

# Challenges Facing Displaced Mabwepande Residents: A Comparative Analysis of Places Before and After Displacement

By

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## Abstract

This study aimed at assessing the challenges facing Mabwepande residents displaced by floods in Dar es Salaam. Purposive sampling was used to identify the target population. Data were collected through interviews, observation and focus group discussion. Qualitative data from households and key informant interviews, focus group discussion and observation were analysed by content analysis. The findings revealed that the displaced people were now free from floods, after being relocated to Mabwepande. In spite of being resettled in a new area, the displaced residents are still facing a number of challenges such as shortage of income, loss of permanent shelter, disruption of social networks, separation of families, and inadequacy of basic services, namely health, schools and transport. The study revealed that, the displacement and resettlement processes are now guided by national land and settlement policies, as well as the resettlement guiding principles adopted from the United Nations and World Bank. The study recommends the formulation of a national policy for displacement and resettlement process which clearly states the procedures to be taken during incidences of displacement and resettlement.

**Key words:** Displacement, Resettlement, Displaced Population, Floods Effects, and Restoration.

## Introduction

Displacement of residents due to natural hazard-induced disasters is a global phenomenon. Millions of people around the world are displaced from their homes each year in the event of natural hazards. Global data from the last few decades indicate that the number of natural hazards and the people they have affected is on the rise (IDMC/NRC, 2011). The Guiding Principle of Internal Displacement (GPID, 1998) considers natural hazard-induced disasters as one of the major causes of forced displacement, together with conflict, infrastructure projects and human right violations. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC, 2009), over 42 million people across the world were forced to flee, due to disasters triggered by natural hazards in 2010. Seventeen million people

were displaced by such disasters in 2009 and 36 million in 2008. This shows that displacement of population has become a serious problem all over the world.

This situation of human population displacement and resettlement leads to impoverishment of the displaced and leaves them in worse conditions than before, because most of them are not well resettled and rehabilitated after being displaced (Cernea, 2003). The effects of displacement and resettlement are both socially and economically affecting, including loss of income, loss of assets such as physical, human, and social assets, after the destruction of the patterns of mutual help networks (Cernea, 2003). The efforts are needed all over the world to review the challenges experienced by displaced people, by reforming new and amending existing laws and policies that guide displacement and resettlement process. The major aim is to protect the affected human population and to identify good practices for successful displacement outcomes (Vijay *et al.*, 2000).

Displacement and resettlement of population in Africa have been caused by different reasons such as, natural hazards which are related to changes in global weather patterns. Conflict- induced displacement is another cause for the displacement of people and it leads to traumatic experience and can reverse the gains of economic development, as it has been in Somalia and Congo (Nyanduga, 2008). This has affected a large number of people. About 13 to 17 million Africans are displaced within their own country, because of war conflicts. Also, there is development-induced displacement which is caused by infrastructure projects such as dam and road construction, expansion of airports and harbours, due to urbanization processes. In Nigeria, over 500,000 people were displaced from their homes, due to dam projects (Yonetani, 2011). This displacement situation poses a number of challenges to national authorities and aid organizations in the protection of internally displaced people and the response provided (UN OCHA, 2009).

Tanzania, as one of the African countries, has been afflicted by internal displacement of population resulting from different causes, including natural disasters such as floods, where a total of 23,180 people were displaced by floods in 2010 in Kilosa District. Mpwapwa and Kongwa Districts were also affected by floods, that led to the displacement of more than 200 households. The most affected areas were Gulwe, Msagali, Kiegea, Mtanana B, Ijaka and Ibwaga (TRCNS, 2010). The population increase in big cities such as Dar es Salaam leads people to establish informal settlements. About 70% of the population in Dar es Salaam is accommodated in informal settlements, because of high land demand for building houses (URT, 2000). UN-HABITAT (2008) identified Dar es Salaam,

among others, as one of the largest coastal cities in Africa which are highly vulnerable to floods. The high vulnerability is attributed to poor planning as 70% of the residents live in unplanned settlements, with poor infrastructure, like storm water drainage systems (UN-HABITAT, 2008). Areas prone to floods include Msasani Bonde la Mpunga, Msimbazi valley, Jangwani (a slum area hit by floods during the rainy seasons every year), Mikocheni (the problem is exacerbated by diversion of natural storm water drainage) and the City Centre, due to poor infiltration and obsolete storm water drainage system (Casmiri, 2008).

