

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

An analysis of the impact of development-induced relocation on the livelihoods of people in Zimbabwe. A case of Arda -Transau resettlement in Mutare District from 2014 to 2017.

By

Chido Musikambesa

Reg Number: R143275V

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Supervisor:
Mr Chilunjika. A

Date: October 2017

APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned hereby certify to have supervised and recommend for acceptance by Midlands State University, Chido Musikambesa (R143275V) Dissertation entitled “**An analysis of the impact of development induced relocation on the livelihood of people in Zimbabwe. A case of Arda- Transau in Mutare District from 2014 to 2017**” in partial fulfilment Of the Bachelor of Science in Politics and Public Management Honours Degree.

SUPERVISOR.....

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.....

Date

.....

RELEASE FORM

NAME OF AUTHOR

Chido Musikambesa

RESEARCH TITLE

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PERMANENT ADDRESS

N324 A Area C Dangamvura
Mutare

CONTACT DETAILS

+263 783 889126
chymska@gmail.com

SIGN

DATE

ABSTRACT

Many countries in the world have embarked on development projects such as mining, dam construction, urban development and population distribution schemes as a way of speeding up economic development and aiming at improving the living standards of citizens. Most of the development projects require large tracts of land which has resulted in the relocation of indigenous communities. Development-induced relocation has both positive and negative impacts on the livelihood of the displaced people basing on the way which they have been carried out. The purpose of this study was to analyze the impact of development induced relocation on the livelihood of people in Zimbabwe, in a case of Arda-Transau from 2014 to 2017. The research findings revealed that the relocation of Chiadzwa people had more of negative impacts than positive on their livelihood comparing to the way they lived before relocation. This was due to poor compensation for the loss of assets and loss of means of living which was worsened by the failure of mining companies to fulfill promises which were aiming at improving living standards of the displaced. It was noted that although mining promotes national economic development in Zimbabwe, the relocated community is less benefiting from the wealth of their land and it created a new form of poverty to the displaced. The research findings also indicated challenges faced by the relocated people in Arda Transau and roles played by state and non-state actors in improving livelihoods of the displaced. The study employed mixed methods approach where both qualitative and quantitative techniques were used in obtaining data, presentation and analysis. Questionnaires, In-depth interviews, research and observations were used for data collection. The researcher also observed ethical consideration during the research. The research findings led to the conclusion that to reduce the negative impact of development induced relocation the government and development partners should place the human needs at the centre and aiming at improving the living standards of the displaced to be better than before relocation. Different recommendations were noted and these include compensation for the displaced for their lost assets and improved social service delivery by development partners. Also, mining companies to increase in promoting the social corporate responsibility toward the displaced people.

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DEDICATIONS

I commit this work first to the God Almighty for the gift of life, strength, enablement and guidance to complete this dissertation.

This thesis is also devoted to my parents Mr A and Mrs M Musikambesa may the Lord favour them and add more years to come in their lives.

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ACRONYMS

ARDA	Agricultural and Rural Development Authority
CNRG	Centre for Natural Resource Governance
COHRE	Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions
CRD	Centre for Research and development
DFID	Development for International Development
DIDR	Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement
DIDS	Dam Induced Displacements
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IRR	Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SLA	Sustainable Livelihood Approach
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WB	World Bank,
WCD	World Commission on Dams
ZELA	Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This research is aimed at providing information about forced migration and unpacks the impact of development induced relocations on the livelihoods of the Chiadzwa community paving way for diamond mining companies in Marange. The research will also advance various explanations and information about the consequences of development projects on the displaced people's livelihoods. This chapter will highlight the importance and the purpose of the study through the statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions and justification of the study. This will be followed by delimitations, limitations and the structure of the study as the last section of this chapter.

1.1 Background of the Study

Forced migration is not a new phenomenon as it can be traced from the colonial period. Displacements have never been a negotiated move, and forced migration affected African settler societies in Algeria, Southern Africa, Kenya and to some extent, the Belgian Congo in significant proportion occurred during the colonial era (Terminski 2003). During that period, colonial governments acting in favour of settler interests, forced entire communities out of their properties, especially fertile land. While the largest share of the land was re-allocated to white commercial farmers, the land was also expropriated for mining purposes or in the course of the establishment of national parks. Uprooted communities were placed in semi-arid land where they could not make their living, hence they were forced to sell their labour on farms or to seek employment in the mines and industries. The effects of mass-expropriation and mass displacement keep shaping the human geography and politics in ingredients settler societies. For instance, after the pioneer column, white settlers came in Rhodesia in search of precious minerals after the misconceptions of the Second Rand which was information on the availability of gold deposits across the Limpopo. After serious searches and sampling, which was accompanied by unfulfilled dreams the group of white settlers decided to settle in Zimbabwe for agriculture after discovering the fertility of the land across the Limpopo. This led to the dispossession of the indigenous people from their fertile land to the rocky tsetse infested regions like Gokwe, Binga, Gwanda and part of the Midlands province. It also led to the creation of reserves like the Gwayi and Shangani.

One of development induced relocations took place in 1955 to 1959 on the development of the hydroelectric plant in Kariba. This led to displacement of 87 000 Tonga people to Binga without their informed consent (Penz, Drydyk and Bose 2011). The result of the relocations is still seen today with most of the affected people in Binga and Gokwe district where they live in abject poverty, persistent droughts, starvation and loss of livelihoods. According to Mashingaidze (2013), argued that Tonga people whose major livelihood was fishing and hunting have never received any compensation from the governments for the losses and all the inconveniences suffered after paving the way for the hydro-electric plant. Tonga people were relocated to the Binga area where they did not gain the benefits of the construction of Kariba dams such as access to electricity, Zambezi water and wild animals. This shows a high level of injustice faced by the relocated people after relocation.

Another development induced relocation of the pre-colonial period was the creation of the Gonarezhou National Park in 1957 for tourism purposes. It can be noted that the creation of national parks, especially during the colonial period led to the relocation of many communities in Zimbabwe and Africa at large. This led to the forced relocation of 5 365 people from Chitsa communal area to Sangwe communal. According to Mombeshora and Le Bel (2009) the Chitsa people were relocated without compensation. This relocation led to the deterioration of the livelihood of the displaced people. This resulted in loss of their ancestral land and traditional leader lost their chieftainship which was never restored after relocation. Due to the poor colonial government policies, the development projects have brought more harm than good to the displaced community.

The post-colonial period witnessed another continuity of development induced relocation. The construction of the Osborne dam in 1992 whose main thrust was to supply irrigation water for the vibrant irrigation of plantations in Chipinge and Chimanimani saw the relocation of the Manica people to headlands. This led to relocation of people from their heritage as well as their beliefs. The relocation posed yet unfairness to the Marange people leading to cultural erosion, loss of livelihoods, as well as a common history.

In 2005 Zimbabwe government introduced operation Murambatsvina which was a clean-up which was done in all towns and cities to promote urban development. The operation was about

destroying of all illegal houses such as slums, reducing illegal commercial activities and reducing the spread of diseases since people were overpopulated in urban areas. According to the United Nations report, it led to forced relocation of 700 000 people, which is about 6 percent of the Zimbabwe total population were forcibly evicted. Operation Murambatsvina left many people homeless and increase of the poverty level of the displaced people. The government assisted some of the affected people through Operation Garikai which was aiming at providing houses for the homeless in Gokwe, Harare, Bulawayo to mention a few. The main challenge of operation Murambatsvina was that the government failed to have a resettlement plan before conducting the relocation program.

Another recent development induced relocation of habitats is the construction of the inland Tokwe Mukosi dam, which stretches along the Tugwi River in the Chibi Masvingo province it led to the displacement over 500 families in 2012 to pave way for the dam. The dam, which is expected to be the largest water body in Zimbabwe with a capacity of 1,8 billion cubic meters with a flood area straddling over 9600 hectares of land (Downing 2002). Heavy rains and mudslides in late January and early February 2014, as well as the partial collapse of the Tokwe-Mukosi Dam wall, had resulted in flooding. About 60,000 people are affected and an approximate of 2,500 households upstream of the Tokwe- Mukosi Dam have been displaced to Chingwizi, Chisase and Masangula Relocation sites of Nuanetsi ranch in Mwenezi District (some 170 km from the dam site). Another 4,000 households downstream Tokwe-Mukosi Dam are at risk.

Moreover, due to land imbalances in Zimbabwe Fast Track Land Reform Programme was introduced and this witnessed a major clash between white farmers and the ruling party ZANU P.F on the seizure of farms which belong to the white settlers. Kondozi farm in Manicaland Odzi area was also targeted among other areas. The farm which had over 400 ha of fertile and arable land was a major exporter of horticultural products. Kondozi farm used to contribute over 5 million Zimbabwean dollars of revenue annually due to its productivity and an attractive hive of activities where more than 5000 workers were employed. The invasion of this farm by war veterans and other Zanu P.F power houses turned the once thriving Kandozi farm into a poor and doomed Arda Transau (Centre for Research and Development 2009). The underperformance of agriculture after

the Fast Track Land Reform Programme shifted the economy which was agro based to a mining base.

Despite the inconveniences which were caused by the developments in Chiadzwa of the standard of living the government's effort was just on paper towards the relocations of the people from the Marange communal lands to Arda Transau. Families were forcibly relocated to the estate where they were dumped and abandoned at the farm house 60km away from the diamond fields whose early proceeds netted government and its private partners US 72 million. More than 1000 families were to be moved to pave way for the mining activities through a joint command of the Zimbabwe National Army, The Police, Air Force and The President's office under Operation Shakedown joint blitz (Mwonzora 2011). The relocation lacked proper supervision which led to the abuse and torture of women, children and the elderly vulnerable groups. Contrary to the then Zimbabwean constitution under section 44-87 and the Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights- (UDHR) which state that under no circumstances should the use of force be used or no person may be subjected to torture or to cruel human degrading treatment and punishment, yet undermining another fundamental basic indicator of human development which is gross net happiness (Jason 2012).

The role of the Civil Society has become more visible in Chiadzwa case as Civil Society organizations like (ZELA) Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association and (CRD) Centre For Research and development took the lead to promote infringed human rights and freedoms of the relocated people .The Civil Society made a clear stance on their discontent on the development induced relocations initiatives and the compensation pattern which was done using invisible ingredients .This led to the arrest of the director for CRD Mr. Farai Maguwu which attracted the attention of the international community (Sen 2013). This concluded that the Civil Society played a more pivotal role in the relocation exercise and in advocating for the safeguarding of the human development factors. Unlike in other areas like Shurugwi where visible fulfilment of human needs was met by Union Carbide by the construction of social amenities, absorption of the unemployed youth from Shurugwi Rural and surrounding areas among other things, however, the mining sector was also found wanting in the Chiadzwa case.

Such cases of displacements mostly have been initiated by the government, the elite, and the captains of business entities industry and commerce. According to Mwonzora (2011) the discovery of diamonds in Zimbabwe, the Chiadzwa local community was forced to relocate out of its ancestral land under the government's Development-Induced Displacement program so as to pave way for 'legal' mining of diamonds by private mining companies. The development induced relocation of Chiadzwa communities to Arda-Transau resettlement was to pave the way for diamond mining activities taking centre stage in many forums here at home and beyond the Zimbabwean borders. The scramble for diamonds that started in 2006 in the Chiadzwa communal area in Zimbabwe pitted the government and the mining companies on the other hand, with the civil society development practitioners and the human rights, watch on the extreme end. The central aim of this study is to find out the impacts of the development induced relocation on the livelihoods of the masses of people who were relocated to Arda-Transau resettlement. Considering that the mining industry is frequently associated with decisions that have enormous economic, social, cultural, political and environmental consequences on the lives of the communal habitats. One of the most negative effects of mining today is the forcing of thousands of people to abandon their current places of residence, leaving behind their heritage.

1.2 Problem Statement

Relocation of people from Chiadzwa to Arda-Transau was in a form of forced displacement done involuntarily against people's will. The promises they were given and what they got were different from what the community expected and this created a new form poverty for the displaced people. There were seven mining companies who were responsible for the relocation and each company was to build houses, school and a clinic for its relocated people. It can be noted that out of 1 867 households that were relocated only 1008 houses were built and Ajin was the only mining company that constructed a clinic, a primary and secondary school for its displaced people. Adding to this the relocated people were not compensated, but only given \$1000 as a disturbance allowance, they were given 0, 5 hectares instead of 2 acres of land, they were promised food hampers after every 3 months and only three companies did that for short periods of time, which was a drop in the ocean.

The failure of mining companies to honour most their promises negatively affected the livelihood of the relocated people such homeless due to inadequate houses, increase in food insecurity and increased the vulnerability of the relocated people, health challenges due to lack of adequate health facilities and lack of clean water sources. Also, lack of income generating projects for sustainable livelihood for the displaced people increased their economic insecurities and increases their poverty because before relocation the livelihood of Chiadzwa people was based on illegal diamond mining, the weaving of mats and baskets, selling of wild fruits and the type of their livelihood which was never restored in Arda-Transau resettlement. The case of Arda –Transau clearly shows that development projects aim at economic development of the nation at the expense of the relocated minorities who faces challenges of homeless, jobless, marginalization, loss of assets and social disarticulation. According to Cornea (2000), development projects are expected to bring economic benefits, poverty reduction and improve the well-being of people, which is parallel in the case of Chiadzwa development induced relocation were mining development project brought more harm than good to the affected community.

1.3 Research Objectives

The study seeks to satisfy the following research objectives:

1. To explore the factors that led to the relocation of people to Arda-Transau.
2. To analyse the impact of development induced relocation on the livelihoods of people in Arda-Transau.
3. To examine the challenges faced by the relocated people in Arda-Transau.
4. To assess the role of state and non-state actors on livelihoods of the relocated people at Arda-Transau.
5. To proffer recommendations on strengthening the coping strategies for the relocated people at Arda-Transau.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are the factors that led to the relocation of people to Arda-Transau?
2. What is the impact of development induced relocation on the livelihoods of people in Arda-Transau?
3. What are the challenges faced by the relocated people in Arda-Transau?

4. What are the roles of state and non-state actors on the livelihoods of the relocated people in Arda-Transau?
5. What are the recommendations for strengthening the coping strategies for the relocated people at Arda-Transau?

1.5 Justification of the Study

This study will contribute to the available literature about impact of relocation on the livelihood of people in Zimbabwe as well as being a voice of the Chiadzwa displaced people who have been deprived by commercialization of the Marange communal area. It will add to the body of knowledge on development induced relocation with a strong bias on diamond mining in Chiadzwa. Hence this research reflects the dire need to systematically start the process of knowledge production from a Zimbabwean perspective. This research will intensify the investigations on the challenges posed by development induced relocations on human development paying more attention to the huge projects which have been carried out in Zimbabwe and a few on the feedback in the world on how the inconvenienced populace ended up becoming if they do not have a voice to protect them.

The main aim of this research is to cover the literature gaps in textbooks, newspapers, reports and journals about the impact development induced relocation on the livelihood focusing much attention on Chiadzwa relocated people in Arda-Transau. Several pieces of research that have been conducted on development induced relocation on the whole world, including Zimbabwe but little research was done on the livelihood of Chiadzwa people before and after relocation. This clearly shows that the researcher chose this area of study to help the academic and other researchers to understand as well as to add more knowledge how development induced relocation affected livelihood the displaced people in Arda-Transau.

Most scholars that have written about Chiadzwa development induced relocation most of them were focused on issues of violation of Human Rights, benefits of diamond mining to the nation, the role of civil society, diamond mining companies to mention a few. Hence this research seeks to fill the research gaps by further looking at what is expected to be done specifically for Chiadzwa relocated people in promoting sustainable livelihood which many scholars have paid less attention

to. The information will help the government and non- state actors in identifying the area of need in promoting the sustainable livelihood of the Arda-Transau displaced people.

The research will benefit the contemporary politics as it will bring out that wealth acquisition should match the gross net happiness of the communities or the nation at large. It will notify the political sphere that the success of any political career is determined by the traces of success one can reflect in his or her tenure of office. Also, the research will show that the development policies should not only come from the core but the periphery should also be involved to reduce the challenges of relocation hence running away from the world systems theory which shows continuous exploitation of the periphery for the advantage of the core. It will also help state and non-state actors to identify area of needs in order to improve their livelihood. The communities and the nation at large should benefit from this research by its creation of awareness platforms as well as strong recommendations in case a particular community faces such a challenge in future. Lessons learned from the Chiadzwa case should help other communities in Zimbabwe to correct future discrepancies which may arise as a result of development induced relocations.

1.6 Literature Gap

Development induced relocation is not a new phenomenon, it has been there from ancient times when there was competition for economic development. This research is focusing on the impact of development induced relocation on the livelihood of people in Zimbabwe focusing on the relocation Chiadzwa people paving way for diamond mining project. There is less scholarly research which exist that portray the effects of development induced relocation on the livelihood of people in Arda-Transau. More so, challenges of development induced relocation in achieving livelihood and promote poverty alleviation for the displaced people. Most scholars have focused on the short-term solution and not on long term effects of development induced relocation.

1.7 Delimitations

Simon (2011) defines delimitations as characteristics that limit the scope and define the boundaries. The research is a study of development induced relocations in Zimbabwe and in this regard, it will focus on the impact of development induce focusing mainly on the livelihood of the displaced people in Arda-Transau. The researcher conducted the research in Arda-Transau which is in Mutare district in Manicaland province of Zimbabwe. The research aims at evaluate the

impact of 2010 Chiadzwa development induced relocation on livelihood focusing from 2014 to 2017, thus from three years after relocation. Other delimitations incorporated include research objectives, goal and research questions.

1.8 Limitations

According to Simon (2011), limitations are defined as the potential weakness in the study and are out of researcher's control. The researcher encountered various challenges during the time of carrying out the research. The unwillingness to participate by few respondents who were afraid of giving information because of previous cases of intimidation and fear from the state security. As a result, some of the respondents were less cooperative so as to provide the information related to the study. Securing appointments was challenge since some of the higher positions had other commitment on the schedule for interview like Heads of Ministries. Since this research was a government initiative other respondents neglected to cooperate since they were relating this study to politics.

1.9 Organization of the Study

The study was designed in form of chapters and it is made up of five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction to the study which highlights all the important angles of the study which are background of the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, justification of the study, delimitations and limitations of the study. Chapter two is about literature review where the researcher looks closer to the views and writings of other scholars that were in line with area of study. Chapter three is about the research methodologies used in conducting the research which incorporate research design, population and sample selection, methods of data collection, data analyses strategies and ethical considerations used in obtaining data. Fourth chapter is about presentation of data obtained using bar graphs, charts, tables and scrutiny of the information presented. Chapter five focuses on conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

A literature review is a very important aspect of research as it is done for the following reasons; to provide the researcher with an in-depth knowledge on the matter and provide a source of information and it assists the researcher in evaluating her work as well as compromising it with the effort done by others (Leedey 1985). There are two types of migration which are voluntary and forced migration. Forced migration is categorized into three different forms which are development induced displacement, conflict induced displacement and disaster induced displacement (Castle 2003). The objective of this review is to find out what other authors and researchers say about migration, focusing more on the development induced relocation and to explore the implications on the livelihood of people. Towards this end, the review will be organized under the following sub-headings; definition of key terms, types and causes of relocations, types of forced migration, types of development projects causing relocation, guiding principles to development induced relocation, guiding principles for development induced relocation, relocation in Zimbabwe, compensation and development induced displacement, , poverty alleviation and economic growth, theoretical framework, country experiences and chapter summary.

