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## **UNDERSTANDING VULNERABILITIES IN TANZANIA**

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### *Abstract*

This paper presents the understanding of vulnerability in Tanzania. The study objective is to understand and identify all vulnerabilities in Tanzania. As well, this paper presents an overview based on available scientific literature from various scholars to examine the meaning of the word Vulnerability. Methodology opted have based on an observation, literature review, and sampling. Finally, it has observed that the mostly vulnerabilities in Tanzania are from floods, earthquake, drought, storms, diseases like malaria, typhoid and cholera and winds. Within these vulnerabilities, there are natural hazard and artificial hazard vulnerabilities. Some of these can be avoidable while other is unavoidable. The Country at large has serious threat from various kinds of hazards.

***Key terms; Vulnerabilities, objective and Tanzania***

### *Introduction*

The term vulnerability has been defined differently by different scholars around the world. The term received an academic emphasis from late 1980s and early 1990s (Ahmed, 2010). The term has been recently been adopted and used along with risk analysis. It has been popularly term from 1970's to present. The history of the term *vulnerability* is long and complex. There are many streams that drain the headwaters of human experience, converge and branch following the topography of disciplines and sub-disciplines, professions, and applied sciences. These

braided streams include problem-focused, often quantitative approaches to vulnerability. The term Vulnerability rooted from a Latin word "Vulnerabilis" which meant a "wound", as for now the term has been defined extensively including meaning more than etymological one. According to Benjamin Wisner (2016) argues that, vulnerability is complex because it involves many characteristics of people and groups that expose them to harm and limit their ability to anticipate, cope with, and recover from harm. The subject is also complex because workers in many disciplines such as public health, psychology, geography, and development studies (among others) have different ways of defining, measuring, and assessing vulnerability. Coppola (2012) defined the term as a measure of the propensity of an object, area, individual, group, community, country, or other entity to incur the consequences of a hazard. Susman (1984) describes vulnerability as the degree to which different classes of society are differently at risk. Blaikie et al (1994), define vulnerability as characteristics of a person or group in terms of their capacity or ability to anticipate, cope with resist and recover from impacts of a hazard. Wisner et al (2003), vulnerability has been defined as the characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influence their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the Impact of a natural hazard. Watts and Bohle (1993) Vulnerability is a multi-layered and multi-dimensional social space defined by the political, economic, and institutional capabilities of people in specific places. Hamisi (2016) Vulnerability referred as characteristics of a person or group and their situations that influence their ability to cope, resist and recapture from the impacts of natural or manmade hazards.

According to Ilerisse metal(2003), Vulnerability defined as the risk or probability of an individual, house household, or a community experiencing a declining in well being.

Philp & Rayhan(2004), Vulnerability refers to exposure to contingencies and stress and difficulty in coping with them.

International federation (2006), Vulnerability can be defined as diminished capacity of an individual or group to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact of a natural or man-made hazard.

Wikipedia (2018), Vulnerability refer to the inability to withstand the effects of a hostile environment.

Vulnerability defined as an internal risk factor of the subject or system that is exposed to a hazard and corresponds to its intrinsic tendency to be affected or susceptible to damage

Mkonda & Xinhua(2018).Vulnerability is typically described to be a function of three overlapping characteristics namely exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity.

The study identifies and describes vulnerabilities in Tanzania. The understanding of the concept of vulnerability is very important in the efforts of of determine causes and effect of vulnerability. Since the development growth in Tanzania is associated with different aspects including social, economic, physical and environmental aspects. There is a needs to examines those aspects and describes how they cause Vulnerabilities in Tanzania.

There are some reports prepared in 2002 concerns Vulnerability in Tanzania and how they affect development.

The first undertaken assessment was between 2002-2003 known as participory assessment. The assessment concluded that Vulnerability is the result of number and intensity of the impoverishing forces households face versus the number of and effectiveness of their response option. It identified environmental and macroeconomic conditions, governance, I'll health, life style conditions and cultural belief and practicimportant impoverishing forces.

