



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE STUDIES

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT: CASE OF PORTA FARM

A

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED TO THE MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY

BY

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IN

PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE LOCAL GOVERNANCE STUDIES HONOURS DEGREE

GWERU : ZIMBABWE

NOVEMBER 2014

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DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my wonderful and loving family for their unending and heartfelt love. My father, Happy Socrates Chikumbu, my mother, Irene TsitsiChikumbu, sister, JoylineChikumbu and finally my brother, Joseph SimbarasheChikumbu.

Love you so much

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to give my sincere gratitude to my very patient, and caring Supervisor, Ms. K Matsika who even in her own time assisted me for the success of this piece of work. Truly grateful I am. I also would like to thank my very own classmates and friends with whom I could have had a tough time coming up with this dissertation, worth mentioning are LeopatraDumisoNcube and Pristen Trevor Nyoni. Raymond Maringanise and Last Mandipaza, am thankful for you being there as friends and brothers. I also would like to thank my METHOSOC colleagues and Mrs. Munyama for their unwavering support and prayers. Special thanks also goes to my family for their true and peculiar love and guidance. Ashton and Tafadzwa, you have been more than a blessing throughout college life.

Special thanks also goes to Mr. and Mrs. Mkandhla for being a family full of love and comfort throughout the course of the study, I am truly grateful and only pray God continues to open avenues for the entire family.

Lest I forget the very root, thank you Daddy Haven and Mum Shelter. MumTsitsi and Daddy Happy, I am speechless in thanking you. May God do so himself. Sean, Mitchelle (Spinarch) and the Mureyas, Patrick, I love you lots!

All being said and done, I would like to give the very special thanks to The Almighty Good Lord God for never at any moment abandoning me. I forever am grateful to you.

Thank you God.

ABSTRACT

This research put its focus on the effects of development induced displacement. It however narrowed down the research to the socio-economic effects that arise due to Development Induced Displacement (DID). Of note is that the document was mainly focusing on involuntary displacement. The research took a case study of Porta Farm. Porta farm is a council owned farm that is just about 20km south of the Harare CBD. Porta Farm was created to be a temporary holding for the people who were taken from various parts of the town in a bid to clean the city in preparation for the coming of the Queen to the Congress of Head of States in the early 1990s. People were taken mainly from Mbare in Tagarira Flats and some came from Epworth. This study also then revealed that some people also came from Chirambuhuyo in Chitungwiza in preparation for another development. Some of the people were also taken from around town as they were the homeless and streets vagabonds. The population however grew as it was uncontrolled and the City Council was also not completing its task of moving all the people to their final respective places like Dzivarasekwa Extension. Some of the people were taken to neighboring farms and some were moved as far as Churu Farm which is in the opposite direction of the town, about 25km. The remainder are however now facing forced eviction again as they are now deemed illegal settlers. Worse is the fact that the City Of Harare now has plans of expanding and extending the Morton and Jeffrey water works plant at the very place. The people are therefore again forced to leave to pave way for this development. All these displacements however have effects which this study did take a closer and magnified look unto.

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ACRONYMS

DID	DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT
HCC	HARARE CITY COUNCIL
MDG	MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
MSU	MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY
WCD	WORLD COMMISSION ON DAMS
IDMC	INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING CENTRE
ZIMSEC	ZIMBABWE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION COUNCIL
ZIMASSET	ZIMBABWE AGENDA for SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION
UN	UNITED NATIONS
WB	WORLD BANK
NGO	NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
IDP	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Due to the national development plans, there is room left for displacement and relocation of settlers and villagers. It may also be due to the unforeseen opportunities or threats that may lead to resettlements and dislocations. It may thus, in some cases, be labeled ‘necessary evil’ as the intended outcome may be to benefit the entire population of the nation. Porta farm is a farm that is about twenty kilometers out of the Capital of Zimbabwe, Harare. It is an informal settlement on the outskirts of Harare. However, due to its geographical location, the settlers are now facing eviction due to the City Council plan to expand the Morton and Jeffrey water works. There are however problems arising due to this displacement as the settlers are demanding full compensation from the Central Government. The minister responsible for Local Government, Dr. I Chombo was thus quoted in the NewsZimbabwe (2009) promising to relocate the settlers to a government farm, but up to date there has been no transport provided to walk this talk. The settlers are however complaining as one was interviewed by agents of NewsZimbabwe (2009) as saying she fears that her children had registered for the examinations locally and are now to be resettled and may not be able to write their examinations.. There are problems associated with the development induced displacement that this research proposes to outline. These are problems like the villagers refusing to move, the council not being able to fully compensate the migrants and lack of effective communication between the two parties. This chapter will thus highlight issues to do with development induced displacement on a larger scale. It will also include the background of the study statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation, limitations and summary of the study.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Porta farm was owned by a certain individual who attained it in 1992 during the willing buyer willing seller period. The owner thus had started progress on the farm. Soon after the owner had owned the farm, there were some people who were left homeless during that period. Newszimbabwe (2004) say that the owner gave a warm welcome to these people as he gave them a place to squat. The farm was however confiscated by the government some time in 1995 on grounds of harboring the “undesirables” as Newszimbabwe (2004) says. The said

owner however did not take much action as he let the issue die down. Porta farm thus became the ‘temporary-permanent’ shelter for the new settlers imposed by the government.

Porta farm was meant to be a temporary settlement to accommodate the homeless who had been cleared out of the city shanty towns in preparation for the Queen Elizabeth 2 who was visiting the Commonwealth Heads of States and Government Meeting. The people were thus cleared out of the city and the owner of the farm had felt pity for them and offered them a place to stay. These people were the people who were settled in areas like Epworth, and Tagarira Flats in Mbare. Some of the people were also taken from Chirambahuyo in Chitungwiza in preparation for the Chikwanha Centre construction. The then town clerk had seen these people and their absolute poverty as an eye sore to the queen and thus had to be cleared to another place where the Queen would not see them and the nation would thus portray a better view of itself. The police also in 1992 along with Municipal Police and Zimbabwe Prison Services also had an operation when they took all the homeless people to the very farm.

The initial plan was that they would stay for a maximum of three months and move to more decent accommodation as according to Kubatana.com (2014). However, only a few residents were moved to Dzivarasekwa in 1993 and in 1995. The remainder were labeled illegal settlers by the City of Harare Authorities. They were thus forced to evict. Fortunately, they were granted court order to stay through ZimRights lawyers as according to www.kubatana.com (2004). The lawyers’ argument won the case as the eviction was also infringing human rights such as the right to shelter. The settlers therefore continued their stay at the farm as usual.

The City Council however has plans for the very same place these settlers are currently living. The city has rapidly expanded in population since the attainment of independence and the service provision infrastructure can no longer cater for the ever increasing human population. There has been a lot of rural-to-urban migration in search of greener pastures thereby increasing the human population. The Harare City Council intends therefore to expand water plant capacity at the Porta farm where these settlers are staying. The initial plan is to cater for this population and avoid the ever increasing water cuts in most Harare parts.

The settlers on Porta farm survive on business around Lake Chivero. They used to survive on

part time jobs on surrounding commercial farmers. Unfortunately, due to the land redistribution, they lost this source of income. Survival is now based on illegal fishing in the nearby reservoirs, firewood selling and other various means of dog eat dog means. Several meetings have also been held with many authorities on how to resettle the settlers but to avail up to now. The Minister responsible for Local Government also had meetings with these people on resettlement issues but up to date, there has been no physical doings or actions to walk this talk as the minister along with other delegates mentioned.