2.1 Definitions of Key Terms

2.1.3 Internally Displaced People (IDP)

United Nations (1998) defined internally displaced people as a group of people who have been forced to flee their homes or places of habitual residences, in particular as a result of armed conflicts, internal strife, violation of human rights or disasters who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. IDP move from one place to another within their country and they are protected by their government. Terminski (2003) pointed out that natural disasters have resulted in the largest scale of IDP as compared to development induced relocation. The need for economic development led to increases of the IDP in many countries such as India and China.

2.1.4 Livelihood

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Chambers and Conway 1991). Livelihoods are systems

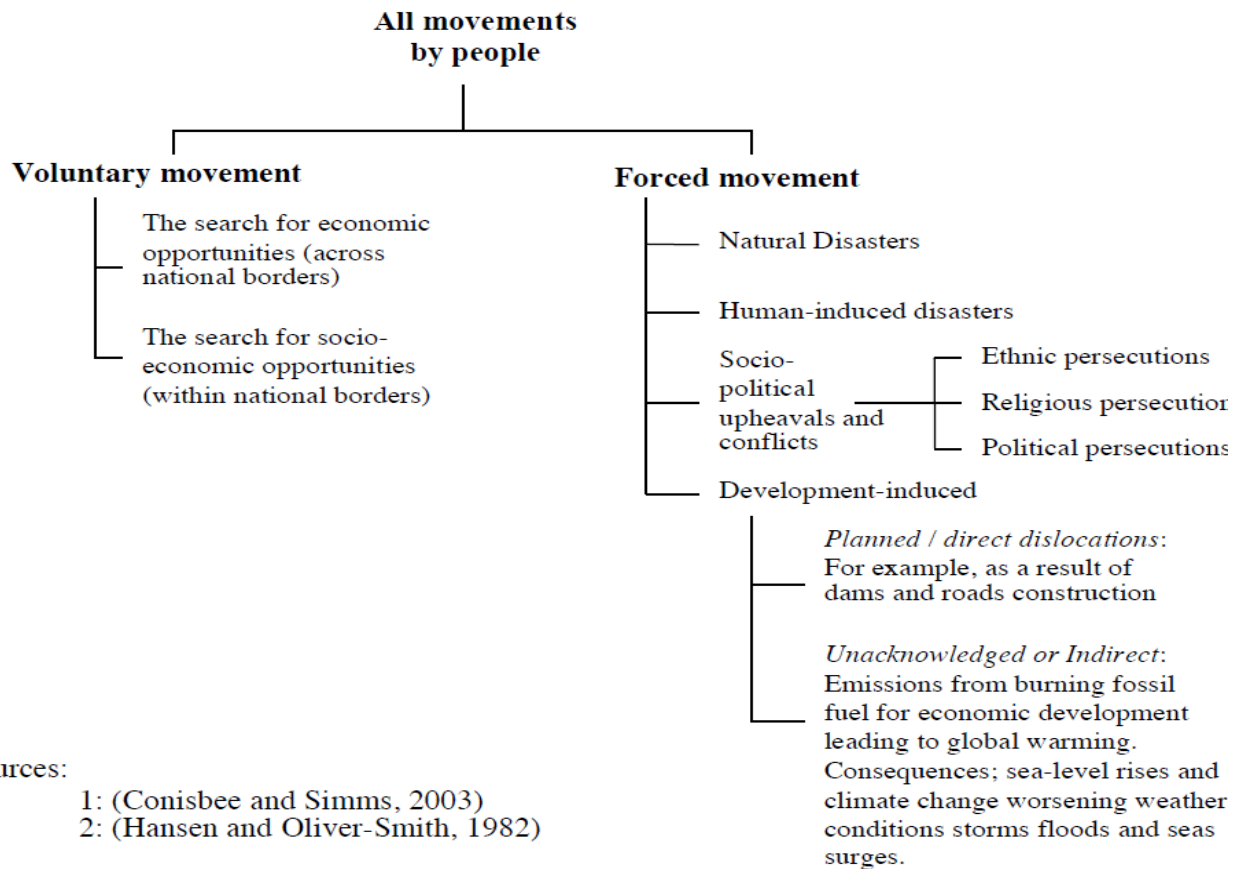
upon which people survive in a given community and these include assets like land, food stores, tools, livestock, networks, skills, roads, schools, credit, trade, and remittances to mention a few. This was supported by sustainable livelihood theory which pointed out the major livelihood assets which are essential for human survival; these include human capital, natural capital, financial capital, physical capital and social capital. The livelihood of a certain group of people are obtained from their social, political and economic context and it can be disrupted by relocations or displacements.

2.1.5 Development Induced Relocation

Development induced relocation is defined as the involuntary removal of communities and individuals out of their homelands for the purpose of economic development (Bose 2003). It is also viewed as the removal of people from their land to make room for developmental projects such as dam construction, urban expansion, mining activity and transportation infrastructure (Penzy, Drydyk and Bose 2011). Most scholars have indicated that development projects have economic benefit to the state.

2.2 Types and Causes of Relocation /Migration

Figure 1: Types and Causes Relocation



2.2.1 Voluntary Migration

Voluntary migration is defined as a form of migration based on one's free will and initiative (Zhou 2017). Voluntary migration occurs within and across national boundaries as a result of people seeking for better social, economic opportunities (Conisbee and Simms 2003). Within the national boundaries, voluntary migration occurs in the form of rural- urban migration. Push and pull factors usually influence the voluntary movement of people from one place to another. Voluntary migration usually caused by economic factors, for instance, Zimbabwe in 2008 experienced brain drain people moving out of the country in search of greener pastures. Socially, people voluntarily migrate due to marriage, retirement and searching for better educational facilities.

2.2.2 Forced Migration

Castles (2005) defines forced migration as involuntary movement of people from their homes by violence, persecution, development projects, natural disasters or colonial settlement. Forced migration can also be internal or across national borders. People forced across national borders are considered as refugees and those displaced within the country are referred as internally displaced persons (IDPs).

2.3 Types of Forced Migration

2.3.1 Disaster Induced Displacement

Both natural and human induced disasters have led to relocation and resettlement of many people throughout the world. Disaster induced displacement is viewed as forced relocation of people as a result of natural disasters (floods, volcanoes, hurricane, landslides, earthquakes) and human-made disasters (industrial accident, radioactivity). In 1992 Hurricane Andrew in Miami –Dade country led to the displacement of 353 people temporary and 40 000 people were permanently resettled (Smith 2006). An approximate of 20 million people in 2014 were forced to evacuate from their homes due to flooding, storm and earthquake. Usually, disaster induced displacement is different from development induced relocation because it is something which is uncertain and can catch people unaware or not prepared for it.

2.3.2 Conflict Induced Displacement

People are forced to leave their homes due to armed conflicts, civil wars and persecution on the grounds of nationality, race, religious opinion to mention a few. People who relocate to neighbouring countries due to conflicts are referred as refugees and some may seek asylum under international law. Africa is one of the regions with high displacements due to conflicts based more on resource conflicts and religious conflict, for instance central African countries, unending war in Somalia, Chad, Sudan and Nigeria. In most countries, diamond mining and oil extraction have been the major causes of conflicts. Communities and groups of people struggle or get involved in conflict due to competition over the access to resources and the control of resources which led to the relocation of many people in many different countries and places (Teminski 2003).

2.3.3 Development Induced Relocation

Development induced relocation is defined as the involuntary removal of communities and individuals out of their homelands for the purpose of economic development (Bose 2003). It is also defined as the removal of people from their land to make room for developmental projects such as dam construction, urban expansion, and mining activity and transportation infrastructure to mention a few (Penzy, Drydyk and Bose 2011).

In the 1950s and 1960s, there was a high emphasis on development which was noted by Marx, Weber modernization theory, which views development as a transformation from traditions of Third World countries into modern societies in a western way (Robinson 2003). This led to an increase in a number of large scale development projects for economic growth in underdeveloped countries. The removal of people from their areas for the purpose of development was seen as a necessary evil and actually good since it brought change and economic benefit to the state. Economic development should contain positive effects and encompass issues of human development, human security and human rights.

Other scholars have pointed out that in the recent years a new development paradigm has taken place; development projects now aim at various factors besides economic growth, such as poverty eradication, environmental protection, social justice and human rights. Increased recognition of democracy and political empowerment of the local communities led to an increase in the number of beneficiaries of economic development projects compared with the ancient societies such as Rome and Asian empires the major beneficiaries were the elites (Terminski 2003). The fundamental aim of development project should be to advance and improve the well-being of the people. However, in some cases, development projects are not mainly taken to improve livelihoods of all citizens of a state, but to serve the interest of elites, government and private business. The new paradigm development is viewed as something that brought both benefits and cost. In this case, the greatest cost has been seen as the involuntary relocation of the millions of vulnerable people. More than 10 million people every year are involuntarily relocated to pave way for development projects (Cernea 2000). Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE, 2002) study showed a forced displacement of 4, 3 million people in 63 countries during 1988 to 2000 as a result of development projects (Robinson 2003).

Relocation affects people in various ways and it deprives people of the things which are fundamental to their lives, such as homes, livelihoods, familiar environments, community networks and a sense of belonging. According to Robinson (2003) the need for the countries to achieve economic and national growth led to the design and implementation of the development projects. Despite the negative effects brought by development projects to communities, it aims at poverty reduction and economic growth as they provide employment and better services to the people. For instance, the construction of hydroelectric dams (Penzy, Drydyk and Bose 2011). However, development has been a source of large scale human suffering as it can be noted that most of the development projects are done for the benefit of the nation at large at the expense of the community displaced and, in some cases, the displaced people benefit nothing from those development projects. Development induced relocation mostly take place in developing countries such as in Africa, ancient China and Asia.

2.4 Types of Development Projects Causing Relocation.

2.4.1 Construction of Dams

In the world, construction of dams is the major project that has contributed most to the internal displacement of people. World Commission on Dams (WCD) gave an estimate of 40 to 80 million people worldwide that have been relocated due to the construction of dams. Dam construction in India led to the relocation of an estimate of 21 to 40 million people (Taneja and Thakkur 2000). In China dam projects led to an involuntary resettlement of about 10 million people. The construction of Three Gorges Dam was regarded as one of the world's primary symbols of a development project which cause forced relocation by the large population. The construction of the Aswan High Dam in Egypt led to the displacement of 120 000 people and it brought significant economic benefits in terms of energy and food security through the irrigation programs in desert areas. In Zimbabwe construction of dams like Kariba, Tokwe Mukosi and Osborne led to the displacement of rural people and this affected their livelihoods. Some of those communities displaced for dam construction have never benefited from the project but worsen their poverty.

Table 1: Examples of dam project Africa associated with high numbers of forced displacement.

Country	Dam	Date of completion	Number of displaced people
Egypt/Sudan	Aswan High Dam	1970	120000
Ghana	Akosombo Dam	1965	82000
Mozambique	Cabora Bassa	1969	25000
Nigeria	Kainji Dam	1968	500000
Sudan	Merowe Dam	2009	55000
Ivory Coast	Kossou Dam	1973	75000
Zambia/Zimbabwe	Kariba Dam	1959	57000

Source: Terminski (2003)

2.4.2 Urban Development

According to WBWD, urbanization and transport projects are some of the greatest causes of forced migration which contribute 60 percent of development induced relocation worldwide. The types of urban development projects which caused forced relocation are an expansion of urban areas, rebuilding of cities after the war, water supply projects, demolition of slums and population redistribution schemes in densely populated urban areas.

A large scale of relocation caused by urbanization was witnessed in China and India (Cernea 2000). Water supply and sanitation projects for better service delivery in urban areas have also contributed to large numbers of involuntary displacement in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America (Terminski 2013). For example, water projects in Nairobi led to the displacement of 10 000 people and in Dhaka, displacement of 40 000. The Urban Transport Project in Mumbai led to the displacement of 100 000 people. According to the UN Habitat report of 1990 an estimate of 1,5 million residents of Barma were involuntarily relocated. Another forced eviction is from within city space to rural areas for example, in Vietnam, Cambodia, Bangladesh and Zimbabwe the so called Murambatsvina.

2.4.3 Extraction of Natural Resources

a. Oil induced displacement

Extraction of natural resources is one of development induced relocations and it is divided into two categories which are oil and Mining induced displacements. The process of oil extraction does not lead to large scale displacement, but the construction and operation of pipelines do. Also, the political conflicts related to the control over the territory of oil extraction and transportation have resulted in a large number of forced displacements in countries such as Sudan and Nigeria (Terminski 2003). Construction of Block 5A pipeline in South Sudan led to the brutal displacement of 160,000 people and an estimate of 12,000 were killed or died of starvation (Terminski 2003).

b. Mining Induced displacement

Mining led to large scale internal displacements. According to the Bank Wide Review of Projects Involving Involuntary Resettlement, mining was the cause of 10,3 percent of development induced relocations worldwide (Terminski 2003). Usually, rural indigenous people are the ones affected by mining developments. In Asia, countries such as China, India, and the Philippines have been associated with high numbers of displacements due to mining activities. In India more than 2,55 million people were relocated between 1950 to 1999 (Downig 2002). In Africa mining of copper, diamond, gold, coal and iron are the main causes of mining induced relocation. Takwa mining region in Ghana led to the relocation of 30,000 people between 1990 and 1998 (Terminski, 2003). However, there are a number of best mining projects recorded that led to the improved livelihood of the displaced in Africa such as the Buyanhulu gold mine in Tanzania, Konkolo copper mine in Zambia, a gold mine in Sodida and Samoa region of Mali, silver mine in DRC and Murowa diamond mining in Zimbabwe.

2.4.4 Population Redistribution Scheme

Population redistribution schemes are usually implemented in countries with dictatorship government as a centrally planned economy or means of achieving specific political goals. For instance, during the colonial era, blacks were forcefully removed from fertile to hot, dry land reserves against their own will. The population redistribution tool is also used as a political strategy which helps to serve the political interest. For instance, in Zimbabwe operation, Murambatsvina people were indirectly forced displaced to rural areas. Another good example of politically and ethnically motivated population redistribution schemes is the apartheid policy of South Africa

which led to the forced relocation of an estimated 3.5 million people between 1960s and 1980s to resettle in the Bantustans.

2.5 Guiding Principles of Development Induced Relocation.

The United Nations principles are usually used for internal displacement to protect the human rights of the displaced people. Involuntary relocation for development projects is highly associated with violation of human rights. Terminski (2003) pointed out that in contrast to other causes of internal displacements, the main actors that play a major role of DIDR are not institutions dealing with human rights, but financial institutions and development agents such as the World Bank, Regional development bank and OECD. In 1980 WB developed its policy and procedures for involuntary resettlement to address the plight of millions of people around the world whose livelihoods were adversely affected as a result of the Bank financed project (Don and Frauke 2000). It is viewed as the central actor with principles used as the main operational guideline in development induced relocations to reduce the risk and the challenges of development induced relocation.

World Bank involuntary resettlement Policy points out that:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized.
- Resettlement plans should be developed for cases where displacement is unavoidable.
- Involuntary resettlement should be integrated into project design and dealt with from the start of the project.
- The displaced population should receive benefits from the projects.
- Resettlement should be conceived and executed as a development programme.
- Affected people should be;
 - Compensated for their losses at full replacement cost prior to the actual move
 - Assisted with the move and support during the transition period with new resettlement site
 - Assisted in an effort to improve their living standards, income, earning capacity and production level or at least restoration.
- Community participation in planning and implementation resettlement should be encouraged.

- Resettles should integrate socially and economically into host communities through consultation with the future host communities.
- Compensation and resettlement should not only be limited to affected persons that hold legal title to land.

The WB involuntary resettlement policy aims at increasing human security through the prevention of the community and individual's security risk. The challenges of the relocated people are rarely considered as important in the implementation of development projects yet principles of economic development should place people and communities at the centre to increase human security and reduce potential risks of economic insecurity, food insecurity, community insecurity, political insecurity and personal insecurity because development induced relocation may lead to a decrease of all of the human security if people are not placed at the centre of development

2. 8 Compensation and Development Induced Displacement

Compensation refers to specific measures intended to make good and restore losses suffered by people displaced. Compensation usually takes the form of a one-off payment, either in cash or kind and is principally about awards to negatively affected persons (Bartolome et al 1999). The development projects main aim is to reduce poverty by building new infrastructure, industrial platforms, irrigation systems, or establishing parks and road networks, also cause forced population displacements because they need land (Cernea 2003).

Cernea identified the potential risk associated with development projects and compensation is viewed as one of the mitigation strategies. In most cases, development projects ended up increasing poverty because of relocating large numbers of people without a proper resettlement plan and with inadequate compensations for assets lost. The restoration of the displaced livelihood based more on compensation helps them to cope up with the newly resettlement environment. In India between 1950 and 1980 more than 20 million people were forcibly relocated by development projects and 75% of those displaced people have ended up worse off than before relocation (Fernandes and Rao 1989).

Policies that govern development induced relocations point out that the development project's objectives should aim to improve or at least restore the displaced prior livelihoods and incomes through payment of compensation. Full compensation cover is one of the displaced rights and entitlements (Cernea 2003). According to Cernea (2002) sometimes, the amount and number of allowances, or the valuation of assets for compensation tariffs, is subject to a negotiating process between affected people and project or government authorities. When such negotiations and arbitrations are conducted fairly, compensations are often enhanced, approaching replacement costs. However, the mostly affect the poor and the powerless people and this weakness reduce their bargaining capacity. Most researchers have shown that in developing countries displaced people are not adequately compensated and this creates a new form of poverty to the displaced people.

