

## **The Implications of Shelter Provision on Recovery of Communities Affected by Bomb Explosion in Dar es Salaam**

The study focuses on examination of the impacts of shelter assistance provision in the recovering process of people affected by disaster. The study was based on the two case studies of Mbagala and Gongo la Mboto Bomb explosion in Dar es Salaam. The main problem is that, although good measures and efforts were made by the Government and other humanitarian actors in assisting the victims of the bomb explosion in these two incidents with shelter provision. Still there the families most affected by the bomb explosion that benefited from shelter assistance which have not made substantial progress in recovering and going back to normal especially for the permanent housing. The study involved effected communities from 27 mitaa in six different wards (Mbagala, Mbagala Kuu, Ukonga, Gongo la Mbogo, Majohe and Msogola) which were mostly affected by bomb explosion.

Research tools used to collect data included; physical observation, questionnaires, interview, consultation and literature review. With these tools information on; characteristics of house damages, types of shelter assistance provided, roles played by different humanitarian actors, key strategies adopted for shelter provision to affect population, and factors hindered the shelter provision were acquired.

In both bomb explosion cases under study it was clear that the shelter damages were the major impact and of the concerned to the affected population. A total of 2500 housed were damaged at different level. Four key strategies for shelter provision were adopted in the case on Mbagala, while for Gongo la Mbogo five strategies were used. Lack of clear and well documented guidelines on the shelter assistance provision to victims of disaster resulted into short falls in responding to the disaster victim's needs. Thus, the shelter response in these two cases failed to address both short-term and long term needs of the affected population and could not bring real recovery impact expected to majority of the victims.

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