

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



FACULTY OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

RESEARCH TOPIC

The effects of development induced relocation on livelihoods:

The case of people moved from Chiadzwa to Arda Transau.

BY

Patience Dziro

R112911W

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS OF THE BACHELOR OF ARTS HONOURS DEGREE
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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my lovely parents, Mr and Mrs Dziro, my brothers and sister, this is a product of their unwavering support. I also dedicate this project to my love, Brighton.

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to analyze the effects of development induced relocation on livelihoods; the case of people moved from Chiadzwa in Marange area to Arda Transau in Odzi. The general objective of the study was to assess the effects of development projects on livelihood of local communities. A sample of forty -four households relocated by Marange Resource mining company representing those who were relocated by the five other mining companies at Chiadzwa was selected using purposive sampling. Data was collected using interview, questionnaires. Results are based on findings from open-ended questionnaires directed at relocated households at Arda Transau and face to face interviews with the representative committee members between mining company and relocated people. Results were that the relocation process brought a lot of challenges on livelihoods as compared to Chiadzwa life. Many people lost their means of living due to relocation and it created a dependency syndrome whereby people are only depending on mining companies as their hope of sustainable livelihood. People from Chiadzwa lost their natural capital, physical capital, as well as social capital. Although mining is one of the lucrative industries in Zimbabwe, the relocated local community is less benefiting from the wealth of their land, only to exacerbate the levels of poverty and loss of livelihoods. The findings show that there is potential on the improvement of livelihoods of relocated people, only lack of will from authorities is lacking, to monitor and evaluate that people are fully compensated. From the study, the results have shown that development projects, particularly in Zimbabwe are trying to maximize their profits at the expense of local communities.

ACRONMYS

CAMPFIRE Communal Areas Management Program for Indigenization

CRD Centre for Research and Development

DIR Development Induced Relocation/ resettlement

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

IRR Impoverishment Risk and Reintegration

NGOs Non Governmental Organizations

SADC Southern Africa Development committee

ZINWA Zimbabwe National Water Authority

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Introduction

Development projects are a big threat to local people's livelihoods in the entire world. These projects resulted in the relocation of people from their area of origin to other areas. It is noted that local people in which development projects like construction of dams, irrigation schemes, expansion of towns; mining activities among many development projects are operating are facing challenges of being displaced from their areas. During World War Two and 1990s, development projects displaced more than 50 million people in India and China, and more than 20 million were relocated by the construction of hydropower related projects Gutman (1994). This shows that forced relocation or involuntary resettlement is more likely affect the livelihoods of people if not reduced or compensated. Downing(2002,3) also supported that resettlement may lead to loss of physical and non-physical assets which involve homes, resources, social structures, productive land, cultural identity, and income earning assets.

Basing from other researches results shows that the effects of development projects to local communities are being left out yet are a big threat to the lives of the rural poor. Mining for instance is a lucrative industry but it fails to improve the lives of people where they are operating other than to destroy the local environment. Other schools of thought viewed minerals as a curse in African countries and as a source of conflicts and poverty but it is the intention of this study to analyze how the development projects especially mining have negative effects to local community other than positive ones. It is also vital in this study to look on how development-induced resettlement been carried out and how these people are considered and compensated.

The country has a history of relocating a flux of people in the construction of the Tokwe-Mukosi dam, Kariba dam, construction of the Chisumbanje ethanol plant, to mention but a few. Like any other development project in Zimbabwe mining activities in Chiadzwa have relocated more than

one thousand families to Arda Transau and are still in the process to relocate more. The movement of people from Chiadzwa affected the lives of people socially, economically, politically as well as environmentally resulted in the destruction of livelihoods. The relocation of people also resulted in the destruction of schools and clinics leaving teachers without jobs. Before the discovery of diamond in Marange area people were surviving through livestock farming and subsistence farming of drought resistant crops like round nuts, ground nuts, sorghum and millet due to climate conditions of the area. By practicing this, people were managing to send their children to school.

The intention of this study was to analyze how forced relocation from Chiadzwa area threatened their livelihoods and reduced their chances for sustainable development. The livelihoods of rural people in mining areas got threatened by the operation of mining companies. It is vital for this study to examine the implications of mining companies on the livelihoods of the rural community. Since the diamond from Chiadzwa boosted the Zimbabwean economy, it is also important to analyze on how it improved the livelihoods of the local community. Diamond at Chiadzwa areas was supposed to benefit the local people to improve their livelihoods but it was a contrary situation as noted by many researchers.

Background to the study

Development projects activities can be traced back since the construction of Kariba dam in Zimbabwe. It is very important to note that those projects were characterized by displacement of large number of people. In Zimbabwe there are many people displaced by development projects like mining activities, dam construction, conservation and construction of hydropower and energy plants. Chiadzwa area is one of the areas where mining as a development project has been carried out thereby mining induced displacement took place. Chiadzwa is a remote, hilly area,

characterized by low rainfall and high temperatures. People were depending on subsistence farming of drought resistance crops like sorghum, millet, round nuts and groundnuts. They were also practicing livestock activities as their means of living. Though people at Chiadzwa had challenges on their livelihoods they were managed to make a living and send their children to school.

Like any other place in Zimbabwe the imposition of sanctions also affected the livelihoods of people at Chiadzwa area due to economic meltdown in 2006. This affected the whole Zimbabwe especially the civil servants, who opted to leave their jobs and became informal traders. Due to economic meltdown because of sanctions given to Zimbabwe fewer than six percent of the population had jobs and about three million had fled to other countries PAC (2009). During this era of the meltdown of the Zimbabwean economy is where diamond discovered in Chiadzwa. Diamond became a viable source of living at Chiadzwa and members of the community and beyond were attempting to find alternative sources of livelihood.

The local community as well as people from other parts of Zimbabwe became illegal and artisanal miners in Chiadzwa area. The situation at Chiadzwa was uncontrollable to the extent that the government sent the Zimbabwe Republic Police officers and finally the Zimbabwe National Army in November 2008 to drive out the informal miners for the government to take control of the diamond fields. The formalization of diamond fields at Chiadzwa became a major factor of relocation of people to Arda Transau. The government licensed and permitted five mining companies to take over as legal miners hence forced a large number of people of about five thousand families to relocate to Arda Transau farm. People were promised for compensation by mining companies and guaranteed by the government.

Researchers and reports have discovered that relocation of people from Chiadzwa had worsening their livelihoods. People at Arda Transau are facing challenges on health facilities, food, quality education, space for pastures and grazing, employment opportunities since very few can be employed by mining companies there. Relocation should always benefit the affected, which is not the case in Chiadzwa (Dhliwayo, mining expert). According to financial gazette of 17 April 2014 the relocation has reduced villagers to occasional beggars who are now dependent on handouts from the diamond firms yet they used to be self reliant. This shows that relocation became a threat on people's livelihoods.

Statement of the problem

Development-induced relocation affects people greatly. People have lost their means or living due to implementation of development projects. The research seeks to examine the effect of development induced relocation on livelihoods. In particular the research focuses on people moved from Chiadzwa area to Arda Transau. People were moved to Arda Transau to pave a way for the formalization of the mining fields by the government. Since the area was characterized by illegal miners from across the country the local people were forced to leave the area for legal mining purposes. The research focused on how the relocation process affected on livelihoods and its sustainability.

Objectives

The objectives of the study are to:

- To assess the impacts of development-induced relocation on livelihoods in Zimbabwe.
- To examine the effects of development-induced relocation on livelihoods of people from Chiadzwa area to Arda Transau.
- To examine challenges and offer suggestions on how best development projects can improve on livelihoods.

Research questions

- How development-induced relocation process affected the livelihoods of relocated population in Zimbabwe?
- How the relocation process affected people from Chiadzwa to Arda Transau?
- How development projects together with the government can improve the livelihoods of people from Chiadzwa to Arda Transau?

Theoretical framework

The researcher used the Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model. The model was propounded by Cernea as a conceptual and methodological tool which performs several essential functions in support of analytical and operational development work. According to Cernea his model has function to anticipate the main impoverishment risks involved in forced displacement and resettlement. This model was of great importance in guiding the research in assessing the effects of mining induced relocation to the local community.

In addition, since the model stated that it is diagnostic function, to help assess in the field the content and the intensity of each major risk. The model helped the researcher to assess and analyze the challenges that are faced by relocated population and examine the intensity of risks from relocation process especially by mining activities. The model has also a function to plan and as a problem resolution, to guide design of counter risk measures and their incorporation in resettlement planning, for either preventing or mitigating risks. It was vital to employ the IRR model in assessing the measures taken and preventive and mitigation measures in the preparation of relocation process from Chiadzwa to Arda Transau.

According to Cernea, the IRR model captures impoverishment not only in terms of losing employment opportunities, shelter, nutrition, education or community. Prior to this study, the IRR model guided the researcher in assessing how the livelihoods indicators were affected by the movement from mining areas to Arda Transau. The model explains eight major risks which can affect the relocated population and it was of great importance for the researcher to focus on these risks to come with the effective results.

