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論文要旨

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要旨 (英文 800 語程度)

Thesis Summary (approx.800 English Words)

People displaced by development projects are normally resettled to new locations through either government-led or donor involved resettlement schemes. A goal of a resettlement scheme is to restore the livelihoods of the affected people to its initial state. Despite significant improvements in conducting resettlement programs, this goal remains imaginary. Even when enough funds are provided by international agencies, a resettlement program is more likely to result into impoverishment of the affected people. The continuous state of impoverishment due to resettlement activities suggests that new conceptual analysis is necessary. This fact has given rise to an emerging concept of local people's adaptation to resettlement impacts. Unfortunately, the tradition resettlement practice has neglected this concept, hence the failure to utilize the capabilities of the affected people in the resettlement programs.

The goal of this research study is to contribute to the improvement of the outcomes of resettlement schemes by integrating the affected people's skills and knowledge in resettlement programs. This can be well implemented through the adaptation management of affected people's initiatives. The study therefore, focuses at investigating the strengths of the affected people in overcoming the impacts brought by a resettlement through analyzing their adaptation strategies. The study also discusses an adaptive management cycle that is necessary to ensure the strategies are well incorporated in the local administrative systems for the successful outcomes. This study is a two-stage study, which is presented by two surveys conducted on Julius Nyerere International Airport expansion project in Dar es Salaam Tanzania. Three settlements namely Kipawa, Kigilagila and Kipunguni were displaced due to this development project. The government provided the affected people with new settlement located at Pugu Mwakanga area which is more than 25km from their original place. For this specific study, only resettlement of Kigilagila residents is assessed.

The first survey aimed at ascertaining the socio-economic impacts experienced by the displaced people. The survey was conducted between March-April 2015, five years after the physical relocation of the Kigilagila people. The survey targeted affected households residing in the new settlement, and the main respondents were the heads of the households. Respondents were randomly selected from all the four sub-wards that the displaced people were distributed in the new site. Data were collected using a door-to-door structured questionnaire. The data analysis included 190 usable samples. The average age of the respondents was 53 years (with a standard deviation of 13), with the largest age group being 49 to 60 years (45%). A large number of the respondents (71%) had a primary education.

The survey findings revealed that resettlement approach put more emphasis on the payment of compensation rather than on the livelihood development of the people. The compensation package was noted to have overlooked many social and economic costs induced by the program hence unable to restore the livelihoods of the affected people. The livelihood conditions of the affected people were aggravated particularly with regard to loss in income sources and failure to complete construction of their house structures after relocation. To compound the situation, the study revealed the inadequate social and infrastructure services in the resettlement site such as water scarcity, lack of electricity and lack of health centers and markets. Resettlees however, were satisfied with the size of their new residential plots that were big compared to their lost plots.

To investigate the strength of the affected population in overcoming the socioeconomic consequences they experienced, a second survey was conducted, using the same 190 households, between October and November 2017 (30 months after the first survey). The second survey managed to trace 114 (60%) of the households originally surveyed. These households were randomly selected from all four sub-wards where displaced people were distributed in the new site. The main respondents were the heads of households. In 18 of the successfully traced households, the household heads had temporarily moved to other places to pursue

economic activities, or plots were occupied by new owners. These households were removed from the data analysis because the surveyors were not able to interview the original respondents. Therefore, the data analysis for this study comprised 96 households (51% of the original sample). The main tool used in the second survey was in-depth interview with the displaced people.

The findings revealed that the displaced group persistently continue to adopt different strategies to overcome the resettlement impacts they have had experienced. Among the strategies adopted are, utilization of their residential plots for vegetable growing and livestock keeping, look for financial assistance including remittances and reestablishing their lost income generating activities etc. Despite their efforts, however, the study revealed that the extent to which the adopted strategies can help the people to restore their lost livelihoods is still questionable. And this is because of a number of limitations in a new area that impede the full realization of these strategies. The limitations include lack of infrastructures and the contextual disparity between the old and new settlements. This study recommends that, governments and development planners should deliberately make efforts to ensure that local people's strategies fit in the frameworks that guide resettlement planning and implementation. Adaptation management process therefore would enhance the process of integration of the affected people's strategies into the systems of the new settlement for successful resettlement outcomes.

備考：論文要旨は、和文 2000 字と英文 300 語を 1 部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文 800 語を 1 部提出してください。

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