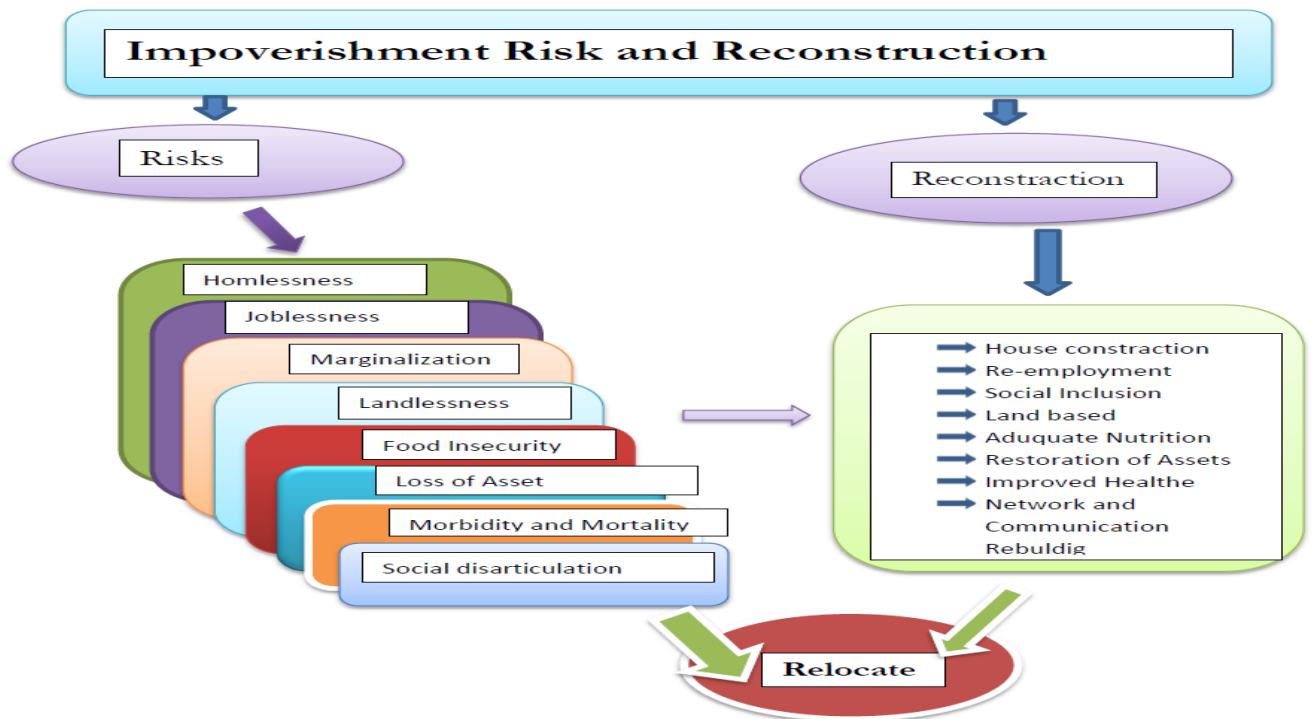
2.9 Poverty Alleviation and Economic Growth

The main objective of the development projects is national economic growth and poverty reduction. In most cases, development projects increased the level of poverty of the displaced because profits are not fairly distributed and the displaced indigenous people suffer the most. Usually, the economic development projects such as mining served the economic interest of narrow groups such as the elites and politicians (Terminski 2013). The colonial era had poor policies and negative standards of development project implementation which led to social exclusion, discrimination and disruption of the livelihood of the relocated people for example construction of China Grand Canal in the 16th century. Some of developing projects in the world have been beneficial to communities and state economy. For example, the construction of Aswan High Dam led to increased protection from droughts and floods, increase in agricultural production, create employment, electricity generation and benefit to tourism which had a positive impact on the social, economic and cultural transformation of the country. Some of the development projects do not contribute to sustainable livelihood they offer short term solutions such as dam construction and mining which offer employment creation, but however the complete of dam construction and mine closure had the negative impact on the livelihoods of people.

2.10 Theoretical framework /Conceptual Framework

2.10.1 Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction Model

The Cernea's Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction model is used as a theory for involuntary displacement. It highlights the potential risk or challenges that are likely to be faced by the relocated people and proffer solutions to promote sustainable livelihood after relocation. The IRR has eight interlinked potential risks which relocated people face which are landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food security, social disarticulation, increased morbidity and mortality, and loss of access to common property and services.



Source: Adopted from Cernea 2000

Figure 2: Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction

Other scholars such as Downing added other risks faced by relocated people to the IRR model such as disruption of formal education activities, less consideration of civil and human right, loss of property without fair compensation, violence from security forces and risk of communal violence in resettlement area (Robinson 2003). Cernea (2000) pointed out that the primary objective of any induced involuntary resettlement process should be to prevent impoverishment, to reconstruct and to improve the livelihood of resettles. (Cernea 2002) argued that failure to

mitigate the risks of displacement may generate new poverty and in this case, poor people will become poorer.

2.10.2 Effects of Relocation and Suggested Solutions

Landlessness

Cernea (2000) argued that many people lose their land to development projects. The land is seen as the main foundation of people's commercial activities, productive system and where livelihoods are constructed hence the settlement has to be reconstructed in the resettlement area and replaced by steady income generating employment, so that the landlessness of the affected people will be removed. Relocation resulted in the inability of the displaced to find suitable land. Rengali project in India resulted in a high percentage of landless people after relocation and it further dropped family income (Ota 1996). In Singrauli displacement for coal mining led to an increase of landless people from 20 percent before to 72 percent after relocation (Cernea 1997). To improve livelihood of the displaced, governments should conduct land based resettlement.

Joblessness

Many people after development induced relocation face risk of losing wage employments, enterprises, services or agricultural activities hence the creation of new employments to the resettle is difficult. The challenge of unemployment and joblessness is common after relocation has been conducted. Mostly the relocation from urban areas the displaced people lose jobs in industry and other services. Displacement in rural areas landless laborers lost access to work on land owned by others, loss of self-employments for example craftsman, shopkeepers and farmers.

In Madagascar among those who were displaced to pave way for Tuna Plain project, there were those who operated private small enterprises, food –stalls and artisan units they were not given compensation and they lost their business and their customers (Pandey 1996). In other cases, joblessness among settlers is usually a long-term result rather than immediately after relocation because settlers may receive employment in development project –related jobs. However, such employments are short lived and not sustainable to the livelihoods of the people. The theory suggests that the displaced should be replaced with sustainable income generating project in area of resettlement to increase their economic security after relocation.

Homelessness

Homelessness is one of the common challenges faced by displaced people after relocation. In some cases, loss of homes and shelter seems to be temporal for many displaced people. Homelessness is worsened by the housing standards in the resettlement area. Double urban project in Cameroon led to the relocation of more than 2000 families and they were not given permission to set up new permanent houses in the resettlement area, less than 5 percent were given loans for house construction. An estimate of 20 percent of displaced people for Danjithou reservoir project in China become homeless and destitute (Terminski 2003). The relocation risk of worsening housing conditions increased when the displaced people are poorly compensated. The theory suggest that the development partner should construct adequate houses for the displaced before moved from their area.

Marginalization

Marginalization is one of the risks faced by relocated people in an area of resettlement. Displaced people face challenges of lower social and economic in the area of resettlement. There is a high probability for the displaced people to slip below poverty threshold. Downing (2002) argued that, according to research marginalization is accompanied by low self-esteem and usually the displaced become outsiders in the host communities. Marginalization can be expressed by a drop in social status, loss of confidence in the society and the feeling of injustice in the society which increases their vulnerability. Usually, the displaced people lost their political and social power in a new societal structure. Displaced people are regarded as strangers and have little access to resources, denied to opportunities and entitlements (Cernea 2000). Usually, there is the element of distrust among the resettled people and the host communities with its breeding ground of marginalization of the relocated people because the host community usually has the fear of losing their social, political status and resources to the displaced people.

Food Insecurity

Food insecurity has been viewed as one of the risks of development induced relocation. According to Cernea (2000) forced relocation increases the risk to the displaced people of falling into chronic undernourishment which is defined as calorie–protein intake level below minimum necessary for normal growth and work. After displacement there are high chances of sudden in drop food availability and income. Usually food production capacity at resettlement area takes years, hunger

became lingering long-term effect (Cernea 1995). According to Cernea and McDowell (2000) most people are likely to face a lot of food shortage and thus languish in absolute poverty. Rew and Driver (1986) argued that 55 percent of the relocated people for Lanka's Victoria dam project received food stamps for long period after relocation to ensure food security. Usually food insecurity is as a result of small pieces of land, poor quality of land and lack of food assistance. After relocation they are likely to face the risk of food shortage. Food security can be achieved only by overcoming the primary causes of impoverishment which are landlessness and joblessness (Cernea 1995).

Increased Morbidity and Mortality

According to Cernea (2000) massive population relocation threatens to cause a serious decline in health levels. Relocation induced social stress and psychological trauma are sometimes induced by the outbreak of relocation related illness, particularly parasitic and vector borne diseases such as malaria. Clean water supply is usually a challenge to displaced people which increased their vulnerability to the epidemic and chronic diarrhoea, dysentery to mention a few. This mostly affects infants, children and the elderly people (Cernea 1995). Development induced relocation increased health insecurities. The theory suggests that the relocated people should be provided with better health care facilities, restored their livelihood and clean source of water to reduce morbidity and mortality.

Loss of access to common property and services

The displaced people experience loss of common assets that belong to the community such as pastures, lands, water bodies, forest products and burial grounds which results in a significant deterioration income and livelihood level (Cernea,1995). One of the challenges faced by the displaced people is that the governments usually do not compensate loss common assets. For instance, the livelihood of the Tonga people who were displaced for the construction of Kariba dam was based on fishing and they were displaced to Binga and Gokwe district where their livelihood was never restored. No compensation was paid for common properties for seven projects in India between 1950 -19954 (Pandey and Associates 1998). According to this theory in order to improve the livelihood of the relocated, compensation is necessary as a way of restoration of lost assets.

Social Disarticulation

Forced displacement tears apart the existing social fabric. It fragments the community, dismantles patterns of social organization and interpersonal ties, kinship, groups become scattered as well. This is a net loss of valuable social capital. Participation in group activities of the relocated people and decrease in the host area such as post-harvest feasts and festivals due to different cultures and beliefs in the area of resettlement. This increases the poverty of the relocated people because reciprocity networks directly increase western dependency and vulnerability (Cernea 2000).

2.10.3 Sustainable Livelihood Approach Theory

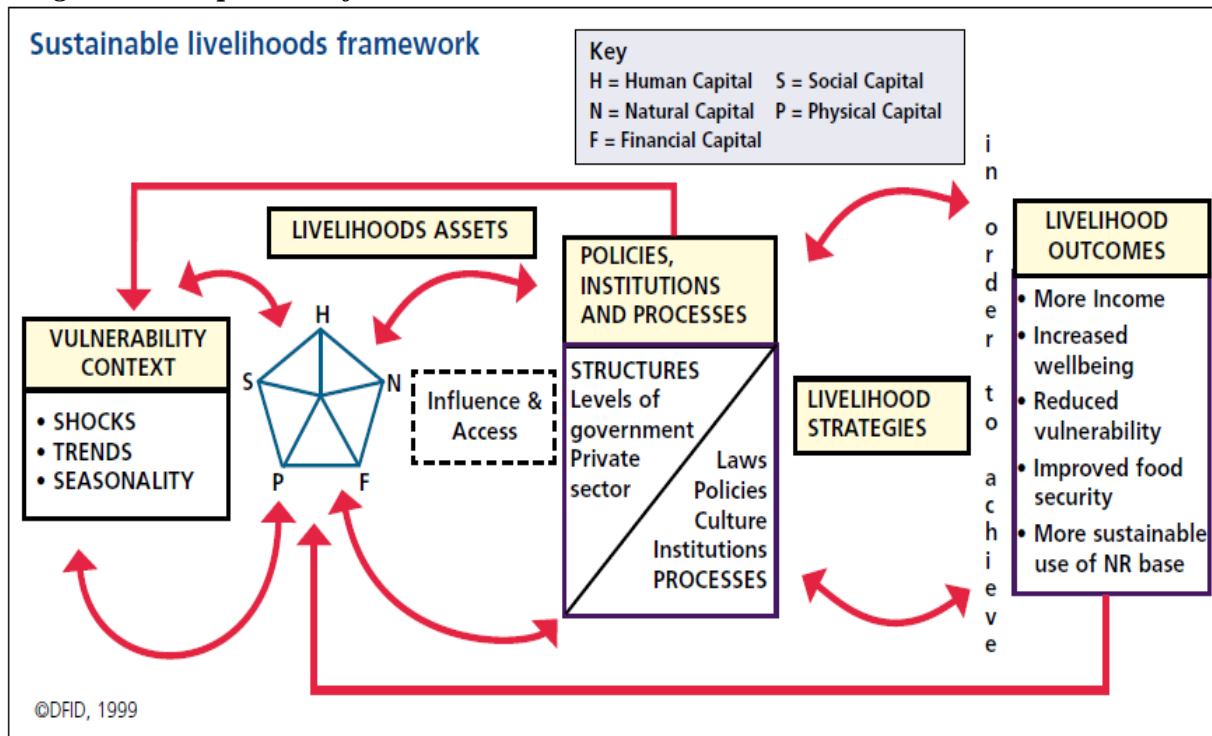
Development of SLA

The SLA was developed by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) as a way of poverty reduction. SLA is an asset-based theory for understanding poverty and work of poverty reduction. According to Serrat (2010) the theory was developed in the context of rural households and it will be used in this research to analyse the livelihood of the relocated people in Arda –Transau.

Components of Livelihoods

Carney (1998) defines a livelihood as comprising the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for means of living. According to Carney a livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. Livelihoods are determined by various factors which include vulnerability context, livelihood assets, transforming structures and process, livelihood strategies and goals.

Figure 3: Components of sustainable livelihoods



Adopted in DFID 1999

Livelihoods Assets

The SLA framework puts people at the center of development (DFID 2009). SLA helps to organize factors that constrain or enhance livelihood opportunities and show how they relate to each other (Serrat 2010). The theory identified five principal assets that people require to attain a positive livelihood which are

- Human capital, for example, good health, nutrition, education, knowledge, and skills, capacity to work and physical capacity.
- Natural capital, for example, natural resources stocks such as land, water, land, forest, and air, wildlife.
- Financial capital for example cash, saving, credit /debts, remittance, wage and other economic assets.
- Physical capital, for example, infrastructure (roads, buildings) technology and production equipment for production, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides to mention a few.

- Social capital, for example, social resource (networks and connections, social claim, social relations, affiliations, and associations) collective representation and mechanism for participation in decision making leadership.

After relocation the displaced are expected to be given or restored with the livelihood assets which are essential to human life as a way to overcome the Impoverishment risk identified by Cernea IRR model and promote sustainable livelihood.

Vulnerability Context

According to Kolmar and Gamper (2002) the theory depicts stakeholders as operating in a context of vulnerability, within which they have access to certain assets. Assets gain weight and value through prevailing social, institutional and organizational environment (policies, institutions, and policies). It also shows the external environment in which people exist. According to DFID vulnerability can be measured by the degree of exposure to risk or uncertainties and the capacity of households or individuals to prevent, mitigate or cope with the risk. The vulnerability context is grouped into three which are critical trends, shocks, and seasonality which people have no control over and they have a great impact on their livelihoods and availability of assets. For instance, development projects are influenced by economic policies to promote economic growth but in many cases, development induced relocations have created shocks as a result of conflict in a resettlement area with the host communities due to competition over resources as well as diseases emanating from poor health services. Seasonality for example prices and employment opportunities. Critical trends for example economic, governance and technological trends

Policies, Institutions, and Process

According to SLA policies, institutions and process they are important because they operate at all levels from household to international level. They also effectively determine access to various types of livelihood assets, livelihood strategies, decision making bodies and source of influence (DFID 2000). It can be noted that development induced relocations are as a result of government and institutions policies which affect the livelihood outcome in area of resettlement. Structures are the private and public-sector organizations that set and implement policy and legislation, deliver services and perform all manners of other function that affect livelihoods (Serrat 2008). The process is very important because they grant or deny access to assets. The theory shows the main

challenge the poor displaced and vulnerable people face is that the process which frames their livelihoods may systematically restrict them.

Livelihood strategies

Livelihood strategies aim at producing positive livelihood outcome. The livelihood strategy includes the range of activities and choices that people undertake in order to attain their livelihood goal. Livelihood strategies can also be viewed as a dynamic process in which people do various activities to meet their needs at different times (DFID 2000). The strategies directly depend on livelihood assets, policies, institutions, and process.

Livelihood Outcome.

Livelihood outcomes are the achievements of livelihood strategies such as more income, increased well-being, reduced vulnerability, improved food security and more sustainable use of natural resources, recovered human dignity, between which there may again also be conflict.

2.11 Country experiences

2.11.1 China

Development induced relocation has been carried out in many developing countries for the purpose of economic growth. In the whole world, China and India have been rated as the countries with the largest population displaced as a result of development projects. The National Research Centre for Resettlement in China stipulates that over 45 million people were relocated to pave way for development projects in China between 1950 and 2000 (Fuggle and Smith 2000). An estimate of 21 million to 40 million were relocated due to dam and water projects only (Taneja and Thakkar,2000). According to the WBED report, World Bank assisted development projects in 1993 accounted for about 25 percent of relocated.

The China's three gorges project displaced an estimated of 1.2 million people. The modernization of Shanghai's sewage system led to the relocation of 15 000 urban people (Cernea 1993). Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region authorizes relocated 700 000 peasants to the south of the region an area which is prone to drought and with a problem of water scarcity. Some of the government policies on development induced relocation have affected communities negatively. The idea of modernization and rapid development of infrastructure is one of the major causes of displacement

in China, which has affected many communities. For example, Ningxia people lost access to education, health care and housing after relocation to Yinchuan. Most of the communities in China are not consulted before relocation due to the nature of their policies.

2.11.2 India

India is considered as one of the countries with the highest number of development projects and the largest number of development induced relocations in the world. According to the Indian Social Institute, an approximate of 21.3 million people were relocated because of development projects and an estimate of 16.4 million were relocated for dam projects and including the minority. In India, coal mining led to the relocation of more than 2-2.5 million people between 1950 and 2000 (particularly in Jharkhand). Development projects in India mostly affect the poor groups of people and minority tribal groups which increase their level of poverty because of loss of livelihood, assets, land, and social structure. The major cause of development induced relocation in India was as a result of dam construction on the major dams for the purpose of the power supply and irrigation. According to the UNHR report, 3 300 dams were built in the post independent India. Most of the displaced people gain small piece of land after relocations. According to the WBED report, World Bank assisted development projects in 1993 accounted for about 50 percent of Bank assisted projects.

Table 2: How displacement produces new poverty

Table 1: How displacement produces new poverty: landlessness in Orissa, India resettlements (adopted from Pandey's 1998a data by Downing 1999).			
Project	Families displaced	% Landless among displaced families	
		Before displacement	After displacement
Sam Barrage	318	24	38
ITPS	44	12	75
Ib Valley	39	56	92
UKP	74	12	31
NALCO (mining)	100	20	88
HAL	44	36	59

Source: Termiski (2003)

2.11.3 Ghana

Ghana is one of the country with development projects that led to the forced displacement of thousands of people. According to Termiski (2003) one of the negative effects of development induced displacement is that it forces people to abandon their area of residence. Mining projects in Ghana have contributed more to development induced relocation than other development projects. Mining projects in the Takwa region between 1990 and 1998 led to the displacement of more than 30 000 people (Termiski 2003). The displaced people from Takwa region were poorly compensated and experienced delayed resettlement which affected their livelihood as they faced challenges of homeless, increased unemployment, social marginalization and health challenges. In developing countries, it can be noted that extraction of resources rarely contributes to the development of local and affected communities.

