



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

POLICY, PARLIAMENT, COORDINATION AND

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

**NATIONAL EL NIÑO CONTINGENCY PLAN AND ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS:
TANZANIA MAINLAND (JULY, 2026 TO JUNE, 2027)**

FOREWORD

Tanzania is among the countries at risk of severe weather events, such as floods, droughts, landslides, strong winds and epidemics in various parts of the country. The impacts of these events have been intensified by climate change, population growth, urbanization and an increased human activity in disaster-prone areas. The impact of these hazards includes loss of life, injuries, destruction of infrastructure and the disruption of socio-economic activities.

The Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) forecasts that the climate systems and outlook for the *Vuli* rainfall season from October to December, 2026 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 socio-economic activities.

Therefore, the Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliament, Coordination and Persons with Disabilities) has coordinated the preparation of the National El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Actions (NCP&AA) for Tanzania Mainland for the period of July, 2026 to June, 2027) to address the potential impacts in various sectors. The NCP&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, Cap 242, which establishes a framework for multi-sectoral coordination through Disaster Management Committees operating at national and sub-national levels.

The NCP&AA emphasizes the readiness of the government, non-government actors, communities, and other stakeholders to prevent and mitigate 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 promoting proactive measures to contain and mitigate 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 been enriched by 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 mitigation 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.

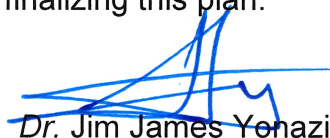
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**MINISTER OF STATE,
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(POLICY, PARLIAMENT, COORDINATION AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES)**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of National El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Actions (NCP&AA) for Tanzania Mainland for the period of July, 2026 to June, 2027 would not have been possible without the invaluable contribution of various experts from Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Regional Secretariats (RS's), Local Government Authorities (LGA's), Academic and Private institutions, United Nations (UN) and International Agencies, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society and other stakeholders involved in disaster risk management. The Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliament, Coordination and Persons with disabilities) would like to express its gratitude for the 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 Niño and prepare for efficient response and early recovery.

Finally, we recognize the effort made by the technical team from the Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliament, Coordination and Persons with Disabilities) for carrying out the responsibility of developing this document and coordinating stakeholder's inputs and comments which were crucial for finalizing this plan.



**PERMANENT SECRETARY,
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE**

(POLICY, PARLIAMENT, COORDINATION AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES)

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 Organization
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MLHHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoWater	Ministry of Water
NCP&AA	National Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Actions
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UN OCHA	United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OND	October, November, December
PMO-PPCD	Prime Ministers' Office- Policy, Parliament, Coordination and Persons with Disabilities
RVCA	Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster
TANROAD	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TDPRP	Tanzania Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan
TASAC	Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Authority
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre

TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Authority
TPDF	Tanzania Peoples Defense Forces
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
TRCS	Tanzania Red Cross Society
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
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Actions (NCP&AA) for Tanzania Mainland for the period of July, 2026 to June, 2027 provides measures for mitigation, preparedness, response and early recovery to be implemented by Government and Non-Government disaster management stakeholders. The NCP&AA considers the current El Niño prediction and sectors impact analysis for the coming rain seasons 2026/2027 to all regions in the country.

The overall objective of NCP&AA is to ensure that Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Regional Secretariats (RS's), Local Government Authorities (LGA's), Academic and Private institutions, United Nations (UN) and International Agencies, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society and other stakeholders take a timely, efficient, consistent and coordinated mitigation, preparedness and response actions to minimize potential humanitarian consequences and ensure early recovery for the affected communities. The plan has been prepared on consultation with all key stakeholders through technical workshops and written contributions.

This Plan provides activities to be implemented before, during and after the Vuli seasonal outlook for readiness to respond in areas most prone to floods, landslides, thunderstorms, strong winds and other related hazards resulted from El Niño. The NCP&AA has been formulated in the bases of nine (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 recognizes the fact that while all people in disaster prone districts are vulnerable, there are some who are more vulnerable such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, chronically ill persons, 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 includes 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 5,000 – 15,000 households affected (25,000 – 75,000 people). However, in the worst-case scenario it is estimated that 15,000 households (Over 75,000 people) will be directly affected. A total budget of Tshs. 730,391,756,908/= approximately USD 284531264.9 is estimated for sector prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and early recovery in the worst case scenario. Upon the realization of most likely case scenarios, the Government will coordinate assistance from international humanitarian and development partners for the response and recovery efforts. However, due to the disaster situations that our country has experienced repeatedly in recent times, many areas of the country have become highly vulnerable to disasters and therefore require immediate assistance from the national level whenever such disasters occur or chance of occurrences is high. Consequently, the Government and disaster management stakeholders will be compelled to provide prompt assistance to areas affected by the impacts of El Niño, regardless of the levels of damage specified in this plan.

The implementation mechanism of NCP&AA has considered the established coordination framework under the Disaster Management Act Cap. 242 and the requirement of the National Disaster Management Policy of 2004 (2025 Edition). 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 ensure that resources for mitigation, preparedness response and recovery 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 legal frameworks for timely and efficiently provision of humanitarian services.

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

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

El Niño is a weather phenomenon caused by the presence of above-average Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. This situation is associated with 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 direction of other weather systems, including the direction of wind and sea temperature in the Indian Ocean.

The Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) continues to provide information on the trend of El Niño in the central and tropical Pacific Ocean and its effects on weather patterns in the country. However, over the East Africa and Tanzania in particular, El Niño is associated with enhanced rainfall. TMA continues to monitor the trend of weather systems, including El Niño and will provide updates as appropriate. In general, weather patterns indicate that the current El Niño development will continue to intensify, reaching a very strong phase towards the end of the year.

Generally, El Niño event and its impacts in Tanzania during 1997/1998, 2006/2007, 2015/2016 and 2023/2024 indicate that the country has experienced high rainfall in many regions with major impacts which includes deaths, injuries, destruction of infrastructures, properties, crops and environment. For instance, the 2023/2024 El Niño impacts in Tanzania, caused a total of 261 deaths; 508,328 people directly affected; 36,062 houses destroyed/damaged; 183,019.00 hectares of crops destroyed and destruction of roads, bridges and culverts. Some of the districts that experienced severe impacts include Hanang', Ilala, Kinondoni, Lushoto, Temeke, Ubungo, Kigamboni, Same, Moshi, Kilosa, Morogoro Municipal, Tabora Municipal, Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal, Iringa, Muleba, Bukoba Municipal, Shinyanga Municipal, Mbozi, Momba, Kalambo, Nkasi, Mbarali, Sumbawanga, Hai, Kakonko and Kyela District Council.

Based on TMA information on the trend of El Niño and past El Niño experience, the Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliament Coordination and Persons with Disabilities) in collaboration with other Government and non-government institutions, decided to prepare the National El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Actions for timely, efficient,

consistent and coordinated preparedness and response actions. The goal is to minimize potential humanitarian consequences and ensure early recovery for the affected communities.