The establishment of settlement in hazardous areas expose people to high risks of being affected by natural disasters such as floods, resulting into displacement. Population displacement poses a number of challenges to both the displaced people and the government. This is because the government has to compensate the displaced people and ensure that they restore their livelihoods. Unfortunately, the displaced households are not resettled and rehabilitated. This study, intended to assess the livelihood challenges facing the displaced residents in Mabwepande (a new resettlement area of the displaced human population from Jangwani, Kigogo, and Kinondoni Morocco).

## **Methods and Materials**

This study was conducted at Mabwepande in Dar es salaam. This area was selected because people who were affected by 2011 floods in different areas were relocated to this area. The study intended to assess the livelihood challenges facing the displaced population of residents at Mabwepande in Dar es Salaam. Primary data were collected using questionnaire, interviews and focus group discussion with the displaced people and the key informants from Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development and Municipality offices from which information about displacement and resettlement issues was obtained. Additionally, a pilot study was conducted in the study area in order to affirm the sample size, assess all other variables of the actual study, reduce or avoid unnecessary effort from the researcher and participants, as well as managing the resources to be used during the actual study. Secondary data for validation were collected through reviewing documents, journals, and books, from which displacement information was obtained.

Four streets were purposively selected, because this is where displaced residents due to flood hazards were settled. These are New City, Kikwete Vision, Nape Nnauye and Ridhiwani streets. The respondents involved in this study were 130. There were 1100 displaced households from all of the four streets: New City (380), Nape Nnauye (350), Kikwete Vision (210), and Ridhiwani (160). Ten

percent (10%) of the displaced households were selected, making a total of 110 households. There were two key informants who were involved in the study (1 from Kinondoni Municipal Council and 1 from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human settlements Development). Also, four Focus Group Discussions were conducted in each of the street (New City 5 members were involved, Nape Nnauye 5 members, Kikwete Vision 4 members, and Ridhiwani 4 members).

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Challenges Facing Displaced Mabwepande Residents**

Displacement and resettlement of human population has led to impoverishment of several households and it has also brought numerous challenges to the displaced people and the nation at large. The following are the challenges facing displaced people in Mabwepande.

#### **Economic Challenges**

The major challenge was the loss of means of livelihood (these were different economic activities which people engaged in generating income for living). This challenge was caused by reduction of production and income, because the new settlement area to which these people have been relocated has relatively fewer opportunities compared to their previous habitats.. During the interviews, households were asked on how they generate income and earn a living in the new area (Mabwepande) compared to the previous settlements. The findings of this study revealed that the chances for economic opportunities in the new habitats are lesser than in the habitats where the displaced people once lived.

There were also no small enterprises in the new settlement, such as small restaurants, charcoal sales, chicken sales, and hair salons for both men and women (see the highlighted activities in Table 1), because there was no market for them. residences for rent were another economic activity not in the new settlement area since the displaced could not build new homes (Table 1). These results are similar to a study conducted in Afghanistan, Somalia, India, Uganda and South Sudan by GRID (2017), where it was observed that, the displaced people encountered the challenge of fewer livelihood opportunities in the new relocated area.

