

## **Assessment of Community Participation on Drought Hazard Reduction Measures: Case Study of Same District, Kilimanjaro, Tanzania.**

This study reports community participation on drought hazard reduction measures under rural-urban environment. It was conducted in two wards of Same District, which have been affected by drought events every year. Data were collected through literature review, field observation, photograph and questionnaires. The major drought hazard reduction measures realized are afforestation, good farming practices, drought persistence crops and micro business. Level of Community awareness and participation on drought hazard reduction measures is high among the minorities who belong to community development groups available in the area. The groups share and have access to various types of information on drought hazard than individuals who are not member of any group. It was also realized that community is not fully involved on planning, need identification and assessments regarding drought hazard reduction measures. This little involvement was envisaged to minimize the efforts done to reduce drought because community feels they are not responsible to the drought hazard reduction measures taking place. It is therefore recommended that drought hazard reduction activities should include each member of the community regardless of the groups. Groups can be used to organize communities but still door to door information sharing, radio and television can be used to broadcast drought hazard reduction special programmes and emphasize on community participation approach.

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