The Ahafo mining project is another example that led to forced displacement. The Ahafo open pit mining project covers about 2 426 hectors of land and it led to the displacement of 10 000 people from 10 communities. The majority of the relocated people were given houses, though they were not adequately compensated. According to the World Bank (1999) even if there is a settlement plan many displaced people face challenges of disruption of community structures.

Dam projects have also been a major cause of development induced relocation in Ghana. The construction of Bui hydroelectric dam led to displacement of 900 people. The main aim of this project was to promote economic development and improved living standards through electricity supply. However, despite the benefits of the project to the whole nation of Ghana it bore negative repercussions to the displaced people's livelihood.

2.12 Chapter Summary

As it is highlighted in this chapter development induced relocation is throughout the world. There are many causes of development induced relocations such as dam construction, extraction of natural resources, urban infrastructure and transport to mention a few. Legislation shows that the government has the right to use any communal land for development projects. Scholars such as Cernea highlighted the potential risk associated with development induced relocation such as landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food security, social disarticulation, increased morbidity and mortality and loss of access to common property and services. Other scholars pointed out that it is the duty of the government to take corrective measures for relocation

as well as resettlement of the displaced people to better place and restore their livelihoods. The UN and World Bank also came up with the international guiding principles to guide development induced relocations. The Sustainable Livelihood Approach shows the impotence and effects of sustainable livelihood of the displaced people.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

A methodology is defined as various methods used in collecting and analyzing data in order to show precisely how one intends to attain the research objectives (Bell 2001). It can also be defined as a system of methods and rules to facilitate the collection and analysis of data (Bryman 2012). The chapter highlights the research methods and procedures used to gather information on the impacts of development induced relocation on the livelihood of people in Arda-Transau. This chapter will also justify in detail the reason why the researcher chooses the selected data collection tools, will indicate how the researcher used the tools, will highlight data collected by different tools as well as the specific research limitations. The chapter will be organized under the following sub-headings research design, sample selection, methods of data collection, data analysis and ethical consideration which used to carry out this study.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is defined as a blueprint that enables the investigator to come up with solutions to problems and guides him /her in various stages of the research (Punch 1998). The research design can also be defined as a blueprint of how research is going to be conducted (Grove 2010). Pilot and Hungler came up with a definition that covers other important aspects of research design which were not indicated by Grooves and Barnes. They defined a research design as an arrangement of conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a manner that is likely to combine relevance to the researcher's purpose (Pilot and Hungler1999).

The researcher used mixed research design as an appropriate approach to other research design. The mixed design is defined as a collection of both qualitative (open ended) and quantitative (close ended) data, in response, research questions or hypotheses (Cresswell 2004). Greene et al., (1989) identified the benefits of using a mixed method which is triangulation which combines both qualitative and quantitative methods in which it seeks convergence, corroborations and the correspondence of results from different methods. The researcher used observations and open-ended questions (qualitative data collection), combined with a questionnaire with closed ended questions, providing a numerical description of opinions of the relocated people in Arda-Transau using questionnaires. The researcher used quantitative and qualitative research designs because though both have their weakness and the biases of each design were neutralized or reduced by the

other method. For example, the findings from closed ended questionnaires in which the results generalize to a population were explained by open ended questions, in-depth interviews, and observations. Through observations and interviews, the researcher was involved in interaction with participants getting their views and a clear understanding on Chiadzwa forced migration and their source of livelihood. Their mixed method helped the researcher to understand the Arda-Transau relocated people's experience before, during and after displacement. This improved the quality of the research because one method complements the weakness of the other by combining and compare answers from both data sets.

The researcher used the mixed method on sample selection. The researcher used qualitative sampling, which is snowball sampling and purposive sampling for easier identification of interview respondents from government departments and non-state actors because of its flexibility. Arda –Transau households are aligned in a linear pattern and the researcher used systematic sampling for easier selection of households for questionnaire administering. For data analysis, the researcher used thematic, content analysis and Social Science Package for Data analysis.

3.3 Population and Sample Selection

The population of the study must be clearly defined and specific delimited in order to set precise parameters for ensuring discreteness of the population (Leedy 1980). The population is defined as any group of individuals of interest to the researcher (Best and Khan1993). It can also be defined as a collection of objects or individuals having some common characteristics that the researcher is interested in studying (Gray 2009). Researcher viewed the population as the sum of all individuals who meet the definition of analysis specified by those authorities who have knowledge of Chiadzwa development induced relocation and the displaced people from Chiadzwa resettled in Arda –Transau.

3.3.1 Target Population

The target population is defined as the universe from which subject of the research is to be drawn (Langdridge 2004).The target population for this research is the relocated people from Chiadzwa to Arda –Transau paving way for the diamond mining companies and the key ministry which is Ministry of Rural Development Promotion and Preservation of National Culture and Heritage

which consists of the office of District Administrator, Provincial Administrators' office, Traditional leaders, Rural District Council and non-state actors such as NGOs.

3.3.2 Sample Size

The sample is defined as a group of persons or elements selected from the population (Punch 1998). A sample is also defined as a randomly selected group of people or object from a large group which can be used to ascertain data on the composition of the group (Rubin and Rubin 1995). Sampling involves the process of selecting only a few people from the entire population of the study (Kumar 2011). A sample studied intends to represent the large population and the obtained results assumed to give reliable information about the larger population. A sample of 60 households out of 1008 households was selected to represent all the relocated people from Chiadzwa to Arda –Transau and 15 officials were selected to represent the ministries and other actors involved in the relocation and resettlement of Chiadzwa people.

3.3.3 Sampling Technique Used

Sampling is defined as a part of a statistical package concerned with the selection of an unbiased or a random subset of individuals within a population of concern, especially for the purpose of getting information (Rubin and Rubi 1995). Sampling techniques are classified into a probability (quantitative research design) and non-probability sampling (qualitative research design). A probability sampling procedure provides the greatest assurance that those selected represent a sample of the whole population and non-probability sampling is also referred as non-random sampling in which the researcher can only hope that those selected for the study bear some likeness to the whole population studied. The weakness of non-probability sampling is that it has too much generalization and the probability sampling was used to compliment this weakness. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative sampling techniques which are purposive, snowball and systematic sampling technique.

Purposive Sampling

Black (2010) defines purposive sampling as a non-probability sampling and it occurs when subjects in the representative sample are deliberately chosen by the judgment of the researcher. The entire process of sampling is to be done in a single step with each subject being selected independently of the other members of the population (Chamber and Skinner 2003). The

researcher used purposive sampling to select interview respondents from key ministries, community leaders and nongovernmental organizations who involved in the relocation respondents are given an equal probability of selection (Churchill 1995). The respondents from various departments and organizations were selected based on the expert knowledge of the forced relocation of the Chiadzwa people and their livelihoods. The advantage of purposive sampling was that it was time effective for the researcher in identifying the respondents. Purposive sampling is prone to subconscious bias in selecting the sample which is one of its disadvantages. This disadvantage was minimized by using snowball sampling to compliment purposive sampling.

Snowball Sampling

Snowball sampling is defined as a non-probability sampling process of selecting sample using networks (Kumar 2011). Some of the respondents to interview were selected through snowball sampling after a respondent from purposive sampling identified other organizations and ministries with information related to the research. This sampling method was used in the research in increasing the sample size and in reducing the sample selection bias of purposive sampling. The sampling technique was advantageous to the researcher because it reviewed and recruits the hidden population with the required research information.

Systematic Sampling

According to Bouma and Ling (2010), systematic sampling is defined as a procedure that involves the selection of every Nth case in the research. Systematic sampling is also defined as a technique for creating a random probability sample in which each subject is chosen at a fixed interval for inclusion in the piece of sample. The researcher used systematic sampling as criteria of choosing households to administer the questionnaire since the households in Arda-Transau are arranged in a linear way. The researcher used the formula below to select households

$$\frac{1030}{60} = 17$$

60 -Population size

1030 - Desired Sample Size (total homesteads in Arda-Transau)

17 - First household, selected at random, followed by a selection of every 17th homestead.

This sampling technique was fast and convenient for the researcher in selecting households to administer the questionnaire and ensure that every household had an equal chance of being picked.

The technique was simpler to the researcher in the selection of homesteads which save time and population was evenly sampled to reduce bias.

3.4 Methods of Data Collection

Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a technique of data collection in which each person is asked to respond to the same set of questions in a predetermined order (Saunders et al 2007). Punch (1998) goes on further to say that a questionnaire is regarded as a series of questions; each one providing a number of alternative answers from which the respondents can choose. Questionnaires can be viewed as research tools through which people are asked to respond to the same set of questions in a predetermined order (Gray 2009). The questionnaire is an important instrument for observing and recording data beyond the physical reaction of the observer which can either be structured or unstructured in with the aim of recording information that is being researched upon. For the purpose of this research, the researcher used both open ended questions and close ended question. During the research open ended questions, gave room for the respondents have a choice of saying something regarding the question whilst close ended questions only go for the set choices given which limit the respondent. The advantage of questionnaires was that they were quick to administer, they have provided greater assured anonymity to the respondents and it included a lot of people who provide more information and saves time.

The researcher chose interviewer –questionnaire approach over self- administered questionnaire because the majority of the respondents in Arda-Transau were illiterate. The researcher wanted to save time and ensure that the sample size was not reduced because the major disadvantage of the self-administered questionnaire is that not everyone receives the questionnaire will return it. The interviewer questionnaire approach helped the respondents to have clarity on questions they don't understand and have the opportunity to ask questions they do not understand. The disadvantage of self administering questionnaire is that sometimes respondents misunderstand and interpret questions differently, which affects the quality of information. The questionnaire was used in selected households of the relocated people in Arda–Transau.

In-depth interviews

In-depth interviews are another data collection tool which was used by the researcher. In-depth interviews are regarded as a data collection tool for qualitative research. According to Punch (1998), points out that many different types of interviews makes it one of the types of data collection tool of great flexibility, which can be used to suit a wide variety of research situations pointed out that Interviewing is basically about asking questions and receiving answers (Punch,1998). The researcher used the unstructured interviews which are also referred as non-standardized and they are classified under qualitative research design. The interviews were conducted one on one interviews and some of them was done through telephone interview. Telephone interview are more quickly and the responded helped the responded with any misunderstanding they have. Semi- structured interviews helped the researcher to probe for more detailed information and responses by asking for clarity for what the respondents have said. According to Arksey and Knight (1999) interviewing is a powerful data collecting method in which people articulate their tacit perceptions, feelings and understanding. In this regard 15 people were interviewed regarding to the Chiadzwa forced relocation and their livelihood in Arda –Transau.

Observations

Observation is viewed as a basic qualitative research technique that requires discipline, planning and alertness (Bouma and Ling 2010). The researcher used non- participant approach for observation data collection in Arda –Transau. The observation was unstructured which is a qualitative data collection method. The researcher obtain data through watching and listening to people within the area of study in their natural setting and to discover social setup, as well as the interpretation of their own livelihood activities. The researcher used observation to identify some of the sources of livelihood for the relocate people, to ascertain whether there was tangible evidence of fulfilled promises, whether promises match what was on the ground and identify the grey areas. For examples nature and state of houses, source of water, source of energy used, state of schools and clinic, schools and other things listed in the promises in line with indicators of human development. The major advantage found on observations is that they were easy to carry out and they are practical and real hence this reduced bias from questionnaires and interviews.

Document Review

Document review is viewed as a documentary method or technique used to categories, investigate, interpret and identify the limitations of physical sources especially documents in private or public domain (Payne and Payne 2004). Bell (2011) document review is the analysis of documents that contains information about the phenomenon the researcher wants to study. Document review is used to supplement to the conventional social science surveys by using documents to support the view point of academic work (Bryman 2012). This data collection was effective and cost effective because the literature on Chiadzwa diamond mining induced relocation was available in newspapers and online sources. The use of journals and reports helped the researcher to supplement the gathered information through interviews, observations and questionnaires and also helped on reanalyse the existing information on impact of development relocation on the livelihood of people in Arda-Transau.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis can be defined as a process a researcher uses to reduce data to a story and its interpretation. Data collected through interviews will be analysed using qualitative methods. Qualitative data analysis will involve written presentation of information. The study employs qualitative data analysis methods of in-depth describing emerging themes using thematic analysis. The researcher used thematic analysis and content analysis for qualitative data and Statistical Package for Social Science was used.

Thematic Analysis

Thematic analysis is defined as qualitative research analysis which focus on examining themes within collected data (Greg et al 2012) The researcher as used thematic analysis which is the most common form of analysis in qualitative. The researcher used themes as categories for data analysis. Coding was done in developing themes from data collected from questionnaires and interviews. The researcher identifies themes in the obtained research findings of the impact of development induced relocation on the livelihood of people in Arda-Transau, pay attention to living standards, social and economic activities for means of living after relocation and themes were analysed linked to specific research questions.

Content Analysis

Bryman (2012) defines content analysis as an approach to the analysis of documents and text that seeks to quantify content – quantifies content of predetermined categories and in systematic and replicable manner. Content analysis is also defined as a diverse domain technique designed to explore and describe qualitative verbal, written and multimedia communication in a systematic, objective and quantitative manner. Data collected about the research through observations, interviews and document analysis such as books, statistical records, newspapers and other multimedia sources were examined using content analysis Arda-Transau. The researcher done content analysis on the obtained research findings the impact of development induced relocation on the livelihood of people Arda-Transau – and it was used in line with the research objectives. The researcher reviews qualitative data and group it according to themes.

Statistical Package for Social Science

The researcher used Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for qualitative data. The SPSS software was developed by Normal Nia, Dale Bent and Hadlai Hull in 1968 – for – transformation raw data that obtained from closed ended questions into information using statistical applications. The researcher used Statistical Package for Social Science was used by the researcher to – convert the data collected – from research findings – through closed – ended questions from a questionnaire and with – use of SPSS the tables for – response rate, questions required yes or no – answers, were drafted – including bar – graphs, histograms – and pie charts – with – percentage – using the yes or no respondents from – closed ended questions – about impact of development induced relocation on the livelihood of the relocated people in Arda-Transau.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

Social research ethics are regarded as the consideration of moral implication of social science inquiry (Barnes, 1980). According to Robinson (2003) ethics are defined as rules of conduct, typically to conforming to a code or set of principles by which people can judge their action as right or wrong, good or bad. Ethics are also viewed as principled sensitivity to the rights of others in a way that human beings who are being studied by social scientist are treated as ends rather than means. Some scholars viewed research ethics as moral guidelines that the researcher adhered to when conducting a research.

The researcher observed the ethical consideration on data collection. The researcher seeks permission to conduct data collection from the office of Mutare District Administrator before conducting a research in Arda-Transau. For interviews the researcher seeks for organizational permission in order to have a right to carry out a research.

According to America Sociological Association (1999) pointed that ethical research required all participants to agree to take part in research before it commence. The researcher begun with giving participants an understanding of the research and advised the respondents that the research was going to be used for academic purpose only and provide their privacy through anonymity. The informed consent was one of the main ethical consideration. Every respondent was given the consent form which checks the respondent understanding on the purpose of the study that they are aware of their rights as participants and that confirm their willing to take part. The consent forms were a way to promote voluntary participation because they had the right to decline, accept or withdraw at any time they feel comfortable or threatened. Anonymity and confidentiality was up held by the researcher to protect the respondents. The researcher assured the participants that the information collected was going to be used for academic use only also their names were not to be recorded. The researcher did not disclose any information to an individuals or organizations to protect the participants.

3.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter was focusing more on the research methodologies. Both qualitative and quantitative were used in gathering the information for the research. The researcher used the mixed research design. This chapter focus more on data collection methods which were used in conducting the research and data collection which will be used in coming up with research findings which will be presented in next chapter.

CHAPTER 4: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introductions

This chapter focuses on the presentation and analysis of the research findings obtained by the researcher on the impact of development-induced relocation on the livelihood of people in Arda-Transau. The presentation and analysis of data from the research findings will be done using themes, aligned to the research questions of the research. The tables, graphs and pie charts will also be used present the data from the research results. The obtained from the research will be categories into themes in line with research questions as follows biographical information about respondents, impact of relocation, challenges faced by the relocated people in Arda Transau, role played by state and non-sate actors in promoting livelihoods and the attitude of the displaced towards relocation.

4.2 General Information and Bio Graphical Data

4.2.1 Questionnaire Response Rate

The table below indicates the age range, number of respondents and the percentage rate of the questionnaire respondents.

Table 3: Overall Responses Rate

Population Sample	Administered Questionnaire	Number of Completed Questionnaire	Number of uncompleted Questionnaire	Response Rate %	Non-Response Rate %
Relocated People in Arda-Transau	60	54	6	90	10
Total	60	54	6	90	10

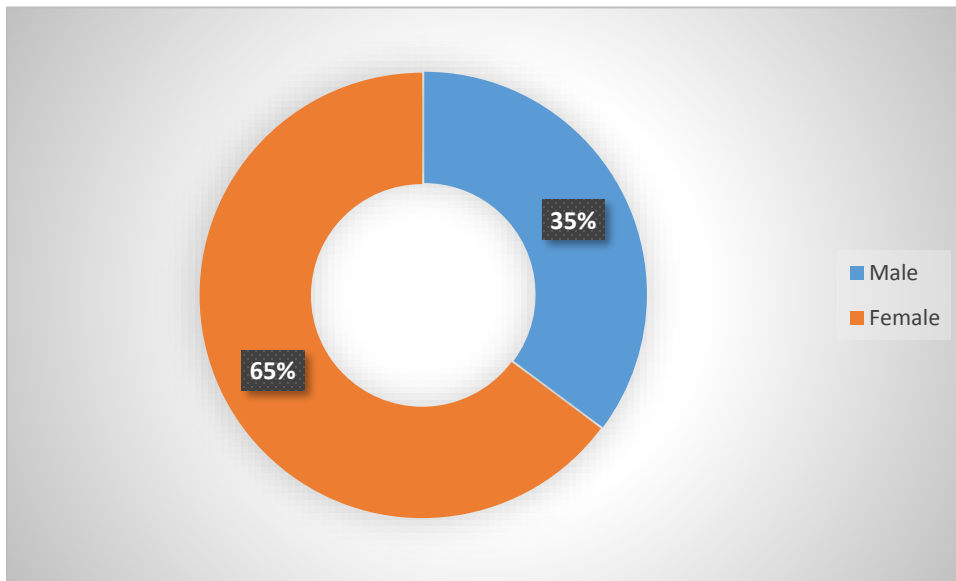
Source: Survey 2017

In the process of collecting data using questionnaire, the researcher selected 60 households by systematic sampling from Arda Transau relocated residents. Out of 60 possible respondents, only 54 respondents from selected households completed the questionnaire which is 90% response rate. The table above clearly shows that the displaced people in Arda-Transau were very co-operating

and comfortable to share about their livelihoods and their relocation experience to the researcher as indicated by high response rate. Only 6 respondents (10%) failed to complete the questionnaire because of meetings and other commitments.