It is said that the extent of vulnerability depend on how such an individual is able to cope with impoverishing forces. Among the impoverishing forces described by reports are economic, social, cultural, lifestyle and govornance.

Normally the presence of vulnerability in particular area, may cause two expected thing includes poverty and utility. The degree of vulnerability may depend on the

characteristics of the risk and the households' ability to respond to risk through risk management strategies.

Frequently, we may find that people are likely to construct their feeling nearly the risk locations. Also different structures can be located along the risk areas. This can be due to the fact that people prefer certain area for transportation accessibility, food, agricultural activities, accessibility of customers and climatic conditions. For example, the population live in Jangwani, Msimbazi, Keko in Dar-es-Salaam are more vulnerable to floods. Also in Bukoba, Singida are lying on the line of earthquake. Not only that, it is seemingly that most of population live in city like Dar-es-Salaam, Mbeya are vulnerable to diseases like malaria, typhoid and cholera.

### *Methodology*

#### Tanzania

Tanzania is an East Africa country known for its vast wilderness covering about 940,000 square kilometers, with population of 57.31 million. The capital region is Dodoma. Geographical features found are Mountain (Kilimanjaro, Meru, Hanang'i, Usambara, Pare, Ngorongoro), lakes (Tanganyika, Victoria, Naivasha, Eyasi, Manyara, Rukwa), Uplands (Udzungwa, Matogoro, Livingstone, Fipa). Tanzania comprised with more than 20 regions. Vulnerabilities in Tanzania caused by economic factors such as agriculture, mining, tourism, and Transport.

The study employed observation, Literature review, sampling, and survey to understand vulnerabilities in Tanzania. The investigated areas are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Dodoma, Singida, Morogoro, Mtwara, Lindi and Bukoba.

The analyses of data were done to identify the common vulnerabilities in Tanzania and determine what the causes of vulnerabilities are and how to avoid the probability and

frequency occurrence of vulnerability. Some vulnerability identified are such that floods, earthquake, drought, diseases.

There are different types of vulnerability such as,

### ***Environmental vulnerability***

Environment is everything that surrounds an organism and organisms, including natural and human built elements.

Environmental vulnerability is a tendency of environment to respond either positively or negatively to change in human and climatic conditions and also environmental vulnerability occur when the reduction of capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives and needs . The key aspects of environmental vulnerability are natural resources depletion and resources degradation. The following are the environmental vulnerability in Tanzania like land degradation, deforestation, desertification, wild and fires, loss of biodiversity, pollution in land, water and air, climatic change, sea level rise and ozone depletion.

#### ***Land degradation,***

This is among of environmental vulnerability. Land degradation is a process in which the value of the bio physical environment is affected by a combination of human, induced processes acting upon the land. In Tanzania land degradation found in large areas through different reasons like overgrazing, Westland, desertification, deforestation and soil erosion. This reasons occur due to agriculture activities like livestock and cultivation (farmer) especially in the area that is near of water bodies and also construction activities like roads and railways by cutting down trees randomly and without management that led desertification and soil erosion, shortage of rainfall due to decreases of tree like Dar es salaam, Mwanza and Shinyanga. This situations may resulted or because the famine and hunger and also occurrence of desertification like in the western Usambara high land also affected by land degradation.

### *Desertification*

Is a process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought, deforestation and in appropriate agriculture due to poor education and management, poverty. Or is process by which fertile land becomes desert. According to Nuhu,A.(2001)In Tanzania research shows that between 40 per to 55% of Tanzania's land surface of 85.6 million hectares is seriously degraded because of over exploitation its natural resources. And the desert is found almost in every in the country although they are much more found in the semi-dry and dry central, western and northern provinces of Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Kigoma, Arusha, Shinyanga and Mwanza. And this occurs due to long periods of drought, extensive deforestation, over grazing, over stocking, shortage of water and poor haversting. And this led to famine and hunger and eruption of diseases like skin diseases, cholera due to shortage of water.