**Table 1: Economic Activities Before and After Displacement**

Before Displacement	Frequency	After Displacement	Frequency	Change
- Small business: Small restaurants, selling charcoal, small shops, selling fish and chicken, selling snacks (doughnuts and chapatti), fruits and vegetable vendor	57	-Small business: Small shops, selling snacks, fruits and vegetable vendor, selling fish	38	-Small business: Small restaurants, selling charcoal, selling fried chicken (19) (not found in the new area)
Carpentry	13	Carpentry	1	12(decrease)
Tailoring	10	Tailoring	2	8(decrease)
NIL	0	Quarrying	19	19 (new activity)
Building activities	9	Building activities	6	3(decrease)
Farming	3	Farming	44	41(increase)
Houses for renting	11	NIL	0	11(not found in the new area)
Fishery	2	NIL	0	2(not found in the new area)
Salon (men/ women)	5	NIL	0	5(not found in the new area)
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	

Source: Field data 2021

Another difficulty in regards to trade and business as identified by respondents was the absence of a market for their businesses. They said that the former habitat had a good market since it had a large population (about 6000 homes), which offered a market for local businesses. During the interview, one female respondent from Kikwete Vision Street mentioned her chapati and doughnut business to highlight the problem of a lack of market in the new habitat. She said:

*“Our tiny enterprises have few consumers in this area. If you opt to prepare "chapati" and "maandazi" (buns), you will not be able to sell them all. You will take them home at the end of the day to be eaten by your family. This is also true for fruit and vegetable merchants; it takes 4-7 days to sell them, so they deteriorate and you lose money. In general, relocation to this place (Mabwepande) has ruined our income-generating enterprises.” .....*

(Key informant/ Kikwete Vision Street/ June, 2022).

Aside from the market problem in the new settlement, the findings from the focus group discussions revealed that the relocated households relied on a single source of income for their livelihoods. This is due to the new area's limited market. Prior to migration, the displaced had numerous sources of income to complement their income. Those with permanent or daily employment could also work in small companies. Others were renting out rooms in their homes in some circumstances. One of the focus group discussion's male participants testified: *“Before coming to Mabwepande I used to sell charcoal, fried fish and groundnuts. Having been relocated to this area, I have lost two businesses and remained with one business which is selling fried fish because most people in this area use firewood instead of charcoal, therefore there is no market for charcoal business. This has led to the reduction of my income, previously I was able to generate 10,000/=shillings per day (after selling fish), while now I get 3000/= to 5000/= shillings per day from the same business here in Mabwepande”* .....  
(Key Informant/ Ridhiwani Street June, 2022).

This suggests that the Mabwepande displaced community saw a decrease in revenue and production, resulting in the destitution of the displaced households. These findings coincide with what Downing (2002) and Cernea (2008) discovered on human displacement in Asia and Africa. According to their statement, the primary effect of displacement is a drop in income and productivity, resulting in the destitution of the displaced. **Transportation Challenges**

Prior to relocation of residents to the study area, there was one major road (Bagamoyo road) that allowed residents to take public transportation to Mabwepande.. The public transport (commuter buses) from Mwenge to Bunju B costed Tshs. 500/= per passenger. Then from Bunju B, there were Motorbikes, popularly known as *“bodaboda”* and Taxis which go to Mabwepande (Table 2). Taxis costed Tshs. 2,500/= while motorbikes costed Tshs. 1000-2000/=, depending on negotiation between the motorbike driver and the passenger. The transport cost of the previous settlement was a bit low (ranging from Tshs. 500-700/=) compared to the new settlement (Mabwepande). The displaced people were coming from different places such as Jangwani, Tabata, Gongo la Mboti, and Mbagala. They used to go to Kariakoo to buy goods for their small businesses, and others were working there. The transport costs from Jangwani to Kariakoo or Mwenge was Tshs. 500, Tabata to Kariakoo or Mwenge was Tshs. 500, Mbagala to Kariakoo was Tshs. 600 and Mbagala to Mwenge was Tshs. 750, Gongo la Mboti to Kariakoo or Mwenge was Tshs. 750 (Table 2). After displacement, the transport charges changed. The transport costs of the new settlement (Mabwepande) differed from the previous settlements, the difference

ranging from Tshs. 1400-3100/= Tshs. (Table 2). This situation brought up challenges for most displaced people, especially those who worked in town, because they incurred more money for transport to get to their work posts. They had to spend Tshs.2700-3600/= per day, which was more expensive compared to their former settlements (Table 2).