1.1 Approach for developing the National Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Actions

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) Undertaking impact analysis based on forecast statement issued on 28th April 2026 by TMA regarding the expected El Niño conditions for the year 2026.
- b) Identifying potential hazards, vulnerable areas, and critical sectors that are likely to be affected by El Niño condition and gather relevant information from Ministries, Sectors and Regions.
- c) Drafting the initial NCP&AA based on 2026 El Niño trend provided by TMA and past experience of El Niño events in Tanzania.
- d) Conducting working session of lead sectors involving experts from MDAs, and Regional Disaster Coordinators on 24th June, 2026 to review and include mitigation, preparedness, response and early recovery activities in the initial draft of NCP&AA.
- e) National Stakeholders Platform for Disaster Management session was conducted on 25th June, 2026 to improve and validate the draft of NCP&AA.

National Disaster Management Technical Committee meeting for validation and endorsement of NCP&AA held on 21 July, 2026

1.1 Objectives

1.1.1 Main Objective

To ensure that Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Regional Secretariats (RS's), Local Government Authorities (LGA's), Academic and Private institutions, United Nations (UN) and International Agencies, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society 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.

1.1.2 Specific Objectives

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

- (a) To strengthen coordination and partnerships of stakeholders to address El Niño impacts through mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- (b) To enhance early warning and institutional readiness during disaster caused by El Niño through timely restoration of impacted infrastructure.
- (c) To outline implementation activities aimed to address El Niño impacts through mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- (d) To provide actions for life saving, protection of properties, environment and economic services.
- (e) To ensure continuity provision of critical services during disaster caused by El Niño through timely restoration of impacted infrastructure.
- (f) To support provision of humanitarian services to affected communities with priority to most vulnerable groups.

1.2 Scope

The National El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Actions primarily address areas within Tanzania mainland that are likely to be affected by impacts of El Niño during Vuli (October to December) 2026 rainfall season. This Plan provides activities to be implemented before, during and after the Vuli 2026 season for readiness to respond in areas most prone to floods, geohazards (landslides, mudflow and rock fall), thunderstorms and other related hazards resulted from El Niño. The NCP&AA will enable actions to minimize the loss of life and properties through a well-coordinated effort.

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

SECTION TWO

2.0 HAZARD, SCENARIOS AND RISK ANALYSIS

2.1 Hazard, scenarios and risk analysis

The TMA report on El Niño conditions, shared with the Prime Minister's Office, indicates that current weather patterns reflect the early stages of El Niño formation. This phenomenon expected to intensify toward the end of 2026. Therefore, Above Normal to Normal rains are anticipated over the most parts of the country. This forecast, together with the projected El Niño conditions in 2026, suggests an increased likelihood of flooding in both bimodal and unimodal regions. Total of 1,000,802. households with 4,321,878 people are vulnerable to floods and likely to be affected.

The flood hazard in this contingency plan was analyzed 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 5,000 – 15,000 households affected. In the worst-case scenario, the figure of affected populations is projected at over 15,000 households. The government might request assistance from international actors on the response and recovery efforts at most likely and worst-case scenarios.

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; provides a risk analysis as well as sources of early warning information.

Table 1: Hazards Risk analysis and geographical areas

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Medium	Minimal localized flooding the result of heavy but short durations of rainfall.	❖ Best case scenario • Damage to infrastructure and consequences to human life (casualties, extraordinary outbreak of diseases, traumas, separations, etc.) and livestock will be affected. • 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 both bimodal and unimodal 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 stakeholders.
Severe	Significant flooding will occur as a result of heavy rainfall but over a longer period of time.	❖ Most likely scenario • Flooding may impact 5,000 to 15,000 households. 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

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
Extreme	Extensive Flooding	❖ Worst case scenario • Result of long-lasting rainfall (over several weeks), causing rapidly rising of water level in 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 15,000 households will be directly affected; at least 50% will be temporarily displaced. • Recovery is expected to take relatively long period. • Outbreaks of water borne disease 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 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. Based on Early Warning Information issued by TMA, assessments of atmospheric and oceanic conditions indicate that the current El Niño event is expected to intensify and reach a very strong El Niño phase towards the end of the year. This development is likely to enhance the occurrence of heavy rainfall events across many parts of the country

Scenario	Description	Planning Assumptions
		particularly during October to December (OND), 2026 short rains seasons. Consequently, the anticipated increase in rainfall is expected to elevate the risk of flooding especially in low lying and flood prone areas as well as increase the likelihood of landslides.
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 2026 and early rainfall in September 2026 and late rainfall in January 2027

Source: National Stakeholders Platform for Disaster Management 25 June, 2026

2.2 National Disaster Response Capacity Analysis

The PMO - PPCD is responsible for coordination of humanitarian relief mobilization and distribution. Internal and external humanitarian relief aids for disaster response are mobilized according to the Disaster Management Act, Cap 242 and the Government Loans, Guarantees and Grants Act, CAP.134 along with other relevant laws and regulations that provide the legal basis for effective mobilization and support. The Government receive cash contributions and various relief items include medical supplies, temporary shelter items, 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:

2.2.1 National Disaster Management Fund

The Government through the Disaster Management Act, Cap 242 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 mobilize 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 sub national 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.

2.2.2 Strategic Humanitarian Relief Warehouses for Storing Non-Food Items

The Government has established Disaster Relief Warehouses in six (6) 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 non-food relief items 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.

2.2.3 The National Food Reserve Warehouses

The National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) operates nine (9) strategic zone warehouses stocked with food commodities, primarily maize and sorghum, to provide support during emergencies. Currently, NFRA has a storage capacity of 776,000 metric tonnes per year, and efforts are underway to expand facilities to reach a capacity of 1,200,000 metric tonnes annually.

To effectively cushion the country during years of poor harvests, NFRA must maintain a minimum strategic buffer of 400,000–500,000 metric tonnes of grain reserves. This threshold helps to stabilize food supply and prices during crises such as droughts, floods, or regional shortages. At present, NFRA holds 495,095 metric tonnes, which is sufficient to meet emergency preparedness requirements.

2.3 Planning Assumptions

The NCP&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 bimodal and unimodal regions varying extent depending on livelihood.
- (d) Early recovery is probable through provision of humanitarian assistance to replenish immediate losses at household level.
- (e) Landslides are likely to occur due to heavy rainfall and affect community in various way.
- (f) Outbreaks of disease can be expected because of contamination of water sources and poor sanitation conditions caused by flooding.
- (g) Affected households may require only temporary assistance from 1 to 3 months with extension of 6 months for early recovery.
- (h) Possible multiple internal migration of affected communities to other regions resulting to internal displacements.
- (i) 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.
- (j) 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.
- (k) 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.
- (l) Over long time, malnutrition rate may increase among children under 5 years old.
- (m) It is possible that the amount of food produced will decrease due to inadequate production related to impact of El Niño.
- (n) The impact of floods may spread in other regions in low lying areas or down the valley and along the rivers.
- (o) Possible increase in school truancy and drop-out among pupils and students due to internal migration of affected communities.

SECTION THREE

3. CONTINGENCY PLAN AND ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

3.1 Coordination

The Disaster Risk Management Framework is governed by the Disaster Management Act, Cap. 242 and National Disaster Management Policy of 2004 (2025 Edition). The Act mandated the Prime Minister's Office through Disaster Management Department (PMO - DMD) to coordinate Disaster Risk Management (DRM) activities in Tanzania mainland. The Act established the Disaster Management Committees at all levels with the responsibility to oversee the implementation of DRM and coordinate disaster issues at their respective jurisdictions as shown below.