Harare city council is the capital of the country Zimbabwe. It was established by the colonial government under the name Salisbury under racial lines. According to the Harare City Council Website, the city was founded in 1890 by the Pioneer Column, which was a military volunteer force organized by Cecil Rhodes. Harare was given the status of a fort at that time. It was then known by the name of 'Fort Salisbury'. It was certified a Municipality in 1897. In 1935, it was then given the Status of a City. Zimbabwe gained its independence on the 18th of April 1980 and it then changed the name Salisbury to Harare on the 18th of April 1982. The name Harare is said to have derived from the first Shona inhabitants near Kopje.

Large open spaces were left as buffer zones in a bid to separate the blacks from the whites as according to Mbiba (2000). The whites were found in the North and North East and the blacks were mainly in the South and mixed races (coloreds) were found in the western side along with other races like Indians.

Harare was not meant for a large number of blacks but for whites only who lived in low densities. However, due to the attainment of independence, the blacks also started to migrate from rural to urban areas around the city. Employment opportunities were also available in the city. The population thus started to grow faster and as of now, the ZimStat offices says that there are more than one million five hundred thousand people from the 2012 census. The effects is therefore that the infrastructure built by the colonial government can no longer cater for the amass population currently in Harare. It therefore calls for the need of expansion. To this extent, the city council's plan is to expand the water plant to cater for the population. Unfortunately, the selected place is where Porta Farm is.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The City Council plans to expand the Morton and Jeffrey water plant at the Porta farm. Unfortunately, this very place has been home for many years for a number of people. These people know nowhere else to go as they have been there for more than fourteen years as one was quoted as saying by Kubatana.com (2004). The minister responsible has since promised the settlers a new place to call home and up to date, nothing has yet been done. The villagers are however affected as some had registered their children for 'O' level exams and Grade Seven exams locally and are now being relocated. The settlers are also not compensated for the things they are leaving behind. One of the settlers identified as Makoni was also quoted by the NewsZimbabwe (2004) saying that the problem is that they cannot move into the wilderness until and unless the government gives a credible promise that they will find relevant infrastructure that compensates that they had been using. Again, there is violation of human rights by the City Council as there is no clean and safe water, proper housing and basic education for all as in the basic Human Rights Charters.

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To understand development induced displacement and its effects
2. To assess if the City Council will be able to fully compensate the settlers
3. To analyse the socialeffects of development induced displacement on livelihoods of the people at Porta Farm.
4. to analyse the economic effects of development induced displacement on the people
5. To assess how local authorities are solving the socio-economic effects of development induced displacement.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the effects of development induced displacement on the lives of people
2. Why does the City Council continue to force eviction on settlers without full compensation?
3. What are the social effects of displacing people due to development
4. What are the economic effects of development induced displacement
5. How are councils solving effects associated with development induced displacement
6. What can thus be done to enhance smooth flow of the displacement

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The research, upon its success will be of paramount importance to the following stakeholders;

1.5.1 To the Midlands State University

1. The research will be of utmost importance especially to the department of Local Governance Studies and the Development Studies Department as it may also be used as point of reference by other researchers. The research will also be included in the Midlands State University library where other students can also find some literature.

1.5.2 To the Researcher

2. The study is also a requirement for the attainment of the Bachelor Of Science Honours Degree in Local Governance Studies and will thus leave the researcher better knowledged.
3. The research will also equip the researcher with relevant and adequate skills in conducting researches in future

1.5.3 To Local Government Institutions

4. The research will also be beneficial to the local authorities as it also outlines the models of development induced displacement from many scholars. The research will also be useful to other various actors and partners in
5. The outcomes of the study may also assist policy makers in crafting policies and legislations relating to development induced displacement

1.6 DELIMITATIONS

The study will be based on Porta farm which is about twenty kilometers South of the Zimbabwe capital, Harare. The research will be of much focus on the plans of the City council in terms of sewage plant size and location. The research will be conducted for the period from August 2014 to October 2014.

1.7. ASSUMPTIONS

The major assumptions of the research are;

1. The people of Porta farm have nowhere else to go aside of the place they are currently staying
2. The people of Porta farm are not fully compensated by the local authority

3. Legislations and the legal framework are of great importance in addressing the issues of development induced displacement
4. All respondents will respond honestly in good faith
5. Poor forced displacement will result in massive poverty and homelessness

1.8 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The researcher may however face a number of challenges during the research. These are problems like lack of access to information from the City Council. The researcher may also face challenges in collecting accurate information from the settlers as they may fear the politics of the issue as it includes the acquisition of the property forcefully by the Central Government from its owner. Moreover, financial problems may arise as the researcher has no deep source of funding for the project as the researcher may need to commute to and from Harare to Gweru which is current residence. The researcher may encounter delays in collecting information due to bureaucratic structures in local authorities and the ministry of local government

1.8.1 Counter action for limitations

The researcher will however seek permission to access all the information needed for the success of the research. For the second limitation which is challenges in collecting accurate information from the Porta Farm residents, the researcher will assure the respondents that the research answers will be used strictly for academic purposes and handled with utmost confidentiality. The researcher will also seek financial assistance from well-wishers and also from close relatives to assist in the research. The researcher will, for the last challenge listed, apply for access to information early to give room for delays and the bureaucratic nature of local authorities.

1.9 DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

1. Development

Hardman and Midgely (1981) are of the idea that development seeks to understand and explain how and why people change throughout life. This therefore includes all aspects of human growth including human growth, physical, emotional, intellectual, social, perceptual and personality development. They are echoed by Todaro and Smith (1990) who define development as multi-dimensional process that includes changes in infrastructure growth,

economic growth and social growth. It therefore encompasses issues to do with growth. Konyana (2014) also says that for many people and communities, development is closely linked to the idea of progress

2. Induce

The Oxford Dictionary (2010) defined inducement as an act that leads to someone or anything doing something. It therefore includes the fact of not willing but rather conformity is at high levels. Inducement is thus the push factors that are leading to the change that is at hand.

3. displacement

The Oxford Dictionary (2010) defines to displace as to “shift from its usual position” often leaving home. It then goes further to say that displacement is now the act of displacing. For the case in question, displacement is the involuntary moving of people from the place they call home to another place. It is the resettlement of people from one home to another.

1.10 SUMMARY

This chapter looked at the major concepts of the research. It gives a brief background of what to expect on the research as a whole. This was highlighted in the introduction, background, statement of the problem, research objectives and research questions as well as the limitations and delimitations of the study. The next chapter will focus on the literature accumulated from various scholars to create a platform of comparison and criticism on the research work.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Literature review plays a critical role in research as according to Babbie (1990). Throughout the entire world, there has been a lot of displacement due to a number of reasons. As aforementioned, some scholars have labeled some displacements as necessary evil yet others have labeled it the worst kind of homicide and abuse of human rights. This chapter, thus serves as a literature review of what defined scholars have to say about displacement that is induced by development. An assessment by the World Bank (1996) has highlighted that more than ten million (10 000 000) people have been displaced through development induced displacement. The WBED (1996) says that 60% of development induced displacement every ten years, about six million (6 000 000) people is as a result of urban infrastructure and transportation projects. However the World Bank is not in total agreement as it says that only 22.6% is due to these factors. The ZimASSET Economic blue print also has number of times it mentions factors that has something to do with infrastructure. It mentions under section 7.1.2 that “the infrastructure cluster is focused on rehabilitation of infrastructural assets and the recovery of utility services in Zimbabwe. These services relate to (i) Water and sanitation infrastructure.” This therefore gives room for the construction of this sewerage plant at the Porta farm in Harare. These reasons range from dam construction, telecommunications, transport facilities and also urban infrastructure. The same also says that the displaced should also receive sympathy and aid from all the national and international organisations. Using a number of models this chapter will therefore review the literature around development induced displacement.

