%) and Disease outbreak (42.9%) while at the village level the major three hazards are Pests and vermin (57%), Disease outbreak (52%) and Drought (46%) and at the district level the major hazards are HIV/AIDS (90%), Disease outbreaks (88%) and pests and vermin (79%).

The differences in the order of the major hazards between the household, village and district level is due to the differences in the sample sizes, lack of recorded and reliable data at district and village levels and it might be purely due to differences on perception among different levels.

The household hazard data for each zone were estimated to get a generalized occurrence of hazards in each zone. The generalized zone data was then used to produce hazards maps for the three most common hazards.

National Vulnerability index was developed based on hazard assessment, risk assessment and manageability capacities. The Index was used to determine the vulnerability to different hazards and the result for most occurring three hazards was presented in terms of agro ecological zones.

### **3.3 Results and achievements made, with indicators available**

Study reveals that regions, which are most vulnerable to droughts, are Mwanza, Mara, Shinyanga, Tabora, Dodoma, Singida, Arusha, Manyara, part of Mbeya and Iringa. Regions, which are vulnerable to diseases outbreak are Kigoma, Rukwa, Mbeya and Iringa. Morogoro, Ruvuma, Dodoma, Manyara, Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Mtwara and Lindi regions are most vulnerable to pests.

### **4.4 Major challenges and lessons in implementing the initiative or, and next step**

- In adequate resources being financial and human
- Data collection on various types of disasters, analysis and dissemination of information
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanism

- Lack of recorded and reliable data at district and village levels

#### **4: HYOGO FRAME WORK PRIORITY FOR ACTION 4: REDUCE THE UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS**

##### **4.1 Name of initiative and programme:**

Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine

##### **4.2 Description, Objective and Main Activities**

Ensure food Security through increased farm Production

Mitigate against drought through Irrigation

Facilitate rehabilitation of irrigation canals

##### **4.3 Results and achievements made, with indicators available**

- Purchase and distribution of seeds for the 2000/2001 farming season,
- Production of improved seeds,
- Rehabilitation of water pipes and tanks
- Sensitization and training to farmers on good water uses and irrigation
- Construction of domestic washing and livestock drinking points
- Construction of intake weir,
- Rehabilitation of irrigation weir,
- Repair of spill ways
- Rehabilitation of farm roads,
- Construction of flood dyke,

##### **4.4 Major challenges and lessons in implementing the initiative or programme, and next step**

Mobilization of Community in Project implementation is of paramount importance to the success of the project

## **5: HYOGO FRAME WORK PRIORITY FOR ACTION 5: STRENGTHEN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE**

### **5.1 Name of initiative and programme:**

Strengthening Tanzania Disaster Response Program

### **5.2 Description, objective and main activities**

Develop Operational guidelines to improve coordination of disaster events by the PMO-DMD

Create a pool of trainer in Disaster preparedness and management and institutionalize disaster management training.

Strengthen the Emergency Medical Preparedness Unit within the Ministry of Health and develop a national –level Emergency Medical Response Team (EMRT)

Enhance Capacity of first responders in first aid.

Increase public awareness and knowledge regarding disaster preparedness and response.

### **5.3 Results and achievements made, with indicators available**

- Operational Guideline for national, regional and district level responders Developed.
- National Training facility identified, courses developed, 20 trainer trained, 8 training sessions conducted.
- Emergency medical operational plan developed, MoH, PMO, TRCS and other trained in Unified & incident command.
- Stakeholders forum held, Curriculum reviewed and updated, ToT for 61 trainees, 540 responders receive first- aid training.
- Appropriate public awareness message delivered.
- Public Awareness campaign conducted

#### **5.4 Major challenges and lessons in implementing the initiative or programme, and next step**

Given the local environment and the time limitations the program has achieved its objectives through a predominantly government system. Although this has established a solid infrastructure, its dependence on government support makes the structure somewhat less sustainable. There is a need to involve more NGOs, the private sector and the civil society at the district level.

The Program management structure (activity managers supported by a resident program advisor, and coordination by DMD built local ownership and positive working relation. This facilitated prompt decision making as well as closer monitoring of activities and sharing of feedback