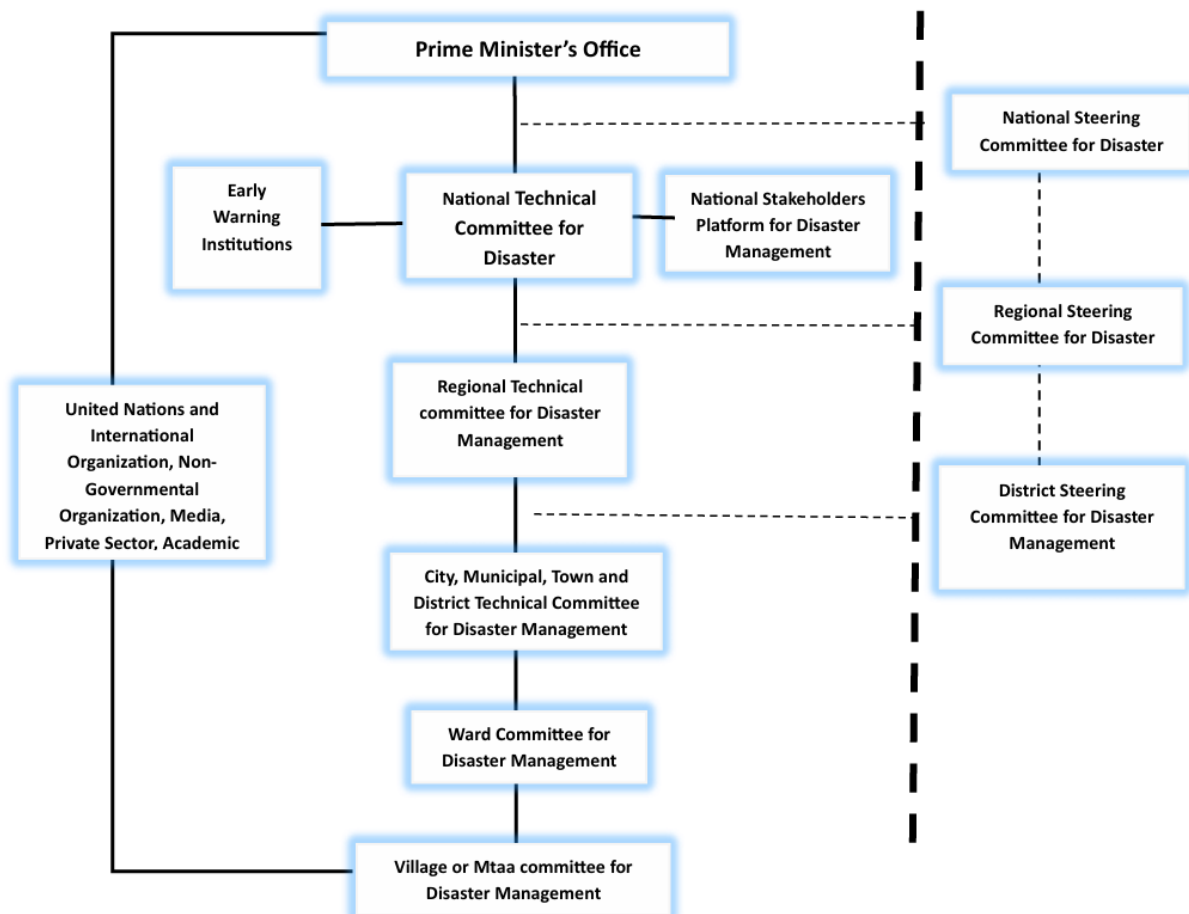


Figure 1: National Disaster Management Organogram

The primary responsibilities for disaster risk management and humanitarian services relies to core sectors which has legal mandates within Government MDAs, RS's and LGA's with shared responsibilities among each other and all stakeholders including UN Agencies, Private sectors, 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 with all stakeholders: -

- i. As the ultimate coordinator of all actors involved in an emergency response, the Government through the PMO - PPCD is responsible for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Emergency response is led and coordinated by the PMO - PPCD, assisted by the relevant line ministries. Regional Secretariats (RSs) and LGAs are mandated to coordinate any emergency- related activities in their jurisdictions through Disaster Management Committees. Following the end of the rainy season, PMO -DMD in collaboration with RSs and LGAs will conduct a post-disaster assessment with all stakeholders to determine the overall effectiveness of the plan and mitigation preparedness, response and recovery activities executed. This feedback will serve as input to future contingency plan preparation.
- ii. The UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) is also designated Humanitarian Coordinator. Under the guidance of the UNRC, the Emergency Coordination Group (ECG), made up of heads of UN Agencies and Non-Government Organizations is responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of inter-agency disaster management activities in Tanzania for players outside the Government.
- iii. UN Agencies, TRCS, network of NGO and implementing partners will respond to an emergency in collaboration with and through the coordination of PMO - PPCD in collaboration with leading Government sector.
- iv. 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 leading 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 2: Lead Sector Ministries and corresponding UN and INGOs cluster lead

SN	Sector	Lead Ministry	Co-lead
1	Coordination, Communication and Assessments	Ministry responsible for Disaster Management, Communication, Public Awareness and PMO - RALG	WFP, TRCS
2	Emergency Shelter and Camp Management	Ministry responsible for Disaster Management and PMO - RALG	IOM, TRCS
3	Food Security and Nutrition	Ministry responsible for Agriculture, livestock and fisheries, Health and Nutrition	WFP, FAO
4	Health and Emergency Medical Services	Ministry responsible for Health and PMO – RALG	WHO
5	Social Protection and Security	Ministry responsible for 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 PMO - RALG	TRCS
7	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Ministry responsible for Water and Health	UNICEF, TRCS
8	Logistics, Transport, and Energy	Ministries responsible for Transport, Infrastructure, ICT and Energy	WFP
9	Education	Ministry responsible for Education and PMO - 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 Accessibility of relief goods from outside the country

In addressing circumstances during El Niño-induced emergency domestic stocks of essential relief commodities comprising both food and non-food items where there are notable insufficient supply to meet the humanitarian needs of affected communities the Government may take responsibility to ensure the continuity and availability of life-saving services through Government exemption mechanism on imported humanitarian relief goods.

Exemptions may be derived from existing legal framework in its support such as from the Fifth Schedule of the East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004 which explicitly provides for the exemption of relief goods imported for emergency use in specific areas where a natural disaster or calamity has occurred. The exemption may cover such goods for emergency relief purposes of such quantities and within a specified period to imported by government or its approved agent or a non-governmental organisation or a relief agency with authorisation by the Director/Commissioner responsible for disaster management. The exempted goods include household utensils, food stuffs, materials for provision of shelter, and equipment and materials for health, sanitary and education purposes for use in areas where a natural disaster has occurred.