**Table 2: Transport Costs Before and After Displacement**

<b>Transport costs before displacement</b>	<b>Transport costs after displacement</b>	<b>Difference</b>
<b>Mwenge- Kariakoo 500/=</b>	Mabwepande–Mwenge-Kariakoo 3,000-3,500/=	2,700-3,200/=
<b>Tabata- Kariakoo 500/=</b>	Mabwepande – Tabata-Kariakoo 3,300-3,800/=	3,000-3,500/=
<b>Mbagala- Kariakoo 750/=</b>	Mabwepande – Mbagala-Kariakoo 3,500-4,000/=	3,100-3,600/=
<b>Mwenge- Mbagala 750/=</b>	Mabwepande – Mwenge-Mbagala 3,500-4,000/=	3000-3500/=

**Source:** Field data 2021

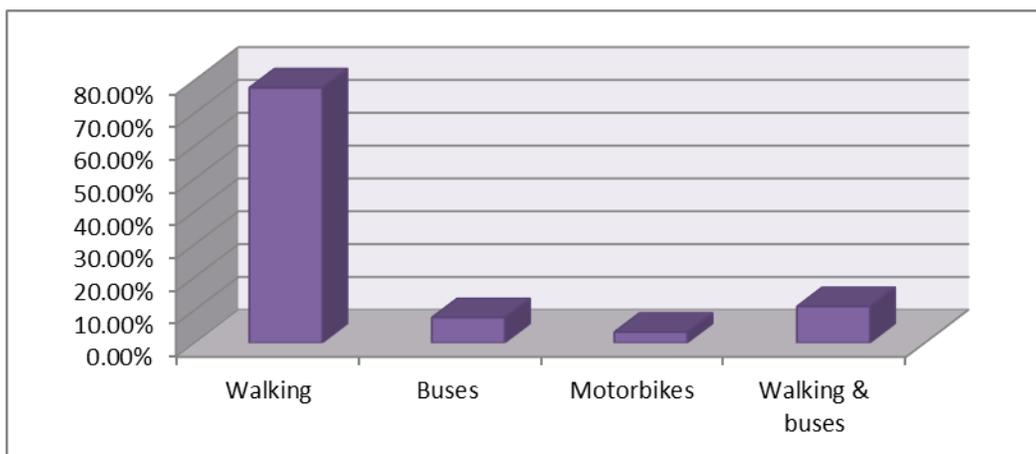
In addition to that observation, the findings revealed that the roads in Mabwepande were not all-weather roads (they were not viable all the time). During rainy season, transport costs increased and the facilities became more limited. The costs range from Tshs. 2000/= to Tshs. 2500/= shillings for motorbikes and Tshs. 2500/= to Tshs. 4000/= for taxis. In this situation, the living cost increased and life became more difficult.

The findings, also, revealed that children used to walk every day when they go to and from school (Figure 1), while in the previous settlement they were using public transport and those who were living near the school were walking. In Mabwepande the schools were far away from where the displaced community was located. This situation brought challenges to both the parents and children, especially to the young ones who were in primary school. The costs which parents incurred for their children’s transport ranged from Tshs. 1000-3000/= per day after displacement, while in the former settlements (before displacement) transport costs ranged from Tshs. 500-2000/= per day. The research findings revealed that, after relocation, parents incurred more costs for transportation of their children than it was before displacement. Also, the displaced students had to walk long distances to school which exposes them to some risk

environment especially female students. The situation discouraged some students to go to school. A female respondent aged 38 years from households' interviews had the following to say:

“A large number of students walk to school. Prior to relocation, they took public transportation and walked to school for those who lived nearby. Transport costs Tshs. 500-2000/= before displacement, but Tshs. 1000-3000/=Tsh each day after displacement. There is now a problem for young children who must travel a great distance to school every day and, at times, must be escorted by their parents to avoid potential hazards along the road.” .....