2.1 WORKING DEFINITION OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DEVELOPMENT

Development induced displacement is whereby one is forced to evict from place they call home to another place due to national development plans or city development plans. There may also be reasons that may not be predictable like floods and earthquakes. This is echoed by the U.N (1998) which defines an internally displaced person as a person or group of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their houses or places of habitual residence. From this definition, it is evident that the people being displaced are not voluntarily moving to a new place. There is an issue of no choice but to conform to the

forces. Turton (2003) goes on further to strengthen this definition as he says that any person who is forced to leave his or her home or homeland for whatever reason. Again, the issue of conformity is evident in both definitions.

2.2 CAUSES OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

There are several causes of development induced displacement. These are as mentioned by Stanley (2002) that there are a number of reasons that people are displaced. He listed dam construction, urban infrastructure and extraction of natural resources. Cernea (1993) goes on further to say that for displacement to be done, it should be legal and seek consent of the affected and their participation. It must also guarantee full compensation and relocation. The relocation should also be suitable for human settlement and not infringing the human rights as enshrined in the Human Rights Charter. More so, cities may be having development plans to grow the cities. This is as in the current research that the Harare City Council seeks to expand its water pump at the Porta farm where these people are currently settled as cited by Mukaro (2004). There is also the issue of the “eminent domain” whereby the State reserves the right to take private land for public use. Again, as in the case at hand, the state confiscated the land from the previous owner sometime in 1995 as according to Kubatana.com(2004). As of now, the same state is also coming in with the plans of constructing a sewerage plant at this farm. However, WCD (2000) suggests an approach that is based on the recognition of “human rights” and the “assessment of the risks” be developed as a tool for future planning and making of decisions. The state also has the mandate to take corrective measures and also the international community should also take action to compliment the state when it fails. Local Authorities and the state should also consult the UN and other international institutions to ensure they standardize their operations that involve displacement.

2.2.1 Population redistribution

There are also other factors that lead to development induced displacement. Robinson (2003) also says that population redistribution schemes also lead to displacement. This is when the government chooses to resettle some of the many people who may be settled in one place and thus lead to overpopulation. Overpopulation also then leads to a number of negative effects like the spread of diseases like cholera, typhoid and dysentery. Todaro and Smith (1992)

define development as the state where there are no diseases and also encompasses issues of health along their definition of development.

2.2.2 Dam construction

Dam construction is one of the major causes of development induced displacement. The (WCD) World Commission On Dams (2000) came up with the statistics that between forty million (40 000 000) and eighty (80 000 000) million people are displaced each year globally due to the construction of dams. Dam construction can thus become one of the leading reasons why people are being displaced global wide. Zimbabwe also has a case where it displaced many people due to dam construction. There is the Kariba dam construction that led to many people being displaced. There is also the recent TokweMukosi dam construction in the province of Masvingo that led to many families being displaced from their habitual place of residence.

2.2.3 Urban infrastructure

To add on are the urban infrastructure and projects on the list of causes of development induced displacement. Robinson (2003) says that urban development and projects of infrastructure are also key actors in development induced displacement in the world are expected to keep growing. The period between 1980 and 1986 saw the World Commission on Dams assisting in such projects. The unfortunate part is that more than 33% of these displacements were involuntary. This rate grew to above 57% in Africa between 1987 and 1995. The same is also in the case in point that the people at Porta Farm are being resettled to pave way for the expansion of urban infrastructure.

2.2.4 Extraction of natural resources

Among the key causes is also the extraction of natural resources. Natural resources may be minerals or oil. In the case of Zimbabwe, some people were moved from the Chiadzwa Diamond Mine area to pave way for the extraction of diamonds. Some people were also moved from Chisumbanje as Konyana (2014) says. The same also happened even beyond the borders of Zimbabwe. Nigeria moved a lot of people in creation of oil extraction. All these cases were all coming with some effects on the livelihoods of the people. The social and the

economic life was shaken due to these displacements. The same also happened in Singapore when many families were moved for the extraction of iron ore. They were also given adequate compensation and the socio-economic effects were largely positive.

2.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

Castles and Miller (2009) say that displacement is a process that will affect all the social existence scopes and develops its own complex dynamic. This, as according to these two, is a statement that shows that movement comes in with plenty of social disintegration that will affect the people being moved. There are thus plenty of social effects that arise due to the displacement if people from one place to another. Cernea (1993) says that like a refugee being forced out of one's land by dams, construction and other reasons is not only immediately disruptive and painful. He says it also has long term effects and risks of becoming even poorer, economically vulnerable and socially disintegrated. Cernea (1993) thus comes up with eight potential risks intrinsic to displacement. These are as listed below:-

- i. Landlessness
- ii. Joblessness
- iii. Homelessness
- iv. Marginalization
- v. Food insecurity
- vi. Increased morbidity and mortality
- vii. Loss of access to common property; and
- viii. Social disintegration

Other scholars like Hardman and Midgely (1983) also added that there is loss of access to public services, disruption of formal activities like education for the children and also loss of civil and human rights. This is evident as when one of the locals of Porta farm identified as TendaiMaroto was interviewed by a local newspaper, NewsZimbabwe (2004) and she said she feared that her children had registered for the ZIMSEC exams and are now possibly to be shifted to an unknown destination.

To add on, the assessment by the World Bank (1992) also says that the effects are highly

negative. It lists the negative impacts on cultural, economic and health terms. It goes further to say that the effects also lead to a settlement, unemployment, debt bondage, hunger and cultural disintegration. This study shows worthy as even the settlers at the Porta farm are suffering from all the above mentioned effects.

2.5.1 Landlessness

Landlessness is evident as the settlers are currently there due to another displacement in 1991 when they were moved to this place in preparation for the Queen's coming. They are again forced to move to yet a new place. This therefore proves that the assessment valid as they become totally unsettled as there is no guarantee they will be at the same place for a long time. They therefore become people who have no guaranteed place or land they call their own for production or development. According to the City of Harare (2012), the people at Hopley Farm do not have any ownership of the land as it is council land. It goes further to clarify on the issue of Mufakose-Mukuvisi (Dobi Dam) that there is an informal tenure status as it is council space and eviction is also a major threat. It then shows that the displaced people have no ownership of land anywhere and they will be always on the move as they face eviction after eviction from different places.

2.5.2 Joblessness

Unemployment is defined by the Oxford Dictionary (2010) as the state when one has no source of income. Many people currently staying at the Porta farm are unemployed as they rely mostly on fishing and other odd jobs around Lake Chivero. An article by Kubatana.com(2004) also says that the settlers main source of survival were the commercial farms that were circulating them however, due to the land redistribution, they lost most of their jobs and based their lives on illegal fishing from nearby water reserves and firewood selling. The City Of Harare (2012) also shows that many people in Dzivarasekwa extension are not formally employed. It acknowledges that most of the people engage in short term contracts in the close-by farms. It also says that a significant number of the residents also engages in bricklaying which is their major source of income.