3.3 Emergency Procurement Arrangements

Effective disaster response under this Plan shall be guided by a structured system that ensures clear accountability, transparent decision-making, and measurable compliance, while maintaining a balance between rapid deployment of resources and prudent financial management. In accordance with the Public Procurement Act, Cap. 410, Procuring Entities may, under conditions of urgency, deviate from standard procurement procedures as provided for under the Act and its Regulations.

During the implementation of this Plan, an Accounting Officer may, where it is determined to be in the public interest, authorize emergency procurement of goods, works, or services to ensure timely response to disaster situations. Authorization for emergency procurement under this Plan shall be granted only if there is a compelling emergency that poses a threat to life, health, welfare, or public

safety, arising from natural disasters, epidemics, or other incidents of comparable magnitude. Furthermore, where failure to undertake immediate procurement would result in disruption of Government operations or essential services, incurrence of irreparable loss, risk to irreplaceable public property, or endangerment of public health and safety.

All emergency procurement actions undertaken must be in compliance with the Public Procurement Act, Cap. 410, and its Regulations. Procurement measures under this Plan have to be applied consistently and in line with disaster response priorities.

3.4 Assessment

Assessment will be conducted to identify the circumstances existing in the affected areas and quantify the extent of damage caused by anticipated potential impacts 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:

- i. A rapid integrated assessment to determine the response for the initial and the medium stages; and
- ii. Integrated detailed assessment to determine the response activities during a severe and extreme stages.

The assessment team should involve representatives from various sectors and stakeholders depending on the impact of disaster. Therefore, the team will involve members from Government institutions, UN agencies and INGOs, private sector, civil society, Academic and Research Institutions, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, media and other stakeholders.

Depending on the magnitude of the impact of disaster, a National Assessment Team may join a regional or district level team comprised of relevant level officials and NGOs operating in the affected areas. The Disaster assessment tool and reporting template will be utilized.

3.5 Communication

Upon an emergency escalating to a disaster, the 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 - PPCD will activate the EOCC at a time when an emergency is escalating to a disaster. The PMO - PPCD 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 - PPCD will establish a network of all sector and regions EOCs and Early Warning institutions.

3.6 Activation of the Plan

The National El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Actions will be activated under the coordination of the PMO - PPCD through the consultation of the National Technical Committee for Disaster Management. Activation signifies that all coordination mechanisms roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders will be in effect. Each stakeholder will be responsible to execute actions and roles identified in this Plan as appropriate in preparing for and responding to an emergency and effecting recovery measures.

3.7 Integration of Environmental Principles in Humanitarian and Disaster Response Actions

The Plan recognizes the critical integration between disaster management and environmental protection. Accordingly, its implementation must consistently uphold core environmental principles, including the *Do No Harm approach*, the precautionary principle, ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction, sustainable resource use, climate resilience, and environmental justice. During preparedness, environmental risk mapping should identify flood-prone areas, landslide hotspots, sensitive ecosystems, water sources, industrial facilities and vulnerable communities. Natural buffers such as wetlands, forests, riverbanks, and watersheds, should be promoted while establishing systems for emergency waste management, pollution control, and environmental monitoring. In addition, principles such as reduce, recycle, recover and reuse should be applied in the management of waste.

During disaster response, environmental safeguards should be incorporated into all humanitarian actions addressing floods, landslides, infrastructure disruption, disease outbreaks, and displacement of populations. Temporary shelters and relocation sites should avoid environmentally sensitive and hazard-prone areas, while emergency water, sanitation, and waste management systems should prevent contamination of water sources and the spread of diseases. Debris, hazardous materials, medical waste, and flood-generated waste

should be managed safely, and measures should be taken to prevent pollution from damaged industries, fuel storage facilities, and other hazardous installations. Sustainable energy, water conservation, and environmentally sound camp management practices should also be promoted in evacuation and displacement settings.

Recovery and reconstruction efforts should adopt a "Build Back Better and Greener" approach that strengthens resilience to future disasters while restoring damaged ecosystems and livelihoods. Priority actions should include reforestation, watershed rehabilitation, wetland restoration, riverbank protection, climate-smart agriculture, and the use of nature-based solutions to reduce future flood and landslide risks. Infrastructure reconstruction should incorporate environmental safeguards, sustainable sourcing of construction materials, and climate-resilient designs. Strong coordination among the Prime Minister Office, the Vice President's Office, Sector Ministries, Local Government Authorities, humanitarian organizations, and development partners to ensure that technical support for environmental sustainability remains a central component of disaster risk management and humanitarian response.

3.8 Reporting before, during and post-disaster

Reporting and documentation of the ongoing should be made a mandatory activity from the Village/Mtaa level upwards as the case may be. This will enhance data availability and documentation for informed decision making and reporting to different authorities.

3.9 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 - PPCD 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 report that give stakeholders a 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 Anticipatory Action (mitigation and preparedness), Response and Early Recovery Strategies

4.1.1 Anticipatory Action (mitigation and preparedness Strategies.)

To address the anticipated impacts of El Niño, responsible disaster management stakeholders should implement a range of mitigation (both structural and non-structural) and preparedness strategies. These strategies include:

- i. 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 Meteorological Authority.
- ii. To strengthen the dissemination of meteorological information, including forecasts, interpretations, localized weather information, updates, and guidance on this climate phenomenon to the public.
- iii. Raising and enhancing disaster public awareness through all possible channels, including media, radios, churches, schools, and televisions.
- iv. 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.
- v. Strengthening capacity building at all levels for emergency preparedness
- vi. Strengthening early warning and communication systems
- vii. Pre-positioning of emergency humanitarian supplies.
- viii. Surveillance and monitoring of key emergency indicators

- ix. Sustain the provision of essential lifeline and critical services delivery to avert the impact of emergencies (safety and security; food, water and shelter; emergency medical services; energy-power and fuel; communication and transport).
- x. Awareness raising for geohazard preparedness (landslides, mass movement, rockfall, mudflow and prevention of outbreak of diseases as a secondary hazard
- xi. Advocacy on issues of civil protection and issues related to gender and special groups.
- xii. Mapping of equipment for search and rescue operations.

4.1.2. Response and Early Recovery Strategies

Disasters can significantly reduce access to basic rights and essential services, including food, education, healthcare, safe shelter, protection, clean and safe drinking water, and sanitation. The Government is committed to ensuring that these rights and services are maintained during emergencies and disaster situations. To facilitate effective early recovery, all sectors are required to undertake recovery planning in accordance with the Early Recovery Framework.

4.1.2.1 Response Strategies

Key strategic areas for response identified in this contingency plan are:

- i. Maintain availability of equipment for search rescue and evacuation operations
- ii. Sustain the provision of essential lifeline and critical services delivery to avert the impact of emergencies (safety and security; food, water and shelter; emergency medical services; energy-power and fuel; communication and transport).
- iii. Assessments to guide relief and recovery
- iv. Surveillance and monitoring of key emergency indicators
- v. Awareness raising on prevention and spread of diseases as a secondary hazard.
- vi. The Government will facilitate importation of humanitarian relief goods on response issues in case of depletion of reserves of food and non-food requirements related to El Niño.