(Key informant/New city street June, 2022).

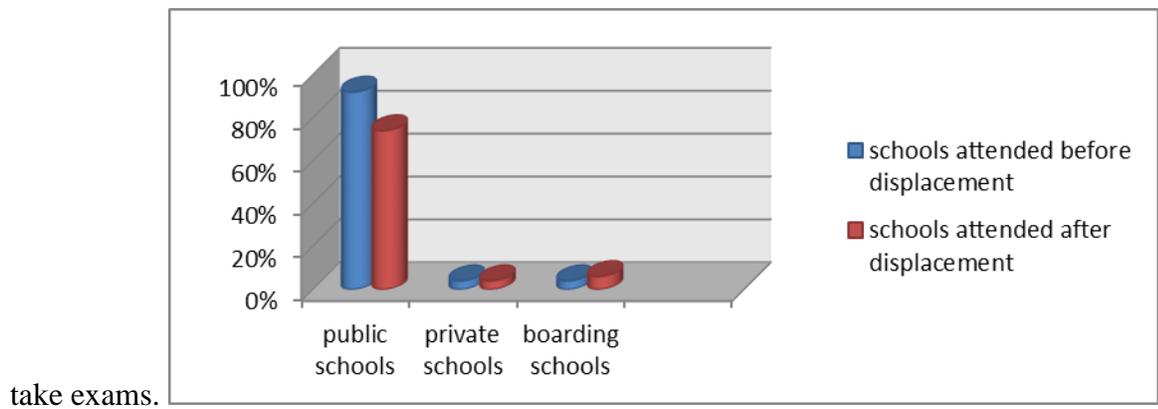


**Figure 1:** *Types of Transport Used by Students to Get to School in Mabwepande*

Figure 1 shows that 77.7% of all children walk to and from school every day, 7.7% take buses, 11.1% take both buses and walk, and 3.3% ride motorcycles. The above research findings on transportation challenges align with Downing (2002) and Koenig (2009), who found that relocating people from city centers increases travel expenses and time, and Freccero (2015) and Rhoades (2011), who discovered that relocating people exposes innocent people and children to serious security risks such as attack and violence. **Education Challenges**

The investigation indicated that Mabwepande had three schools: two public (primary and senior schools) and one private (primary school). These schools were built to serve the children of those who resided in Mabwepande prior to the arrival of the displaced community. Following relocation, school-aged children from the displaced population enrolled in these schools, particularly public schools. According to the interviews, 74% of respondents sent their children to public schools in Mabwepande and Bunju. This means that 66 percent of households sent their

school-aged children to Mabwepande schools, while 8 percent sent their children to Bunju schools in a nearby village. In the previous settlements, 92 percent of the total respondents took their children to public day schools (Figure 1). Other parents (4 percent of the respondents) took their children to a private school after displacement. Also, in the previous settlements, 4 percent of the respondents took their children to private schools. After displacement the number of respondents who took their children to boarding schools increased (6 percent respondents), while in the previous settlement it was only 4 percent (Figure 2). These findings show clearly how displacement causes some interruptions to students, because most of them had to shift from their previous schools to new ones, while others had to stay with their relatives in town so as to reduce transport costs. This problem appears to be comparable to what Downing (2002) and GRID (2017) noticed about relocation, in that it disrupts school functions and attendance because certain schools are in inaccessible places, limiting children's ability to finish academic cycles and