2.5.3 Homelessness

A home is defined by Todaro and Smith (1992) as a developed place where one takes

ownership of residence. It therefore means that these people at Porta farm have nowhere they can call home. This is due to the fact that they are forever on the move as 'nomadic pastoralists who are defined as people who are always on the move. According to Shumba (2013), Local Authorities in Zimbabwe have not prioritized investing in housing provision and accommodation. They have thus transferred the responsibility to some private housing cooperatives. There also arises a problem that usually these private cooperatives are highly expensive and largely unaffordable.

2.5.4 Marginalization

Marginalization is whereby some groups of people are excluded or are in the peripheral zones of priority. For example there was a lot of displacement and abuse of ethnic minorities for the construction in Burma. They are excluded from a number of activities of development. Cernea and McDowell (2000) also come up with the fact that the displaced are then marginalized as they face social marginalization. This is when the people who were moved to this farm in question are now facing marginalization as they are also the least of the council priorities in terms of both service provision and also public goods offering. It then means they are left behind with development.

2.5.5 Food insecurity

Visitors who go to Porta Farm also argue that the survival of the people at Porta farm is basically from illegal fishing. There are not even shops that provide sufficient food quantities. Moreover, due to their geographical location, they are also skipped by some food aids that come from various non governmental organisations. Cernea and McDowell (2000) are the quoted saying that most of the displaced people also experience permanent impoverishment and are then relegated to the edges of society. It therefore shows that the people are likely to face a lot of food shortage and thus languish in absolute poverty. There is also very little to eat since there will be no income for the purchase of adequate food for the entire family. The City of Harare (2012) also says that there are some people who are living in Dzivarasekwa used to receive food aid from Christian Care and unfortunately, since 2010, the program was stopped and left these people again in poverty.

2.5.6 High morbidity and mortality

Due to the fact that the area these settlers is not recognized by the council, there is no health facilities locally. NewsZimbabwe (2004) mentions that there is no clinic or any health facility that is located in this settlement. It therefore increases the mortality rate as most women will be delivering their babies in their homes. Mortality is defined by the Oxford Dictionary (2010) as number of deaths in a given area or period or from a particular cause. The case here is evident as the absence of proper maternal health care and ante-natal health care.

2.5.7 Loss of access to common property

Newszimbabwe (2004) says that there are only three non-governmental-organisations run preschools and one log built primary and secondary school it therefore shows that the people from this farm are not at all receiving any quality education as there are no schools. There are also poor road networks and no modern infrastructure that is all supposed to have been built by the local authorities. Black (1998) also echoes this saying displacement brings inequitable distribution of resources. Shumba (2013) says that Caledonia Farm which is one of the location some displaced people are living lacks proper schools, shops, health facilities and also recreational space. It thus shows that the people at this farm have lost all these public facilities and have no easy access to these.

2.5.8 Social disintegration

Due to displacement, the social cloth is likely to be torn. Displacement does not consider the social ways the people were living under. There will thus be massive decaying of social aspects like culture.

2.5.9 Disruption of formal activities like education

There is also the disruption of many formal activities due to DID. Many children lose their education due to the displacement. As according to the Progressive Teachers' Union quoted in The Independent (2006) say that they condemned the Porta Farm displacement as it was disrupting all the Grade Sevens and the Form Fours who had registered with ZIMSEC for the final exams. It goes further to explain that ZIMSEC cannot transfer candidate numbers to

other centers thereby putting the candidates in prejudice. The Independent (2006) also came up with the fact that the teachers will then have to commute to the new place to continue with their classes and this also affects the teachers as they may even increase their transport costs or may have to shift leaving their families, which is also family disintegration.

More so, DID also brings in a lot of disorder and chaos in planning. There is room created for an increased population at the outskirts resettlements. People will choose to live in these areas as they may be cheaper in terms of having no bills to pay at the end of the month. These are the bills like council and electricity bills. It therefore leads to overpopulated towns and an increasing and uncontrolled population. Knaap et al (2005) then says that little, no or poor planning by the responsible authority are some of the major causes of the negative effects of displacement. It therefore defies part five (5) of the Regional Town and Countries Act Chapter 29.12 which stipulates the need for notification for change of use of any piece of land

The displaced people also have no form of guaranteed security for them against abuse of human rights. According to the human rights charter, every human has a right to shelter. The IDMC (2007;96) says that internally displaced people (IDPs) are also remaining vulnerable and exposed to ill-treatment, hunger, ill-health and viciousness during their displacement and are also subject to abuse of their basic human rights. Castles and Miller (2009) echoe this assertion as they also say that these people do not have anyone to look after them as there are no international laws and regulations to protect them, save for the human rights. Therefore they are subject to abuse and may not have anywhere they can rely on.

2.6 GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

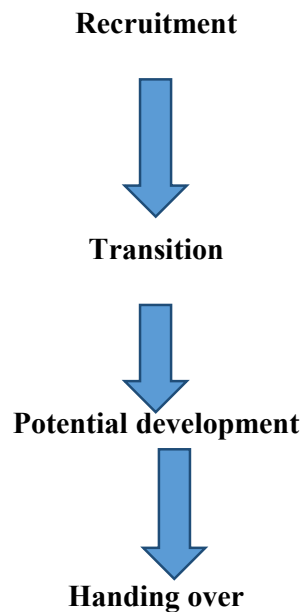
The United Nations has come up with a guiding principle for development induced development. Principle 6 of the UN (1998) stipulates that every human being shall have the right to be protected from arbitrarily displaced from his or her own place of habitual residence. This article seeks to protect the victims of the displacement from abuse of their rights. It also says that where it is avoidable, the effects as propounded by Cernea (1993) should be minimized. The UN (1998) says that in all situations the displacement of the people should not at all threaten life, dignity, liberty or security. It should also be effected on conditions of shelter, safety nutrition and health.

To add on, those working in the development field also are lobbying and advocating for the expansion of these guiding principles. They are arguing that the guiding principles should spell out the procedural guarantees thereby ensuring that the process of displacement is carried out in a consistent manner with the international human rights recognition and the humanitarian law. Dawning (2002) goes on further to say that guidelines of social, economic, cultural, impoverishment risks and maximize reconstruction potentials should be put in place. To that end, there are also models of development induced development propounded by different schools of thought.

More so, there is also the ZimASSET economic blueprint. The ZimASSET Economic blue print also has number of times it mentions factors that has something to do with infrastructure. It mentions under section 7.1.2 that “the infrastructure cluster is focused of rehabilitation of infrastructural assets and the recovery of utility services in Zimbabwe. These services relate to (i) Water and sanitation infrastructure.” It also shows that the nation has prioritized issues to do with construction of infrastructure and national assets. The construction of this water plant that is proposed by the City of Harare thus follows suit of the nation’s development plan.

2.7 MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

Scudder and Colson (1982) proposed a four stage model that is also identical as Glover (1995) also propounded. This model has four successive stages that are as shown below:



Source : Scudder and Colson (1982)

2.7.1 Recruitment

In this stage, according to Scudder and Colson (1982), officials are formulating development plans. They usually reset the plans without informing those who are to be displaced. Glover (1995) also echoes this statement as he says that "...in the conscription stage, the, policy makers and/or developers formulate development, displacement and resettlement plans often without informing those to be displaced." This stage is when the local authority crafts its development plans for the city and does not involve the people of the land it is planning for. The same is evident in the research as the people at Porta farm were not even there when their area of residence was platted a sewerage plant.