4.1.2.2 Early Recovery Strategy

Key strategic actions for early recovery include:

- 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

The activities to be implemented during the period of this contingency plan are as follows:

4.3 4.2.1 Anticipatory Action (mitigation and preparedness Activities)

Table 3: Prevention/ mitigation and preparedness measures

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
1.	To conduct risk, vulnerability and capacity assessment in 26 El Niño vulnerable regions	PMO- DMD	PMO -RALG, MoH, LGAs, RS, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WORLD BANK, Save the Children, WORLD VISION, TRCS, REDESO, RAPID Tanzania, IOM and CARE Tanzania, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, and other stakeholders	780,000,000	0	780,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
2.	To Conduct health readiness Assessment in 11 high risk regions	MoH PMO-DMD	PMO-RALG, LGAs, WHO, UNICEF, US CDC, CIHEB, CDC, GF and other stakeholder	240,000,000	0	240,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
3.	To retrofitting and repair of trenches, railways, bridges, water channels, power transmission and distribution line, dams, public buildings, and	MoW, MoE, MoICT	MoT, Mow, TANROADS, TARURA, TANESCO, TRC, TCAA, TAA, TASAC, TPA, TBA, TPDF, Basin Water Boards, Regional Water Authorities, RS, LGAs and other stakeholders	143,010,000,000	0	143,010,000,000	August 2026-October 2026

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	increase of river beds.						
4.	To Conduct inspection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, trenches, and tourist service facilities (campsites) in National Parks, Forest Reserves and Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), including clearing and removing debris from blocked bridges, trenches and culverts in flood and erosion-prone areas.	MNRT	TANAPA, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, TFS and TAWA.	15,000,000,000	0	15,000,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
5.	To identify safe evacuation sites and routes and establish emergency response centers to support tourists and tour operators in National Parks, Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), and Forest Reserves during emergencies and	MNRT	TANAPA, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, TFS and TAWA	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	August 2026-October 2026

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	disasters.						
6.	To facilitate and capacitate community work to rain water harvesting, rehabilitation of dams and improvement of sewage systems in vulnerable areas by June 2027.	MoWater,	RS, LGAs, Regional Water Authorities, Disaster Management Committees, Basin Water Boards, PMO-DMD, PMO- RALG, MoA, MLF, National Irrigation Commission and other Stakeholder	10,000,000,000	0	10,000,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
7.	To identify high risk areas and implement early actions in 9 river basins (Wamiruvu, Internal Basin, Pangani, Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, Rufiji, Rukwa, Lake Nyasa, Ruvuma	MoWater	MoWater, MoH, MoA, NBS River Basins Bodies, TMA, RSs, LGAs, TRCS and WFP	1,636,691,150.00	1,636,691,150.00	0	August 2026-October 2026
8.	To mobilize resources (financial, Human and equipment) for emergency response.	PMO-DMD	MDAs, RS, LGAs, TPDF, Fire and Rescue, Police Force, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, TRCS, Private Sectors and other stakeholders	9,000,0000,000	0	9,000,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
9.	Procurement and distribution of	MoH	PMO-RALG, LGAs, WHO, TRCS, UNICEF, US CDC,	500,000,000	0	500,000,000	August 2026-October 2026

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	essential health commodities for emergency response		MSD, CIHEB, Africa CDC, GF and other stakeholders				
10.	Support training of EHOs, HCWs & CHWs on surveillance, case management & IPC and WASH in hotspots districts and Ambulance teams on Basic Emergency Care	MoH	PMO-RALG, LGAs, WHO, UNICEF, US CDC, CIHEB, Africa CDC, GF and other stakeholders	1,029,700,000	0	1,029,700,000	August 2026-October 2026
11.	Conduct session to develop / update disease specific contingency/ response plans	MOH PMO-DMD	PMO-RALG, MLF, LGAs, WHO, UNICEF, US CDC, CIHEB, Africa CDC, GF	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
12.	Adapt, print, and distribute to hot spots case management and IPC tools for Cholera, Dengue, Chikungunya and RVF	MoH	PMO-RALG, LGAs, WHO, UNICEF, US CDC, CIHEB, Africa CDC, GF and other stakeholders	90,000,000	0	90,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
13.	Conduct Cholera, Dengue, Chikungunya, and	MoH PMO-DMD	PMO-RALG, MLF, LGAs, WHO, UNICEF, US CDC, CIHEB, Africa CDC, GF, and other stakeholders	50,000,000	0	50,000,000	August 2026-October 2026

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	RVF risk assessment/mapping to identify PAMIs/Hotspots and prioritize preparedness/readiness in hotspots						
14.	To assess and identify stock status of the required health commodities for procurement and propositioning at National and sub-national level.	MoH	PMO-RALG, LGAs, WHO, UNICEF, US CDC, CIHEB, MSD, Africa CDC, GF, TRCS and other stakeholders	90,183,333	0	90,183,333	August 2026-October 2026
15.	Conduct disease specific simulation exercises	MOH PMO-DMD	PMO-RALG, MLF, LGAs, WHO, UNICEF, US CDC, CIHEB, Africa CDC, GF	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
16.	To facilitate review of weather and hydrological forecasts downscaling and user engagement to regions could be affected by flood.	TMA, MoWater	LGAs, PMO-DMD, PMO-RALG, MoA, MLF, MoWorks, MoTransport, MCDGWSG, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Disaster Management Committees, TRCS, Media and other stakeholder	225,000,000	0	225,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
17.	To procure, transport, and handling of strategic grain reserve	MOA	NFRA, MOF, PMO-DMD and PMO -RALG, TFNC, FAO, WFP, WORLD VISION, SAVE	321,750,000,000	0	321,750,000,000	August 2026-October 2026

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	(495,000MT)		THE CHILDREN, WORLD BANK, TRCS, and other stakeholders.				
18.	To support disaster prone regions to develop and review their contingency plans.	PMO- DMD	Disaster Management Committees, PMO-RALG, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD BANK and other stakeholders	140,000,000	0	140,000,000	August 2026- October 2026
19.	To conduct multisectoral vulnerability assessment in - identified prone areas for flood considering special groups	PMO- DMD	MDAs, RS, LGAs, Disaster Management Committees, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, TRCS, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD BANK and other stakeholders	468,000,000	0	468,000,000	August 2026- October 2026
20.	To conduct public awareness and sensitization campaign on the management of hazards especially flood disasters, landslides, mudslides, mass movement rockfall and land subsidence.	PMO- DMD	MDAs, RS, LGAs, GST, TMA TRCS, ARU- DMTC, FRF, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, WFP, IOM, TRCS, NGOs, INGOs, and other stakeholders	340,000,000	150,000,000	190,000,000	August 2026- October 2026
21.	To conduct awareness to extension officers and farmers on seasonal dynamics based on TMA forecast	MoA	RS, LGAs, and other stakeholder	300,000,000	0	300,000,000	August 2026- October 2026