4.2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Figure 4: Percentage distribution on sex of the respondents

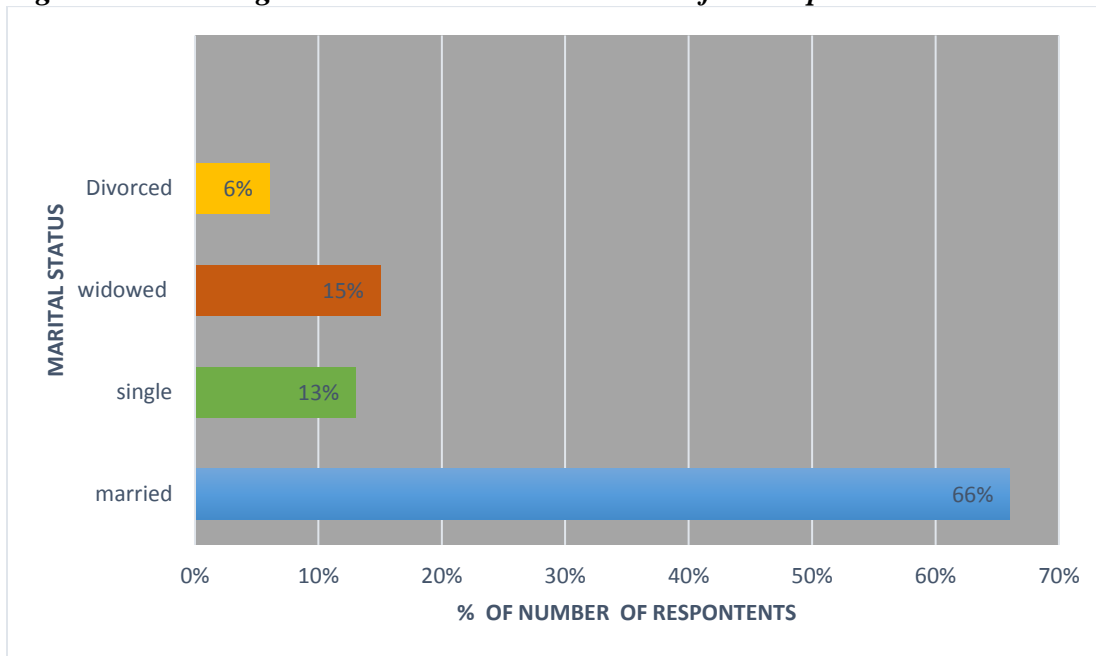


Source: Research Survey 2017

From 54 responses obtained from the questionnaire, 35% of the respondents were males and the majority were women who constitute 65% of the respondents. From the research findings, women were the most affected, since most of the relocated households belong to the Johanne Marange Apostolic Church with a doctrine revolves around polygamy and children. The majority of employed men work in towns and leave their wives in Arda-Transau.

4.2.3 Distribution by Marital Status

Figure 5: Percentage distribution on marital status of the respondents.

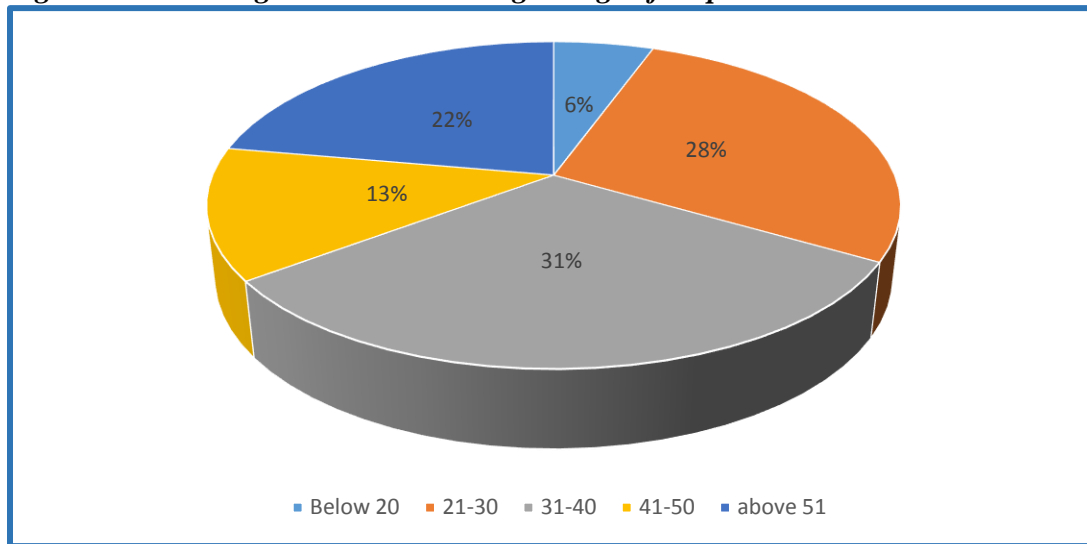


Source: Research Survey 2017

Married respondents were largely represented with 66%, followed by 15% of the respondents who were widowed, 13% were single and 6% divorced. From the research, married people were the most affected. Respondent A noted that most of the relocated were polygamy families and the majority women in polygamous marriages are the bread winners. Single people were less affected because they have flexibility in decision making some decided to go towns, cities and other areas in search of a conducive environment. Those who are married, widowed and divorced were of greater significance to the research since they are the one who have responsibilities of taking care of the family.

4.2.4 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Figure 6: Percentage distribution on age range of respondents

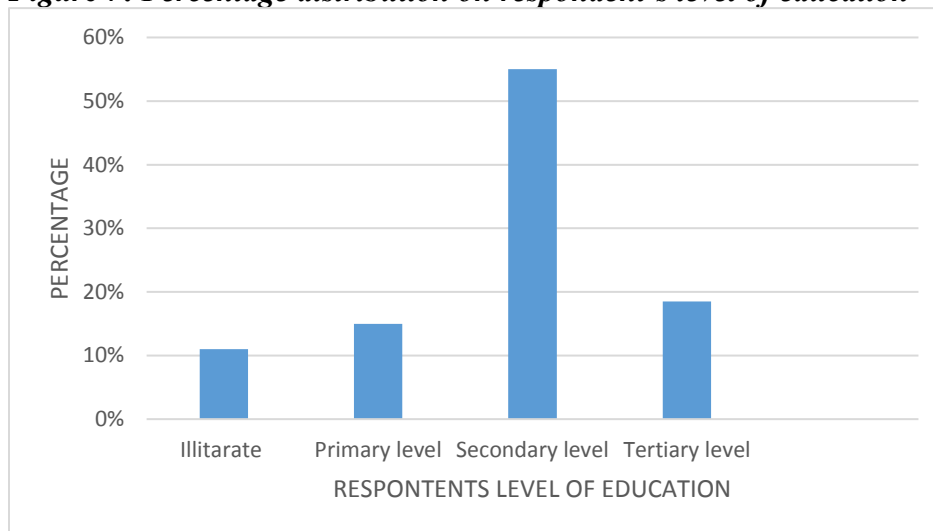


Source: Research Survey 2017

As shown above, there were 31% respondents within the age range of 31-40 years. 28% were within the age bracket of 21-30 years, 22% were in age range of 41-50 years, 13% were in age range of 41 to 50 and only 6% below 20 years. The majority (66%) were 31 years and above. These were mature and sensitive to the issues of relocation concern. Children and the elderly people were the most affected in terms of health challenges during and after relocation. Age group was important to this research since relocation affect everyone.

4.2.5 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

Figure 7: Percentage distribution on respondent's level of education



Source: Research Survey 2017

As shown in the graph above, 11.1% of the respondents indicated that they were illiterate. The respondents that ended up in primary school level were 14.8% and the majority of them were women. The majority of the respondents they have ended up in secondary school education which constitutes 55.5% of the entire sample and most of them were men. Only 18.6% of the respondents attained tertiary education. The research findings show that the majority (74%) of the relocated people attained secondary and tertiary education which shows that the majority of the respondents were educated and they had a better understanding of questions on the questionnaire about relocation. However vernacular language was used for those who were illiterate and those who ended at primary school level. Most of the respondents being educated improved the quality of the research.

4.2.6 Sizes of the Household

Table 4: Percentage distribution of respondent's household size

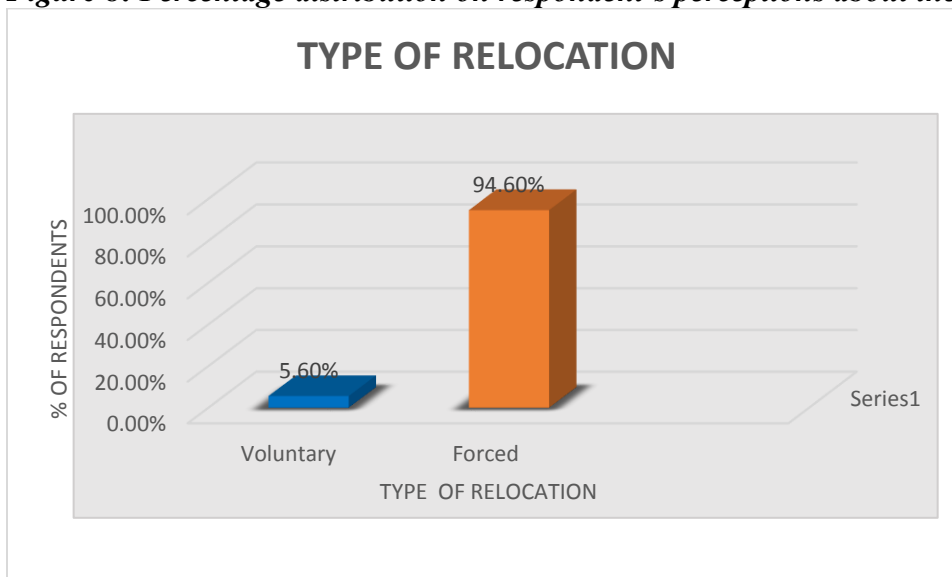
Size of house household	Number of households	Percentage
1-5	9	16.7%
6-10	15	27.8%
10-15	19	35.1%
Above 15	11	20.4%
Total	54	100%

Source: Research Survey 2017

The table shows that the majority of the respondents (35.1%) are between the ranges of 10 to 15 family members, followed by those who are 6 to 10 family members (27.8%). Those above 15 constitutes 20.4% of the respondents and the list was 16.7 % of respondents range between 1 to 5 household. This show that the majority of the households have many family members live under the same roof. Family size was important to the research especially on understanding on how they sustain their households. Those who were more than ten family members were the most

4.2.7 Form of Chiadzwa Relocation.

Figure 8: Percentage distribution on respondent's perceptions about their type of relocation



Source: Research Survey 2017

The above graph clearly shows that the majority (94.6%) of the respondents indicate that they were forced because they were not willing to abandon their ancestral land and only a few (5.6%) were

voluntary relocation. From the research findings, the majority of the respondents acknowledge that were not adequately consulted and they were given short notice for relocation which clearly shows high level of violation of human rights and those who voluntary relocate were those who were no longer feel comfortable living in Chiadzwa due to increase murder due to diamond dealing conflict among the illegal diamond miners, increase of theft and prostitution.

4.3 Factors Led to the Relocation of People from Chiadzwa to Arda-Transau.

From data gathered through interviews with government ministries, 95% of the respondents pointed out that the main reason for the displacement of people from Chiadzwa to Arda-Transau was the discovery of diamond and the need for mining to promote the economic growth of the country. This is supported by Africa Development Bank (2011) which noted that Zimbabwe mining is the fastest growing economic sector and a major stimulus for economic recovery. Respondent B also added that relocation was done to pave way for diamond mining companies. This view is in line with Mtisi et al (2011) who asserts that the 66 640 hectares of land which belonged to Chiadzwa community and they used it for substance farming, cattle rearing and for their other economic-social activities was turned into a diamond field.

Data collected through interview respondent C stated that the government saw it necessary to relocate people from Chiadzwa because the mining activities were contaminating major water sources which were Odzi River and boreholes underground water which was used as major sources of water by the community for gardening, domestic use. He further explains that that in some areas boreholes were removed for mining activities which led to the increase of water challenges in the area and the dust pollution from mining activities affected the health of the community and the noise was disturbing the education operation at schools.

The research finding reveal that despite the benefits of diamond mining on the economic growth of the state, mining activities in Chiadzwa created a harsh environment which was harmful to the community. As a result the government and the mining companies, in response to challenges faced by the community, saw relocation as necessity. This is similar to the assertion of Cernea (2000) who supports that mining or extraction of the mineral should be done far away from human

inhabitants due to its negative effects on the environment such as land degradation, contamination of water sources and air pollution.

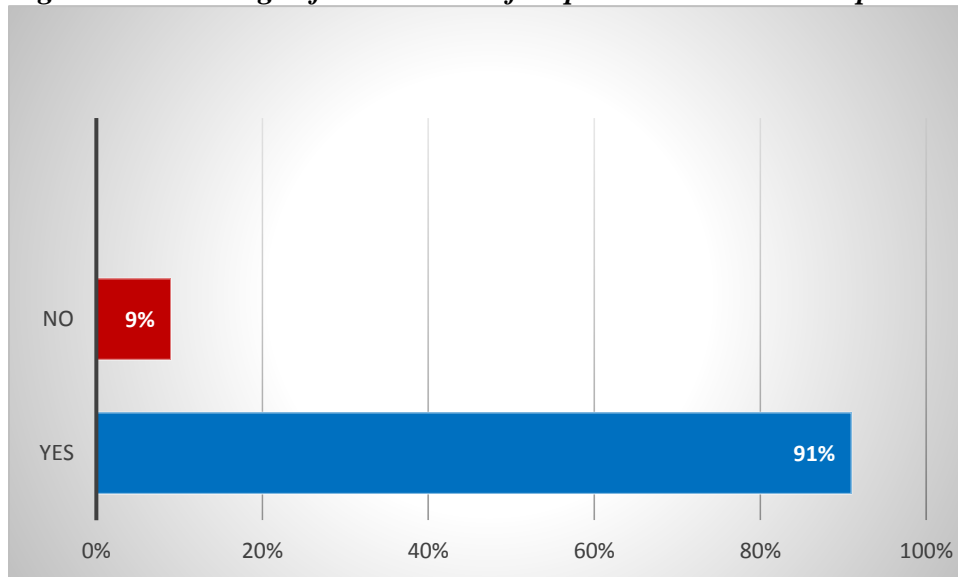
The information obtained from interview contradicts some of the data obtained from the questionnaire where the respondents indicated that relocation was as a result of the interest of political elites who wanted to loot diamond from Chiadzwa without disturbances. This shortfall was also identified by Terminski (2003) who pointed out that development project usually serves the interests of the elites at the expense of rural indigenous people giving an example of China, India, and the Philippines. The differing views are different because the finding shows that those who spearheaded the relocation wanted to justify the displacement of people from Chiadzwa to Arda Transau and they wanted to protect their positions, however, Robinson (2003) pointed out that development projects should benefit both the state interest and the affected community.

4.4 Impact of Relocation on Livelihoods.

Serrat (2010) pointed out that according to the livelihood theory there are five major livelihood assets which are important to human life which is Human Capital which involves health, nutrition and education. Social capital which are the networks, connection and it also involves the participation of communities in decision making. Natural capital involves land, water, wildlife to mention a few. Physical capital it includes infrastructure such as roads, shelter, equipment for production and financial capital involves compensation, saving, a source of income. The livelihood assets were used as a measure to check areas of success and failure of the relocation in promoting better life than they live before relocation.

4.4.1 Effect of Inadequate Compensation on livelihood

Figure 9: Percentage of distribution of respondent obtained compensation.



Source: Research Survey 2017

Data gathered from questionnaire indicate that the majority which constitutes 91% of the respondents who pointed out that they were not compensated. 9% were those who indicated that they received compensation who were few business individuals who were given money a for shops buildings they lost due to relocation. From the chart it can be noted that the majority of the relocated people did not receive compensation and they pointed out that the mining companies refused to compensate for their lost properties. The results contradict with the guideline of WB involuntary resettlement policy in Terminski (2013) which indicated that relocated people should be compensated the displaced people for their loss to full replacement prior to the actual move.

The 91 % of respondents stated that they lost both economic and noneconomic assets which were essential to their livelihood and, by being not compensated, increased their level of poverty as compared to Chiadzwa before relocation. This was supported by CNRG (2014) report which pointed out that the Chiadzwa relocation created a new form of poverty among the relocated. The table below indicates major assets that were lost by the displaced due to relocation.

Table 5: Percentage distribution of loss of assets

Asset	Number of respondents	Percentage
Livestock	40	74%
Vegetable gardens	45	84%
Deep wells /boreholes	27	51 %
Household Property	17	49%
Crops that were not harvested	41	76%
Forest resources	54	100%
Graves	46	85%
Fruit Trees	38	70%
Buildings, (big houses)	21	40%
Community assets (schools, clinics, dip tanks)	54	100%

Source: Research Survey 2017

The above statistic indicates the loss that was incurred due to relocation which was not compensated. All the respondents (100%) indicated that they lost forest resources which contributed more to economic activities in Chiadzwa. 74% of those who lost indicated that livestock was their symbol of wealth in their livelihood, they use them to cultivate their farms during the rainy season, they got milk from goats and cattle which had a nutrition value to their health, 49% lost the household property, 85% lost their ancestral graves, 84% lost their vegetable gardens, 70% lost fruit tree which they considered important for their source of food and income. 76% lost crops which were not yet harvested during the time of relocation. All the respondents indicated that they lost community property which was important for their better provision of their social services such as schools, clinic and dip tanks. These results show that many people lost their properties due to relocation which plays important roles in their livelihood. The research findings

are supported by Mudebwe et al (2011) stated that the valuation of the lost property of the displaced families ranges between USD 25 000 to 30 000.

On information obtained from the questionnaire, 80% of respondents indicated that compensation was necessary to improve their living standards by replacing their lost. They acknowledge that they were given only USD 1000 disturbance allowance. This is in line with *Financial gazette of 2016* which quoted Minister of Mining Honourable Chidhakwa saying “*the villagers received maize, beans to carry them to the next harvesting season as well as \$1000 to cater for miscellaneous expenses*”.