### *Loss of biodiversity*

Is the extinction of species (plant or animal) worldwide, and also the local reduction or loss of species in certain habitat? Tanzania is among of tropical countries richest in biodiversity and causes of loss of biodiversity are ever exploitation, climatic change, resulting in biodiversity losses, deforestation and environmental degradation. And these occur due to construction activities like roads and railway that cause the place to be clean and safe without any species so deforestation occurs. Also agriculture activities and urbanization led loss of biodiversity in a particular areas and mining activities like Geita loses the older and species due to mining. Examples of the areas that affected more are Shinyanga, Singinda, Geita, Mwanza and Dar es salaam

### *Climate change*

Are the long-term changes in the weather patterns in a region. Or a change in global or regional climate pattern in particular a change apparent from the mid to late twenty century on wards and attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels. Also climatic change or system comprised

with atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and lithosphere. In Tanzania almost everywhere in the country affected by climatic change due to burning of fossil fuels, agriculture activities and changes in land use pattern. Example of areas who affected by climate change are all region in Tanzania. There are effect that occur due to occurrence of climate change like shortage of rainfall that will led poor production and it will cause the hunger in different areas, and decline of economic in a country especially in Tanzania and also eruption of diseases like cholera, typhoid n. k.

### *Deforestation*

This is among of environmental vulnerability. Deforestation is a process of cutting down trees, grasses and other species. Deforestation occur due to human activities like agriculture activities like livestock and cultivation activities, construction activities like building, roads, railway, construction of dams, mining activities, industrial activities. Energy consumption in fuel wood, charcoal. Poverty, population size especially population increase. In Tanzania deforestation pronounced almost everywhere in areas like Geita, Shinyanga, Arusha, Dare essay salam, Unguja (Zanzibar). And this environmental vulnerability led the occurrence of Desertification that will cause hunger, poor productivity and production, shortage of water that will led the poor quality of water.

### *Pollution*

Is the presence in or introduction of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects. Or is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that causes adverse change. Pollution can take the form of chemical substance or energy as noise, heat or light. Pollutants can be either foreign substance or energies or naturally occurring contaminant. Also pollution is the action of polluting especially the environment contamination with man made. Also pollution categories with water pollution, this occur in water(contaminated of water with harmful), land pollution, this occur in land(contaminated of land with harmful), Air pollution, this occur in air and



noise pollution. Tanzania is among of a country that affected with pollution due to introduction of agriculture activities, industrial activities like Dar es salaam, mining activities like Geita, Shinyanga and also construction activities. And also major town and cities, solid and liquid wastes are left contaminated with pollutants that led a major health hazard of those who live or found on that areas and other effects.

#### *Wildland fire*

This is among of enviromental vulnerability. Wildland fire is an uncontrolled fire in an area of combustible vegetation occuring in rural areas. Wildland fire occur with naturally through lighting and man made likeusing cigarette in the forest, burning trees for energy consumption like charcoal also led wildland fire. In Tanzania wildland fire occur and cause different effects like death of people and other organisms, loss of fertile land, shortage of rainfall due to loss of different species like tree, grasses, and other species, occurrence of Desertification, Poor productivity and production and occurrence of pollution especially air pollution that led the problem of people.

#### *Ozone depletion*

This is among of environmental vulnerability. Ozone depletion is a major environmental problem because it increases the amount of ultraviolet (UV) radiation that reaches Earth's surface, which increases the rate of skin cancer, eye cataracts, and genetic and immune system damage. In Tanzania ozone depletion occur due to natural causes and human causes, natural resources like sun spots, stratospheric winds and volcanic eruption. Also man made like industries activities by extreme use of chemical that contain chlorine or bromne. In Tanzania this also cause deffent effects like damage of human Heath, destruction to environment, destruction of water bodies dye to acid rainfall, effect on animal and shortage of water, production.