IRR model explains landlessness as one of the risks and Cernea noted that expropriation of land needed for the project's 'right of way' removes foundation on which many people build productive systems, commercial activities and livelihoods. So in this study the researcher also made a closer look on how relocated people have access to land for securing their livelihoods. Joblessness is another risk propounded in the IRR model which states that the unemployment or underemployment among resettlers may linger long after relocation. This theoretical assumption by Cernea helped the researcher to get the reality of what relocated people are facing. Homelessness is the other risk that can affect the relocated population. The IRR model states that group relocation of related people and neighbors is therefore preferable to dispersed relocation.

The IRR model also stated the risk of marginalization which occurs when relocated families lose economic power and slide down towards lesser socio-economic positions-shopkeepers and craftspeople lose business and fall below poverty thresholds. This also guided the researcher in assessing the sources of income at Arda Transau and how they are surviving. In addition, the model also state that the vulnerability of the poorest people to illness is increased by forced relocation. Therefore, the IRR model also helped the researcher in assessing how the relocated population exposed to diseases and health challenges.

Furthermore, the IRR model states the risks of food insecurity, loss of common property as well as social disarticulation. It states that forced uprooting diminishes self sufficiency, dismantles local arrangements for food supply and thus increases the risk that people will fall into chronic food insecurity. Cernea also states that poor farmers lose access to the common property assets belonging to communities that are relocated and also notes the massive loss of social capital.

In order to carry out a fruitful study with effective results, it was vital to use the IRR model in assessing the risks which can be faced by relocated people as a result of development projects. It must be noted that the relocated people can be imposed to all risks stated by Cernea. It was of great importance to use the impoverishment risks and reconstruction model in this study because after coming up with results the researcher suggested strategies that can be taken to reduce risks and improve livelihoods of people of Arda Transau. The model also helped the researcher in giving the ways to restore and improve the livelihoods of the displaced.

Conceptual framework

A livelihood

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. It is sustainable when it cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (Chambers and Conway, 1991). Ellis and Freeman (2005) defines a livelihood as an attempt to capture both what people do in order to earn a living and the resources that provides them with capability to build a satisfactory living taking into account risk factors, institutional and policy context that either helps or hinders them in their pursuit of variable living.

The definitions given helped the researcher to analyze how the mining activities at Chiadzwa area affected people's livelihood. Scoones (2009) have noted that there are five livelihood resources that are natural capital (land and capital), physical capital (roads and irrigation), human labour (knowledge and skills), financial resource (loans and credits), and social priviledges. These livelihood resources given by Scoones were very crucial in assessing the effects of development induced relocation in Zimbabwe and Chiadzwa in particular. Scoones (2009:12) add on that livelihoods are structured by social relations that unavoidably govern the distribution of property (including land) patterns of work and division of labour, distribution of income and dynamics of consumption and accumulation.

From the definition of a livelihood given by scholars, it was vital during the research to focus on tenets of livelihood which are food security, education, health facilities, access to land, employment opportunities, marginalization, loss of shelter, community power. The study evaluated how the relocation of people from Chiadzwa affected these tenets.

Relocation/ Resettlement

Relocation is defined as a process whereby a community's housing, assets, and public infrastructure are rebuilt in another location (World Bank 2010). These were used interchangeably in this study referring to one thing.

Development projects

Development projects often involve the introduction of direct control by a developer over land previously occupied by another group. These include mining activities which lead to mining induced relocation, dam construction which lead to dam induced relocation, hydropower construction which may also lead to hydropower induced relocation, conservative of land which leads to conservative induced relocation as well as oil induced relocation. Prior to this study, it was vital to assess how these development projects lead to development induced relocation and its impact on the livelihoods of local people.

Development induced involuntary relocation or resettlement

In this study development induced involuntary resettlement is referring to the situation whereby people are forced to move from their homes to other areas in order to pave way for development projects. Development induced involuntary resettlement include loss of income sources and livelihoods, loss of grazing land to mention just but a few.

Local community

The study conceptualizes the local community as the population where development projects are operating or the relocated people to pave way for development initiatives.

Justification and significance of the study

It can be justified to carry out a study on livelihoods of the relocated people from Chiadzwa to Arda Transau. Many researchers have been carried out on Chiadzwa diamond especially on human rights violation, compensation among many areas. Prior to this study, it was not all about looking on compensation but to go beyond to analyze how people's livelihoods affected by development induced relocation process. This study was to analyze the sustainable livelihood of the relocated population from Chiadzwa to Arda Transau.

Research in the area of mining in Chiadzwa has been done mostly on how relocated people were compensated but this study was further looking on the impacts of development induced relocation process on the livelihoods of people. A study of livelihoods treats more vital issues than to look on specific issues like human rights violation or compensation only. It is appreciable that that development projects have positive impacts to the country but this research seeks to fill the gap that has been left void by previous studies since there is need to look at the sustainable development through livelihoods of the local community.

The research to show that livelihoods changes as a result of mining induced relocation and it was also of necessity to consider the vulnerability of rural poor and its sustainable development. This study analyzes how relocated people are coping with new living strategies at the new place. The research also analyzed what the government is doing through its policies and institutions to build sustainable livelihoods. It was vital in this research to assess the procedures employed for relocation of a large group of people from Chiadzwa considering their livelihoods. The research contributes immensely to constructive criticism and adds on ways of analyzing relocation process. The fact that research was focusing on sustainable development it helped the researcher and the reader in seeing the impacts of relocation in Zimbabwe due to development projects.

The research is also very critical as it contribute to the academic world by providing literature for further research in development induced relocation. Furthermore the study is imperative to development projects organizations or officers as well as the government in following better procedures when relocating people.

The research is also of importance to the Department of Development studies at Midlands State University, in that it provided the situation on the ground on development perspectives thereby equip students to cope and suite what is on the ground.

Research methodologies

According to Ahuja (2001:353) methodology is, “the science of methods which contains the principles and standards employed to guide the choice, structure, process and use of methods as directed by the underlying paradigm”. The study was carried out using qualitative research. According to Bryman (1988) qualitative research express commitment to view events, action, norms, values, from the perspective of the people who are studied. Qualitative research is about exploring issues, understanding phenomena and answering questions by analyzing and making sense of unstructured data. Qualitative research was very applicable because it helped the researcher to find out data from respondents point of view and social reality may be understood as the result of meanings and context that are jointly created in social interaction.

It was very suitable at Arda Transau for it helped the researcher to deal with a small sample size. The research was flexible and informal which made people to disclose information without any fear. Qualitative research was employed since its techniques offer the researcher an opportunity to discover and understand the reasons underlying opinions, views and different assumptions.

Qualitative research also helped the researcher to build trust with research subjects that facilitate communication of their views.

Research instruments

Walliman (2009) states that instruments for data collection provide the researcher with information on how to obtain necessary data on which results and conclusions obtained at the end of the project are based. These are materials that are used to collect data from the field. Each type of research has its own methods that are suitable for the required data collection. The researcher primarily used the questionnaire and unstructured interviews as a data collection instruments. According to Bryman (1988) one reason for the employment of a variety of techniques is that it allows inferences or leads drawn from one data source to be corroborated or followed up by another.

Questionnaires

This is where researchers prepare a series of questions, all participants then write down their answers to identical questions in the same order. The advantage of this inflexibility was that it allowed for meaningful comparison of responses across participants and study sites. Open ended questions were used in order to get more information. With open-ended questions, participants were free to respond in their own words, and these responses tend to be more complex than simply “yes” or “no”. As the study was focusing on perceptions the researcher felt that the questionnaires should have “open ended” questions in order to award the respondent an opportunity to fully express oneself without any restrictions.

The use of a questionnaire enabled the researcher to organize the questions and receiving the replies without having to talk to every respondent. According to Cone and Foster (1998) a questionnaire is a very flexible tool, but it must be used carefully to fulfil the requirements of a

particular piece of research. The responses can be completely anonymous, allowing potentially embarrassing questions to be asked with a fair chance of getting a true reply. The questionnaire awards time for checking facts and pondering on the questions, this can also be taken by respondents as the chance to reply honestly, therefore leading to more accurate information.

Interviews

The researcher used unstructured interviews and carried out unstructured interviews with two representative committee members. Targeting representative members helped the researcher since ordinary people fear to disclose some information. According to Bryman (1988) unstructured interviewing provides minimal guidance and allows considerable latitude for interviewees. It has many advantages which helped the researcher during the study to come up with effective results. The unstructured interviews were very important to the researcher to have a clear plan in mind to assess how people are living in Arda Transau for it guided the discussion committee members. It was to the advantage of the researcher that she built rapport with respondents and to express themselves in their own way. The unstructured interviews allowed the researcher to focus on the respondents to talk on a particular topic of interest.

