

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Tanzania: Explosion

DREF operation n° MDRTZ011
GLIDE n° OT-2011-000026-TZA7
31 July 2011

The International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 36,210 CHF was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Tanzania Red Cross National Society in delivering assistance to some 1,000 beneficiaries.

On 16 February 2011, explosions occurred at a military storage facility located at Gongo la Mboto Suburb on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam City. The explosions resulted in 27 deaths and approximately 500 people were injured. An estimated 200 families' homes were either destroyed or severely damaged. The Tanzania Red Cross National Society (TRCNS) responded immediately with support from the IFRC and other partners to the immediate needs of 1,000 beneficiaries.

The initial operation consisted of mobilizing volunteers for search and rescue, family tracing and provision of First Aid services. TRCNS supported the displaced and other affected families with temporary shelter (tents) and relief supplies such as blankets, mattresses, bed nets and cooking sets. To ensure that the risk of water borne disease outbreaks was reduced, the NS provided buckets and jerry cans for safe storage of drinking water as well as soap to facilitate proper hygiene practices. During the operation, no disease outbreaks were reported, suggesting that the water and sanitation (WatSan) items contributed to reducing the risk of water-related illnesses.

Repair or re-construction of the damaged houses remains the major outstanding need. The government made a firm commitment to compensate those who lost their houses as a result of the explosions. The National Service Force was assigned the task of repairing or re-building the damaged houses according to the extent of damage as determined by the government.

This operation was conducted in collaboration with the Tanzanian Government, Movement Partners including the Spanish Red Cross, United Nations Agencies including United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as well as other humanitarian agencies such as Save the Children and Concern Worldwide, who collaborated in different capacities.

As a result of this operation, TRCNS learned that having disaster preparedness stocks and trained volunteers is critical to timely response. The National Society volunteers were on the ground within one hour after the explosions, and immediately initiated response activities. The disaster preparedness stocks ensured



A woman being re-united with her child by a TRCNS volunteer who was involved in search, rescue and tracing activities. The National Society succeeded in tracing a total of 847 children, where 828 of them (98%) were reunited with their families. Source of Photograph: Communications Department TRCNS

timely response to the explosion. 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.

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The situation

A series of explosions began at around 20:00 hours on 16 of February 2011 at Gongo la Mboto military ammunitions storage facility and continued for approximately three hours. About 500 people sustained critical injuries and received treatment at municipal hospitals and clinics located in Temeke, Amana and in the Muhimbili National Hospital. A total of 27 deaths occurred. The Tanzania government confirmed the explosions at the military base and instructed residents in the immediate vicinity to vacate the area in the shortest time possible. A rapid assessment conducted by the Red Cross indicated that at least 188 homes were damaged; some beyond repair, displacing approximately 200 families (1,000 people).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action



Photo left: A volunteer providing NFIs to affected people outside their tents. **Photo right:** A volunteer rescues a child from the blast. Source of photo: Communications Department TRCNS

TRCNS succeeded in tracing a total of 847 children, where 828 of them were reunited with their families. Eighteen (18) of them were taken in by the government Social Services Department. The NS assisted the targeted households with NFIs that included mattresses, blankets, bed nets, cooking sets; thus achieving the target of 200 targeted families receiving appropriate NFIs. A total of 150 tents were erected by NS volunteers to accommodate 150 of the most affected families. This represented a 150% achievement as the NS had planned to provide tents to 100 families. The Government of Tanzania donated 100 tents while the NS provided 50 tents from its stock.

Tanzania Red Cross ensured that the 200 most affected families had access to safe drinking water and the capacity to collect and store water at house hold level. This was through providing buckets and jerry cans for collecting and storing clean water. The NS ensured that the risk of transmission of water borne and hygiene related diseases was reduced through distributing laundry soap. This encouraged the families to wash their hands, thus keeping diseases at bay. The DREF assisted the National Society to fully achieve its objectives of providing immediate assistance to the families who had been affected by the explosion.

Achievements against outcomes

First Aid	
Outcome: Emergency first aid treatment is provided to members of the community who sustained injuries as a result of the explosions.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All necessary equipment to facilitate First Aid treatment is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure First Aid kits. Procure ambulance supplies. Procure personal protective equipment for staff and volunteers for use during response.

Achievements

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 and psychological trauma especially among the children. Post traumatic counselling services were provided through schools to children and teachers in the affected areas by Save the Children.

The National Society, through this DREF, procured 28 First Aid kits and 25 stretchers in order to replenish and further strengthen its disaster preparedness stock. Protective gears for volunteers (rain coats and gloves) were also procured.

Non food items (NFIs) distribution

Outcome: Timely and effective relief assistance is provided to a total of 200-targeted households (1,000 beneficiaries) affected by the explosions.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 targeted families receive appropriate NFI's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute 500 blankets, 500 mosquito bed-nets, 100 mattresses, and 100 cooking sets.

Achievements

The affected population was largely of medium income bracket in medium to high density residential areas, which is among the factors that contributed to less damages and relatively higher coping ability in relation to the scale of the explosions. Nevertheless, the most affected families lost most of their household belongings and hence needed relief assistance. A total of 200 households targeted for relief support were all assisted.