#### *Physical vulnerability*

This is kind of vulnerability exist in Tanzania that involved the people to established the settlement or can build the House in that physical risk in nature. That people tend to live in that area because of different reasons. The most physical vulnerability in Tanzania are the area like

Same people live under the foot of mountain that people are characterized by low income by nature they tend to established the live at that area for believed that the area are safe for them and that area can support either agricultural activities because we believed that the area are so fertile for support agricultural activities but this areas are very vulnerable to them for the risk like when higher rainfall occur the water at higher spread move from the top of mountain to low that is that water can make that people that make the settlement under the mountain to be in vulnerable live and that vulnerability can affect children, elders, even women it self is faced that vulnerability life In Tanzania there are same place like cost areas most of the people tend to live in that area for many reason like same want to established the live in that area because we believed that the area are so attracted by many thing like support trade ,because that area many people are there not only that but also that area is simple for transportation of commodities that people tend to live at that place. But that areas are very vulnerable live because there is possibility of occurrence of tsunami, hurricane, and the rise of sea level that those make that people around the area to live in vulnerable live because any time that event can happened and if happened can led higher effect for the targeted population. for example people of mtwara that live around the cost we expected to be in vulnerable live for strong winds that people be in vulnerable live.

Same people tend to live in around the forest for the benefit of that area are very important to them because the area are so attracted by the land are so fertile that can be support many activities like agricultural this is because the area of Forest can passively higher rainfall due to that the forest are very important source of rainfall apart from that the area of that are very vulnerable to people because people can be

in probability to be affected by either wild animals like lion, and elephant same, thing make in bad situation

Most of vulnerability in Tanzania drought as among of them

Drought are the most faced people of Tanzania for example in Morogoro at test 3824 livestock died due to drought that began in Parakuja villages that village found in Kilosa district in Morogoro region this drought make the land be beer land and that situations make animals to die in a large number due to that starvation .

In Arusha

The Arusha also experience these situation this drastic fall in its waters supply due to extended drought this situation make many people to suffered for that because the amount of water that we passive is quite differ to the use of water per day and this is due to the natural weather climate change that occurred at that period that make that situations .

In Singida

Many if the people Singida were agriculturalist in natural that people can experience drought that cause the destroyed of the crops that make the people to live in had situation because the agricultural activities is major issue that are the sources of them to get income

In Mbeya

The people of that area also can experience the drought to their crops especially the coffee that the people used this crops as they activities to get the income so the situation Like that if experience and make them in hard situation because though that coffee is where can gat tuition fee for their children to study and other needs

There for the drought is mojar issue that faced people of Tanzania and this is vulnerabilities to the most of Tanzania people because this drought is natural occurred

although same time it can cause by manmade activities like reforestation ,over greasing and other but most occur naturally and that case occur in area and the people live at that area so that be in vulnerable live and that people affected that especially children are more affected by that and disable people not only that but also animals and crops in general are affected by drought both this make people to be in vulnerable life because human being live in area and depend on that this thing like crops ,and animals .

The Tanzania people is more affected by flood when occur in different part in Tanzania this is because the natural of the area is also influence the areas like Arusha ,Ilala, Zanzibar, Kalimanjaro, Mwanga ,Handeni, Lushoto, Nzega ,Mbeya ,and Mtwara .From the 12 to 18 April's 2018 rainfall hit various party of Tanzania mainland the situation make people to live in vulnerable life Large number of people where list their live not only that but also large number of house were affected or damaged as the result of the occurrence large number of victims and this give the limited means available in country to respond fully the emergency also similar incidents reported in Tanga in 6 to 7 February heavy rainfall in Tanga region in Tanzania destroy most of the people lost their houses ,and other properties like animals that situations make this people to live in vulnerable live

Therefore the physical vulnerability in this kind occur natural and people especially those poor once maybe difficult to escape from that because the setting of the houses be poor due to the level of income

### ***Economic Vulnerability***

The economic vulnerability refers to the financial means of individual cities, community or whole country to protect them from the effect of disaster. Economic vulnerability can be defined as the likelihood that a country's economic development process is hindered by the occurrence of exogenous unforeseen events, often called external shocks. Poor are

much more likely to suffer the consequences of disaster as they often do not having enough financial means to avoid extremely hazard.