Sampling

Sampling is the selection of a subset of individuals from within a statistical population to estimate characteristics of the whole population. To come up with a sample of the affected people by relocation process, purposive sampling was used. According to Barreiro and Albandoz (2009) purposive sampling is the one in which the researcher tries to make a representative sample, depending on one's opinion or purpose. This sampling technique was used giving the small population of men, women, there was only 44 households and 2 committee members

relocated by Marange Resource mining company used as a sample representing people from Chiadzwa.

Targeted Population

Walliman (2009) defined population as a collective term that is used to describe the total quantity of cases of the type which are the subject of your study; it can consist of objects, people or even events. People were relocated by five different mining companies at Chiadzwa area. The targeted population for this study included people relocated by Marange mining company which comprises of 44 households in Arda Transau farm. There are five companies operating at Chiadzwa and each company has relocated its people according to its area. This research targeted all people relocated from Chiadzwa area.

Literature review

In this section the researcher was looking at the views of other scholars concerning the relocation of people for development purposes. The views of other scholars from the global level up to the local level helped the researcher to analyze the impacts of development projects in both developed and developing countries. Many scholars have noted that development induced relocation is exacerbating the levels of poverty of the relocated rural poor. It has noted that development projects like dam constructions, road construction, construction of hydropower plants and other energy plants, mining activities among many have posed a lot of challenges to local communities. It has been noted that the effects of development induced relocation is a global issue affecting both the developed and developing countries and their views was more significant in assessing the standard of living in Arda Transau. According to Cernea(2002) if development's fundamental objective is to reduce poverty and promote growth, than

development policies must attempt, among other goals, to minimize resettlement occurrences and (when resettlement is unavoidable) to carry out impoverishment-free relocation. This shows that Cernea is supporting the view that before the resettlement process has taken place on development projects, development policies should mitigate the rate of resettlement or avoid it since it is becoming a threat to people's livelihoods.

Globally, development projects are becoming a threat to people's livelihoods or rather development project officers are sidelining the community in which they are operating, thereby resulting in insecure rural livelihoods. Cernea (ibid) stated that the expropriation of land needed for the project's right of way removes the main foundation on which many people build productive systems, commercial activities and livelihoods. Often land is lost forever; sometimes it is partially replaced, and only seldom fully replaced or fully compensated. This is the main form of decapitalization and pauperization of the people who are displaced. Both natural and manmade are lost.

According to Koos (2000) campaigns for securing access to agriculture land, ancestral domain, forests and pastures widespread and are among the most important ways to secure the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable women and men. These campaigns resulted as a response to the harsh conditions of development projects. Koos (ibid) give the example of the Conzinc Riotinto of Australia (CRA) mining company in Papua New Guinea that it threatened the traditional way of life of indigenous population. Land was lost for agriculture, people were alienated from their land, land was polluted, and yields declined. He also adds that near a dam in the Sao Francisco River in Brazil people are still fighting for compensation for the loss of land and livelihood, although the dam was completed in 1986. The situation of these people shows that development

projects have long term effects to the local community's livelihoods even if the development project is completed.

According to Gittings (1999) In China the Three Gorges dam project was expected to displace one million people by the year 2010 and according to earlier experience and criticism of activist the displaced will not be fully compensated for the loss of land and livelihood, and many will live in communities where they are unwelcome or on lands where reconstructing a livelihood will prove to be very difficult. By the example of China it shows that development induced resettlement is a global challenge which affects even countries with better economy. More to that Gittings propounded that most displaced population were relocated from better places to poor places. In addition, Black (2008) propounded that 'in Congo, Angola, Sierra Leone and Liberia, access to major deposits of diamonds, oil and other minerals has both caused and sustained long running conflicts which have displaced millions of people. This shows that the operations of mining activities must be carried out properly in order to sustain the livelihoods of local people.

Porritt (2005) viewed mining companies as production agents which can used to generate sustainable development in the communities where they operate. With this in mind, it was the purpose of this study to find out how mining activities secured the livelihoods of people after the relocation process. "Attuned to community expectations and which acknowledge that business has a shared responsibility with government, and with broader society, to help to facilitate the development of strong and sustainable communities" (MCA, 2004). The study assessed how what believed by many scholars be accomplished practically using the case of the relocated population.

According to Lins and Horwitz (2007) Former mining communities have historically been left without potential for employment, making eventual economic collapse almost certain. The compensation of the original land holders and communities is another polemical subject for mining companies. When companies choose to develop a site, the objective is to provide an equitable settlement to displaced persons without a heavy economic burden. In cases where companies have operated in UNESCO World Heritage sites or native lands without the residents' consent or have not met the residents' demands for compensation, this has led to vigorous opposition from the surrounding. Richardson (2010: 918) argues that the rural development discourse around such projects usually over-hypes their benefits whilst ignoring the fact that they will be taking resources from other users such as smallholder farmers and peasants thereby affecting their forms of livelihoods. This shows that other views are supporting the fact that when people are relocated they should be compensated. This view also guided the researcher in assessing the impacts of relocation on livelihoods at Arda Transau since they were moved from their farms.

Scholars like Ross (2001) have noted that the standard of living in mineral dependent countries is poor and highly vulnerable to economic shocks. This is also supported by schools of thought like Power (2002) who stated that mining in developing countries can cause wealthy disparities and deepen poverty. This is also evidenced by the publish made by the Zimbabwean of 23 April 2014 that, "a serious health hazard is looming at Arda Transau where villagers who were relocated from Chiadzwa by Anjin investments have been without access to clean water after Zimbabwe National Water Authority disconnected the company for non-payment". This shows that people are living in poor conditions since water is a basic need and the dependents to mining companies is worsening the standard of living of relocated people.

According to Pereira (2011) a Brazilian Vale opened a coal mining in Tete province in Mozambique. The mining is properly registered but the local communities are not benefiting and there is no evidence that the country will benefit from the mining activities. Pereira (ibid) highlighted that about 700 households protested over lack of access to water, agriculture land and electricity at Cateme area and the government failed to take action over the challenges encountered by local communities. He also stated that the government authorities are lacking a “clear plan for resource management from exploration to extraction of commercialization” and the mining company is “fuelling conflict instead of development”. This shows that development projects are becoming a threat and a bigger challenge to local communities living them in poor and harsh conditions instead of improving their livelihoods.

As reported by the current Zimbabwean newspaper of 09 July 2014, government and mining companies are blaming each other for challenges faced by relocated villagers from Chiadzwa. Report shows that the provincial administrator of Manicaland Fungai Mbetsa was accusing mining firms that they were reluctant to construct outstanding structures and complete the relocation exercise as mandated by their signed agreement. In response Anjin’s deputy director, Getrude Takawira said, “it’s important for the media to see the agreement that was signed between government and companies in relation to relocation exercise. Arda resettlement area was handed over to the Government of Zimbabwe and it is no longer under our jurisdiction”. With this in mind it was purpose of this study to assess whether the commitment has been accomplished at Arda Transau.

Although others have been researched about development projects in Zimbabwe, there is gap that has been left out to consider the livelihoods of local communities. At Chiadzwa people researched about human rights violations, roles of NGOs at Chiadzwa and other areas but how

the mining activities affected the local people at Chiadzwa have been left out. Which means as a result development induced relocation will continue to pose challenges if attention is not paid.

CHAPTER ONE

THE EFFECTS OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED RELOCATION ON LIVELIHOODS IN ZIMBABWE.

Introduction

This chapter is focusing on the overview of the effects development induced relocation on livelihoods in Zimbabwe especially in rural areas. Development-induced involuntary relocation is becoming a threat in Zimbabwe affecting the means of living of people of the displaced population. This chapter is an overview of the effect of development-induced involuntary relocation or resettlement on standards of living, access to quality education, lost of land, employment opportunities, shelter, assets and resources, level of poverty among many factors. Development-induced involuntary resettlement in Zimbabwe include the construction of dams, bridges, irrigations, ethanol plants, expansion of towns, mining activities to mention but a few. So this chapter is an overview of mining induced relocation, dam induced relocation; ethanol plant induced relocation as well as conservative induced relocation.

Effects of development-induced involuntary resettlement/relocation

Development- induced involuntary resettlement/relocation (DIR) is whereby people forced to migrate for the purpose of development projects. It results from the imperative need to build modern industrial and transportation infrastructure among many Desa and Potter, (2002). This is affecting the livelihoods of the displaced population globally, regionally and locally. Zimbabwe is one of the country which is affected by the relocation process especially the rural poor. Development induced involuntary resettlement include mining induced relocation, dam induced relocation, conservative induced relocation, ethanol plant induced relocation. Even though

development projects have some benefits to people and the economy of the country many schools of thought have noted that development-induced involuntary resettlement is affecting the livelihoods of displaced people hence exacerbating their levels of poverty in the entire world. Gunatilleke et al (1983) postulated that instead of improving the standard of living of people and reducing poverty, development projects causes disillusion, impoverishment and disorientation. It has been noted by many scholars that the displacement of local communities is a world effect not in Zimbabwe only. About 60 million people have been displaced due to large dam construction in the World, Mc Cully (1996).