From the data collected through the interview, respondent C highlighted that \$100 was not adequate to restore their lost assets and was a very little for families to use it for starting tangible income generating projects. This was supported by a woman from Arda Transau who pointed out that the majority of the relocated people were struggling to make a living, they are failing to pay school fees, and they are failing to restore their lost assets in Arda –Transau. She added that compensation was very important to their livelihood because it was going to help families to start on a solid footing and adapt quickly to the new are of resettlement. The results show that relocation without compensation, increased their poverty and vulnerability as the displaced people in Arda-Transau failed to acquire basic needs expected in a human life.

From data gathered from questionnaire, another man stated that the Chiadzwa displaced families were relocated to Arda-Transau with only movable household’s property, goods, and livestock, without significant financial resources to start a new life which created a form of new poverty in Arda Transau. This contradicts with Cernea (2000) who pointed out that relocation due to development projects should target on improving the well-being of communities through compensation for their losses due to relocation.

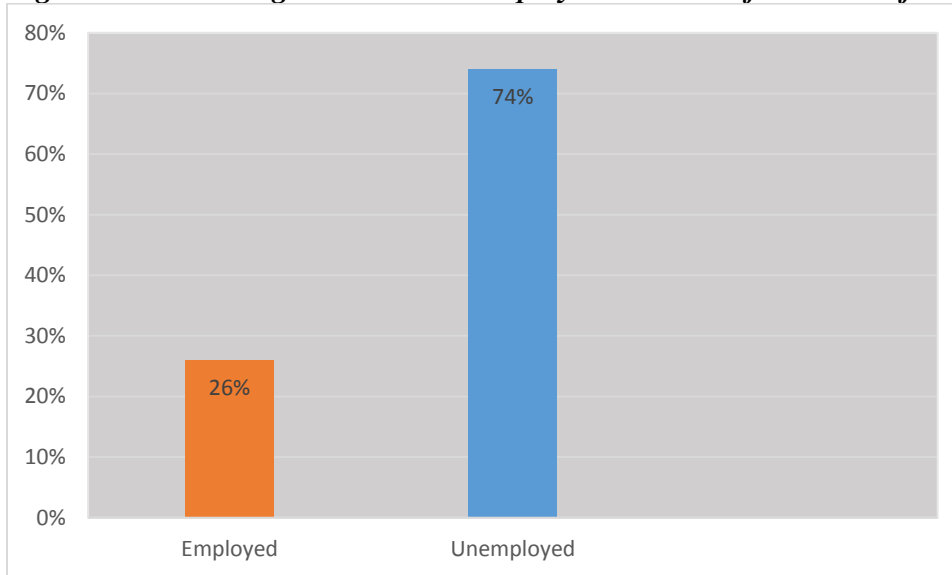
Most of the respondents were very sensitive to the issue of compensation as it was observed by the researcher. One of old women respondent speaks out loudly with anger that:

“The Mbada diamond company was spending a lot of money on supporting football forgetting that us that we should be compensated and benefit from diamond mining”

She further explained that the mining companies had the financial capacity to fund adequate compensation to the displaced people but there was lack of willingness from both the government and mining companies because they were getting more money which was adequate for compensation. This is supported by Partnership Africa Canada (2009) which indicated that Zimbabwe was ranked at number nine (9) in 2008 among the world top ten diamond producer with an estimated value of USD 334 million. The research finding shows that the Chiadzwa relocation is different from the Osborne dam relocation programme were people who relocated for the construction of dam were compensated in accordance to assets they possessed even though it had some loopholes is was far much better than of Chiadzwa displaced people. This show that the mining companies and mining companies were aiming at profit maximization.

4.5. Source of Livelihood

Figure 10: Percentage distribution Employment status of the head of the family



Source: Research Survey 2017

From the results gathered from questionnaire majority (74%) of the respondents indicated that the head of households was not employed. Only 26% of the respondents indicated that the head the house was were employed and most of them highlighted that they were making a living out of the head of the house salary. Majority (74%) of the respondents with head of house who are unemployed indicated that in Chiadzwa there were abundance of forest resources which they used

as a means to earn a living and sustaining their families such as making crafts from baobab tree barks, mats from reeds, basket from “*murara*” and they made charcoal which they sell to make a living. They also indicate that sell wild fruits such as mauyu, nyii and horticulture produce they grew from their gardens which were along Odzi River. This is supported by the CNRG research (2014) which highlights that the relocated people make living through their personal skills using an abundance of natural resources which were in their area. The displacement from Marange area to Arda-Transau led to their loss of sources of income. According to information obtained through interview, the Chiadzwa area is in region 5 and the area is not conducive for farming activities and source of income mentioned above contributed between USD 150 to 300 per month.

The majority of the respondents indicated that the discovery of diamonds improved their household income because most of the families were depending on illegal diamond mining which was contributing more than \$500 to the majority of male-headed families. This is similar to Mudebwe et al (2011) who argued that the majority of the relocated derived their livelihood artisanal diamond mining. The respondents highlighted that all those resources they make living out of were not available in Arda-Transau. Majority of the respondents indicated that relocation negatively affected their source of income and economic activities which used to sustain their livelihood and financial needs. They also pointed out that the mining companies did not fulfil their promise of employing one person per household as a way of improving their income. This has resulted in most households becoming worse off than they were in Chiadzwa.

From the information obtained from questionnaires, 74 % respondents indicated that the head of the family was unemployed they all indicated that they depended on substance farming for food and they were not producing a surplus to sell. 8 respondents indicated that vending was their source of income, 15 respondents indicated that they depended on assistance from their children and relatives that where in town and outside the country, 16 indicated that they do rickshaw (maricho), 6 were depending on Isals (mikando), 5 respondents were running shabeens.

Those respondents that indicated vending as another source of income explained that they sell vegetable, fruits bought from Odzi farms, airtime, cigarettes, firewood and others sell second-hand clothes from Mozambique and new clothes from Harare. They highlighted that vending business

in Arda Transau was very low and less effective as compared to Chiadzwa. This led to the reduction of people participation in Isals (*mikando*) as most people live from hand to mouth. Those who were in the business of running Shebeens indicated that they sell illegal cheap alcohol such as Zed from Mozambique and also drugs (marijuana) which give them quick profit as compared to other businesses. This indicates that the displaced people are facing economic hardships in the new area of their resettlement and this has dragged them in all types of business as a way to make a living since they no longer make money from illegal diamond mining and other economic activities as they used to do in Chiadzwa before relocation. Those who were depending on assistance from children and relatives pointed out that substance farming alone was not able to sustain their families.

From observation most of the households with old aged people living with orphans, child-headed families and polygamy families were struggling to make a living as they had no solid source of income and relocation increased their vulnerabilities. This was supported by data collected through interview; respondent D indicated that Child labour is common as a way to increase source of income because the head of the family is failing to supply adequate food and economic needs. He argued that children were working in Odzi farms for \$1 per day to raise their school fees and also selling firewood in the Odzi residential area which was not common in Chiadzwa. This is similar to the CNRG report (2014) which indicates a high level of child labour as a result of relocation without a tangible source of income.

Figure 11: Children Carrying Firewood to Sell in Odzi Residential



Obtained from CNRG Report (2014)

From the data gathered from the questionnaire the 26 % who indicated that the head of the house was employed were also involved in other income-generating activities. All the 26% respondents indicated that they were also involved in substance farming as a way of securing their livelihood. Only one respondent indicated that the head of the family was employed by the mining company and others were teachers, some work in nearest town Mutare and Rusape. About 16% of the respondents who indicated the head of the family was employed belong to polygamy families and the income was not adequate to maintain the children and wives hence the additional income generating activities by women and children to sustain their livelihood. From the research findings, the livelihood of the displaced was worsened by the change of environment from the time of unlimited access to money due to diamond mining in Chiadzwa to limited income sources and limited opportunities in Arda-Transau.

4.5.3 Housing

A. Shortage of Houses

On the information obtained from the questionnaire, 100 % of the respondent indicated that in Chiadzwa every household had its own compound and their houses before relocation. From information obtained through interview, respondent E indicated that according to the agreement between the government and seven mining companies which were to operate in Chiadzwa, each company was supposed to build a house for each household they were going to relocate. It was unfortunate that some of the mining companies did not fulfil their promise after the relocation of people from Chiadzwa to Arda-Transau as shown in the table below. This was supported by *Herald 05 October 2017* where President Mugabe quoted saying that the “*miners robbed us*” indicating their failures to stick to the agreements which include building adequate houses for the relocated.

Table 6: Accommodation allocation on the relocated

Company Name	Number of households relocated	Total No. of houses built by each company	Total No. of household allocated houses	No. of households without houses
Mbada Diamond	487	100	100	387
Marange Resource	350	174	116	176
Anjin	474	474	474	NIL
Jian	350	213	195	137
Rera Diamond	92	2	2	90
DMC	114	45	45	69
Total	1867	1008	932	859

Source: DA Mutare Report

The table above shows that there were seven mining companies that led to the displacement of 1867 households from Chiadzwa to Arda-Transau. According to the DA’s report mining companies were supposed to build 1867 houses for the relocated but they only built 1008 houses

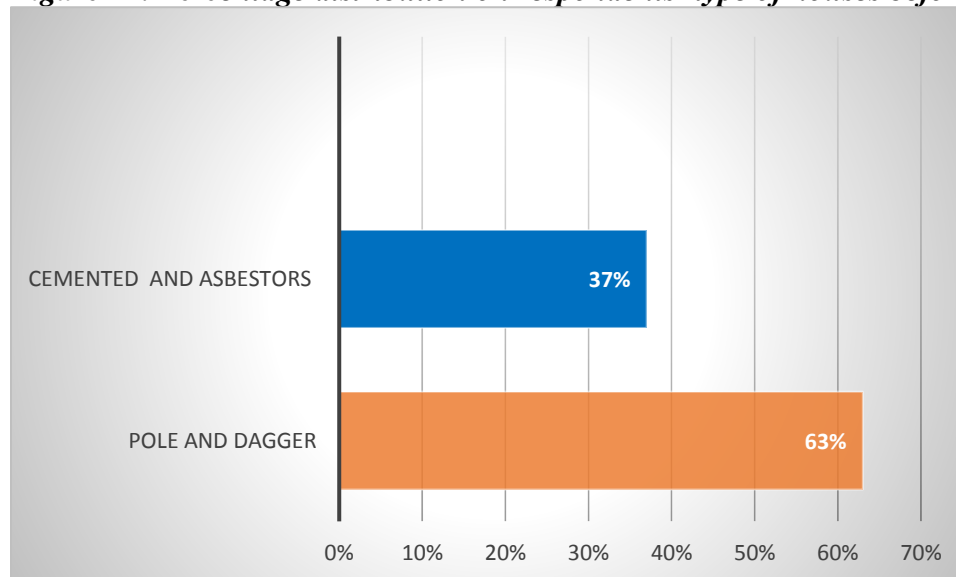
which left 859 households homeless. Cernea (2000) on his IRR model indicated the same challenge of homelessness as a result of relocation due to development projects. From the data collected from the questionnaire, the respondents alluded that they were promised houses by the mining companies but not enough were built. They pointed out the shortage of houses has resulted in homelessness and house sharing.

Respondent E indicated that those 932 families which were allocated houses were sharing with those 859 households which were not given houses, which worsened their living condition compared to a Chiadzwa. This was supported by young woman from Arda-Transau who indicated that they were living overcrowded and there was no privacy for the married people and this can be shown by the statement beneath:

“We no longer have own bedroom as husband and wife and we are forced not to have intimacy.”

B. Housing Standards

Figure 12: Percentage distribution on respondents’ type of houses before relocation



Source: Research Survey 2017

From the research findings from the questionnaire, the majority (63%) of the relocated people lived in pole and dagger houses to the time of relocation and only 37% were living in cemented houses. According to the interview conducted, respondent F indicated that before relocation most of Chiadzwa was regarded as poverty-stricken zone before the discovery of diamond. Most of the

respondents acknowledge that before the discovery of diamond the majority of the community lived in pole and dagger houses and the discovery of the diamond led to improved living standards since they were benefiting from illegal mining. This, however, was before the mining companies ventured in. According to respondent G, he indicated that some of them managed to build better and big house though the majority were still living in pole and dagger up to the time of relocation.

From the information gathered through questionnaires, they indicated that the housing standard of the majority (63%) was improved from pore and dagger to cemented house due to relocation despite the shortage of houses. From the research's observation, the displaced were relocated to area with urban setup, received uniform homestead with house numbers, 4 roomed houses, round kitchen and a Blair toilet which shown in the following picture.

Figure 13: Picture of houses given to the relocated households



Source: Survey 2017

The picture shows the houses that were given to 932 households out of 1867. From the research findings, not all of the relocated were satisfied with the house because among the 37% of the respondents there were other people who were living in better houses than those they gotive. From an interview conducted in Chiadzwa, respondent H indicated that in Chiadzwa he had a beautiful

10 roomed house and currently his house is used by the mining company as Administrative office and he was of the view that he was supposed to be given a better house and compensation. This is in line with CNRG (2014) which stipulates that the relocated were given uniform houses despite the type and size of house they had before relocation.

The data collected from the questionnaire shows that the majority were not satisfied with houses. They highlighted that the main challenge they were facing was cracking of the houses because they are not strong and they feared that some of the houses were going to collapse anytime. Respondent I from DA office pointed out that 85 houses were reported roofs taken by wind during the last rain season. This shows that some of the houses are a threat to the human security of the relocated families. This supported by *Newsday of 01 April 2016* pointed out that during his tour Minister Chidhakwa was told that most of the houses were unfit for human habitation and some of the relocated pointed out that they feared for their lives as they were opting to sleep somewhere else instead of using the house built by the mining companies.

In addition to that, the respondents were complaining that the mining companies did not take into consideration the household size and type of house before relocation because they claimed that they had better homes in Chiadzwa which were accommodating the sizes of household. This negatively affected their social life. Respondent J, indicated the polygamy households which were the majority among the relocated were disadvantaged. He highlighted that there was a conflict between a man of Johane Marange sect with 14 wives and the mining company which wanted to force him to take different home from others which were not adequate for his family. The findings are similar to *Newsday January 2017* which pointed out that most of Chiadzwa relocated people were polygamist which resulted in large families sharing a four-roomed house and the case of Jacob Bvekwa, one of polygamous man with 4 wives and 34 children pointed out that the house was not adequate considering the fact in Chiadzwa each wife and her children had a decent accommodation away from other wives. The research findings show that relocation the mining companies failed to provide adequate houses for the relocated which increased their vulnerability.

Another lady from a polygamy family with 12 wives argued that they were given a four-roomed house and a round kitchen like any other households yet the house was too small for 39 family

members to live under same roof cooking in different pots. She highlighted that that way of living was very difficult in Arda –Transau compared to Chiadzwa where each wife had her compound as shown by the statement below:

“When I think about the life we had in Chiadzwa compared to the way we are living, it makes me cry because we had enough rooms and space to build more houses which is different from this hell called Arda Transau”

However, it can be noted that those who were satisfied were those with small families and those who lived in poor homesteads as they appreciated that mining companies had built better houses than they had in Chiadzwa. These results show that development induced relocation without adequate housing negatively affects the displaced livelihoods and special attention is needed. The research findings show that difference in the level of satisfaction on housing standards was more based on the type of house one lived in before relocation and family size.

4.5.4 Land

Table 7: Percentage distribution of land size before and after relocation

Respondents	BEFORE RELOCATION	AFTER RELOCATION
2%	Less than 1hec to 2 hectares	1 hectare
51%	3 to 5 hectares	1hectare
47%	More than 6 hectares but less than 12 hectors	1 hectare

Source: Research Survey 2017

The statistics show that the majority (47%) had more than six hectors of land, 51 % had landed with three to five hectors and only 2% had land below two hectors before relocation. The results show that after relocation there is a tremendous decrease in land size which was uniform 1 hector despite the size of land one had before relocation. This is similar to Tokwe Mukosi relocation where the displaced were given 1-hectare piece of land without monetary compensation (Hove 2006). From DA report land was given to those who were given houses and 859 households were not given land.

From data obtained from the questionnaire, all respondents highlighted that 1hector was too small for their farming activities and livestock keeping as compared to the large pieces of land they had in Chiadzwa. They indicated that farming was less than 0.5 hector because houses and cattle kraal were all put on 1 hectare. The results show that the land they have in Chiadzwa was reduced to 1 hectare without compensation for their land. The results are supported by Cernea (2000) who argued that many people lose their land and became landless due to development induced relocation. Giving a smaller piece of land than they used to have in Chiadzwa contradicts with IRR model which highlights that land is the main foundation of people's commercial, productive systems and where livelihoods are constructed hence development induced relocation should aim at improving the livelihood of the resettles through land-based resettlement.

From an interview conducted, Respondent F indicated that *“despite the large piece of land the majority had in Chiadzwa area was characterized by high temperatures, persistent drought, and low rainfall patterns”*. He indicated that Arda-Transau which is in region 3, was better in terms of climates because it has rainfall patterns and good agricultural soil. 92% of the respondents supported the view that climatic condition and soil were good for subsistence farming but the land was a challenge because they were not able to produce adequate food to sustain their large families. 8% were those facing the same challenge of not producing enough food not only because of land size but due to poor soils in 1 hectare they were given. The researcher observed that the government did not take into consideration the family size and number of relocated households of the displaced before relocation in order to reduce the current problem of landless after relocation. According to Sustainable livelihood theory, natural capital which includes land is important in promoting sustainable and better quality of life which was not considered on relocating people by the government and mining company (Serrat 2010).

4.5. 5 Social Service Delivery

a) Impact of Relocation on Health Services Provision

On data collected through interview, respondent A indicated that there is only one clinic built by Ajin, which provides health services for all relocated people. They indicated that the majority travelled between 3 to 7 km. From researcher's observation, the clinic does not have electricity and one of the women pointed out that those patients admitted during the night bring their own candles

for treatment. The majority (70%) of the respondents complained about poor services and a shortage of medicine. They highlighted that they were supposed to pay a fixed charge of \$2 before treatment and most of the people living under the poverty datum line were failing to pay that amount for treatment at the clinic and ended up using natural herbs which they are able to afford. Respondent H pointed out that pregnant women, for delivery, depend on Mutare general hospital which was 25km away and as a result, many women were giving birth at their homes which increased mortality rate for children and mothers. The respondents indicate that in Chiadzwa they got better services than those which were in Arda-Transau from Chishingwi clinic, Mukwada clinic, and St Andrew hospital. The highlighted that the most affected by poor services and distance were pregnant women, children under 5, those who were on HIV treatment , high blood and those who were diabetic. Poor health facilities after relocation is similar to Tokwe Mukosi relocation case where they were not given proper health facilities after relocation (Hove 2016). The picture below shows Arda Transau clinic which shows that shortage of health personnel disadvantage for the relocated people.

Figure 14: Picture shows people waiting for long hours in queue waiting for treatment due to shortage of health personnel.



