

Assessment of Factors Impeding People from Relocating from Hazardous Areas – A Case of Jangwani Valley Flood-Prone Area.

The focus of the study was to assess factors impeding people from relocating from hazardous areas. The study was conducted at Jangwani Valley in Dar es Salaam. This study area was selected due to the fact that this area has been affected several times by floods and the inhabitants of this area have been constantly affected by such floods but whenever efforts to relocate them have been done they appear to resist and return just after floods something that has been costing life and properties despite of the several deliberate measures taken by the government.

Thus this study concentrated of specific objectives which were: (a) Establishing why people are living in flood prone areas. (b) Documenting attempts made by the government to relocate people from the area (c) Studying factors contributing for community to resist reallocation to safe areas. (d) Finding out measures that can facilitate to remove people from flood prone areas.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in this study and sampling techniques involved both probability and non-probability techniques. Research tools for data collection included Literature Review, consultation, physical observation, questionnaire and interview and data collected were be analyzed using excel and findings were presented using various themes including tables, graphs and charts. From this study it was revealed that people keep living around the Jangwani flood area due to many reasons including access to transportation, closeness to the Kariakoo market where many engage in various activities, proximity to schools, proximity to health centers, low cost of building a house there, proximity to town center and access to other livelihood opportunities.

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