In Zimbabwe, land is a very important asset for development and sustainable livelihood. Rural people secure their livelihoods through subsistence farming, livestock activities, dairy farming among many activities which may require land entitlements. Scholars viewed land a privilege to people's identity and livelihood. According to Bakare (1993:46) land for Zimbabwean consists of things that can be qualified and not quantified. It offers them identity, a livelihood and it is sacred. With this in mind, it is clear that if people lost their land they also lost their identity as well as their livelihood. The World Bank noted that development projects more likely to displace people are those that require land acquisition such as infrastructure projects. This shows that the more the country introduces the development projects the more they are affecting the local people's livelihoods.

Furthermore the other effect of DIR is destruction of educational and health facilities. Most relocated people are losing their health facilities as well as schools at their new areas. This is becoming a threat to the livelihoods and also compromises the lives of the future generations. Education and health services are indicators of a livelihood. When the local community is able to access better schools and clinics it shows that there is a sustainable livelihood. Most of people

are moved to the areas where there is a population already which can lead to shortage of schools teachers, books, chairs and shortage of health facilities, nurses and doctors

The other effect of DIR in Zimbabwe is shortage of water supply. This is a basic need as well as the indicator of a sustainable livelihood. Most of the rural poor depend on selling vegetables, molding bricks which need a lot of water. So the movement of people to other areas may lead to the shortages of water sources most of the times. Most of the relocated people depending on the livelihoods which may need more water supplies may fail to continue with it because of water shortages.

Social disarticulation is another effect of DIR in Zimbabwe. The movement of people to other areas may cause family disintegration and community disintegration which can affect the livelihoods of people. Loss of shelter is another challenge faced by displaced people. This is a serious challenge faced because some families fail to get shelter and the struggle to recover to their normal lives. In addition loss of employment opportunities is another effect of DIR. When people are relocated to a certain area is most likely lose their employment opportunities from that community.

Impacts of ethanol plant induced relocation

Ethanol plant is one of the development projects in Zimbabwe which may result into displacement of people known as ethanol plant induced relocation. Under this an example of Chisumbanje ethanol plant is going to be used to analyze the how local community livelihoods affected by ethanol plant development project. Chisumbanje ethanol plant is one of the largest development projects in Zimbabwe implemented for the betterment of the country through green fuel. The project was implemented in 2009 and is one of the biggest projects in the continent. The Chisumbanje project displaced about 1754 households from Chisumbanje communal lands

and Chinyamukwakwa communal lands. It also affected people from Mashubi area and Ndovoyo area. The development projects affect the locals in making their decisions and they end up forced to do what they do not want.

Most of these development projects in Zimbabwe benefited the country at the expense of the local communities. Though it is announced that the plant is a great achievement of development but it resulted in the lost of land and resources of local people hence losing their means of living. Quarles Van Ufford and Giri (2003) have noted that some people benefit whilst others are not, on development projects. The purpose of economic development should be not only to strengthen the fundamental economic basis of the functioning of communities, but also to provide them with adequate social benefits. Economic growth must be accompanied by an increase in the level of education, along with better access to health care institutions, social services and other activities aimed at maximizing human capital. Unfortunately, in many countries the plans for economic development are created and implemented on the basis of a purely economic profit and loss account. In others, beneficiaries of economic growth are almost exclusively the closed circles of power. Gains from increased energy production and exploitation of raw materials have been devoted to the militarization of the country. Development projects in many countries are also a direct and indirect tool of oppression of hostile groups.

The effect of ethanol plant is loss of land. In Chisumbanje access to land is controlled by investors and political elites. This shows that the way land was distributed was affecting the poor local community and left them in poverty. In Zimbabwe, scholars have been noted that development projects are owned by individual elites or companies that are closely linked with government companies, Mujere and Dombo (2011). The Chisumbanje project was owned by political elites and its details are privy. Scoones et al (2012;84) also add on that until the land is

viewed as a source of livelihood and redistributed economic wealth, and not as a source of patronage political weapon, will the real possibilities of Zimbabwe's land reform be realized. Mutopo and Chiweshe (2012) propound that elites are now using land for business and profits at the expense of the displacement of local communities from their territories.

Loss of land at Chisumbanje has brought a lot of challenges to the local community causing conflicts and social disarticulation. The Chisumbanje ethanol plant has affected a lot of people. Though others were not displaced but their farming lands were taken. According to Mutopo and Chiweshe (2012) quoting from NewsDay of 27 July 2011

Stories of displacement in Chisumbanje

300 000 families displaced About 300 000 families could be displaced in Chisumbanje if a company that is setting up an Ethanol Plant, Macdom, goes ahead with its plans to acquire 40 000 hectares of land in the area. Macdom is leasing the land from State-owned Arda. Spokesperson for the affected villagers, Gwenzi Wedzerai, told NewsDay the firm had started growing sugarcane on 5 112 hectares and had indicated it would want to acquire more land so as to meet its target of 80 000 kilolitres of Ethanol per day. "We thought this project was going to bring relief to the people of Chisumbanje but it's actually displacing them," said Wedzerai. He added 83 families from Rimayi and Chinyamukwakwa villages had been forced to relocate to neighbouring Mozambique after the company encroached into communal plots and ploughed down their crops. "The only people that have received compensation are war veterans who got \$600 and they are using these people to intimidate villagers opposed to the project," said

Wedzerai. The villagers also alleged they were struggling to raise penalties for their livestock which stray into the sugarcane plantations. The company allegedly demanded \$20 per head and villagers claimed they ended up selling some of them to pay the fine. "Villagers are being forced to sell some of their livestock for them to be able to pay the penalty," said Wedzerai, adding they had presented their grievances to Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai, who had promised to look into the issue. Although strenuous efforts to get comment from Macdom were unsuccessful, Arda chairman Basil Nyabadza said the issue was being blown out of proportion. "Everything that we have been doing in Chisumbanje has been out of consensus with the villagers, but maybe out of 10 villagers you get two who say something. I think, we need to meet and sit down and talk about it,"

Nyabadza. Source: Newsday, 27 July 2011

This shows some of the challenges faced by ethanol induced population at Chisumbanje area.

In addition, the extraction on ethanol plant also resulted in contamination of water sources. In Chisumbanje the ethanol plant emissions killed more than 20 cattle, donkeys and goats have been reported dead after drinking contaminated water from Jerawachera River, the main water source of Chisumbanje people SADC Summit (2012). According to Mr Chimbesu, a farmer at Chisumbanje area, many families depend on the tillage but the land was taken by green fuel without consultation. Taking away those pieces of land from villagers affected the livelihood of farmers at Chisumbanje. Hall (2011) postulated that development countries and rich people are

now acquiring land and water resources in the poor countries at the expense of livelihoods and land of the local communities.

Li (2011) and De Schutter (2011) have noted that investments have a high threat on livelihoods since many investors focus more on maximizing profit and ignore people's livelihoods. This shows that instead of promoting development projects are becoming a misfortune in the area of operations and end up in harsh relationships with the government. Scholars like Sjaastad and Cousins (2008), Spire (2010), Vermeulen and Cotula (2010) have noted that relocation of people at Chisumbanje has resulted in the disputes between the government and the community, as the government is ignoring the social and economic values of their land.

The relocation of locals due to ethanol plant also affected education opportunities, services at chisumbanje. Moving of children to other schools it's a problem on its own before considering their pass rate.

Impacts of dam induced relocation on livelihoods

Dams are another development-induced involuntary resettlement which affects the livelihoods of people in communal areas of Zimbabwe. According to Human Right Watch (2009) dam construction projects lead to loss of social, economic and cultural capital and loss of property which have been accrued by villagers over generations. Dam construction in Zimbabwe can be traced back to the colonial era during the construction of Kariba dam and many people were displaced for the development project. Recordings shows that the Kariba dam project displaced about 57 000 people in both Zimbabwe and Zambia which affected the kinship ties of the Gwemba Tonga people (Colson, 1999). More to that, there is also the Manyuchi dam in Mwenezi, which was constructed in the late 1990s and displaced about 200 000 households

affecting their livelihoods. Studies entails that due to climate change and droughts stricken the world, more than 80 percent of additional food production will come from irrigated land and dams will play increased role in providing these, The World Commission on large dams (2000)

Under dam induced relocation the review on the impacts of dam construction is considered using the examples of Tokwe Mukosi, Kariba dam, Manyuchi dam to mention just a few. The first effect of dam induced relocation is social disarticulation. The construction of the Tokwe Mukosi project became a threat to the livelihoods of people in Chivi area. The construction of the dam started in 1998. From the research findings of Mutari and Mutangi (2014) when people are forcibly moved, production systems are dismantled, long established residential communities and settlements re disorganized while kinship groups and family systems are often scattered. The relocation process affected the social the connections, their community gardens (mushandirapamwe) and their formal and informal interactions this entails that the relocation of people from Tokwe Mukosi area have been distorted the social networks of local people which were securing their livelihoods. Moreover, relocation also affected social setup of the leadership such as village heads, councilors as well as well as constituency boundaries which affect the channels of social development.