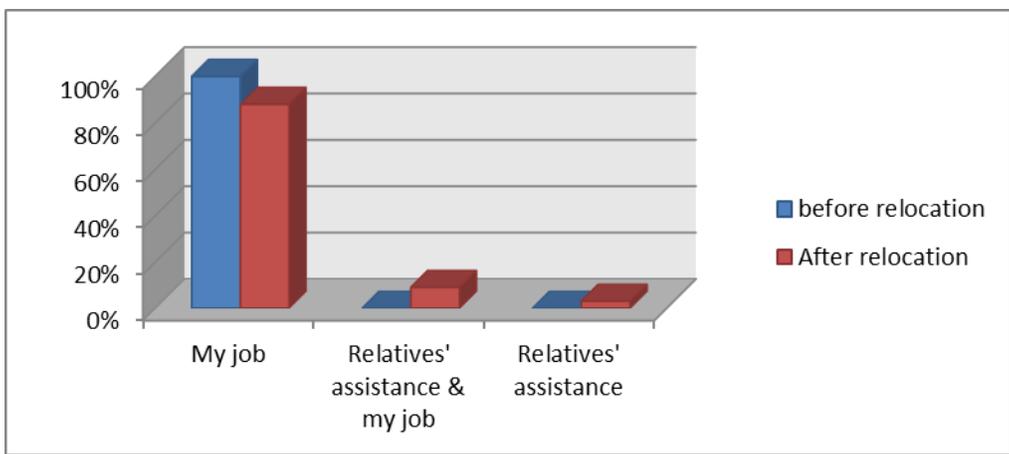


take exams.

**Figure 2:** Schools that Displaced Children Attended Before and After Displacement

Respondents from the focus group discussion complained about the poor quality of education their children got from public schools in Mabwepande. This situation had been caused by a large number of pupils in the schools, that is, pupils who were there before displacement and the new ones from the displaced community. There were also few teachers compared to the situation before the resettlement. The pupil: teacher ratio in government schools was supposed to be 1:40 (MOEVT, 2011), but the situation in Mabwepande was different; the ratio being about 1:80 (eighty pupils per teacher). Available facilities were not proportionate to this large number of students. Classes, learning and teaching materials were not enough. These findings look similar to GRID 2017, in their report revealed that, one of the major challenges in displacement is

inadequate facilities such schools which seem to be overcrowded. The study revealed that displacement led to dependency. Before displacement, some of the displaced parents were able to support their children’s education without depending on their relatives; but after displacement, they were unable to afford their children’s education. Therefore, they needed assistance from their relatives. The results on how the displaced community in Mabwepande managed to pay for their children’s education before and after displacement is shown in Figure 3. The results relate to the study conducted by Cernea (2008), who found that, displacement led to a reduction in income and impoverishment for the displaced, increasing their rate of dependence.



**Figure 3:** Shows How Displaced Community Pay School Fees for Their Children’s Education

### Housing and Sanitation Challenges

The housing condition of displaced households was also assessed in order to get a clear picture of the experienced challenges. Respondents in focus group discussions reported that, in previous settlement, they were living in houses built by permanent materials such as cement bricks and roofed by corrugated iron sheets. They added that some of these houses were supplied with power and water. People were now living in tents (temporary shelter) which had no power supply; Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) does not allow installation of power in this kind of housing (tents), because they are vulnerable to short-circuits. The tents were in poor condition as shown in Plate 1 below. A male respondent reported that:

“Our houses are in poor condition; prior to evacuation, we lived in permanent brick houses that were connected with water and electricity. We are now living in worn tents with no electricity after being displaced.” .....

(Key informant/ Kikwete Vision Street June, 2022).



**Plate 1:** Weary Tented House in Ridhiwani Street (Mabwepande)

Observations made by the researcher and household interviews showed that a large number of the households, which was about 87.3 percent of the total respondents, were still living in tents. About 12.7 percent of households had managed to build temporary houses (mud walls with thatched roofs and others had mud-bricks walls with corrugated iron sheet roofs) (as shown in Table 3 and Plate 2). This means that most of the displaced households were not able to build new permanent houses in a short period of time. This situation made some of the households to live in substandard housing.

