

Impacts of Disasters on the Marginalized People in Dar es Salaam.

This study assessed the impacts of disasters on marginalized people in Dar es Salaam City. Among other specific objectives, the study assessed the extent to which disasters have occurred in marginalized areas and identified socio-economic effects of disasters on marginalized areas. The data and information required for this study were collected mainly through questionnaire surveys coupled with physical surveys and investigations in the case study marginalized areas.

Literature review was conducted to obtain data and information that was available in a documentary form while interviews were conducted with DMD and municipal council staff. Expert opinion of selected municipal council staff. Expert opinion of selected municipal council and DMD staff members was sought through consultation. This study shows that flood disasters occur far more frequently and have far more destructive effects than fire disasters. Effects of flood disasters on the marginalized were found to be destruction of family bond, destruction of infrastructure, disruption of business, destruction of houses, and health complications. In general fire disasters were found to cause limited effects. Among the marginalized, strategies for flood disaster preparedness, responsiveness and recovery are poor. This study suggests that flood disasters deserve more attention in disaster risk reduction than other types of disasters. The study proposes strategies for disaster risk reduction such as: rapid response to the disasters, provision of disaster risk reduction to communities, and removal of people from the vulnerable areas coupled with provision of alternative resettlement premises.

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