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
22.	To conduct awareness program and training to tour operators (Guide and drivers) and communities living nearby national parks, WMAs and Forest reserves on El Nino preparedness and response	MNRT	PMO-DMD, PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs,	250,000,000	0	250,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
23.	Identify and map evacuation sites in case of confirmed alerts/warning/disaster.	MLHHSD PMO- DMD	PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs, MoH, MoE, TRCS, FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE, TPDF, POLICE, UNFPA, NGOs, INGOs, IOM and other stakeholder	98,000,000	0	98,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
24.	To prepare evacuation plan (evacuation route) taking in consideration special groups	PMO- DMD	RS, LGAs, MoH, PMO- RALG, TRCS, FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE, TANROADS, TANESCO, TASAC, TPDF, Police Tanzania, MoE, TARURA, and other stakeholder	769,230,000	0	769,230,000	August 2026-October 2026
25.	Prepositioning of health-related and vector control supplies to support response to the secondary effects of flood. e.g. disease outbreaks by June 2027.	MoH	PMO-RALG, PMO-DMD, RS, LGAs, MSD, WHO, UNICEF, TRCS, WFP and other stakeholder.	10,037,144,575	0	10,037,144,575	August 2026-October 2026

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
26.	To identify population that might be affected and establish/update social registry and expand social registry for humanitarian cash transfer	TASAF, PMO-DMD	NBS, PMO- LER, PMO-RALG, MLF, TFNC, MoA, FAO, WFP, WVT, UNICEF, TRSC and other stakeholders	272,000,000	0	272,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
27.	To provide humanitarian cash transfer.	PMO-DMD.	TASAF, PMO-LER, PMO-RALG, MoF, RS, LGAs, MLF, MoA, WFP, UNICEF, TRCS and other stakeholders,	5,000,000,000	0	5,000,0000,000	August 2026-October 2026
28.	To provide awareness to enhance understanding on risk and vulnerability in schools that located in prone areas.	MoEST	PMO –DMD, RS, LGAs, TRCS, UNICEF, NGOs and CBOs and other stakeholders	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
29.	To identify areas with land use conflicts and demarcation of arable land, areas prone to flood to ensure sustainable food security and agro pastoral activities	MLHHSD	MoA, MLF, MNRT, MoCLA, MoHA, PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs and other Stakeholders	150,000,000	0	150,000,000	August 2026-October 2026

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
30.	To conduct trainings, simulation exercises, drills and dissemination of DRM guidelines and contingency plan to Regional and District Disaster Management Committees, community volunteer, RERT and REOC member	PMO- DMD	PMO-RALG, RS, FRF, GST, MoEST, LGAs, TASAC, Police Force, TPDF, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, FAO, IOM, WORLD BANK, TRCS, REDESO, Tanganyika Refugee Services, Plan International and other stakeholders	1,081,350,000	80,000,000	1,081,350,000	August 2026-October 2026
31.	To conduct a study on lightning protection and Increase the awareness on the standards on resilient construction and lightning protection	TMA	MoWorks, MoT, MoEST, PMO-DMD, TANROADS, TANESCO, TARURA, TAA, TRC, PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs, GST and other stakeholders	35,000,000	0	35,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
32.	To procure and preposition humanitarian assistance items (Non-food Items) in six zonal warehouses	PMO-DMD	MoF, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, IOM, TRCS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, CARE INTERNATIONAL, RAPID TANZANIA, UNHCR, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services, and other stakeholders	7,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	August 2026-October 2026

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
33.	To ensure availability of essential Nutrition commodities and equipment, including MUAC tapes, RUTF, FBF, Micronutrient supplements, weighing scales, and feeding cups, to affected areas	MoH	TFNC, LGAs, MSD, UNICEF, WFP, DPs and other stakeholders	208,000,000	0	208,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
34	To procure and earmark infrastructure materials for public utilities as an emergency response to the impacts of El Niño	MoWater MoT, MoE, MoWork, MoICT	Ministry of Water, TANROADS, TARURA, TANESCO, TRC, TCAA, TAA, TASAC, TPA,TBA, TPDF, Basin water boards, Regional Water Authority, RS, LGAs and other stakeholders	150,000,000,000	4,500,000,000	145,500,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
35	Rehabilitation of hydromet monitoring stations (rainfall, rivers, dams, lakes, groundwater)	MoWater, BWBs	MA, DPs, NGOs, CSOs	250,000,000.00	0	250,000,000.00	August 2026-October 2026
36	Reconstruction of Nanja Dam	MoWater, IDBWB	DPs, LGAs, VPO, Livestocks, Agriculture	3,400,000,000.00	3,400,000,000.00	0	August 2026-October 2026
37	Dam safety inspections and	MoWater, BWBs	TANESCO, Dam Owners	100,000,000.00	0	100,000,000.00	August 2026-

No.	Activities	Lead	Support	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	emergency dam operating rules						October 2026
38	To purchase emergency vaccine for foot and mouth disease (1,000,000 doses) and valley of the fit (800,000)	MLF	PMO –RALG, RS, LGA, WHO, FAO and other stakeholders	10,800,000,000	0	10,800,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
39	To conduct monitoring of safeguard activities including ESMP, GRM and IPM in 49 Irrigation schemes and stakeholders	NIRC	PMO – RALG, RS, LGAs and other stakeholders	80,000,000	0	80,000,000	August 2026-October 2026
Sub Total				692,663,607,908	7,446,691,150	685,216,916,758	

4.2.2 Response Activities

Table 4: Response measures

No.	Activities	Lead	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
1	To conduct Search and Rescue, evacuation and emergency operations	FRF	PMO-DMD, LGAs, RS, TPDF, Police Force, MoH TRCS, TASAC, TPA, MoT	700,000,000	67,400,000	700,000,000	October 2026-June 2027

No.	Activities	Lead	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
			and others stakeholders				
2	Provide the emergency medical care and first aid to disaster victims	MoH	RS, LGAs, WHO, TRCS, TP, FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE, PMO RALG, MCDGC and other stakeholders	819,000,000	0	819,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
3	Mobilize and transport essential health commodities and supplies from Central warehouse to the affected districts	MoH	PMO-RALG, LGAs,WHO, UNICEF, US CDC, CIHEB, Africa CDC, GF and other stakeholders	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	September 2026- June
4	To facilitate Integrated rapid needs assessment of affected areas and households	PMO-DMD	MoA, MLF, MoW, PMO-RALG, MLHSD, NBS, RS, LGAs, UN-Agencies, International Organizations, TASAC, FRF, TPDF and other Stakeholders	355,000,000	0	325,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
5	To facilitate Humanitarian services to disaster victims (food, Non-Food Items, WASH, Medical, Fuel for vehicle, boats and aviation)	PMO-DMD	PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs, MOA, MoWater, NFRA, IOM, WFP, FAO, TPDF, TPA, TASAC, TASHICO TRCS, UNICEF, Plan International, SAVE THE CHILDREN and other stakeholders	5,000,000,000	0	5,000,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
6	Identify all households still remaining in floods and landslides prone areas	PMO-DMD	MLHHSD, FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE, NBS, PMO- RALG, LGAs, GST RS, Police, TRCS	120,000,000	0	120,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
7	To engage RCCE, Social Welfare Experts and medical personnel in advance to provide mental	MoH, MCDGC	PMO-DMD, PMO- RALG, RS, LGAs, UN Women, UNICEF, WHO, Save the Children and Other	1,466,595,000	0	1,466,595,000	October 2026 – June 2027