**Table 3: Types of Houses Before and After Displacement**

Type of housing	Before displacement		After displacement	
	frequency	percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Block houses	110	100%	00	00%
Tented houses	00	00%	96	87.3%
Thatched houses	00	00%	14	12.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Plate 2:** Thatched Houses of the Displaced Community in New City Street

It was further reported by one of the local leaders, that there was a possibility of eruption of contagious diseases such as cholera, typhoid and diarrhoea within the community, especially during the rainy seasons. This is because sanitary facilities like toilets were built on temporary bases (shallow latrines, Plate 3). Some of these latrines were full and were shared by four families; which was unhealthy. Such situation is clearly shown in Plate 3. These research results concur with the observation done by GRID 2017 and CEGIS (2014), they observed that, the displaced living condition were poor, the collective centres had insufficient water supply, had inadequate sanitation facilities and were overcrowded.



**Plate 3:** Shallow Latrines Used by Displaced Community in Riziwani Street  
**Provision of Basic services (Water and Health) in the Displaced Community**

The study findings from focus group discussion and interviews showed that water was the only basic service which was provided within the community. There was a water vehicle from Kinondoni Municipality which supplied water to the community. However, one bucket cost more than 200 Tanzanian shillings, while in their previous location one bucket of water cost Tshs 50-

100/=; the difference being Tshs 100-150/=. In addition, water service was not regularly provided in the displaced community. This was because during the rainy season the water vehicle did not bring water, because some of the roads were not accessible. In such season, respondents were obliged to go to the next village, Bunju, to fetch water, one bucket cost 300-400 Tanzanian shillings, the situation which increased the living costs to the displaced households.

The findings of the study through interviews proved that health services such as dispensaries were not provided within the displaced community. These services were found in a nearby village such as Bunju. The health centres were found far away (about 3-4 kilometres) from the displaced community (Table 4) and the area had no pharmacy that could make displaced people to get some medical requirements. They also showed dissatisfaction with the services provided in these health centres. The observation of the study showed that medical care for the displaced households in Mabwepande was not provided. This situation increased the susceptibility to diseases. The study done by Rhoades (2011) and Deng (2007) concur with above results that, the displaced people were desperate in need of vital services like health and clean and safe water.

**Table 4: Availability and Provision of Health Services Before and After Displacement**

Availability of health services	Provision of health services	Before displacement		After displacement	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Found near	Good provision	110	100%	00	00%
Found far	Poor provision	00	00%	110	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **Challenge in Formation of Social Networks**

The research results showed that the other challenge that the displaced community experienced was the disruption of social network groups (Table 5). Respondents were asked if they were able to formulate new social networks after displacement. About 6% of the respondents managed to form new social networks which supported each other during funerals, sickness, weddings and other social activities. These social networks were important as they promoted development and sense of unity within the community. A total of 94% of the respondents claimed that they had not managed to form new social groups after displacement, due to various reasons, such as lack of money for contribution to various social issues and contribution for entrance fee. Also, the study

findings showed that 58% of the total respondents were members in previous social networks, but after displacement it was difficult to continue with the membership, because they were now separated (Table 5). A total of 42% of respondents claimed that they were not members of any social groups before, because they did not see the importance of joining them. While only 1% of the total respondents managed to maintain their previous social networks, because they were still working in town, it was easy for them to meet with members of their groups. About 99% of the respondents did not manage to maintain their former social groups, due to various reasons such as separation with other members of the groups. These results evidenced in other studies conducted in India by Mohanty (2011), Mathur and Kälin (2010) that involuntary population displacement leads to disruption of social networks.