This means that the level of vulnerability is highly depends upon the economic status of the state, individual as well as community. The poor usually More vulnerable to disaster because they lack the enough resources to built study structure and put other engineer measures in place to protect themselves from negatively impacted by the disaster, for example poor families may live in squatted settlement because they cannot afford to live in more expensive for example in Dar es salaam in Tanzania people with the low economic situation live in area which are vulnerable to flood such as in Tandale, Manzese, Kinondoni and Jangwani.

Since the 1990s, the interest in developing countries economic vulnerability has been growing. Indeed, the numerous worldwide economic crises of this decade pointed out their vulnerability to international market fluctuations. In 2000, economic vulnerability, measured by the economic vulnerability index (EVI), for the identification of least developed countries.

Economic vulnerability results from three main determinants: the size and likelihood of shocks, the exposure to these shocks, and the resilience or the capacity for reacting to them. While the two former determinants mostly depend on country structural features (geographic localization, human capital, economic diversification, and so on), resilience relies rather on country current economic policy.

The economic vulnerability is depend on

*Population size;* this population size is determine the economic vulnerability. When the number of people is highly increasing it cause high vulnerable to unemployment to the people, but also became vulnerable to environment, Population size lead to,

*Increase physical vulnerability.* In addition to causing people to move into high-risk areas, When the number of people is highly increase it cause urbanization in which tends to cause groups to live and function in a manner that increases the likelihood that they will

become victim to a disaster. Moving into risky areas does not automatically imply that vulnerability has been increased. With the proper mitigation measures, the likelihood and consequence factors of risk can be reduced.

However, because it is the poor who are most likely to move to these areas, expecting that the great (and expensive) measures required to compensate for the increased hazard risk in the area will be taken is unrealistic. As such, population vulnerability increases. It should be noted, however, that even in previously populated areas, increased density can result in conditions that increase for instance in Dar es salaam, the number of people is highly therefore it cause informal and unplanned settlement which are vulnerable to flood when the heavy rain swell rivers example in Tandale and Manzese especially for those who are in low economic development.

*Increase physical exposure when urbanization occurs*, marginalized groups are very often pushed to the more dangerous, riskier parts of the city, even to places where construction may previously have been prohibited. In this case, overall population exposure increases because people are moving into higher risk pockets that exist within the overall boundaries of the urban environment. Population increase lead to modifications and generation of hazard pattern through to urbanization of new town.

*Population poverty*, Mostly of Tanzania population is poor and live under the low economic status. But also among of them were live in village area. Agricultural income is the main source of income for the poor, especially in rural areas. Smallholder farmers characterize Tanzanian agriculture. The average size of land cultivated varies from less than 1 ha to 3 hector of land. The large majority of the crop area is cultivated by hand. The main food crops are maize, rice, wheat, sorghum/millet, cassava and beans, representing nearly 85 percent of the cultivated area. Thus poverty itself limits people's capacity to improve and safeguard their well-being.

Population poverty differs from the population in rural area and urban area.

*Urban poverty*

In Urban area the number of people is highly compare to rural area, Urbanization, especially rapid urbanization, presents significant challenges for disaster managers and urban planners. In the most basic terms, the concentration of people concentrates risk. The absolute numbers of people who are exposed to individual hazards increases as those people settle in closer and closer proximity which cause vulnerable to disease. As populations become denser, land pressures require the poor to settle in undesirable, often dangerous, parts of urban centers is vulnerable for example in unstable slopes, in floodplains, and on seismically unstable soil. Addition to concentrating populations, urbanization concentrates national wealth and resources into small, often vulnerable pockets. When disasters occur, the likelihood that a significant portion of the nation's infrastructure, industrial output, and governance will be affected greatly increases. Housing, distribution of food, transportation, communications, public health, and many other resources and services can be affected to a much greater degree as urbanization increases .Due to greatly increases of population it lead people to live under economic vulnerability because, Governments' ability to ensure the safety of urban populations decreases significantly when surges in population occur in a hazard, informal manner. It can be very difficult, if not impossible, for officials to prevent people emigrating from rural areas from building and operating in a way that increases their risk, most significantly in the short term. Disaster and emergency management services must grow with populations to ensure adequate protection. And this is common in poor wealth country like Tanzania.