It is also of great importance to note that forced migration for dam construction disturbed the education sector and affect the sustainability of the future generations. The relocation process at Tokwe Mukosi dam displaced local schools such as Zunga primary school and Neruvanga high school which will disturb the education of local children, Mutari and Mutangi (2014). This also entails that the development projects are falling to improve the life quality of people in which they operate but exacerbate the levels of poverty to the extent of compromising the future of the upcoming generation. The unfortunate part is that people are relocated to the places which are

not developed and characterized by poor schools and infrastructure than where they are coming from.

Loss of income generating activities is another challenge faced by dam induced relocation. The construction of Tokwe Mukosi again resulted in the situation whereby people lost their livelihoods as they were growing vegetables and fruits like guavas, bananas and mangoes and sell them to people from different places. This shows that relocation process was a threat to people's livelihood and it is difficult to cope with the new environment. Researches have shown that in most cases of development-induced involuntary resettlement in Zimbabwe, the authorities focus on physical compensation of goods like property, infrastructure but ignoring the disturbances done to livelihood strategies. At Tokwe Mukosi area people also lost linkages between producers of vegetables and customers from other areas to sell their fruits and vegetables. To sum up, the displacement of people from Tokwe Mukosi area was a misfortune to local people by affecting their means of living. Previous studies alluded that the project do harm than good to the displaced local people.

The impacts of mining-induced relocation on livelihoods

In most developing countries and even developed countries mining is one of the development projects which are sustaining economies of countries. In Zimbabwe there are many mining activities practiced in the whole country. Mining activities in Zimbabwe are practiced in different forms and types. There are formal and informal mining, large scale and artisanal mining, as well as local miners and international miners. From all the types mentioned, every mining operate in its own way and have got different effects to the local people. In Zimbabwe there is Murowa diamonds which had a very successful relocation process and managed to compensate people

from its area of influence. According to Sustainable development report (2011), “Programmes focus firstly on the local people, then the district, provincial and finally national needs. We have a fully-fledged department dealing with communities and social performance. This department ensures that our programmes are not isolated but an integral part of our normal day-to-day business. This has been our strategy since the inception of our mine in 2004”. This shows that Murowa is one of the successful mining companies to meet its responsibility to improve the standard of living in the area they are operating.

Contrarily, according to CRD report poor governance practices in the mining sector precipitated hazardous mining practices with severe ecological damages and human rights violations on communities living in mining areas. In Manicaland Province for example, alluvial diamond and gold mining activities in Chimanimani and Penhalonga has exposed communities to environmental degradation, water pollution, forced dislocations and loss of livelihoods. From what have discovered by CRD in some areas in Zimbabwe, especially in Manicaland mining is a threat to people’s livelihoods. Though mining activities are for the betterment of the country, its operations are affecting the local community negatively. In 2013 statistics from the ministry of mines indicate that mining has significantly contributed to Zimbabwe’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from an average of 10.2 percent in the 1990s to 19.9 percent in 2009 and 2013 surpassing agriculture. This shows that leaving the local people is only the lack of will to develop the areas in which they are operating. Zimbabwe investment authority (2013) shows that mining sector attracting 207 million for investments and the other 460.30 went to other sectors of the economy.

The other challenge faced by local communities due to mining is lack of employment opportunities in mining companies. According to the researches by CRD in Bikita East mining there was a lot of corruption for employment opportunity using their goats as form of bribe. The

few employees employed were working in mines without helmets, working long hours, and travelling long distances to work (CRD). They also noted that women were not employed and due to increase of corruption the company is no longer employing local communities.

Due to mining activities in Bikita East villagers lost their farming land. Many villagers were depending on their fields as their means of livelihood. The mining company did not compensate the villagers claiming that they did not have land entitlements to land and the land belongs to the government. The mining company should compensate the villagers because they are the ones who were occupying that state land. More so, the villagers at Bikita also lost their cattle that fell into mining trenches and there was no compensation. According to officials from Chimanimani Development Trust (CDT) there are no schools, clinics and shops in the relocated area and families do not have sufficient land for growing crops (CRD, 2012). This shows that other than bringing development and improving livelihoods mines are exacerbating the levels of poverty to the local communities.

Impacts of conservative induced relocation on livelihoods

Conservation of land is another development initiative causing the displacement of people in Zimbabwe. Development initiatives like CAMPFIRE, national parks, game reserves are also causing conservative induced relocation. In Zimbabwe due to conservations people lost their land for cultivation and other means of living. In many developing countries, official policies and laws governing wildlife and the conservation of ecosystems have had adverse social consequences on native populations, Colchester (2004). There are very few researches on how conservatives affect the livelihoods of local communities at regional levels (Cernea & Schmidt-Soltau 2003; Cernea & Schmidt-Soltau 2006).

In Zimbabwe many communities are displaced by conservations which are resulting in "considerable reduction of their cultural heritage, due to the temporary or definitive loss of their behavioural models, their economic activities, their institutions and their symbols" Scudder (2005: 36). Another people affected are Venda and Shangaan people for the Limpopo National Park where people lost their means of living as well as their cultural values. Disintegration of communities at the Limpopo became a threat to the lives of people. The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park was involving three countries- Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa affecting the local community in all areas. Communities were not allowed to participate in planning processes and decision making. This, in itself become a challenge to the survival of the Venda and Shangaan districts since it disrupts the communities instead of linking conservation to livelihoods for rural communities (Bertacchini et al, 2012)

CHAPTER TWO

THE EFFECTS OF RELOCATION ON LIVELIHOODS FROM CHIADZWA TO ARDA TRANS AU

Introduction

The chapter is going to focus on the process of relocation that is the movement of people from Chiadzwa, how their livelihoods were affected and the new living strategies at Arda Transau. In short this chapter will focus on the research findings from Arda Transau, presentation, interpretation and analysis of the study. The results will show how the relocation process affected the education sector, healthy services, and access to land for cultivation, water and sanitation, employment opportunities, shelter, food security among many.

Reasons and factors which led to the relocation of people from Chiadzwa

The major aim of the displacement of people from Chiadzwa area to Arda Transau is for the legalization of mining companies operating at Chiadzwa. The legalization of mining companies at Chiadzwa covers the fields and human habitants of local community. From the research findings, people were practicing subsistence farming in Chiadzwa in which their fields were occupied by miners thereby led to the relocation. The respondents show that they complained to the mining companies about the dust, water and noise pollution caused miners. The dust and noise pollution were affecting and disturbing education operations at Chiadzwa and Tonhorai schools. In addition, the local community was also affected by the contamination of their water source, Odzi River in which they are using water for watering and home use. The findings show that the mining operations also led to the removal of boreholes and also contaminate the underground water making it unsafe for home use.

In response to local people's problems the government together with the mining companies opted to relocate people to Arda Transau. People at Chiadzwa communities lost their fields in which they were depended on since the informal miners were searching for diamond known as 'ngoda'. To formalize the mining activities at Chiadzwa government made an immediate plan to relocate people to Arda Transau farm in Odzi area. The findings show that people were forced to relocate to Arda even though they were given a short notice for a relocation process. The other reason for the relocation is that people were complaining of the harsh environment at Chiadzwa area and that mining activities are harmful to human beings. To sum up, in the whole world mining activities operate away from human habitat due to its effects on environment which include land degradation, water, and land and air pollution.

The livelihoods of people before relocation

The findings show that the relocation process affected the livelihoods of local community in one way or the other. Generally the movement of people from Chiadzwa area resulted in the loss of livelihoods and totally change the lives of people.

Shelter

From the 44 households of the sample size, 15 families were staying in 2 roomed flats since they are young couples and were not yet build bigger houses. 20 families have more than 5 roomed houses or flats for children who are not yet married. 10 young families were staying with their parents since they were stopped to build a year before, for the relocation process. The results show that before relocation of people to Arda Transau people were living under different levels depending on their sources of income. Many people benefited much from the diamond mining

before the formal mining companies took over and many people have big and better homes although others did not get chances to improve their lives. The finding shows that people were living in different levels in terms of shelter before they were relocated. It also shows that others were not build houses after the notice of relocation a year before the process.

Education

The results shows that at Chiadzwa area there are primary schools, Tonhorai and Chiadzwa where the children were attended to and Gandauta secondary school which were within the community of Chiadzwa. 30 families acknowledged that pupils traveled short distances to school although 10 families complained that their children were traveling about 3 kilometres to school. This shows that many pupils traveled short distances to school. Although they were travelling short distances to school the discovery of diamond at Chiadzwa resulted in high school dropout, early marriages, prostitution which caused a lot of problems in the community and affected the education sector. The diamond was discovered in the time of economic crisis of the country and teachers also engaged in informal mining other than playing their duties at schools. More to this the study also showed that dust and noise was also disturbing school operations at Chiadzwa primary, Tonhorai as well as Gandauta secondary.

