



# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



## SPECIFIC LEANINGS: LANDSLIDE IN HANANG – MANYARA REGION - TANZANIA



## MINISTRY OF ENERGY- TANZANIA

# 1. INTRODUCTION

- Tanzania has a total population of 61.7 million people basing on 2022 National Census. It is 5<sup>th</sup> highest populated in Africa.
- It covers an area of 945,087 sq.km which makes the 13<sup>th</sup> largest country in Africa and the 31<sup>st</sup> largest in the world.
- Tanzania has 1,424 km coastal line which is among the longest coastal line in Africa.
- **Major climate associated Hazards;**
- Drought, Floods, landslides and cyclones.

# Case study: Landslide in Hanang-Manyara Region

- Recently (2 December, 2023) Tanzania has experienced damaging landslide in the area of Mount Hanang, small town of Katesh, Hanang District in Manyara region Northern Tanzania
- During the tragedy total death has reached to 68. A further 166 people were injured.
- All the economic and social activities have been affected including the power short in the entire town (due to the collapsing of transmission and distribution lines), secondary and primary schools closures and lack of health services in the area due to the damage of health centers specifically the dispensaries surrounded the area.
- Further, more Loss of industrial, agricultural, forest productivity and tourist revenues as a result of damage to land and interruption of transportation systems;

Some of Affected areas.



# Affected Areas....



# The government has taken a quick respond in this tragedy:

- ▶ National Disaster Management Council under the Prime Minister has taken initial measures including physical and financial support to effected people and areas.
- ▶ All sectoral Ministry bodies (Health, Water, Energy, Construction, Communication, Education, Agriculture) were supposed to be in the area and given a specific time to restore their effected sectors.
- ▶ The Ministry of Energy contributed 5 Million litres of diesel to support the recovery activities.

# Measures taken to restore the power sector

- ▶ Mobilization of financial resources from various stakeholders including public and private institutions.
- ▶ Replacement of wood poles by concrete poles.
- ▶ Establishment of Grid Stabilization Project in which high maintenance and up-grading of sub-stations in transmission lines to ensure power stability.
- ▶ Budget allocation for power maintenance increased by 25%.

# Lesson learnt from the Disaster.

- ▶ *Risk Maps*; communication risk maps are very important in planning for resilient.
- ▶ *Risk Finance*; Financial mechanisms must be in place to support budget allocation during recovery.
- ▶ *Geo- Mapping*; Geo-Mapping of all available generation, transmission, distribution infrastructures is required for impact assessment and restoration coordination.
- ▶ Recovery modern technology and equipment are highly needed at a right time.



# General Recommendations

- ▶ Countries should strengthen policy, legal and regulatory frameworks in disaster management,
- ▶ There must be a strong/ effective global/national integrated Disaster Management Councils which include different players and professionals to deal with natural disaster management.
- ▶ Countries should be invited and encouraged to join CDRI membership so as to up-grade their system and to ensure disaster and climate resilient of existing and future infrastructures (*CDRI Mission*).

▶ *THANK YOU*