**Table 5: Ability to Maintain Previous or/ and Form New Social Groups**

Response	Yes	No	Total
Ability to maintain the previous social group	1%	99%	100%
Membership to any social group before displacement	58%	42%	100%
Ability to form a new social group after displacement	6%	94%	100%

The researcher investigated, further, by asking respondents where they sought support once they got problems. A total of 67% of the respondents said that they got support from neighbours. In spite of the mentioned reasons that they did not know each other properly, they actually needed to support each other. About 10% of the households were depending on their relatives and 23% of the households were depending on both neighbours and relatives (Table 6). These findings showed that there was interdependency amongst the displaced community at about 47% after displacement, although the relationship was not strong compared to the previous settlement which was about 74%.

**Table 6: Show How the Displaced Community Supported Each Other Before and After Displacement**

Response	Before displacement	After displacement
Depend on relative only	5%	20%
Depend on neighbours only	74%	47%

<b>Depend both on relatives and neighbours</b>	21%	33%
<b>Depend on one self</b>	00%	00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **Family Disruption or Separation after Displacement**

Research results from household interviews revealed that family separation was one of the challenges which displaced households in Mabwepande. About 64% of the displaced community managed to relocate with the whole family and 36% of them were unable to move with their families (Table 7). Respondents reported that in some families, children were left in town to stay with relatives in order to easily continue with school. In another case of extended families, some members decided to live somewhere else. These study findings established the fact that involuntary displacement of the households causes family separation. This situation can be due to various reasons such as lack of houses that could accommodate large families; therefore, other family members had to find somewhere else to live. These findings are similar to what was observed by Mohanty and Rhoades (2011) and Mathur (2012) on the disruption of families after displacement.

**Table 7: Shows How Displaced Community Relocate with Their Families**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Families that were able to relocate with the whole family	70	64%
Families that were not able to move with the whole family	40	36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>

Further investigation showed that some men who were working in town did not come back home regularly. Sometimes, they had to stay in town searching for jobs, because in Mabwepande there were limited to job opportunities. Also, expensive transport in this new settlement was mentioned as one of the contributing factors for men to stay in town, while their families were living in Mabwepande. A male respondent from Kikwete Vision Street said:

“I do not come home every day. Sometimes I have to stay in town to reduce transport costs which is 4000 /= Tshs per day. I better save the money for my family, so, I decided to be paying a visit to our home on weekends. Some men stay in town searching for jobs, because this area has limited opportunities. They also do not come home frequently” .....

(Key informant Kikwete Vision Street July, 2022).

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

The process of displacement and resettlement of population causes a number of adverse impacts to the displaced households. The research findings presented the challenges experienced by displaced people of the study area (Mabwepande). The revealed challenges were: economic challenges which were caused by reduction of income and production; environmental challenges; challenges in the provision of social services such as transportation, education, water and health. Also, there were more challenges such as housing and sanitation, where the displaced people were still living in weary tented houses. Challenges of social relations were shown in different forms, such as lack good relationships amongst neighbours, disruption of social networks, and family separation, as some families failed to relocate with their families. Generally, these challenges made the lives of the displaced people to be worse (impoverishment of the displaced).

This study recommends that, resettlement process should be guided by appropriate detailed policies which will help the government, planners and agencies to implement properly and follow the procedures and mechanisms of the resettlement process. The displaced community or individuals should be closely incorporated in decision making. This will help planners to understand clearly the needs of the affected people, in order to provide proper assistance to them. The government should set aside enough funds for resettlement programmes which require reasonable compensation for the affected households. Also, it has to consider the rehabilitation and restoration of people's livelihoods. Technical advice and assistance should be provided to the affected households concerning how to start building new houses. This will help to address the problem of homelessness.

The study did not investigate all information regarding the resettlement challenges facing the displaced households. Therefore, it provides areas for further studies to be conducted on displacement and resettlement programmes carried out in unplanned settlements. Also, to study how the government considers the rehabilitation and restoration of displaced livelihoods.

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