Water and Sanitation

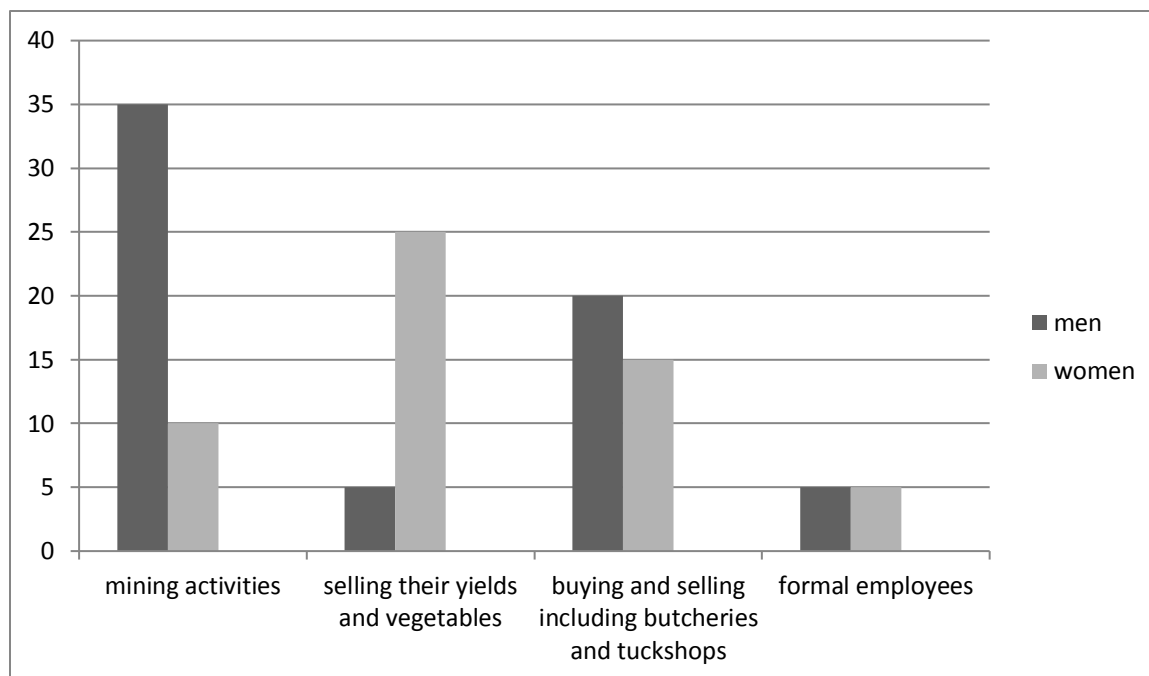
Before the relocation process almost every household have got its borehole in which they get water for domestic use and their gardens. In addition every household have got its Blair toilet. The findings shows that people have got access to clean water and they managed to water their gardens but these boreholes were contaminated by chemicals from mines and their operations also polluted Save and Odzi rivers. The pollution of water sources by mines affected not only the

community of Chiadzwa but it went beyond other communities which were supplied water by those rivers. People also complained that the pollution of rivers killed many livestock especially cattle which are their sources of living.

Sources of income

Before the legalization of diamond fields at Chiadzwa the local community viewed it as a blessing from God and their ancestors. The results show that although they did not know the actual value of diamond, the local people were selling diamond to the buyers from Mozambique and others from across the country. The findings also revealed that the diamond brought many activities at Chiadzwa other than mining activities like buying and selling fruits, clothes vegetables as well as opening tuck shops and butcheries. Men and women at Arda acknowledged that life changed during the time of diamond from being poor to be better. Other were managed to send their children to better schools and boarding schools. The other respondent stated that, 'at Chiadzwa area we had opportunities 'MADHIRI' of getting money other than here'. This shows that people had various means of living at Chiadzwa before were relocated.

In addition, at the Chiadzwa area people were surviving through livestock farming and subsistence farming. People were growing drought resistant crops like groundnuts, round nuts cowpeas, millet, and sorghum and sell them for survival. They also had a big herd of cattle per household which they sell to the butcheries. This is because they have land for pastures and also big land for cultivation.



Source: Field survey 13 September 2014

The results show that before people were moved to arda Transau they were engaged in different activities as means of living and many of them were engaged in various activities. Though others were formal employees, most of the people were depending to diamond activities whether directly as informal miners or indirectly by selling to miners. In addition, women stated that they were practicing burial societies and other societies known as ‘Mikando’ as a way of raising money and as a means of living.

Health facilities

The results show that people were facing challenges on the issue of health although they have clinics within the area, they were substandard and the area has one hospital that is Marange hospital. People have access to medical facilities and good medical care. There was outbreak of diseases like malaria, cholera, among many due to influx of people during diamond time up to date. The Ministry of Health is playing a pivotal role to provide health services although others

from Johane Marange church are affected due to their religious beliefs. The findings show that health is one the reason of relocation of people from Chiadzwa since mining activities brought many diseases at Chiadzwa from dust, water and chemicals. According to Unnithan-Kumar (2008) also noted that health care workers often suffer from a lack of institutional, infrastructural and technical support, which, if addressed, would enhance their engagement and rapport with the community.

Access to common property

From the research engaged people acknowledged that they have access to common property assets like access to forests, pastures and grazing land. From 44 households surveyed the appreciated that they have enough grazing land at Chiadzwa though the soil was not more favorable.

Food security

The findings showed that before the discovery of diamond people were struggling to get food due to economic hardships and climate change. Since Chiadzwa is under region 4 people were cultivating drought resistant crops and sell them to get maize. The discovery of diamond has increased food security of the locals due to a better source of income. The results also showed that sometimes people were receiving food aid from NGOs like any other rural areas. To sum up, people were secured in terms of food although they face drought sometimes.

How the relocation process affect the livelihoods of people

The movement of people from Chiadzwa area to Arda Transau affects people in differently. The findings from the community show that others are happy by the relocation process because their

living standards were improved whilst the majority is crying because the process reduced their standards of living and negatively affect their livelihoods.

Shelter

People were built 4 roomed houses and a separate round-thatched kitchen. From the 44 household surveyed by the researcher people had different views on their houses which were built by the mining companies. The research was conducted from the 44 households resettled by Marange resource mining company representing those who were relocated by 5 mining companies. The houses were given to those who have built and they were given per household not considering what they have at Chiadzwa and also not considering the household size. The findings showed that 15 families were very satisfied with the shelter which was built by the Marange resource mining for them. Others were satisfied because the houses which they were given are far much better than what they had at Chiadzwa. 20 households were not satisfied, 10 families are sharing the stand with their parents and 5 did not get their houses but they have their homes at Chiadzwa.



Houses per household: field survey 13 September 2014

STATUS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Families who are not satisfied with the houses	20
Families who are satisfied with houses	15
Families who are married but staying with parents	10

Source: Field research 13 September 2014

The research findings show the poor criteria used in allocating houses. 20 households, who were not satisfied with the houses they were built, were complaining that the mining companies did not consider the household size and they did not allow the local community to participate. They claimed that they have better homes at Chiadzwa which were accommodating them according to the sizes of household. They appreciated that mining companies have built good houses but they should consider household size. The respondents were complaining that mining companies together with the government stopped people to build houses about a year and a half before relocation but when they were allocating houses they gave to those who were built at Chiadzwa which was unfair criteria. This disadvantaged those who did not build at Chiadzwa because they did not get either houses or somewhere but to stay with their parents in one stand. 15 households appreciated that they are now staying in better houses and they are happy that they are in the same level with others; no one is more superior to the other. From the interview held with the chairperson of the representative committee she admitted that there are 5 young couples who failed to get houses but they were promised to be given in the next allocation. This is not guaranteed because people only moved when the diamond is discovered within their place and mining companies are now operating in the area they moved from.

The respondents stated that some people who were disadvantaged are those of Johane Marange church who have got many wives. The interview held showed that there was a conflict between a Johane Marange man with 13 wives and the company was forced to build him a different home from others but still the accommodation is not adequate for his family. In addition almost every household is complaining of the expansion of families in which they don't have land for expansion. These results show that the movement of people from their homes affected their livelihoods negatively in which special attention is needed.



Source: field research 13 September 2014

Access to land

Many respondents stated access to land is one of the major problems at Arda Transau. People were given 100m by 100m per household which include houses, toilets, garden and kraals. The community stated that they were promised land for irrigations but the promises are not yet fulfilled since 2011. In an interview held with the chairperson she said that the committee members were showed the site or irrigations in 2011 and are still waiting to hear from Marange resource mining company and ministry of lands. The Arda Transau is a favorable land for cultivation as compared to Chiadzwa because there are better climatic conditions but have small fields in farming is one of the means of livelihood.

