

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Tanzania: Explosions

Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRTZ009

2 February 2010

Period covered by this Final Report:
30 April to 24 August 2009

Appeal target: CHF 545,134 (USD 469,134 or
EUR 362,697)

Final Appeal coverage: 42%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 22 May 2009 for 545,134 (USD 469,134 or EUR 362,697) for 3 months to assist 18,866 beneficiaries.
- CHF 100,535 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society in responding by delivering assistance.



Displaced children accommodated at temporary reception set up by the TRCNS. Photo by TRCNS.

Summary: An explosion at an ammunitions store in Mbagala army base near Dar es Salaam occurred on 29 April 2009, causing 26 deaths and over 500 injuries, with over 300 families displaced. The Tanzania Red Cross National Society (TRCNS) responded immediately with the support of the International Federation and other donors. The initial operation consisted of mobilizing volunteers for search and rescue, family tracing and provision of First Aid services. The National Societies supported the displaced and other affected families with temporary shelter and relief supplies. TRCNS also supported the Ministry of Health with medical supplies that were urgently needed in for the treatment of the injured.

This operation was conducted in collaboration with the Tanzanian Government, Movement Partners including the Swedish, Spanish and Japanese Red Cross Societies. United Nations Agencies including United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as well as other humanitarian agencies such as Save the Children, WATERAID and International Development and Relief Board also collaborated at different capacities.

Lessons learned: Having disaster preparedness stocks and trained volunteers is a starting point to timely response. The National Society volunteers were on ground just 30 minutes after bomb blasts, and immediately initiated response activities. It is therefore paramount for the National Society to maintain a minimum and reasonable number of basic non-food items (NFIs) in its disaster preparedness stocks and trained disaster response teams.

The situation

A series of explosions were heard in Dar es Salaam and surrounding areas at around 11.00 hours on Tuesday 29 April 2009. These were later traced to the military base at Mbagala 15km from Dar es Salaam city centre. The Tanzania army confirmed that ammunition stores had exploded and warned of possible further explosions. Residential areas in the immediate vicinity of the explosion were affected with large numbers of houses damaged and more than 300 families were displaced from their homes. The nearby Temeke hospital was overwhelmed and was in urgent need of additional medical supplies as well as relief items to provide required emergency health services. Some of the injuries were caused as people fled the area in panic fearing a terrorist attack.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against objectives

Overview

Following the explosions TRCNS immediately deployed its disaster response action team to the scene of the incident at Mbagala Kizuiani. Initially TRCNS focused its efforts in providing First Aid and ambulance services for the injured from Mbagala to Temeke district hospital. Thereafter TRCNS established a reception centre at Mbagala Kizuiani police post to accommodate displaced people, of which most were children. Family re-unification was conducted and for the first three days a total of 1,244 children were registered at the centre. By the seventh day a total of 649 people including 524 children had been re-united with their families.

The setting up of a temporary reception centre at Kizuiani created demand for water and sanitation facilities, and services for the people accommodated and/or arriving at the centre. TRCNS therefore hired two mobile toilets with hand-washing facilities with soap from a private company for maintaining hygiene at the reception centre.

Temporary shelter was the most urgent need and in responding to the situation the National Society made available 30 family tents from its stock and 18 hospital tents from United Nations Children's Fund and Tanzania People's Defence Force. While an additional 250 tents and 100 shelter kits were delivered by the International Federation within a few days after the incident. A total of 20 more tents were also purchased locally with support from United States Agency for International Development.

Generally based on support received, the Red Cross intervention focused on provision of shelter and basic relief support including provision of blankets, mosquito nets, water buckets, cooking sets and laundry soap.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective: To provide basic non-food items to 3,500 affected households.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries recover from the immediate effects of the explosions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and distribution of 10,000 blankets, 10,000 mosquito nets and 3,500 cooking sets. Control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Impact

Most of the affected families were of low income bracket, and therefore the extent of the losses sustained, in terms of houses, assets, household belongings and their businesses, largely affected their capacity to cope with the situation particularly in the earlier stages of the response. A total of 3,500 households were initially identified for targeting; during the implementation and regular monitoring an additional 300 families were identified in need of support.

There was no disease outbreak or hygiene related problem meaning that supported NFIs such as laundry soap and water buckets to a greater extent minimized hygiene related illness.