2.7.2 Transition

In the transition stage, the people are told of their displacement by the relevant authorities. This usually heightens levels of stress as Scudder and Culson (1982) bring out. In the research case, there were a number of delegates who went to the Porta farm to inform the people of the fate to come. The Minister responsible for local Government along with other delegates, as published in Kubatana.net (2004), went there and talked to the settlers in Porta over the coming fate. Unfortunately, all did not go well as there ended up being more confusion as there were a streams of meetings held. The place they were to stay was also said to be owned by the War Vets who also threatened the Porta farm people thereby increasing the levels of stress.

2.7.3 Potential development

The stage of potential development, comes after physical relocation has been done. Scudder and Colson (1982) in this stage say that the settlers begin to process or rebuild their economy and social networks. Glover (1995) goes on to mention the idea of also reconstruction of their political network. This stage is only done after the displacement has been smoothly complete and all is in the right position. Unfortunately, for the $\frac{3}{4}$ that remained at Porta farm in 1995, after the relocation of the $\frac{1}{4}$ to the Dzivarasekwa cabins, they never experienced this stage. However one can also argue that the $\frac{1}{4}$ that were relocated did have this stage. True, they did, but however the three quarters are still a people to look at. The people at Porta farm are yet to attain this stage by Scudder and Colson (1982) says.

2.7.4 Handing over

The last stage of the four step model is handing over. In this stage, Glover (1995) is of the idea that handing over, or integration refers to the step whereby there is “entrustment of local production systems and community leadership and management to a second generation of resident that identifies with and feels at home in the new community.” The attainment of this stage is thus deemed successful relocation as everything will have gone as according to plan. Unfortunately, for the residents of the case in research, this stage is yet to be reached.

The above mentioned model was crafted for the planned displacement. It was crafted for the development whereby the people being displaced will also have agreed to move to the new place. Its success is thus most evident in such cases. However between the 1980 and 1990s, it was also used on involuntary displacement and it was also a success. It however has a number of loopholes and Ceanea (1990) came up with the Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction model that has factors that address these.

2.8 IMPOVERISHMENT RISKS AND RECONSTRUCTION MODEL.

This model does not seek to identify the different stages of relocation, but rather it focuses more on identification of impoverishment risks intrinsic to forced resettlement and the process needed for the reconstruction of the livelihoods of the displaced people. Ceanea (1990) goes on further to say that, in this model, unless specifically addressed by targeted policies, forced or involuntary displacement can cause impoverishment and other negative deeds. He is echoed by Downing (2002) as they seek the negative effects of involuntary displaced as mentioned above, which are, among many, landlessness, joblessness and loss of access to common property.

2.9 RELEVANT CASE STUDIES AND EXPERIENCES DRAWN

It is also vital to note that involuntary displacement is not only peculiar to Zimbabwe alone, but rather global wide. Manga (1994) speaks of the forced resettlement of more than forty-five thousand (45 000) people in Mozambique for the Nylon Urban Upgrading project. These forty-five thousand people were resettled elsewhere to pave way for this urban project. Again in our neighboring Mozambique, there was the displacement of one hundred and thirty (130) families for the Urban Renewal Plan as written by Pereira (1994). It thus proves that local authorities and even the state may have development plans that also lead to involuntary

displacement.

India also moved more than fifty thousand (50 000) people in preparation of the Hyderabad water supply scheme. This displacement along with the Jabotek project which moved between forty thousand and fifty thousand people are recorded to be the largest displacement recorded. In Indonesia, there was also the widespread displacements in Rangoon. There was a lot of displacement and abuse of ethnic minorities for the construction of Yadana Natural Gas Pipeline which is currently the largest foreign investment project in Burma.

Displacement is also witnessed in the very country of research. Konyana (2014) also did a research on the displacement of people paving way for the construction of Chisumbanje Ethanol plant. He speaks of the relationship between the development and ethics issues. Many families were displaced from their habitual place of residence to create space for the ethanol plant that was constructed in Chisumbanje.

To add on, there is also Tokwe Mukosi dam construction in Masvingo Province. Many families have been resettled to better places that are safer from the floods. Unfortunately, some other people remained and were not yet moved and faced a major catastrophe. Floods came and their homes and houses were totally destroyed by the flooding waters.

There was also a period in Zimbabwe, around the 1990s, when there was the gazetting of the Growth Point Act. So many villagers were displaced paving way for the creation of growth points. According to Atwood (2004) Zaka Rural District Council was also forcing eviction of some settlers in Bare, Manyimo, Musiso and other surrounding villages. This was to create room for the expansion of Jerera Growth Point. However, these families are also denying the eviction as they claim the Council should fully compensate them prior moving. Reviewers and evaluators like Saunyama (2014) however pose this as a success as they say that Jerera Growth Point is one of the best performing Growth Points in Zimbabwe today. Saunyama (2014) says in the Sunday Mail that 'despite the waning infrastructure, the two growth points in Masvingo Province (Jerera and Mupandawana) have become a beacon of hope as they offer entertainment and business opportunities to not only the locals but also to people from afar off'. Most settlers were compensated and are living a comfortable life in their new homes. It thus proves that when displacement is properly planned and in a good economy, as Zimbabwe had during the 1990s, the effects could be minimized and real

development comes to play.

In Madagascar 2 341 households were forcefully resettled in the Antanarivo Plain. Francis (1999) then says that a follow up was later done to look at the effects on the people after the forced resettlement. He says that the follow up showed that the people were worse off resettled than they were prior displacement. It then shows that improperly planned displacement could lead to jeopardizing the lives of people in many ways as this proves. The same could also be related to the case in point that the people at the farms are crying foul as they say their lives are now worse off.

Francis (1999) also speaks of the case of Brazil in 2000. On 19 May 2000, the Brazilian police resorted to violence to evict about two thousand (2000) people whom they labelled squatters. These people had stayed at the very place for more than seventeen years in Sao Paulo. Of all the people who were moved, not even a single person was compensated. They were not even given resettlement assistance. They were just kicked out as the case at Porta Farm. There has been a lot of threats to the people at the farm and not even any assistance is in the view. They are just being forced to evict the area.

Development induced displacement is also seen in Nigeria. Nigeria has the largest oil reserve in Africa as according to Robinson (2003). He then says that there were tribes that were forcefully resettled by the government for they were settling in an area that had oil. The unfortunate part is that these people were just moved to another place without full compensation. They then lost a lot of their cultural values and also faced a lot of negative social and economic effects after the displacement. Nigeria up to date still collects a lot of oil from this very area. Oil is the best and number one foreign currency earner and export of Nigeria. It brings in a lot of investments but unfortunately the very people who were displaced to create room for this extraction are still living in poverty.

There was also a forest management project in Uganda that led to the displacement of more than thirty-five thousand people. This project which was done in the Kibale forests led to many people being displaced from this place they called home. Ceanea (1997) says that thirty-five thousand people were moved to various parts. He says that nineteen thousand of these people were later moved again to Bungangaizi which is in a range of about one hundred and fifty miles (150 miles) in a period of not more than nine months. Ceanea (1997) says they were given only a few tools by relief agencies but received nothing from the government.

These people as according to Robinson (2003) then struggled to build new shelter and acquire food. Poor health and sanitation then followed as there was a health hazard.

This case could relate so well to the Porta Farm case. This is due to the fact that the government provided just but close to nothing in terms of aid to the people. The Australian donor which named itself Cobra of Porta Farm was the one that gave some aid to the people. It built in schools and also gave food aid to the people at the farm. It also assisted in the provision of tap waterfacilities and also drilled a number of boreholes for safe water. These people just as the abovecase were moved from various places and are now being moved again to new places.