### *Rural poverty*

In rural areas the population poverty characterized by governance gaps informally, there is the absence of large, organized government entities, rural communities may be left to fend for themselves for disaster mitigation and response resources. This is pronounced in the developing countries like Tanzania .With little or no money to spend on prevention, the rural poor has few options to mitigate for disaster risk. When what little they are able to do ultimately fails as result of a disaster, the catastrophic loss of crops, equipment, livestock, housing, and possessions is devastating, and relief resources may be

nonexistent. In rural area the social protection is extremely limited, rural worker are often vulnerable and in numerous circumstance are not fully covered by national labor law and their right are not realized or enforced, also there is lack voice of rural worker is often not heard in relation to both rural development.

Rural is faced with common economic vulnerability include low productivity, underinshment in agriculture and non-farm rural employment, lack of adequate infrastructure, poor occupational safety and health and working condition and limited or no access to services , include financial services

### ***Social vulnerability***

Social vulnerability refers to the resilience of communities when confronted by external stresses on human health, stresses such as natural or human caused disasters, or diseases outbreak. Reducing social vulnerability can decrease both human suffering and economic loss. Or

Social vulnerability refer to the inability of people, organizations and societies to to withstand adverse impacts to hazards due to characteristics inherent in social interactions, institutions and systems of cultural values. It is linked to the level of well being of individuals, communities and society. It includes aspects related to the levels of literacy and education, the existence of peace and security, access to basic human right systems of good governance, social equity, positive traditional, values, customs and ideological beliefs and overall the collective organization systems. For example: when flooding occurs some citizens, such as children, elderly and differently able, may be unable to protect themselves or evacuate if necessary.

The social vulnerability can be identified through different indicators which include population, density, and discrimination and so on. Also there are forces in which lead to the social cultural in which in socially constructed entitlements and in cultural norms



may create the conditions which limit people choices and actions, these force are very systematic and selective in the sense that many privilege men over women and sometime elders over children.

The social vulnerability generally speaking about the individuals, households or communities in which are very high exposure in risk and have a low capacity to focus on the issue of vulnerability especially on protection and prevention from the vulnerability.

There are several social group which are affected by vulnerability in Tanzania this including Children, Person with disabilities, Youths, Elderly persons, People living with long illness for instance HIV / AIDS, Women and Drugs addicts and alcoholics. In this social group each group are affected extremely with vulnerability by different ways. This following is how each group extremely affected with vulnerability in Tanzania.

### *Children*

Most of children affected with vulnerability. Almost on the age from 0 - 15 years affected more when vulnerability takes place. Usually on the group of the age below fifteen who are exposed to have a set of threat to their well being. The children under five years mostly vulnerable to disease like diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria, malnutrition due to poor nutrition and inadequate of care from their parents due to high cost of care to find for health, food and so on. And the children linked from 5 - 15 years are also vulnerable because most of them do not have a shelter to survive so they live on the street for working, are neglected and marginalized and fend for themselves through begging, garbage rummage and stealing. due to that most of them do not attending school and remaining at the street for working also other are orphaned. Often due to the all that the children engaging in risk or vulnerability and low pay job for survival. those working at home are not paid and fail to attending school which increase their short or long term vulnerability.