No.	Activities	Lead	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) to the identified most vulnerable community groups;		stakeholders				
8	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, TPDF, FAO, WFP, TRCS, CARITAS, WORLD VISION, CARE INTERNATIONAL and other stakeholders	98,000,000	0	98,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
9	Coordinate joint assessment missions on various secondary disasters	PMO-DMD	MDAs, RS, LGAs, FIREAND RESCUE FORCE, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WORLD BANK, IOM, TRCS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, RAPID TANZANIA, NGOs, INGOs and other stakeholders.	195,000,000	0	195,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
10	Facilitate joint resource mobilization among sectors (eg. Flash Appeal or Disaster Relief Fund).	PMO-DMD	MDAs, RS, LGAs TPDF, TRCS, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THECHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WB, IOM, TRCS, Plan International, and other stakeholders	300,000,000	0	300,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
11	To provide temporary	PMO-DMD	TPDF, MoW, MoT,	500,000,000	0	500,000,000	October

No.	Activities	Lead	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	shelter to victims of disasters		MLHHSD, PRISON TANZANIA, MOW, TANESCO, TARURA, RS, LGAs, TRCS Religious Organizations and other stakeholders				2026 – June 2027
12	To conduct rapid food security and nutrition assessment.	PMO-DMD & MoA	NFRA, RS, LGAs, COPRA, TFNC, FAO, WFP, TRCS and other stakeholders	276,138,000	0	276,138,000	October 2026 – June 2027
13	To conduct joint multisectoral assessment for water, sanitation and hygiene on affected population	MoW & MoH & MoW	RALG, VPO, RS, LGAs, UN Agencies, INGOs, NGOs, Media, Regional water Agencies, TRCS, and other stakeholders	245,000,000	0	245,000,000	2026- June 2027
14.	To advocate and conduct hygiene campaigns to promote good hygiene practices among the affected populations.	MoW & MoH	PMO-DMD, PMO-RALG, MLF, MoEST, RS, LGAs, UNICEF, CSO, TRCS and other stakeholders	350,000,000	0	350,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
15	To provide basic water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and equipments, which include chlorine/water purification tablets, plastic sheeting, soap water and testing kits.	MoW & MoH	PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs, Regional water Agencies, UNICEF, INGOs, NGOs, WHO, International Organization, CSOs, Private Sector and other Stakeholders	1,288,000,000	0	1,288,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
16	To provide children under 5, pregnant and	MoH,	MoCDGWSG, PMO-RAL G, RS, LGAs,	230,000,000	0	230,000,000	October 2026 –

No.	Activities	Lead	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	lactating women, and other vulnerable groups with moderate and severe acute malnutrition, continued access to therapeutic and supplementary feeding.		TFNC, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WHO, UNICEF, INGOs, NGOs, TRCS, and other stakeholders.				June 2027
17	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, PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs, TFNC, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, Media, NGOs, INGOs and other Stakeholders	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
18	To coordinate the revive data monitoring for the country rainfall performance in affected areas	TMA	PMO-DMD, PMO-RALG, MoA, MLF, RS, LGAs, MNRT, MoW, TANAPA, NCCA, NBS, WFP, FAO, and other stakeholders	58,000,000	0	58,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
19	To strengthen epidemic diseases surveillance system in all prone areas	MoH	PMO-DMD, PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs, WHO	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
20	To strengthen pest and livestock diseases surveillance system in all affected areas	MoA & MLF	PMO-DMD, PMO-RALG, MoH, MoCDGWS, RS, LGAs, TANAPA, FAO, WFP other stakeholders	220,000,000	0	220,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027

No.	Activities	Lead	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
21	To conduct monitoring and humanitarian assistance programs	PMO-DMD	MDAs, RS, LGAs, WFP, FAO, UNDP, UN OCHA other stakeholders	50,000,000	0	50,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
22	To Conduct food quality and safety surveillance to detect mycotoxins and other foodborne threats.	MoA	PMO-DMD, NFRA, TFNC, RS, LGAs, National Public Health Laboratory, other stakeholders	210,000,000	0	210,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
23	To strengthen the availability and accessibility of essential imported goods during emergencies, such as sugar and cooking oil, including the provision of tax exemptions on imports of these commodities to ensure adequate supply and affordability.	MoF, MIT.	PMO-DMD, MoA, MoH, SBT other stakeholders	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	October 2026 – June 2027
24	To develop and broadcast radio programs on key nutrition actions to mitigate nutrition challenges in affected areas by June 2027	TFNC, RS, LGA	PMO-DMD, MoH, PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, TCRS and other stakeholders	48,000,000.00	0	48,000,000.00	October 2026-June, 2027
25	To conduct community-based nutrition education sessions to promote healthy dietary practices and improve nutrition outcomes by June 2027	LGA, TFNC	MoH, PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, TCRS and other Nutrition stakeholders	31,500,000.00	0	31,500,000.00	October 2026-June, 2027
26	To establish and operationalize temporary	PO-RALG,	RS, LGAs, MoEST, UNICEF, SAVE THE	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	

No.	Activities	Lead	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	and flexible learning modalities for children in schools and ECD centres.	MoCDGSG,	CHILDREN, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, NGOs, INGOs and other stake holders				
Sub Total				13,170,233,000.00	67,400,000	13,140,233,000.00	

4.2.3 Early Recovery Activities

Table 5: Early recovery measures

No.	Activities	Lead	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
1.	To coordinate and conduct joint multi-sectoral post-emergency assessment to inform subsequent design of appropriate interventions.	PMO-DMD	MDAs, RS, TFNC, LGAs, NBS, TRCS, NGOs, INGOs, TANROAD and other stakeholders	437,916,000	0	411,020,833	June 2027 onwards

No.	Activities	Lead	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
2.	Rehabilitation and restoration of water infrastructure for longer term recovery including temporary bridges, road, bridges, power repair, establishment of new and safe settlements.	MoWater	MoE, PMO- RALG, LGAs, BWBs, RUWASA, WSAs and other stakeholders	5,500,000,000	0	5,500,000,000	June 2027 onwards
3.	Facilitate the development and consolidation of an early recovery action plan and develop post disaster recovery strategy.	PMO-DMD	MDAs, RS, LGAs, TPDF, TANESCO, UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, WB, WFP, IOM, TRCS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL other stakeholders	20,000,000	0	20,000,000	June 2027 onwards
4.	To provide a basic package of WASH (Water and Sanitation, Hygiene) supplies to the affected households.	MoW & MoH	PMO-DMD, PMO-RALG, MoCDGWS, RS, LGAs, TRCS, UNICEF, WHO, CSO, NGOs, INGOs and other stakeholders	400,000,000	0	400,000,000	June 2027 onwards