The National Society distributed relief items to 3,800 affected households; including 9,000 blankets, 8,170 insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs), 4,200 water buckets, 700 cooking sets, 6,000 bars of laundry soap

and 120 litres of water. Relief items support was from National Society Disaster Preparedness stocks, International Federation Eastern Africa Regional Office, USAID, International Development and Relief Board and UNICEF as summarized in **table 1** below:

Table 1: Relief items distributed to the affected families

Items	National Society Disaster Preparedness Stock	IFRC	USAID	IDBR	Total	Families covered
Blankets	4,500	2,500	1,500	500		
Cooking sets			700		700	700
ITNS	4,120		3,580	470	8,170	3,800
W/Buckets	4,170				4,170	3,800
Bar soap			6,000		6,000	2,875
Bottle water		120 lts			120	-

Challenges

At the beginning, coordination among actors on ground especially from the local government was challenging, including targeting beneficiaries. The National Society overcame this challenge by sticking to the Red Cross principles and code of conduct during emergencies, conducting a detailed assessment which formed basis of eligible beneficiaries supported.

Emergency health

Objective: The health risks of the emergency on the affected population is reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative services to 2,000 families for 3 months.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health services are supported on the primary and possibly secondary levels to meet the health needs of the population and fill the health service gaps resulting from the emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of 200 First Aid kits and basic medical supplies for affected communities. Procurement of 2 hospital tents to support emergency health services. Conduct training to build capacity of the TRCNS volunteers and staff on psycho-social counselling of the affected families. Intensify Public Health education through Community Based Health First Aid programmes and information, education and communication (IEC) materials addressing communicable diseases and accessibility to health care services.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scope and quality of the TRCNS's health and care services are improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training on Emergency Medical Team for 25 TRCNS volunteers and staff in the affected branches within the next 3 months. Conduct training on Advanced First Aid, Post-Traumatic Counselling for 25 TRCNS volunteers and staff in the affected branches within the next 3 months. Identify entry points for branch development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention and reduction of cases of post-traumatic stress and other psycho-social ailments within the affected population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide psychological support to staff and volunteers of TRCNS engaged in emergency response. Provide psycho-social support to people affected by the emergency through stand-alone or integrated health, community-based and relief programmes.

Impact

The National Society provided First Aid services to injured persons and supported them to access health facilities. There were no major health problems apart from hypersensitive behaviours, psychological trauma especially among the children and some of them were reported that their hearing capacity had been impaired due to the explosions. The Government of Tanzania health team conducted health screening of affected children and few who were identified for further health attention in government hospitals.

The National Society supported by Spanish Red Cross was able to support Temeke government hospital with medical supplies worth approximately Tshs.12 million. The post traumatic counselling service was only provided to school teachers in the affected areas by Save the Children.

Challenges

Inadequate funding was a challenge to National Society as they were unable to implement most of the planned activities such as trainings which were aimed at building the capacity of affected branches and the community.

Emergency shelter

Objective: 1,000 of most affected households in the affected communities have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools, or tents and guidance on improved building techniques.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate temporary housing is available to 1,000 households most affected by the explosions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions. Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter solutions through appropriate programming methodologies including distribution 300 family tents, 1,000 tarpaulins and 100 shelter kits. Promote safe and durable shelter where possible through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter activities. In short term on the use of shelter kits and tarpaulins for reparation purpose and risks related to damaged buildings, while in the long term on the reconstruction process to promote safe and durable shelter with technical assistance. Ensure shelter and settlement programming includes access to required water and sanitation services and communal facilities including schools, health services, and play areas for children and places of worship. Promote increased awareness and understanding of safe and adequate shelter response programming with the National Society and affected communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 households are assisted with reconstruction of housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of 2,000 corrugated iron sheets, 2,000 bags of cement, 3,000 pieces of timber, 500 kg of assorted nails. Distribution of above building materials to 100 households for the purpose of rebuilding housing structures.

Impact

Around 2,341 houses were damaged; among them 396 structures were flattened while others cracked or their roofs were partially damaged. The immediate action taken by the National Society was the provision of temporary shelter with a total of 318 tents erected.

The National Society provided temporary shelters by erecting a total of 318 family tents and distributing 300 tarpaulins which were utilized by 700 families. The shelter items that were provided were from National Society disaster preparedness stocks, International Federation Eastern Africa Regional Office, UNICEF, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, USAID and Tanzania People's Defence Force as summarized in **table 2** below:

Table 2: Tents and tarpaulins distributed to the affected families.

Items	TRCNS	IFRC	UNICEF	TPDF	UNHCR	USAID	Total
Tents	30	250	8	10		20	318
Tarpaulin		200			200		400

Challenges

The community affected was an informal settlement with a mixture of housing structures of various spaces and sizes built with different construction materials. The amount of damage varied widely from one house to the next depending on the type of structure and most of damaged houses were found rented by a range of three to seven families depending on the size of the house. The targeted beneficiaries therefore included both tenants and owners.

Among the challenges faced included inadequate temporary shelter, as a result more than one family resorted to occupying a single family tent while large tents (hospital tents) were partitioned to accommodate five to eight families.

