

Assessment of the Role of the Government on Post Disaster Recovery in Tanzania.

Tanzania has experienced a variety of both natural and man-made disasters. According to Prime Minister's Office Report (2003), past experience has shown that some of these disasters have seriously caused loss of lives, damage to properties and infrastructure seriously disrupted resulting into post disaster recovery requirements. For example in 2005/2006 Drought in Tanzania, The Government spent about USD 30.9 million on food relief to people affected by drought, while development partners contributed over USD 9.0 million.

Flooding is a natural and recurring event for a river or stream. Flooding is a result of a heavy or continuous rainfall exceeding the absorptive capacity of the solid and the flow capacity of rivers, stream and coastal areas.

Floods are common in all zones both in urban and rural areas. However, they are reported more on coastal zones like Dar es Salaam, Morogoro and Tanga. Rural areas that are prone to floods are either crossed by large rivers, or have large flat or low laying areas. While urban areas prone to flooding are either built in low laying areas or poor drainage systems. In the recent years flooding has affected Dar es Salaam Msimbazi and Jangwani valley where the affected about 2500 were relocated to Mabwe pande, Morogoro region Kilosa floods (DMTC and DMD report 2008) Gongo la Mboto bomb blast were the military arms depot blasts in February 2001 and blast in Mbagala arm base in 2009 which killed more than 50 people and thousands displaced.

The Mbagala and Gongo la Mboto incidents remain vivid in people's memories as they happened like a drama. People did not believe it until they were touched by sound of bombs or witnessed people rushing from affected areas or at times saw dead bodies. At last both required post disaster recovery.

Drought is a prolonged low amount of rainfall compared with normality. The region's most affected are the north rift valley and volcanic lands, central plateau and Rukwa Ruaha rift valley zone. These zones contain large areas of the Singida, Dodorom, Shinyanga, Arusha, Manyara, and Mara, parts of Mwanza, Kigoma and Mbeya Regions. The most prone regions are affected by a drought once in every three years. Cutting down of vegetation cover, over grazing, poor farming methods and climate change contributing factors for droughts within the affected regions. (DMTC and DMD report 2008).

Others disasters accidents (road, industrial, Marine, Rail) are other Disasters in Tanzania that needs more plan and thorough attention for Post Disaster Recovery Management in coutry.

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