Winter (2000) also comes up with the Sudanese case where the central government also engaged in development induced displacement. He said that the central government attacked the people of the Nuba Mountains. These mountains which are about a total of 80km² are said by Winter (2000) to be the most fertile soil in Sudan for agricultural purposes. These people were displaced as the government the wanted to own this piece of land. Forced eviction is thus proving to be all over the continent. The case is also related to the Porta Farm as there is forced eviction at Porta Farm as according to Newszimbabwe (2009).

There is also a different case in Tanzania where people were displaced and forced to go to the villages from the urban. There was an overcrowded population in the urban areas and the government in 1974 and 1975 then resorted to forcing the people to the villages as according to Tanzanian published papers. Villages were expanded to cater for these people. The same case is as evident in Zimbabwe as the Executive Management of HCC says that the people in Mbare and Epworth were overpopulated and it saw the need resettle these people elsewhere.

Our very neighboring country, Botswana, also had development induced displacement recently. Some families were moved in Francistown to give room for the construction of the dual carriage way. These families were fully compensated by the national government and the displacement went on smoothly. Thistherefore shows that if Zimbabwe plans its displacement properly, particularly the Porta Farm displacement. The effects may be lessened. The moved people in Botswana were given a better platform to restart their life and actually benefited as they were given places to stay.

2.10 SUMMARY

As shown above, development induced displacement is throughout the globe. There are many cases international wide that have seen the displacement of many people. There are many reasons that trigger development induced displacement. These are as afore mentioned, dam construction, urban infrastructure, transportation and also extraction of natural resources. Legislation shows that the state reserves the right to repossess any private land for public use. This eminent domain right therefore gives the state the right to take any land anywhere. However, scholars say that it also remains the duty of the government that it takes corrective measures to resettle these people in a better place and also the international community to also assist where the government is failing. There are also many approaches to development induced displacement as many scholars propound. These are the works of United Nations that came up with guiding principles that are to be followed during the process. Scholars like Ceanea (1993) also came up with models that can be used in development induced displacement. These are the four stage model. It was however complimented by the Impoverishment Risks and reconstruction model which tries to glue the shortcomings of the four stage model.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This third chapter will be focusing on the research design, sampling techniques, methodologies, target population, sample frames, research instruments that will be used to gather data on the effects of Development Induced Displacement. The chapter will also be able to justify the sampling techniques in the research of the data.

3.1 METHODOLOGY

Avison (2005:244) defined research methodology as strategies of inquiry which moves from the underlying philosophical assumptions to research design and data collection. He is echoed by Bell (2001:16) who defined methodology as various methods used in collecting and analyzing data in order to show precisely how one intends to attain the research objectives. Crotty (1998) also says that research methodology is the strategy, process or plan of action that is the basis behind the use of particular methods and linking the methods to the desired outcome.

The research will use both the qualitative and quantitative analysis. This shall be an effort to compliment the weaknesses of the other. Creswell (2002) define qualitative research as a process that takes place in a natural setting or environment in which the researcher can be a passive or active participant in the conducting of the research. It will therefore give more room for the researcher to attain the most possible accurate data. The researcher will use this method to explain the causes and effects of development induced displacement. The quantitative method can however not be used to analyse this data which also justifies the need to use both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Cresswell (2002) is of the view that quantitative data collection approach searches for the relationship between the collected figures and the objectives by explaining it through various data presentation tools such as graphs and pie charts. As said by Singleton and Straits (1999:243), the use of qualitative and quantitative methods depend on whether the survey or research is descriptive or explanatory or both. The descriptive method's major aim is to describe the distribution of certain populations with certain similar characteristics, experience and attitudes. There are also explanatory methods that investigate the relationship between

two or more variables and thus attempt to give a detailed explanation these.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Designing a research will help the researcher plan and implement the study in a way that will help the researcher to obtain intended results as according to Groove (2001). It therefore increases the chances that could be associated with the real situation at hand thus coming up with a viable research. Orna and Steven (1995) also are in the same way saying that a research design is a means of critical investigation in a bid to discover specifically something about the problem at hand through inquiries, collection of information solve the problem. Singleton and Straits (1999 : 91) are of the idea that a research design is a detailed strategy which is inclusive of the statement of the problem and the and the plans of gathering, processing and interpreting the gathered data intended to provide some recommendations to the problem.

In this regard, the researcher will use a case study approach which allows for in-depth account of factors that show the major causes of development induced displacement. This is so as it may also assist in validating the data gathered. Bell (2001) define research design as an arrangement for collection of data with the aim of combining relevance and purpose of the study so as to improve the quality of the research, which can only be achieved through better understanding of the research.

The researcher will use the acquisition of data through first hand from the respondents in interviews, observations and questionnaires which will be in the sample size and the target population. This therefore cuts down the issue of secondary sources as the data captured will be raw and crude.

3.3 TARGET POPULATION

The research will be conducted at Porta Farm which has a population of about two hundred people, the people resettled to Dzivarasekwa and the City Of Harare Council management. The Dzivarasekwa population of people from the farm does not surpass fifty people.

3.4 SAMPLE SIZE

Sampling is a process of selecting from a big group only a few people from the entire population to undergo the study as according to Kumar (2011). Erikson further goes on

saying a sample size is a portion of the population that will be used to respond to the research questions. This research population constitutes officials and other employees of the Harare City Council, the Porta Farm residents and those resettled to Dzivarasekwa. The research will target at least five (5) people from the management of council, specifically in the housing department. It will also take fifteen (15) from the Porta Farm residents and Dzivarasekwa for sampling. The sampling frame will be restricted to the Porta farm boundary and the area with the displaced people in Dzivarasekwa. The research will also use stratified random sampling and purposive sampling. The researcher will explain these sampling strategies to the respondents the sampling methods are as explained below.

Table 1: Sample frame

Target Population	Stratum	Population	Sample Size	Sample Frame
Harare	Council	10	5	Harare City Council management and officials
Harare	Residents	100	15	Porta Farm
Harare	Residents	50	15	Dzivarasekwa

3.5 SAMPLING METHODS USED

The research will use, as above mentioned, the stratified random sampling method and the purposive sampling. The two sampling techniques will be further elaborated below.

3.5.1 Stratified Random Sampling

Stratified random sampling involves processes of stratifying different strata based on various factors that among many may include income levels of life stages, income and management levels. The researcher will therefore include the above mentioned strata. Random sampling is thus drawn from each stratum as Sekaran and Bougie (2010) forward.

3.5.2 Purposive Random Sampling

Purposive sampling will be used in the sampling of data from Porta Farm. It is a sampling technique that is under non probability sampling. It deals with case selection of a few who are representative of the population that is usually combined with techniques under probability

sampling to reduce the weakness of each technique (Singleton and Straits: 1999). According to Kumar (2011), purposive sampling can be very useful for situations where one need to reach a target sample quickly and where sampling for proportionality is not the primary concern. With purposive sample, the researcher is likely to get the opinions of the intended target population. This will be used by the researcher in the selecting of officials from the council of Harare, and residents at the Porta Farm. Purposive sampling will be used by the researcher by limiting the research to Porta Farm and Dzivarasekwa as they are the affected due to this displacement.

3.6 SOURCES OF DATA

For the success of this research, the researcher will use the two sources of data which are primary data and secondary data. This is an attempt to attain the most objective data and valid data from both sources. The two sources will be justified below.