No.	Activities	Lead	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
5.	To assess early recovery activities as priority for re affected communities.	PMO-DMD	VPO, PMO-RALG, MOA, MLF MoFP, MoWater, RS, NBS, LGAs, FAO, WFP, UNDP, TMA, TFNC, and other stakeholders	150,000,000	0	150,000,000	June 2027 onwards
6.	To coordinate and conduct a comprehensive Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA)	PMO-DMD	MDAs, LGAs, RS WB, TANROADS, TARURA, TBA, RUWASA, Basin Water Bordies UNICEF, UNDP WFP, FAO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WORLD VISION, IOM, TRCS, PLAN INTERNATIONAL other stakeholders	550,000,000	26,000,000	524,000,000	June 2027 onwards
7.	Organize the community works for debris removal and reconstruction	Ministry of Works.	PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs, TARURA, TEMESA, TANROAD, TANESCO, RUWASA, TPDF Regional Water Agencies, Private Sectors, communities	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	June 2027 onwards
8.	Provide livelihood support (Seeds, fertilizers, livestock, seedstock, soft loans)	MOA, MLF	PMO-DMD, PMO- RALG, MCDGC, RS, LGAs, WFP, FAO, WB, Private sectors, financial institutions and other stakeholders	1,000,000,000	0	1,000,000,000	June 2027 onwards
9.	To support rehabilitation and	PMO-RALG	MOH, MOEST, RS LGAs, TRCS, Development	10,000,000,000	0	10,000,000,000	June 2027onward

No.	Activities	Lead	Support Agency	Budget	Available	Gap	Time
	reconstruction of affected community-based infrastructure (Schools, health facilities etc)		partners other stakeholders				
10.	Continue to enhance epidemic diseases surveillance in all prone areas (including Dengue fever, malaria, diarrhea, Typhoid)	MoH	PMO-RALG, PMO-DMD, RS, LGAs, MoWater, WHO, NGOs, INGOs and other stakeholders.	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	June 2027 onwards
11.	To mobilize resource and provide Cash transfer/ assistance	PMO-DMD, PMO-LER, TASAF	PMO-RALG, RS, LGAs, MoA, MLF, WFP, UNICEF, TRCS, NGOs, INGOs and other stakeholders	6,000,000,000	0	6,000,000,000	June 2027 onwards
12.	To undertake resettlement actions in 5 irrigation dams	NIRC	MoA, PMO-RALG, LGAs	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	June 2027 onwards
Sub total				24,557,916,000	26,000,000	24,505,020,833	
Grand Total				730,391,756,908	10,940,091,150	719,462,170,591	

4.3 Operational Constraints

- (a) Inadequate financial capacity at all levels.
- (b) Inadequate human resources at regional and district level to organize response of medium- to large-scale disasters.
- (c) People may be displaced as a result of severe floods and landslides which will present challenges in identifying and supplying inputs to those affected.

4.4 Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)

Effective MEAL is important to ensure that the National El Niño Contingency Plan remains responsive, evidence-based, and results-oriented throughout its implementation. The MEAL will ensure adaptive coordination, systematic tracking, and continuous improvement of prevention, preparedness, response and early recovery actions under the National El Niño Contingency Plan and Anticipatory Actions. Reporting, coordinated by PMO-DMD, shall flow from village/mtaa, ward, district and regional levels to PMO-DMD through EOCC and sector structures. Actions shall be tracked against responsibilities, resources, timelines, evidence, bottlenecks and corrective actions.

Monitoring will track input, process, output and outcome indicators through daily situation reports during active response, weekly reports during preparedness and early recovery, and monthly reports during prevention. Reports shall be validated at district level and cross-checked against sector data sources.

Evaluation may comprise flash reviews within 72 hours of activation of the Plan, mid-term reviews at the midpoint of major activations, and end-of-cycle assessments of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency and impact.

Accountability shall be two-way. Affected communities shall receive clear information and provide feedback through community meetings, hotlines and SMS/digital platforms. Data shall be disaggregated by sex, age, disability and displacement status.

Learning shall be captured through After-Action Reviews and consolidated annually into a Lessons Learned Report to inform updating of this Plan.

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATED IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

A. Technical Team

1. Jane A. Kikunya
2. Dorothy Pantaleo
3. Nelson Huty
4. Roman Mushi
5. David Sirima
6. Bonephace Rugaimukamu
7. Novath Gibson
8. Say Maige
9. Faraji Mtengela

B. National Stakeholders Platform for Disaster Management and Working Session

SN	MINISTRIES AND INSTITUTION	LOCATION
1.	PMO-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 COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	DODOMA
14.	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND INVESTMENT	
15.	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM	DODOMA
16.	MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	DODOMA
17.	MINISTRY OF MINERAL	DODOMA
18.	PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PLANNING AND INVESTMENT	DODMA
19.	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS	DODOMA
20.	TANZANIA PEOPLE DEFENCE FORCE	DODOMA

SN	MINISTRIES AND INSTITUTION	LOCATION
21.	POLICE TANZANIA	DODOMA
22.	FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE	DODOMA
23.	TANZANIA METEOROLOGICAL AUTHORITY	DODOMA
24.	GST	DODOMA
25.	TANROAD	DAR ES SALAAM
26.	TASAC	DAR ES SALAAM
27.	NEMC	DODOMA
28.	TIRA	DODOMA
29.	TFNC	DODOMA
30.	TUME YA TAIFA YA UMWAGILIAJI	DODOMA
31.	TANESCO	DODOMA
32.	TRCS	DAR ES SALAAM
33.	RUWASA	DAR ES SALAAM
34.	TAA	DAR ES SALAAM
35.	NFRA	DODOMA
36.	WFP	DAR ES SALAAM
37.	WHO	DAR ES SALAAM
38.	UNICEF	DAR ES SALAAM
39.	IOM	DAR ES SALAAM
40.	CAN TANZANIA	
41.	SAVE THE CHILDREN	DAR ES SALAAM
42.	CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF TANZANIA	DODOMA
43.	WORLD VISSION TANZANIA	DAR ES SALAAM
44.	CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK TANZANIA	DAR ES SALAAM
45.	POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT INTIATIVE	DODOMA
46.	TASAF	DAR ES SALAAM
47.	TCRS	DAR ES SALAAM
48.	RAPID	DAR ES SALAAM
49.	LM INTERNATIONAL	DAR ES SALAAM
50.	UNA	DAR ES SALAAM
51.	DINGONET	DAR ES SALAAM

SN	REGIONAL SECRETARIAT	
1.	RAS OFFICE	KAGERA
2.	RAS OFFICE	GEITA
3.	RAS OFFICE	MWANZA
4.	RAS OFFICE	SHINYANGA
5.	RAS OFFICE	SIMIYU
6.	RAS OFFICE	MARA
7.	RAS OFFICE	PWANI
8.	RAS OFFICE	DAR ES SALAAM
9.	RAS OFFICE	TANGA
10.	RAS OFFICE	ARUSHA

SN	REGIONAL SECRETARIAT	
11.	RAS OFFICE	MANYARA
12.	RAS OFFICE	MOROGORO
13.	RAS OFFICE	DODOMA
14.	RAS OFFICE	IRINGA
15.	RAS OFFICE	LINDI
16.	RAS OFFICE	MTWARA
17.	RAS OFFICE	RUVUMA
18.	RAS OFFICE	SINGIDA
19.	RAS OFFICE	TABORA
20.	RAS OFFICE	MBEYA
21.	RAS OFFICE	RUKWA
22.	RAS OFFICE	NJOMBE
23.	RAS OFFICE	SONGWE
24.	RAS OFFICE	KIGOMA
25.	RAS OFFICE	KATAVI
26.	RAS OFFICE	KILIMANJARO