Source CNRG (2014)

b) Education

According to the research findings, in Chiadzwa before relocation, most of the primary pupils attended to Tonhorai, Chishingwi, Kurauone, Banda, Chiadzwa, Kusena and Gandauta secondary school which was within Chiadzwa area. 80 % of the respondents indicated that pupils travelled short distances to school in Chiadzwa whilst 20% of the respondents indicated that their children used to travel about 4km to school. Respondent A pointed out that despite the availability of educational facilities the discovery of diamond had huge negative impact on the educational sector since most of the high school students were involved in illegal diamond mining, prostitution, and child marriages

On data gathered from interview, respondent, indicated each company was supposed to build schools for its relocated people according to their agreement with the government and only Ajin out of seven mining companies was able to build a primary and secondary school and Mbada has only added classroom blocks to Wellington school which was already there for Kondozi Farmworkers. He pointed out that schools who are in Arda Transau are not adequate for the relocated pupils and as a result, some children attend Odzi School which is 8 to 10 km from Arda Transau. Majority of the respondents pointed out that relocation led to an increase of pupils vulnerability and abuses as they walk long distances to school, vulnerable to goods train as they use rail line to cross Odzi river to school and the education environment was not conducive for primary school pupils who use dusty classrooms, few toilets which make them vulnerable to disease and the school has bare grounds without grass resulting in injury of children. Most respondents indicated that most of the families have the financial capacity to help to develop the education environment of their school. However, the case of Chiadzwa is different from Zvishavane Murowa diamond mining relocation where the mining company built better schools (www.murowadiamonds.com). The picture below shows that the relocation affected the pupils greatly as they learn in hazardous environment with dust, improper structures and without adequate furniture which the mining companies were supposed to priorities before relocation.

Figure 15: Inside of the class room at Chirasika primary



Source: Survey 2017

4.5.6 Traditional Networks and Social Capital

From the data collected from the questionnaire, 100% respondents indicated that the relocation led to loss of their traditional networks and social capital. This finding is supported by IRR model which stipulates that relocated people face a challenge of social disarticulation which tears apart the existing social fabric. According to the information obtained from interview respondent C, from Ministry of Rural Development highlighted that the relocated communities lost their traditional heritage when they were moved from Chiadzwa under Chief Marange to Arda-Transau which is under Chief Zimunya. He indicated that the following village heads, Tonhorai, Dzoma, Rombe, Gamunorwa, Chirasika lost their traditional leadership positions and were reduced to ordinary people after relocation. The relocation shows that there was lack consideration of traditional leadership structure. The findings show that relocation negatively affected the displaced since it has promoted cultural erosion and loss of their identity. This view is supported by Katsaura (2010) the politics of relocation is, therefore inextricably linked to the politics of belonging and existence.

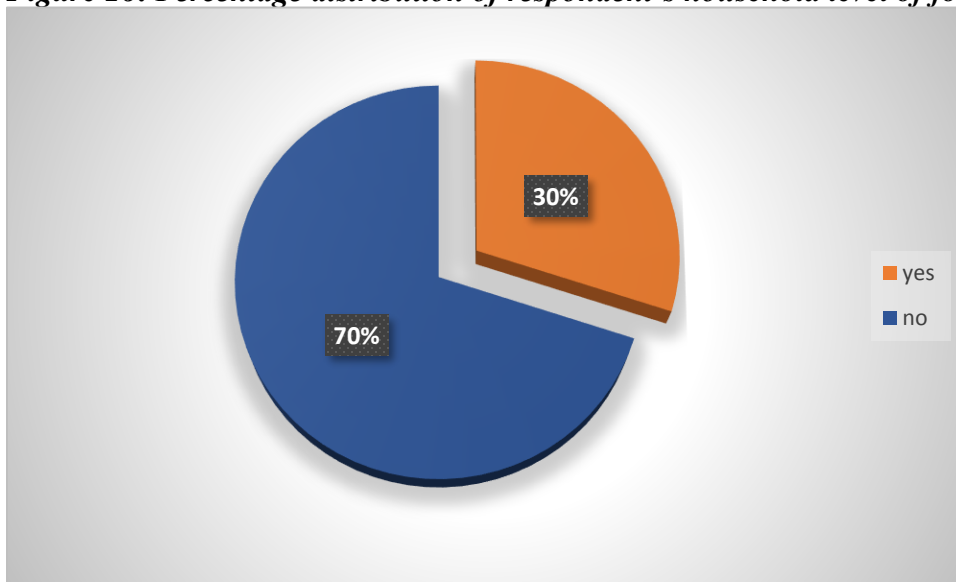
On information obtained on questionnaires, 91% of the respondents were of the view that relocation led to the disintegration of their family ties and community. They indicated that most women in Chiadzwa before relocation were actively involved in money round tables society, burial

society and cooperatives which were disarticulated after relocation. They also viewed the removal of graves as unethical and as something which undermines their customers and values. The results showed that the relocation undermined the Chiadzwa traditional culture and increased community miginilisation

4.6 Challenges Faced by the Relocated People at Arda-Transau.

4.6.1 Food Insecurity

Figure 16: Percentage distribution of respondent's household level of food insecurity



Source: Research survey 2017

The results from the chart show that the majority (70%) are food insecure and 30% indicated that they were getting adequate food. 30% were those with employed family head, good agricultural soil and small families who get enough food from their small piece of land they were given food hamper twice by the mining companies which contains 50 kg meali meal, 5 kg sugar, 5kg beans, 1kg salt, 5kg matemba and tea leaves which sustain them for short period of time. They also highlight that they were not producing enough yield to sustain their household to the next harvest due to a small piece of land they were given. Most of them argued that they were eating one meal, at most two meals. Some of them say sometimes they go for some days without food. They indicated that relocation increased their food insecurities as compared to before relocation.

They pointed out that they were suffering from malnutrition diseases such as Kwashiorkor and pellagra. This is supported by Cernea (2000) who argued that forced relocation increases the risk to displaced people to fall into chronic undernourishment. The researcher also observed people who were undernourished and children with clinical signs of Kwashiorkor as shown by the following pictures:

Figure 17: Arda Transau child suffering malnutrition as a result of food insecurity



Source; CNRG (2014) one of the children goes for days without eating

Figure 18: A woman suffering from malnutrition as a result of food insecurity



Source: CNRG (2014) A woman cracking shin as a result of malnutrition.

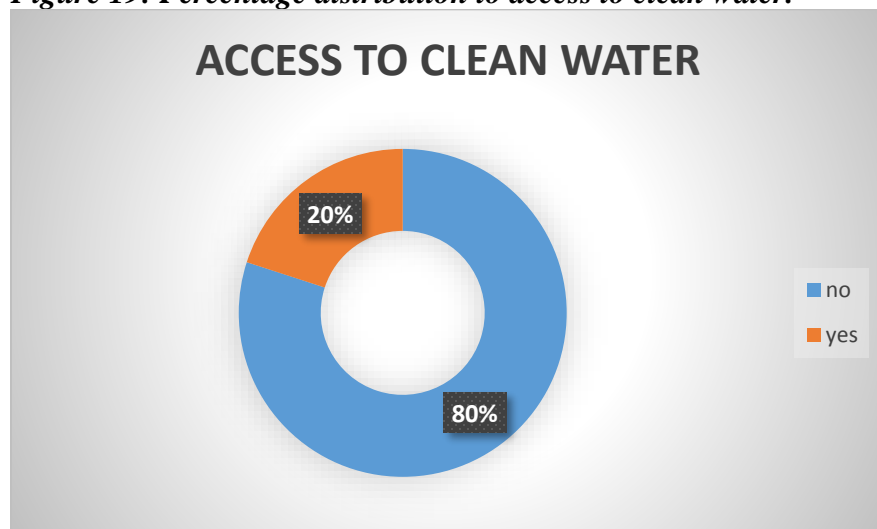
The pictures above show that food shortage has affected the health of both adults and children after relocation. From data obtained through interview, Respondent H resident in Arda-Transau indicated that they were selling their asset and livestock to buy food as shown by the statement below:

“I was relocated with 3 cattle; 5 goats and 11 chickens and I have left with 2 goats and 6 chickens as I have sold them to buy food”

From the research, the researcher noted that food security was a problem to the relocated people in Arda Transau as they were suffering from malnutrition disease and increased their poverty as they were selling remain property which was not lost during relocation to buy food. Food insecurities challenge faced by the relocated people in line with Cernea IIR model which points out that development induced relocation to reduce self-sufficiency, dismantle local arrangements for food supply which increases the risk which people fall into a chronic food insecure. The research findings are similar to the challenge of food shortage faced by Tokwe Mukosi people after resettled (Hove 2016).

4.6.2 Limited Access to Clean Water and Water Shortage

Figure 19: Percentage distribution to access to clean water.



Source: Research survey 2017

The chart above shows that only 20% of the respondents have access to clean water and the majority (80%) have limited access to clean water which is a challenge to the relocated people.

From the information obtained from questionnaire, the respondents that Anjin has improved the living standards of their 474 relocated households by providing threatened water which was the agreement between the government and all mining companies. They pointed out that the main challenge was that many households were failing to pay \$11 ZINWA water charges and on top of that they were given additional fines if they were caught watering more than 2 vegetable beds. As a result, they opt for water from ponds during the rainy season and from Odzi river which they get for free. CNRG report (2014) pointed out that the disconnected of water supply by ZINWA to those failing to pay water bills have increased the vulnerability of people to water-borne diseases and drawing giving of Jane Chirasika who died in November 2013 after drawing in Odzi river where she had gone to fetch water.

Adding on, data from interview indicates that all other 6 mining companies drilled boreholes for their relocated people. They explained that the boreholes were producing dirty and muddy water and according to Ministry of Health assessment carried out shows that there are chemicals underground due to mineral content. Boreholes were blamed for producing inadequate water, they argued that each borehole was producing an estimate of 1000 liters or less per day which does not cater even the half of the population. As a result, most people walk an average of 5 km to get water. This shows that community has no water and it increases their vulnerable to water-borne diseases.

4.6.3 Shortage of grazing land and Loss of their Livestock

From the information obtained from the questionnaire, 85% of the respondents indicated that grazing land for their livestock was a challenge in Arda-Transau as compared to Chiadzwa where they had vast of land. According to the DA's report highlights that no grazing land for livestock in Arda Transau are as a result of the illegal settler who invade areas which are reserved for livestock pastures due to the influence of people who claim to headman for Chief Zimunya. The respondents indicated that due to the shortage of grazing land and absence of dip tank they are forced to destock and sometimes they sell at a cheaper price as they are competing to destock in order to meet the available resources. Research finding reveals that the shortage of grazing land is affecting the backbone of the economy of the relocated which is cattle keeping.

From the information gathered through the interview, the respondents pointed out that people who were displaced by Marange resources were resettled 60 meters away from the railway and they have a challenge of accidents of their livestock with railway train and in such cases, they were forced to pay USD 300 to the National railway on top of losing their livestock. Respondent J, from Ministry of Lands, pointed out that *“it was a big mistake they did to resettle people near railway line which put them at risk which threaten their human security”*. The research findings reveal that loss of their livestock increases their poverty level. IRR model holds more water on the research findings obtained when it points out that livelihood deterioration after relocation is usually overlooked by relocation planners.

4.6.4 Unemployment and Lack of income Generating Projects

From data obtained from questionnaire 90% of the respondents pointed out that their family members were not employed by the mining companies and only 10 % were employed for short contracts. They pointed out that unemployment was challenge in Arda Transau. They also indicated that there were no income generating projects to improve their source of income they lost as a result of relocation. The finds contradict with what is proposed by WB policy which points out that displaced people should receive benefits from the project and assisted in effort to improve their living standards, income, earning capacity and production level (Terminski 2003)

4.7 Roles of State and Non-State actors on the Livelihood of the Relocated people at Arda - Transau

4.7.1 Government

From the information obtained through interviews. Respondent D from the Ministry of Rural development pointed out that the government was doing its best to promote the livelihood of the relocated in Arda-Transau. He pointed out that there were ongoing projects and upcoming programs that will be spearheaded by various ministries to improve the living standards of the displaced. One of the programs he mentions was irrigation Scheme which has already started and each household was going to get 0.5 hectares of land under irrigation and under More Food for Africa Project beneficiaries of irrigation program were given two tractors, two disc hallows, two planters and two seed spreader which will help to increase food production as well as addressing the food shortages and increase source of income of the relocated. Under the presidential input

scheme however this contradicts with the data obtained from the questionnaire, which the relocated highlighted that 0.5 hector was given to those who paid \$200 and only a few have managed to pay such amount because the majority were failing to raise such amount. The information given by a government worker contradicted with the information given by the displaced people because he wanted to protect the government in trying to justify the relocation. The results revealed the irrigation programme is targeting on improving the livelihood of the relocated due to financial challenges only a few will benefit from the program.

Respondent I also argued that government department formed the Relocation Committee to give each ministry a role in promoting better living standards in Arda-Transau using their capabilities and resource. He pointed out that the main challenge is resource, for instance, SME has come up with the various projects but there is no funding, DDF assisted in road opening but it is failing to maintain the road, DFF is also responsible for repairing boreholes but currently, out of 42 boreholes only 18 boreholes were functioning. The relocated people have little agricultural experience since Chiadzwa which was in region 5 was not good for agriculture and Arda Transau has both good climate and soil so Angrite is training farmers. The research finding shows that a lot is being done to improve lives of relocated people but resources have remained as the stumbling block.

On data collected through the interview from Ministry of Social Welfare respondents highlight that they were carrying out drought relief program. The drought relief was targeting on improving the food security of household after being affected by the El Nino induced drought of 2015 and it was only run from March 2016 to April 2017. They also indicated that they were not targeting all the household but the most affected and in Arda-Transau only had 102 beneficiaries out of 1867 households. The research findings show that 102 beneficiaries are a drop in an ocean comparing to the percentage of households who are food insecure. Also, the program was running for a short period of time hence after the program ended people will continue to be food insecure.

From data collected from the questionnaire, it shows that the respondents were not happy with the government. They complained about the politicisation of government programs and not everyone was benefiting from them. The pointed out that the government was not addressing their problems

such as increasing piece of land. The research finding shows that the government is playing its role of supplying services to the people and but it is not meeting the needs of people. The finding is related to failure of China and India which are failing to provide basic needs for its relocated people after relocation for development projects (Terminski 2003)

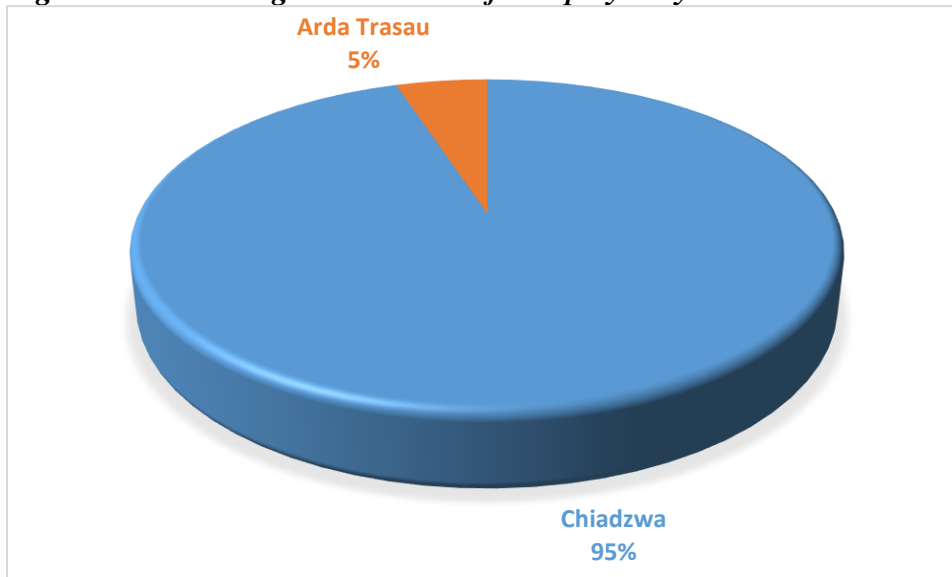
4.7.2. Mining Companies

From information obtained from interviews and the existing literature show that there is a lot which was supposed to be done by the mining companies to improve the living standards. CNRG report highlighted Chiadzwa relocation has created new poverty as the mining companies were capitalist who was only aiming at profit maximisation at the expense of the relocated community. This is supported by *July 14 Newsday* which pointed out that the Chinese used cheap material for roofing and construction of houses which pose threats. According to the information gathered through questionnaire mining companies partially fulfilled their promise which led to the deterioration of their living standards as compared to Chiadzwa. They pointed out that all the seven mining companies were replaced by ZTDC which they are not sure if it will address their challenges.

However, it can be noted that out of seven mining companies there were two which tried to improve the livelihood of the relocated. From information obtained from interviews, Mbada diamond provided solar for relocated people, Ajin provided taped water, displaced 474 and built 474 houses which was adequate for its relocated people, constructed clinic, a primary and a secondary school which other 1 393 relocated by other mining companies benefited from. The research finds show that only Ajin Company has tried to improve the living standards and other companies were not focused on the corporate social responsibility as a way to improve lives of the relocated. The findings are contradicting with Penzy, Drydyk and Bose (2011) who pointed out that development projects should aim at poverty reduction and provide better services to the displaced which the Chiadzwa mining companies did not priorities.

4.7.3 Non-Governmental Organizations

Figure 20: Percentage distribution of role played by NGOs on livelihood of the relocated

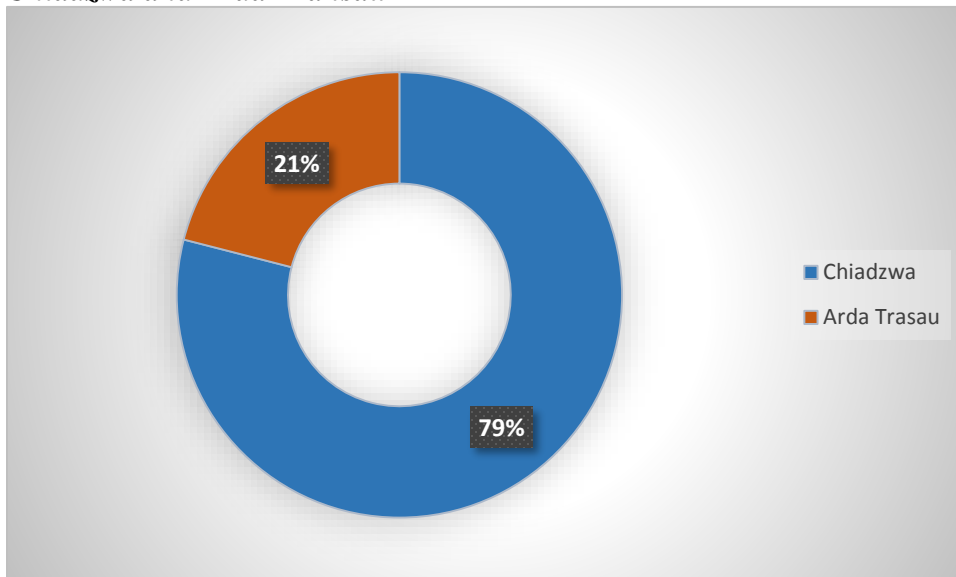


Source: Research Survey 2017

The chart above shows that before relocation in Chiadzwa NGOs were more involved in promoting their livelihoods through food, the building of the school, health services which are represented by 95%. Five percent show a decrease in the number of NGOs in operation in Arda Transau. From data from an interview the majority of NGOs were denied permission to operate in Arda-Transau. Most of NGOs showed willingness to operate in Arda giving assistance to the relocated as they used to do in Chiadzwa. Only two organizations were mentioned that were granted permission, one of which is Zimbabwe Women Brew, which is focusing on empowering women through income generating projects such as poultry. Plan International is paying fees for primary and secondary school fees and FACT focusing on HIV testing and services. The research findings show that an increase in the number of NGO to operate in Arda-Transau it will improve on the livelihood of the relocated.