The National Society distributed relief items to the affected households as follows: 500 blankets; 500 insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs); 120 cooking sets and 100 mattresses. Relief items support was from National Society disaster preparedness (DP) stocks, all of which have been replenished through this DREF and other partners' contributions as summarized in the table below:



A woman receives some NFIs from a volunteer. Source of photo: Communications Department TRCNS

Table 1: Relief items distributed to the affected families and replenishment made to the NS DP Stock

Item	NS DP Stock used	IFRC Replenish	Spanish RC Replenish	UNICEF used	Total used	Families covered	Total Replenished
Blankets	500	500	-	-	500	200	500
Mosquito nets	500	500	-	-	500	200	500
Cooking sets	120	-	120	-	120	120	120
Mattresses	100	-	100	-	100	100	100

Shelter

Outcome: Appropriate shelter is provided to 100 affected families (500 people) for a period of one month.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of targeted families are provided with shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erect 100 family tents provided by government. Distribute 100 tarpaulins.

Achievements

The explosions caused damages to residential houses and other social service structures including schools, dispensaries and churches. A total of 159 house structures were damaged, among them 46 houses were smashed or burnt down completely and 113 houses were partially damaged to varying degrees, that is with walls either cracked or pierced by bombs and/or their roofs damaged. The damaged houses were permanent

structures constructed from cement blocks with timber planks and roofed with corrugated iron sheets. They were of medium (family type) to large (rental type). Some of the damaged houses were rented by a range of two to four families depending on the size of the house.

The immediate action taken by the National Society was the provision of temporary shelter with a total of 150 tents erected, serving a total of 150 most affected families. The tents were from the National Society disaster preparedness stocks (50 tents) and from the government (100 tents). The Red Cross National Society volunteers erected all 150 family tents to support the displaced families with temporary shelter.

Water and Sanitation (WatSan)	
Outcome: The risks of water borne diseases are reduced through ensuring proper hygiene and sanitation.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe and clean drinking water is provided and hygiene and sanitation is ensured for the 200 families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure 100 buckets and 500 Jerry cans for the safe distribution of clean drinking water. Distribution of soap.

Achievements

The water sources in the affected areas were mainly shallow wells, bore holes and trucked water of which the residents pay for. Thus, the water supply system generally remained intact. Likewise, there were insignificant damages to latrine structures hence, the general sanitation and hygiene level of the community was normal.

The National Society distributed 500 water buckets and 500 jerry cans to 200 families. In addition, 1,500 bars of laundry soap were distributed to 200 families to facilitate personal hygiene and promote hand washing practices. There were no disease outbreaks or hygiene related problems reported during the emergency operation, implying that the laundry soap and water containers provided by TRCNS contributed to a greater extent the risk reduction of hygiene related illnesses.

Logistics	
Outcome: The National Society implements planned activities in a timely manner thus ensuring the vulnerability of the affected families is reduced.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely and effective delivery of relief supplies to 1,000 beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a minimum number of vehicles to support movement of staff/volunteers and materials during operation Ensure vehicles are fuelled and serviced Maintain an organized procurement, storage and dispatch system of materials and items required for the operation Ensure logistics procedures are followed/adhered to during movement of items and materials Regular monitoring of activities and beneficiary contact monitoring

Achievements

All logistical issues related to this operation were carried effectively within the planned timeframe. Procurement, storage and movement of materials were done as per procedures. Relief distribution was done according to the Red Cross principles and code of conduct during emergencies. Vehicles, staff, volunteers and material movement were coordinated centrally following the fleet management procedures to the effect that the National Society stood out not only as the first humanitarian organization to be on the ground but also a credible and neutral institution in the face of the affected population, as far as identification, targeting and relief distribution aspects of emergency response are concerned.

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 the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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:

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MDRTZ011 - Tanzania - Explosions

Appeal Launch Date: 03 mar 11

Appeal Timeframe: 03 mar 11 to 03 apr 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/3-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/3-2011/4
Appeal	MDRTZ011
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	36,210					36,210
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	36,210					36,210
C4. Other Income	36,210					36,210
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	36,210					36,210
D. Total Funding = B + C	36,210					36,210
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	36,210					36,210
E. Expenditure	-35,725					-35,725
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	485					485

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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)		36,210					36,210	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & textiles	5,500	7,342				7,342	-1,842	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,300	4,233				4,233	-933	
Medical & First Aid	4,200	2,499				2,499	1,701	
Other Supplies & Services	3,000						3,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	16,000	14,074				14,074	1,926	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	5,000	2,833				2,833	2,167	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,000	9,857				9,857	-8,857	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,000	12,690				12,690	-6,690	
Personnel								
International Staff	3,000						3,000	
National Society Staff	5,000						5,000	
Total Personnel	8,000						8,000	
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relation		2,225				2,225	-2,225	
Office Costs	3,000						3,000	
Communications	1,000	158				158	842	
Financial Charges		3,098				3,098	-3,098	
Other General Expenses		1,300				1,300	-1,300	
Total General Expenditure	4,000	6,781				6,781	-2,781	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	2,210	2,180				2,180	30	
Total Indirect Costs	2,210	2,180				2,180	30	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	36,210	35,725				35,725	485	
VARIANCE (C - D)		485				485		