### *Person with disabilities*

Also the person who have disabilities either physically or mentally also extremely affected by vulnerability and often engaging in risk due to unable to work for earning so most of them depend to the other people for more support like economically and other issues which cannot afford due to the nature of their abilities to do or to have something without to depend to the others who have ability of to do something.

### *Youths*

In this group also affected with vulnerability. The youths affected with vulnerability due to the most of youths faced by unreliable income, unemployment and the female youth are lack on their ownership and control of resources that they could use to generate their income. Due to the most of youth to be unemployed lead to them to extremely in risk because some of the youth tries to find themselves for their lives on another way either by stealing and robbing in which can cause to the death for them. Also another can engaging on the issue of drug abuse and sexual biasness to their well being and cause to the risk of dangerous diseases such as HIV / AIDS in which due to such diseases most of youth are die due to the high number of youth affected with dangerous disease like HIV / AIDS so that situation we can say as a vulnerability in Tanzania.

### *Elderly persons*

In this group also affected with vulnerability as the other but can be different on the issue lead to vulnerability to them. The elderly person who is range from 65 years to above, the elder also affected with vulnerability in which the most of them associated with a set of social and physical changes. Some of this changes are inevitable a result of age but other are a result of cultural attitudes, the values influences the way a given community take care of the elder people.

### *People living with long illness*

Also the person or people who living with a long illness suffer prolonged loss of physical well being this are caused by the high number of communicable and non communicable diseases, congenital diseases and defects, malnutrition, accident and injuries, functional mental dis order and chronic alcoholism and drugs use. The people living with a long illnesses foristance are the people who have HIV / AIDS.

### *Women's*

Here especially for widows and other women affected with other issues in case of vulnerability. The women in the society assumed do not have a power to depend themselves in which in this case the women who are not able to support themselves for economically, socially and politically. The vulnerable women often including a marginalized widows and women unable to support the selves due to the variety of economic and social processes.

### *Drugs addicts and alcoholics*

This group affected mostly for both adult and young people. Most of adult engaged in excessive and regular alcohol consumption and young people at risk of drug abuse. The vulnerable young people often live or work on the streets in towns and do not attend at school, earn a living from begging or sex work. Most of alcoholics adult especially male who may increase the vulnerability of women through creating economic hardship for their families and also they are increase the domestic violence as a result of their habitat

### *Conclusion and recommendation*

The presence of vulnerability in Tanzania is highly connected to the poverty and under developenment of the country. One among of the among eruption of particular kind of disease, it will cause people and government to spend a lot if money in hospital: for example malaria and typhoid may lead people to spend their time and money in disease

instead of economic development activities. The eruption of earthquake in Bukoba leads to the increase of public expenditure for recovery and evacuation. Also the frequent occurrence of floods in Dar-es-salaam and Tanga which cause destruction of structures and public social services centre will enforce the government to use a lot of money in making some recovery. Not only that, the presence of frequently hunger in Central zone of Tanzania ( Singida, Dodoma and Tabora) become a topic. During budget planning it enforce government to prepare money that could suit the population found in such regions for food provision.

If people live in low laying susceptible areas which are highly exposed to disaster are considered as vulnerable to disaster, whereas after disaster people can lose their assets and if they cannot regain pre- disaster status can also be considered on vulnerability.

However, most of people are aware about vulnerability but they fail to avoid such kind of propensity. This can be due to the fact that, most farmers are aware of the impact caused by climate change but their level of avoiding or resilience to withstand the impacts is very low.also levels of population vulnerability depend on the nature of livelihood. Also the level of understanding of environmental policy was relatively inadequate. Most of people likely to live in a certain area even though it is in a risk due to the various motives, such as fertile land for agricultural activities, large population area for business and accessibility of social services, mining activities, the presence of postures go live stock keeping, and industrial activities

Hence in order to avoid the available vulnerability in Tanzania, government should provide education to the society concern sustainable use of resources through campaign and teaching disaster as a topic from secondary level to the university. Also the should be construction of social services in area like road, railway, airport which is not prone to risk, construction of small center for social services in rural area.

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