In addition, the respondents were complaining about land for pastures and access to firewood. When people were relocated were not limited the number of livestock but the situation at Arda Transau forced them to sell them or find another stand somewhere to those with money. There is no land for pastures, people should keep their livestock within their yards. The people who were relocated by the Marange resource are in a linear settlement, parallel to the railway line and 50 metres from it. People are facing challenges of accidents of their livestock with goods train during the day and after they lost their livestock they were suppose to pay USD300 to national railways as fine. According to the interviews held, in response to that the mining company bought fence to protect cattle from railway line but the national railways refused with their 50 metres land for those fence and it remained a challenge to the community. The national railways removed its USD300 fine but the community's livestock are at risk as their livelihood. According to findings from interviews the ministry of lands admitted that it was a mistake for human habitats to be located near the railway line of which nothing can be done since the houses were already built. This shows that the IRR model hold much water when it stated that this livelihood deterioration is usually overlooked by planners and remains uncompensated. The relocated population is the one at risk due to poor procedures of relocation taken

Education

The movement of people from Chiadzwa affected the education of pupils greatly. Transferring them to another school is a problem on its own which affected their performance. From the interview held the results showed that each company was suppose to build a secondary and a primary school for relocated people. The results showed that only one mining company has built a primary and a secondary schools for relocated population that are Anjin primary and secondary and one primary school (Wellington primary) which was already there for farm workers. One

secondary school and two primary schools are failing to constitute all the pupils of the relocated population. Other pupils traveled to Odzi primary and secondary which are about 10 km or more from Arda Transau farm. The pupils are vulnerable to goods train since they use the railway line to cross Odzi River which is about 60 metres wide. The pupils traveled a very long distance to schools. Other primary students traveled 7 km to those schools in Arda Transau. These results showed that the relocation process has affected the education sector and other mining companies did not comply in building schools as they were agreed with the government.

Health facilities

The relocation process also affected the health services of the relocated population. The whole population relocated from Chiadzwa is sustained with one clinic. The respondents were complaining about poor services from the local clinic. They stated that the clinic does not have adequate medicines and its standard is poor to accommodate such a big population. People traveled long distances to the clinic and they also traveled to Odzi clinic. The patients are forced to pay a dollar towards the salary of the guard before receiving treatment at Odzi. Looking at the conditions at Arda Transau some people are living in poverty to the extent that they fail to pay a dollar to receive treatment at the clinic. The relocation process also affected those who were at treatment programs and food programs especially on ARVs.

Employment opportunities

Unemployment is one of the problems at Arda Transau. During the relocation process the mining company employed the locals for loading and offloading goods and property from Chiadzwa to Arda Transau. The former employees were complaining about being underpaid as compared to the job that they were doing. They stated that they worked from 6am up to 2am offloading

properties from Chiadzwa and they were given 10 dollars per day. Though they were working in harsh conditions they had no option because they fear to lose their sources of income. Very few people have been employed by mining companies and they are retrenched without a tangible reason. The relocation process created dependency syndrome to the local community at Arda Transau.

People complained that they lost their means of living at Chiadzwa. Some lost their businesses like shops, butcheries among many activities. Before they were relocated they were promised compensation of their businesses but they were given only USD1000 as 'disturbance' amount. From September 2011 up to date people are still expecting compensation from mining companies. People depend on the small yields they earn from their small piece of land. From the little they earn from their fields they sell them to get money for school fees and for survival. Cernea (2008) in his theory noted that the unemployment or underemployment may linger longer after physical relocation and creating new jobs is difficult. The theory given by Cernea hold water when comparing with what is at Arda Transau.

Food security

From the research findings people at Arda Transau people are insecure in terms of food security. When they relocated they were given food handouts per household, these include 200kg maize, 20 litres cooking oil, 20 kg beans, 5kg Matemba, to mention but a few, per term. The weakness of the provision of food is that they did not consider household size hence others have food in excess whilst others are starving. The provision of food handouts were stopped since November 2013 due to undisclosed challenges faced by mining companies but the programme was resumed in August 2014 but the quantity of food were reduced. This shows that to those who were

insecure before they are now more vulnerable. People get very little yields from their small piece land which does not sustain them up to the next harvest. The results from the interviews showed that Marange resource mining is the only one which is giving food handouts to its people which means the majority who were relocated by other mining companies are in worse conditions than the respondents. This food insecure faced by relocated population shows the applicability of the IRR model which states that forced uprooting diminishes self-sufficiency, dismantles local arrangements for food supply and thus increases the risk that people fall into chronic food insecurity.

Water and sanitation

Water is another problem faced by relocated population. People relocated by the Marange resource mining are getting water from boreholes and only 2 out of 11 boreholes are working properly. The other boreholes are pumping water with rust and each borehole can pump only 1000 litres per day which does not sustain even half of the population. The mining company drilled a borehole to sustain four households but the other boreholes are not working. This shows that the community does not have water for their gardens and others traveled about 2-3 km to fetch water since houses are in linear pattern. There are Blair toilets at every household.



Source: field research

Social disarticulation

The relocation process led to disintegration of families and communities. Many women were involved in local associations like clubs, societies known as ‘Mikando’, burial societies, poultry cooperatives to mention a few. These societal associations were disarticulated by the relocation process. In addition, people were given money to rebury their relative from mining areas. They were given USD 1500 per each grave and USD1200 to cater for food during the ceremony. Although people agreed to rebury their relatives and have no option, some schools of thought viewed the idea as unethical and destruction of cultural values of a certain community.

Chapter summary

The formalization of mining areas at Chiadzwa area was a good idea for the protection of the locals and development of the country. The research findings showed that mining companies have potential for sustainable livelihood, if they are willing. The results showed that the relocation is not the problem and the concern of the relocated population but how the process has been carried out is what matters. Since mining is very lucrative industry in Chiadzwa it is just a lack of will to improve the livelihoods of relocated population. The results show that it is not justified for a mining company for failing to compensate only 50 households. To sum up, basing from the findings, one can conclude that development projects should consider the livelihoods of relocated people other than focusing on maximizing profits.

CHAPTER THREE

STRATEGIES THAT CAN BE TAKEN TO IMPROVE LIVELIHOODS OF PEOPLE OF ARDA TRANSAU

Introduction

This chapter is looking at the strategies that can be done and that should be done to improve the livelihood of relocated people. From the findings at Arda Transau the respondents and researcher came up with suggestions on what should be done and what can be done to improve the livelihoods. This chapter is also giving the conclusion of the study.

Strategies that can be done by mining companies

When development projects like mining activities are engaged in a certain community they should consult the affected people of their livelihood activities and get their views. The mining companies should consider the needs of relocated people to avoid the effects on livelihoods. From the results of this study shows that the relocation process was involuntary and people were not given chances to give their opinions in order to secure their livelihoods. In other words the local community should participate in planning processes of relocation.

Mining companies should also give adequate compensation and fulfilling the promises to the relocated people. The study shows that since people were promised compensation for their property and assets lost and it is now three years after they were relocated and nothing has been received. Mining companies benefited much from diamond at Chiadzwa yet they are leaving the relocated population in severe poverty without compensated. Mining activities should benefit the country, mining company as well as the local community displaced by those activities.

In addition, still on compensation, the mining companies should consider the value of the assets of relocated people other than generalizing the relocation. During the study people were complaining that the relocation process was generalized and they lost their livelihood strategies and property like livestock, goats, and donkeys, to mention a few. The results show that for these three years people were relocated to Arda Transau are suffering without any means of living and harsh conditions.

The mining companies should relocated people when they have built adequate shelter. Shortage of shelter is one of the challenges faced by development induced relocation. This is also experienced at Arda Transau where many families failed to get accommodation and are promised to be given since 2011. This only shows that the mining companies relocated people from their homes without adequate shelter. In addition the study shows that the mining companies did not consider household size when they were allocating houses to the people from Chiadzwa. The mining companies should consider the household size when allocating houses to the relocating population. There are polygamous families at Arda Transau who faced problems on shelter and they were not fully compensated their houses.

The mining companies should make sure that the relocated people have access to clean, safe water. Water is the basic need which people should have access to it. According to the research results two boreholes with limited water are sustaining a population of 44 households and other boreholes have got dirty water. Other areas are not allowed to water their gardens yet they are paying USD5 per month for that water. Since people from Chiadzwa were not relocated to urban areas they should not pay for water and the mining companies should provide them with other sources of water. From the research findings other people were depending on selling their vegetables as their means of livelihood yet they are now restricted from water sources. In short

mining companies should make sure that the relocated people have got adequate water sources as well as irrigations.