The Government of Tanzania took some time to decide if the population could rebuild in the same area or would be relocated. This prevented International Federation and TRCNS from being able to design an appropriate shelter recovery programme as a part of this appeal within the given time frame.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Objective::The risks of waterborne and water related diseases have been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 3,500 households for 3 months.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe water is provided to 3,500 families as damaged systems are restored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of 5,000 buckets to 3,500 households to augment the government’s water trucking programme. Households with 1 to 5 persons will receive 1 bucket and households greater than 6 persons will receive 2 buckets.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease transmission is reduced through raised awareness of communities and improved hygiene behaviour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and distribution of 7,000 bar soap to 3,500 households. • Provision of hygiene promotion activities to 3,500 households through training and activating volunteers at the community level.

Impact

The affected population had a limited water supply pumped from a bore hole. The water supply was not damaged but only lacked electricity to run the water pump. The government water department trucked water to the affected population. Intervention by the government in bringing water tanks was useful but the community still considered it inadequate. More than 300,000 water guard tablets were provided by PSI for household water treatment.

The National Society distributed 4,170 water buckets to 3,800 families, 6,000 bar soap to 2,875 families and 120 litres of bottle water; facilitated appropriate sanitation and hygiene through provision of temporary latrines and hand washing facilities with soap at earlier established reception centre.

The TRCNS was a member of water and sanitation task force team with other members from UNICEF, PSI and Temeke Municipality. The task team developed hygiene simplified key messages. UNICEF and WATERAID supported the production of 3,800 leaflets which were distributed by Temeke Municipality to affected community. A mobile van with a loud speaker was used three days per week for a month to conduct community mobilization on issues related to sanitation and hygiene. Further to this, 3 of the affected schools were mobilized through groups of 200 children (3 to 7 years in each school) using drama, role plays and demonstration to promote water health and sanitation.

The intervention made by the National Society and other partners on ground improved sanitation and hygiene of the affected beneficiaries. As a result, no outbreak of water and/or hygiene related diseases were noticed during the operation period.

National Society and response team capacity building

Objective: Build capacity and preparedness for future sudden onset disasters with high casualty levels.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The National Society has an expanded pool of trained national disaster response team members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct National Disaster Response Team training for 25 TRCNS staff and volunteers.Re-train staff and volunteers on search and rescue, restoring family links and other vital emergency services.

Challenges

Planned activities were not implemented due to financial limitations.

[<Final financial report below and contact details below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

The International Federation's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Tanzania:** Tanzania Red Cross National Society (Mr. Joseph Kimaryo, Disaster Management Director), phone: +255 713.325.042; email: utouh2009@yahoo.com
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRTZ009 - Tanzania - Explosions

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/4-2010/2
Budget Timeframe	2009/4-2009/12
Appeal	MDRTZ009
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	545,134					545,134
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	<i>18,000</i>					<i>18,000</i>
<i>Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	<i>112,698</i>					<i>112,698</i>
C1. Cash contributions	130,698					130,698
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	<i>100,535</i>					<i>100,535</i>
C6. Other Income	100,535					100,535
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	231,233					231,233
D. Total Funding = B + C	231,233					231,233
Appeal Coverage	42%					42%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	231,233					231,233
E. Expenditure	-231,224					-231,224
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	9					9

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		545,134					545,134	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	168,150	97,015					97,015	71,135
Clothing & textiles	125,000	55,427					55,427	69,573
Food		329					329	-329
Water & Sanitation	31,300	19,322					19,322	11,978
Medical & First Aid	31,500	15,973					15,973	15,527
Utensils & Tools	43,750							43,750
Other Supplies & Services	3,500	574					574	2,926
Total Supplies	403,200	188,639					188,639	214,561
Transport & Storage								
Storage		5,321					5,321	-5,321
Distribution & Monitoring		2,732					2,732	-2,732
Transport & Vehicle Costs	25,000	362					362	24,638
Total Transport & Storage	25,000	8,415					8,415	16,585
Personnel								
International Staff		772					772	-772
National Staff		44					44	-44
National Society Staff	10,000	13,979					13,979	-3,979
Total Personnel	10,000	14,794					14,794	-4,794
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	45,000							45,000
Total Workshops & Training	45,000							45,000
General Expenditure								
Travel	10,000	489					489	9,511
Information & Public Relation	2,000							2,000
Office Costs	5,000	69					69	4,931
Communications	5,000	648					648	4,352
Professional Fees	3,000							3,000
Financial Charges	1,500	46					46	1,454
Other General Expenses		165					165	-165
Total General Expenditure	26,500	1,418					1,418	25,082
Programme Support								
Program Support	35,434	15,916					15,916	19,518
Total Programme Support	35,434	15,916					15,916	19,518
Services								
Services & Recoveries		2,043					2,043	-2,043
Total Services		2,043					2,043	-2,043
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	545,134	231,224					231,224	313,909
VARIANCE (C - D)		313,909					313,909	