4.8. Attitude of the Displaced Households towards Relocation

Figure 21: Percentage distribution of perception of the relocated about their livelihood in Chiadzwa and Arda Transau



Source: Research Survey 2017

The chart above shows the respondents view the life they felt it was better between Chiadzwa and Arda Transau life. The majority of the respondents (79 %) feel that Chiadzwa was better than Order Transau whilst 21% prefer life in Arda Transau. Those who prefer Chiadzwa gave a reason that they were failing to sustain their families in Arda Transau and challenges and their grievance were not taken into consideration to improve their livelihood. They pointed out that their level of poverty has been increased compared to Chiadzwa. The research finding shows that they were not happy and satisfied by the relocation and they prefer Chiadzwa because there were activities and resources that can sustain their livelihood.

Those who preferred Arda Transau pointed out that Arda Transau is a peaceful environment compared to Chiadzwa where there were army and police forces everywhere. They also highlighted that education system was disrupted as teachers and children were involved in illegal mining. Most of them were of the view that Arda Transau has good agricultural soils and good rain fall patterns which give better yields than in Chiadzwa.

4.9 Chapter Summary

The chapter managed to bring out the data that was obtained from the research and was presented in visuals through the use of graphs, charts, tables and pictures aiming to answer all the research questions and meeting the demands of the research objectives that seek to analyse the impact of development induced relocation on the livelihood of people in Zimbabwe. Different strategies were employed to identify the key informants to the research. All people were represented looking at age, sex, marital status, level of education, type of relocation and household size as it was essential to the research. The researcher presented data obtained from questionnaires, observations and interviews. Also, the statements that come straight from the respondents through interviews were included in into this chapter. This chapter covered all the research questions and objectives through the display and analysis of findings

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction.

This chapter will audit and give a summary of the research findings by recognizing the key techniques used as part of the study and discuss their use in this research. The chapter aims to investigate if the research objectives have been adequately addressed and the main research questions answered. In addition, this chapter will also highlight the research findings and conclusions obtained from the study that was straightforwardly linked with the objectives of the research. The chapter is categorized in subheadings which are the synopsis of research finds, conclusions of research findings, recommendation on the coping strategies to improve the livelihood of the relocated and the conclusion to the entire research. Other areas for further will also include in this chapter.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This part seeks to give an abstract of the results from the research findings which were obtained through the use of observations, questionnaire, and interviews combined with the literature review in chapter 2 and document review. The biographic information shows that relocation affected everyone despite their age, sex, marital status, and educational level, voluntary or involuntary relocation. However, the researcher had a starting level in choosing the age groups that could understand better the questionnaire and with a potential of giving significant data to the research. The researcher noted that the old aged and children were the most affected compared to other age groups. The statistics show that women were more dominant than men and they were the most affected. On marital status, those who were single were less affected by the relocation as they have flexible decision making to choose other places than Arda-Transau. Also, those with big families were greatly affected by the relocation compared to small families.

5.2.1 Factors Led to the Relocation of People from Chiadzwa to Arda-Transau

The research findings show that the discovery of diamond and the need for mining to promote the economic growth of the country was the main factor behind the relocation of the Chiadzwa people to Arda-Transau. The review uncovers that the government saw it necessary to relocate people from Chiadzwa because the mining activities were contaminating major water sources which were Odzi River and boreholes underground water which were used as major sources of water by the

community for gardening and domestic use. Also in some areas, boreholes were removed for mining activities which led to the increase of water challenges in the area and the dust pollution from mining activities affected the health of the community and the noise was disturbing the education operation at schools. The researcher noted most of the respondents were aware of the factors led to their relocation though they showed that they were forced by the government to relocate.

5.2.2 Impact of Relocation on Livelihoods

The research finds show that relocation had more negative effects than positive on their livelihood at Arda Transau compared to Chiadzwa. The research discovery shows that failure by mining companies in fulfilling the promise about relocated social welfare created a form of new poverty among the displaced. The majority pointed out that relocation has brought more harm than good to their livelihood which was against the aim of development projects which should focus on improving the living standards of the relocated as well as reaping the benefits of the development led to their displacement. The review uncovers that they lost both economic and noneconomic assets which were essential to their livelihood and were never compensated which increased their level of poverty as compared to Chiadzwa before relocation. The research findings show that after relocation 859 households become homeless and landless. Also, relocation led to marginalization and loss of access to common property and services in newly resettlement area. They also become jobless which decreased their living standards compared to before relocation. However, those 932 given houses they indicated that the houses that they were given were better than pole and dagger the majority live in Chiadzwa. Also despite small pieces of land they were given Arda, Transau had good climate condition and agricultural which increase the potential of producing high yields as compared to Chiadzwa.

5.2.3 Challenges Faced by the Relocated People at Arda-Transau

Most of the respondents indicated that they were facing several challenges in Arda Transau which includes a shortage of water, little access to clean water and food shortages which resulted in health problem and was threatening their human security. The respondents also stated that unemployment, loss of their livestock, shortage of grazing lands and a shortage of accommodation were the major challenges they were facing in Arda Transau. They indicated that the government

and the mining companies lack willingness in addressing their challenges as they act as capitalist aiming at profits maximization at the expense of the relocated communities. The researcher noted that the challenges they were facing were constraining their living standards and mining companies have only focused on short time solutions for the relocated.

5.2.4 Roles of State and Non-State actors on the Livelihood of the Relocated people at Arda –Transau

The research findings show that the government is the main actor on the livelihood of the relocated. From data obtained from interviews, respondents indicated that the government spearheaded the relocation program and it gave the various ministries mandates to improve the livelihoods of the relocated however the government ministries are failing to attain their stated goals due to lack of funding. The research findings review that the government was carrying out irrigation projects and giving input to the relocated as a way to improve food security. The respondents from Arda Transau complained that they were given a promise by the government that every household was going to get 0.5 hectares of under irrigation and only 82 farmers benefited which is a drop in the ocean. Only three NGOs were operating in Arda-Transau, the rest indicated that they were denied permission to operate due to political reasons. The respondents blamed the mining companies for failing to fulfil their promises which had potential in improving their livelihood they indicated that out of seven mining companies only Ajin has partially fulfilled the promises such as water provision, infrastructure development which improved the livelihood of households they relocated compared to other mining companies. The mining companies have failed to play their social responsibilities to the relocated. The researcher noted that much has to be done by the government and new mining company ZCDMC on improving the livelihood and granting permission to the NGO who are interested in assisting the Chiadzwa relocated people.

5.2.5 Attitudes of the Displaced Households towards Relocation

The majority indicated that they prefer livelihood they lived in Chiadzwa than they were living in Arda Transau and only a few preferred Arda Transau. This shows that Arda Transau was not a conducive environment for the relocated compared to their former area Chiadzwa.

5.3 Conclusions

The chapter managed to bring out all the research findings that were obtained from the study. The research discoveries managed to cover all the research objective as well as answer all the research questions of the study. The researcher used the bio graphical data to improve the quality of the research and to understand how the relocation has affected all the groups in the community using age range, marital status, family sizes, level of education to mention a few.

One of the objectives of the study was to explore the factors that led to the relocation and the research findings answer the question by indicating that diamond mining was the major factor that led to the relocation of Chiadzwa community to Arda Transau as a way to promote economic growth. Other factors include contamination of major water sources, dust pollution which were affecting their health and the noise which was erupting the education operations due to mining activities. Despite all factors the displaced people indicated that they were forced to relocate without their informed consent.

In a nutshell, the impact of relocation on the livelihood of the displaced people was one of the research objectives. The research finds show the negative impacts out way the positive as the relocation has caused more harm than good to the livelihood of the displaced. The relocated has lost property which were essential to their livelihood and only 9% were compensated which has increased the poverty level of the displaced. Also relocation resulted in homeless, landless of 859 people, jobless and marginalization. 70 % pointed out that relocation resulted in deterioration of social service delivery. However, the positive impact of relocation was the improved housing standards, good climatic conditions and good agricultural soil.

The findings also helped to answer the question of the challenges faced which include food insecurities, lack of income generating projects, unemployment, loss of livestock, the shortage of grazing land and limited access to clean water which had a negative effect and result on deterioration on their livelihood the relocated people in Arda Transau.

All also the finds managed to answer role of the state and non-state actors on the livelihood of the relocated. The research discoveries indicate that the main actor government on spear heading the relocation of Chiadzwa people and it is carrying out irrigation and agricultural inputs program,

drought relief program improve the livelihood and food security of the displaced. However, it was noticed that the majority were not benefiting because of politicisation of government programs. Mining companies were responsible for relocation and they failed to compensate and fulfil their promises to the relocated which has resulted in deterioration of their livelihood. Also, the mining companies focus less attention on social corporate responsibility as a strategy to improve the livelihood of displaced people. The research shows that NGOs participation in promoting better livelihood of Chiadzwa people deteriorated from 79% to 21 % because the government was denying their operation in Arda Transau due to political reason.

5.4 Recommendations

From the research findings, the following suggestions were proposed on strengthening the coping strategies of the relocated people as a way of improving their livelihood.

i) Compensation for lost property

Research findings show that the relocated people lost their source of income, lost their economic and non-economic assets which were essential to their livelihood and increased their level of poverty was increased. The new mining company ZCDC which replaced seven mining companies and government should correct the past mistakes of mining companies by trying to restore the lost properties of the displaced through compensation. Also, there is a need to build 859 houses for homeless households as decent shelter and land is part of basic needs required in a human life. The government and current mining company should priorities that as a way to improve the living standards of the relocated.

ii) Improved social service delivery

Poor service delivery was one of major challenge faced by the relocated people. The government and development partners should place human needs at the centre after relocation as a way of improving their living standards. In Arda Transau there is needs to install more boreholes which produce clean water, increase in number of schools and clinics as a way promoting better life for the displaced.

iii) Increase Food security

The research finds show that most of the households are food insecure. The government should include every household irrigation and offer some agricultural trains to improve their food insecurities. The relocated should try to adapt to the new environment and take advantage of opportunities in Arda Transau such as good agricultural soil and good rainfall pattern to as a way of increasing source of income.

iv) Mining companies to promote corporate social responsibility

From research findings mining companies did a little than expected in improving the livelihood of the relocated and mining company such Mbada diamonds were funding football clubs. Mining companies should be involved developing relocated communities, improving their living standards and aiming at poverty reduction. Government and mining companies should replace the source of income they lost as a result of relocation by creating income generating projects as a way of addressing household financial insecurities to promote the sustainable livelihood of the relocated.

v) Increase in number of actors focusing on improving livelihood of the displaced

The government should give permission to other actors opportunity to carry out their activities which promote better livelihood of the displaced and look for more partners which can assist the displaced people at Arda since it has limited resources.

5.5 Conclusion

The chapter has briefly pointed out and concluded the important objectives of the research. This section has focused on analyzing on whether the research objective was properly addressed and the research question answered. In this chapter all important findings and conclusions drawn from the research that was in line with the objective of the research. The managed to proffer recommendation on the copying strategies on improving the livelihood of the relocated after drawing conclusions from the research findings. This research was put into chapters whereby chapter 1 to 3 of the research discuss the foundation and background of the study, literature review and the research methodologies and ethical consideration which was upheld during the research. Chapter four presented research findings and analysis using themes to classify obtained data and presented through graphs, charts, and tables. The last chapter of the thesis was chapter five which gave a summary of the research and state out recommendations.

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Appendix A: QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire for the Arda-Transau relocated people.

My name is Chido Musikambesa, an undergraduate of Politics and Public Management student at Midlands State University in Zvishavane. I am carrying out a dissertation research focusing on the impact of development induced relocation on the livelihoods of people relocated from Chiadzwa to Arda –Transau resettlement in Mutare District. The questionnaire is designed to collect data on the challenges of relocation on livelihood of displaced people. The information will help me in understanding the relocation of Chiadzwa people to Arda –Transau and it will be used for recommendations and suggestions for improvement of the livelihood.

Please kindly assist by responding to this questionnaire anonymously. You may take about 10 minutes to complete the questionnaire. Information gathered will be treated with confidentiality and used for the purpose of the academic research only.

Date

Section 1: General Information

1. Sex	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Age of Respondents	Below 20 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	21-30 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
	31-40 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	41-50 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
	51 and above	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3. Marital Status	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Married	<input type="checkbox"/>	Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Level of Education	Illiterate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Secondary	<input type="checkbox"/>	University /college	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Household Size

Size of household	
1-5	
6-10	
10-15	
Above 15	

6. What was your type of relocation?

Voluntary

Forced migration /Involuntary

SECTION 2: Relocation Information

6. What were the factors led to your relocation from Chiadzwa to Arda-Trasau?

.....

.....

7. Did you lost any of the following property

Assets	Tick the appropriate box
Livestock	
Vegetable gardens	
Deep wells/Boreholes	
Household property	
Crops that were not harvested	

Forest resources	
Fruit trees	
Fruit Trees	
Graves	
Buildings	
Community assets (Schools, Clinics, dip tanks)	

7a) Did you received compensation for your lost assets

Yes

No

7b. If no, how does it affect your livelihood?

.....

.....

.....

8. Is the head of the family employed?

Yes

No

8a) What was your source of income before relocation?

.....

.....

8b) Is there any change on your source of income after relocation and how does it affect your livelihood?

.....

.....

9) Do you have house or compound before relocation?

Yes

No

9b) What was the type of your houses before relocation?

Pole and dagger

Cement and Asbestos

9c) Comment on your housing standard, status and the way you live

.....
.....

10a) What was your land size before and relocation?

Before	Tick appropriate box	After relocation indicate your land size
Less than 1 to 2 hectares		
3 to 5 hectares		
More than 6 hectares		

10b) How does land size affect your livelihood after relocation?

.....
.....

11. Did relocation affect any of the following compared to before relocation?

Social service Delivery	Yes	No
Health service delivery		
Education		
Traditional Networks and Social capital		

11a) Explain your answers

.....
.....

12 Are you able to get enough food to eat?

Yes

No

12b).If no, how food insecurity affected the health of your family?

.....
.....

13) Do you have access to clean water?

Yes

No

13).If no, how if no explain how do you survive and how does it affect your livelihood?

.....
.....
.....

14. What are other challenges you are facing in Arda-Trasau as a result of relocation?

.....
.....
.....

15a) What is the contribution of state and non-state actors towards your livelihood?

.....
.....

15b) Is there any change in NGO operations before and After Relocation.

Yes

No

16a) Which do you prefer

Chiadzwa

Arda –Trasau

16b) Explain why?

.....

17) In your view what has to be done to improve your livelihood?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Appendix B: INTERVIEW GUIDE

My name is Chido Musikambesa, an undergraduate of Politics and Public Management student at Midlands State University in Zvishavane. I am carrying out a dissertation research focusing on the impact of development-induced relocation on the livelihoods of people relocated from Chiadzwa to Arda –Transau resettlement in Mutare District. The interview guide is designed to collect data on the challenges of relocation on the livelihood of displaced people. The information will help me in understanding the relocation of Chiadzwa people to Arda –Transau and it will be used for recommendations and suggestions for improvement of the livelihood.

Please kindly assist by responding to interview. The interview may take 10 minutes to be completed. Information gathered will be treated with confidentiality and used for the purpose of the academic research only.

Name of your organization.....

Position in your organization.....

Date

Sex **Male** **Female**

1. Do you know about Chiadzwa relocation to Arda-Transau?
2. What were the factors led to relocation?
3. How many households were displaced and when?
4. Were there any promises given by mining companies or government before relocation and were they fulfilled?
5. Have there been any development programmes by both state and nonstate actors to help them to cope up in a new area?
6. In your view, what was the impact of relocation and resettlement on their livelihoods?
7. What are the main challenges faced by those relocated people?
8. In your capacity (as an organization) what so far have you done to help them?
19. In your view, was the area of relocation conducive?
10. What do you think has to be done to improve their quality of life they are living?

Thank you for your time.

APPNDEIX C: CONSENT FORM

Dissertation Topic: *An analysis of the impact of development induced relocation of the livelihood of people in Zimbabwe. A case of Arda Transau in Mutare District from 2014 to 2017.*

This consent form is designed to check that you understand the purpose of the study, that you are aware of your rights as a participant and to confirm that you are willing to take part.

Please tick as appropriate		
	Yes	NO
1. I have read the interview guide describing the study		
2. I have given adequate information about the study for me to decide whether to take part.		
3. I understand that I am free refuse or withdraw from the interview if I wish without any explanation.		
4. I know I can ask further information about the study to the researcher		
5. I know all information arising from the study will be treated as confidential.		
6. I agree to take part into the study Thank you.		

I confirm that the quotation from interview can be used in final research. The obtained information will be used anonymously and that no individual respondent will be identified in my study.

Name: Chido Musikambesa

Private Bag 9055
Gweru
Zimbabwe,
Telephone: +263-54-260450/260490/260409 Ext. 293
Fax: 263-54-260311/260233



POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY

02/09/16

Dear Sir/Madam

Subject: UNDERGRADUTE DISSERTATION RESEARCH FOR
~~RESEARCHER OF CHINA MUSIKAMBESA~~

This letter serves to inform you that the above named student is carrying out research as part of fulfillment for undergraduate studies. The research topic reads:

An analysis of the impact of development induced relocation
on livelihoods of people in Zimbabwe: A case of Archa- Transau
resettlement in Mutare District.

May you please assist with the required data. The data collected will be used for academic purposes only. For more information feel free to contact the Department.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely

Mrs F. Mutasa
mutasaf@msu.ac.zw
(Chairperson)

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT
31 MAY 2017
P. BAG 9055, GWERU
ZIMBABWE



please assist
accordingly.
H. G. D. J.

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