Mining companies should provide employment opportunities to the local communities. Local community should benefit from mining as employees. Most of the people at Arda Transau are unemployed and have no means of living. It should be noted that before people were relocated were informal miners earning better income and able to secure their livelihood. People were employed during relocation process and were underpaid with USD10 per 20 hours but they had no option since they wanted to secure their jobs. Less than 5 percent of the workers were employed by mining companies from the local communities and people were complaining of unnoticed and uncompensated retrenchments. To secure and improve the livelihoods of development induced relocated people mining companies should employ local people as workers in mining companies.

In addition, mining companies should introduce and support income generating projects and community development opportunities to the development induced relocated people. Many people lost their means of living when they were moved so for resumption of those livelihoods the mining companies should make sure that they introduce income generating projects. It was noted during the study that many people lost their livestock which means they lost their livelihood and others are forced to sell them due to unavailability of pastures and to respect the regulations of railways since the houses are built near and along the railway line.

Furthermore, mining companies should make sure that the relocated people have access to better health facilities. The mining companies should have built clinics for relocated population. People at Arda Transau are facing challenges to access to health facilities. There is one clinic with inadequate medicines and poor services which are supposed to sustain more than one thousand

families at Arda Transau. Displaced people are prone to various diseases but they do not have access to better health facilities. Others travel a distance of more than 10km to the clinic.

Mining companies should make sure that the relocated population has access to schools with better qualities of education. At Arda Transau only one mining company out of five has built a primary and a secondary school which are accommodating all relocated pupils. Quality education will lead to sustainable development as well as sustainable livelihood. Though the unemployment rate is high in Zimbabwe, those who are illiteracy are more vulnerable to poverty and losing their livelihood. Mining companies should build school for the relocation people at Arda Transau like what has been done by Anjin mining company.

In addition, mining companies should make sure that the need and grievances of relocation are fully addressed in order to secure their livelihoods. The research shows that people at Arda Transau have got many grievances and needs which are not adequately addressed to improve livelihoods of relocated population. The research findings show relocated people do not have a dip for their cattle as well as graveyards of space. It is noted that since people addressed their challenges, they are not yet received assistance from mining companies. Though the midrange resource mining has been drilled 11 boreholes for relocated population 9 of them are not working properly and stopped people to repair the boreholes because it not their duty.

Strategies that can be done by government

Government has a crucial role to play in order to improve the livelihood of people at Arda Transau. The study has shown that it is not adequate of resources which are making the relocated people poor but the negligence from government and policy makers. The government has the

power in trying to support and improve the livelihood of relocated people. The has shown that it is the government which announced the movement of people to Arda Transau and giving mining companies the permission to carry out mining activities. It is also the role of government to make sure that the livelihood of relocated people are secured and improved.

For sustainable livelihood the government should make sure that people have access to land. In Zimbabwe all land is owned by the government but the relocated people are facing challenges on access to land. This only shows that the government is putting less attention to the relocated people. The research shows that other than taking measures as powerful authorities the Manicaland Provincial Administrator was pointing fingers to the mining companies for not fulfilling the agreements made. It is the role of the government to provide adequate land. People who are relocated by mining company are facing challenges for pastures since they were relocated very close to the railway line. This shows that the government should carry out its environmental impact assessment (EIA) before allocating companies to build houses for the relocated population. This will prevent the prevalence of permanent challenges because now the relocated people are staying near the railway line.

Other than surrendering all the duties to mining companies for relocation process, the government should monitor and evaluate the operations of mining companies for the improvement of livelihoods. Most development induced relocated people faced by challenges on loss of livelihoods because the government takes no action to make sure that there is sustainable livelihood. Monitoring and evaluation is very important in order to make sure that relocated people are fully compensated. The relocated people are facing challenges to get livelihoods because they are not compensated and the government is taking no action.

In addition, it is the role of government to make sure that people have access to basic commodities but to make matters worse ZINWA cut off its water sources because they are not paying for water. People relocated by Anjin faced a lot of problems since water is a basic need for people's lives on a daily basis. This also affected people's gardens and people lost their means of living. It is the government which allocated Arda Transau to relocated people knowingly that there are no adequate water sources, this shows that the government is neglecting the livelihoods of people.

The government should make sure that their policies and regulations towards mining operations and other development projects are supporting and improving the livelihoods of relocated people. All development projects have got positive impacts towards the economy of the country and making profits to the operating companies but affecting the standard of living of people displaced by those projects. Government policies should protect the livelihoods through carrying out effective relocation considering people's needs, opinions and participation, making the movement voluntary other than forcing people to move. More to this, the government should make sure that relocated people are receiving their community ownership shares from the mining companies. They should monitor that those shares are reaching the destination, which is the community because if the shares are not reaching the relocated community it means they are going somewhere. So it is the duty of government to be accountable that people are getting those shares following correct procedures.

Government should make sure that relocated population has got financial capital through access to loans. Most of the government loans are directed to civil servants and leaving other workers without any means of capital. The government should give loans to the relocated people to start up their projects. The government should support income generating projects which can improve

the livelihoods of relocated people at Arda Transau. It is known that the NGOs are responsible for running development projects but their operations are prone to challenges of inadequate funding and serving the interest of donors. Prior to relocated people, it is suggested that the government should manage and fund income generating projects that can improve and support the livelihoods since they are benefiting from those development projects. To sum up, government should carry out an assessment whether they can manage all the operations of development projects and relocating people successfully. It should also make sure that people relocated to the areas with access to grazing land, better health facilities, education (schools), safe and water supply, to mention just but a few before relocating people for development projects.

Conclusion

To conclude this study, development projects in Zimbabwe are affecting the livelihood of local communities greatly. There are rarely cases when development projects does not displace or relocate from their communities. The study shows that development induced relocation are one of the major challenges affecting the livelihoods of local communities. Development projects like mining, dam construction, road construction, hydropower and ethanol plant construction, conservatives are affecting the sources of income of relocating people without adequate compensation. Due to development induced relocation schools are affected, loss of land as a livelihood source, social disarticulation, loss of employment opportunities, poor health facilities, among many. These challenges faced by relocated people are not affecting only people who are at Arda Transau but also the coming generations. One can say that poverty stricken families afford poor and cheaper schools, poor and cheaper health services thereby the levels will become endless. A lesson learnt from the study is that development projects have got potential to improve the livelihood of local community though most of the relocated have been negatively affected.

To sum up, one can conclude that it only cost a committed project operator together with the government to adequately compensate the relocated people and promote sustainable livelihood. There is a good example of Murowa diamond mining company which has carried out its relocation process successfully and promotes sustainable livelihoods. “Murowa Diamonds, in partnership with Mutambi Ward 17, has put its weight behind a number of projects to improve the quality of life in our region. Together we have identified shortfalls in our education, health and agricultural resources and implemented projects to correct this. Assistance with the provision of water has been a tremendous help.” (Jacob Mvuto –Murowa ward councillor,

Mutambi Ward 17). This is just the evidence that development projects can be positive towards the livelihoods of local community by improving the standards of living and sustainable

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Appendices

Appendix 1

Questionnaire to the relocated households

My name is Patience Dziro(R112911W), doing BA in Development Studies Honours Degree at Midlands State University (MSU). As per the requirement of my degree programme, am carrying out a research on the effects of development induced relocation on the livelihoods of local community and my research will focus on the people relocated from Chiadzwa area to Arda Transau farm in Odzi. This questionnaire was designed to come up with data that will be used for that purpose and information provided will be used for academic purposes only. Your cooperation in this is greatly appreciated

Area of influence:	Contact infor:
Organisation/company	
Position held:	Date:

Please answer where appropriate. Provide evidence where possible.

- What were the means of living in Chiadzwa area?

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- What the relocation procedures during the relocation process?

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- Were there any compensation received during relocation.

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- How are you coping with the new environment and what are your new living strategies at this area?

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- What challenges are you facing in this community as compared to Chiadzwa?

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- Do the government/local authorities intervene in trying to solve these challenges? In what ways?

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- Are there any employment opportunities in Marange resources mine after relocation process? What are the benefits?

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- What other economic and infrastructural development programmes by Marange mining company?

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- What are the interventions by Marange mining company to improve education system at Arda Transau?

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- What programs are there to improve health service delivery in the community?

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- Any intervention to increase food security in the community.

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- Shelter

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- Water and sanitation

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- What are the challenges faced by mining companies in trying to improve the livelihoods?

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- Do you have any grievances concerning the way in which Marange resources carries out its environmental, economic and social development? What are they?

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General comment about the impacts of relocation on the livelihoods

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Thank you

Appendix 2

Interview guide

1. How were you selected, was it voluntary?
2. When were you relocated?
3. What is your position in the committee?
4. What role do you play at Arda Transau?
5. What are the major challenges that are faced by people at Arda Transau?
6. What reception do you get from mining company when you report cases, is the mining company willing to respond to the challenges?
7. What role does the government play in addressing these challenges?
8. Can you suggest strategies that can be adopted by both the government and the mining company to address the above mentioned challenges?
9. Do you have any comments?