3.6.1 Primary Data

Singleton and Straits (1999) are of the judgment that primary data is constituted as an eye witness account of the events as they occur. It therefore makes it the focal peak of the research. Primary data is gathered through one on one interviews, questionnaires and field observations. Observations are also essential as they are less prone to bias.

3.6.2 Secondary data

Secondary sources consist of indirect evidence obtained from primary sources through earlier researches conducted which can be in reports or textbooks. The researcher intends to also make use of the full council minutes and other literatures of council.

3.7 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

Research instruments are described by Gilbert (2002) as the tools that are used to gather data and information during a research. These may be questionnaires, interviews or the data gathering tools. For the purpose of this research, the researcher shall use questionnaires interviews and observations as an effort to gather the as much data and information as is possible. Interviews for the council management are going to be used to try and attain as

much information together with questionnaires. For the residents of Porta farm, the researcher will use questionnaires and also interviews. To add on to that, the researcher will also observe whilst at the farm some aspects and effects observable at the farm. The researcher will also observe as he fills in the questionnaires from those who will have chosen not to write and the illiterate. The above will be used to collect raw data which is classified under primary data.

3.7.1 Primary Data Sources

Primary data is the data that the researcher found on his own from the main source who are the respondents. These are interviews, questionnaires and observations

3.7.2 Interviews

Kuman and Aaker (1999) define interviewing as direct contact between the interviewer and the respondent in a suitable environment. They are echoed by Moser and Kalton (1971 :27) as they also say that an interview is “a conversation between interviewer and the respondent with the purpose of eliciting certain information from respondent.” The targeted people are busy people who are the management of the City Council due to the nature of their positions in council. The researcher will thus have to book an appointment with the council management that he may be assisted in the research under study. The researcher will thus use structured interviews which are less time consuming but equally effective. This is by use of prescribed questions for the interview respondents

3.7.3 Advantages of using interviews

- (a) Using interviews is efficient due to the fact that the researcher will be face to face with the respondent and will thus be able to address any misunderstanding and even add on clarity and explanations.
- (b) The research may also be able to re-word or rephrase the questions to suit the flow of the interview thus attaining better information.
- (c) Bell (2005) also is of the idea that during an interview, a skillful interviewer can follow ideas, probe responses, investigate motives and feelings. Interviewer can also be able to note the tone, voice facial expression and also hesitation that also aids to the information to be gathered.
- (d) Interviews also create room for the respondents to answer as fully as is possible and also be able to check if the question is properly understood.
- (e) Materials that need to be shown to respondents can be properly presented.

(f) Interviews also aid the questionnaires they add flesh to the questionnaires (Bell 2005)

3.7.4 Disadvantages of using interviews

- (a) Interviews may also consume a lot of time which the council management may not have due to the length of the interviews and also the time taken to travel to and from the interview.
- (b) There is also room for bias as the respondent may just answer the questions to please the interviewer or may just answer just to let the researcher leave as soon as is possible thereby resulting in respondents not telling the truth.
- (c) Some respondents may not be good in articulating facts.

3.7.5 Questionnaires

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 (2003). Brian White (2000) 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. Harper (2001) points out that a 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 aim of recording information that is being researched upon. For the purpose of this research, the researcher will use both open ended questions and close ended question. Open ended questions give room for the respondents to have a choice on saying anything regarding the question whilst close ended questions only go for the set choices given which limit the respondent. The questionnaires will be designed in such manner and will be given to both the council management and the residents at Porta Farm the researcher will also be ready to fill in the questionnaires for the illiterate and those who will choose not to write for different reasons.

3.7.6 Advantages of using questionnaires

- (a) Questionnaires will be cheaper as the researcher does not incur high travel and accommodation expenses.
- (b) They are quick to administer and also includes a lot of people who provide more information.

- (c) They are faster and cheaper hence time saving and could be filled instantly or be collected on the same day.
- (d) They can also be used in the absence of the author thus cut time as the research can be ongoing in the absence of the researcher
- (e) They also encourage honesty as they give room for anonymity and confidentiality which leads to honest answering without fear of being recognized and exposed
- (f) They also avoid bias of information that may be found in interviews as personal questions are answered better with anonymity compared to face to face interviews.

3.7.7 Disadvantages of questionnaires

- (a) The questions have to be simple, and short and this may compromise the quality of the information gathered as it may not accommodate all the requirements of the question
- (b) The researcher may will also lose some non-verbal cues that are gathered through interviews like facial expressions and gestures.
- (c) Some officials refused to give information.
- (d) Distortion of information may be high as the respondents may also discuss the questions in the absence of the researcher.
- (e) Some respondents may also not be able to fully comprehend the questions.
- (f) Some busy officials may not be able to answer the questionnaires due to tight schedules and may thus ask their secretaries of personal assistants to do so on their behalf thereby distorting the information

3.7.8 Field Observation

The researcher will also carry out some field observations at the actual farm in study. This will also help the researcher analyse and also have the actual feel of the environment. This will also add flesh to the interviews and the questionnaires as outlined above. Field research is often associated with ever-changing situations and is often used in conjunction with other research instruments to supplement the data (Singleton and Straits (1999). Observations are when the researcher involves himself in the environment of study.

There are two types of observations as Kumar (2011) postulated. There is participative and non-participative observations. Participative observation is when the researcher involves

himself in the activities of the people under study with or without the knowledge of the group to capture the objectives of the study. Non participative is the opposite of this one as the researcher will not actually take part in the activities of the day to day runnings. The researcher will however use the non participative method whereby the researcher will be just observing without any action.

3.7.9 Advantages of observations

- (a) The researcher will have first-hand eye witness information of the Porta Farm that is bias free
- (b) Observations are cheap to execute which the researcher will take advantage of.
- (c) Observation can also be used to validate the data attained by the questionnaires and the interviews and the researcher will also be able to relate and also confirm the findings of the interviews and the questionnaires.

3.7.10 Disadvantages of observations

- (a) The observations may be biased due to the perspective of the observer
- (b) Observations require time as the researcher has to travel to the area and also has to at least spend the day at the place of study.

3.8 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Bell (2005) states that there are some research ethics that are to be followed. He says that before one engages in a research, one ought to seek permission from the relevant authorities. It is imperative that one gets permission as it is one of the key ethical issues in research. The researcher shall introduce himself as a final year student at the Midlands State University who is currently undergoing research as partial fulfilment of the Bsc Local Governance Studies Honours Degree. The researcher will introduce, along with the accompanying letter from school confirming the academic study and also the introduction of the topic. The researcher will also confirm confidentiality of the respondents in both questionnaires and interviews and assure them that all the information will be used for academic purposes.

3.9 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The researcher will arrange days to conduct the interviews by means of booking appointment

with the council management. The researcher will also allocate a day of issuing out the questionnaires and also a different day of collecting them. On top of these, the researcher will also allocate at least two days for field observations at the farm.

3.10 RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

The researcher used triangulation and a pilot study to check the reliability and validity of data in the research instruments. According to Black (1999), a pilot study is a smaller version of the research that is done to improve validity whilst triangulation involves the assessing of the data collected through questionnaires, interviews and observations used. In this research, the researcher conducted a pilot study by distributing questionnaires and conducting interviews using fellow students as a way of pre-testing the interview guide and questionnaires as a way of testing the reliability of the instruments in answering the objectives of the research.

3.11 SUMMARY

This chapter outlined the research methodology and research design that was used in the carrying out of the research. The research population, data collection, presentation and analysis were outlined in this chapter as a way to guide the researcher in the gathering of data. The research used both quantitative and qualitative approaches in the case study to have a better understanding of the causes and effects of development induced displacement. Field observation, questionnaires and interviews were used in the collecting of data. The next chapter focuses on how the data from the research was collected, analysed and interpreted.

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0. INTRODUCTION

This fourth chapter shows the findings, the presentation and the critical analysis of the collected field data through the research instruments used. The research used questionnaires, interviews and observations. These were administered to the residents of Porta Farm. This was in a bid to determine the actual socio-economic effects of development induced displacement to the people of Porta Farm. For quantitative data, charts, graphs and pie charts will be used in this chapter whilst an analysis of the qualitative data will also be used to explain the actual findings from the field research conducted by the researcher.

4.1. RESPONSES

The researcher managed to collect the questionnaires and managed to interview a number of management from the Harare City Council and the residents of Porta Farm. Unfortunately, there were also some questionnaires that were not returned by the residents of Porta Farm as the researcher failed to contact the respondents. The total amount of data collected versus the data the researcher intended to attain is as laid below.

4.1.2. QUESTIONNAIRES

Table 4.1

QUESTIONNAIRES FOR:	ATTAINED	BALANCE
Residents	26 (87%)	4 (13%)
Management	5 (100%)	0 (0%)

The researcher used both open ended questions and closed questions in the questionnaires for both management and the questionnaires for the residents. Open ended questions were used such that the respondent would explain exactly what is on ground in own words that are not limited.

The researcher however failed to track four of the thirty questionnaires that were issued. The researcher also managed to attain some of the questionnaires filled by conducting the

questionnaire on a one-to-one basis. The researcher had to ask the questions to some of the elderly citizens and some of the residents who preferred it that way. Some of the respondents also said they were illiterate as some needed explanations and translations from some of the questions.

The researcher however managed to attain a convincing number (26 out of 30 questionnaires) which totalled to 87%. For the questionnaires that were issued at the council, for the council management, the researcher managed to attain a total of 100% as non were missing.

4.1.3. INTERVIEWS

Table 4.2

INTERVIEWS FOR:	MANAGED	BALANCE
Council management	2 (66%)	1 (33%)

For the interviews, the researcher had planned to interview a total number of three executive managers of the council to attain the best of the data. The researcher however managed to conduct the interviews to two of the intended respondents. This therefore bring to a total of 66% success.

4.2 QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE COUNCIL MANAGEMENT

4.2.1 Gender of the respondents of council management

Table 4.3

Male	Female	Total
3 (60%)	2 (40%)	5 (100%)

Of the total number of respondents, three were males and 2 were females. These were in the level of management of the Harare City Council and the current office bearers.

4.2.2 Age of the respondents from council management

The respondents between 31-40 were 20% (1) whilst there were (2) 40% between 41-50 and also between 51-60. The respondents' age came vital as it shows that during the movement of the people to the farm, they were possibly eye witnesses. This data is as shown in the pie

chart below.

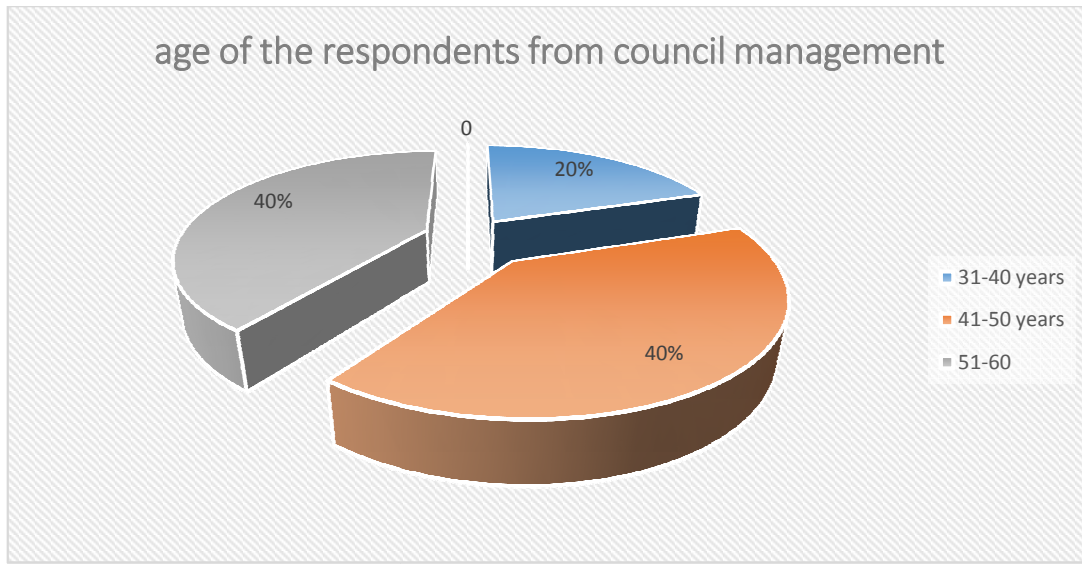
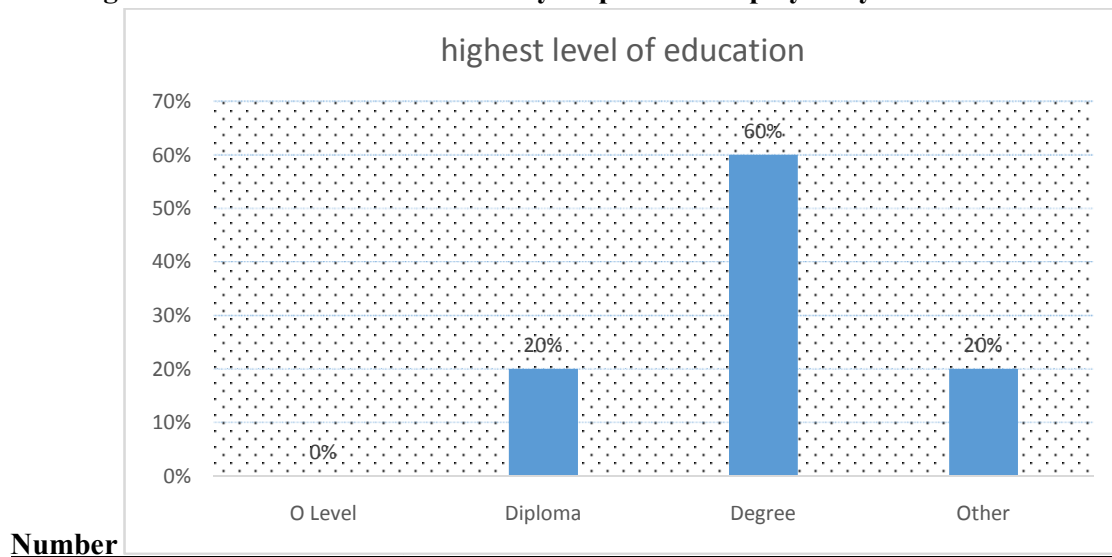


Fig 4.1.

Source: Primary source

4.2.3 Highest level of education attained by respondent employed by HCC



Number

Education level attained by the council management respondents

Fig 4.2.

Source: Primary source

All of the respondents of the questionnaires were above O level. One had a diploma and also one had a level surpassing Degree, a Masters Degree. Three of the respondents were degreed

people which gives credit to the answers they were providing. This fact also shows that the policies crafted by the HCC may be for the best interest of the public as the human resource is well educated and capacitated with the least having at least a college diploma. This shows that the HCC may have a viable future as the employees are well developed in terms of literacy and education

4.2.4 Period respondent employed by Harare City Council

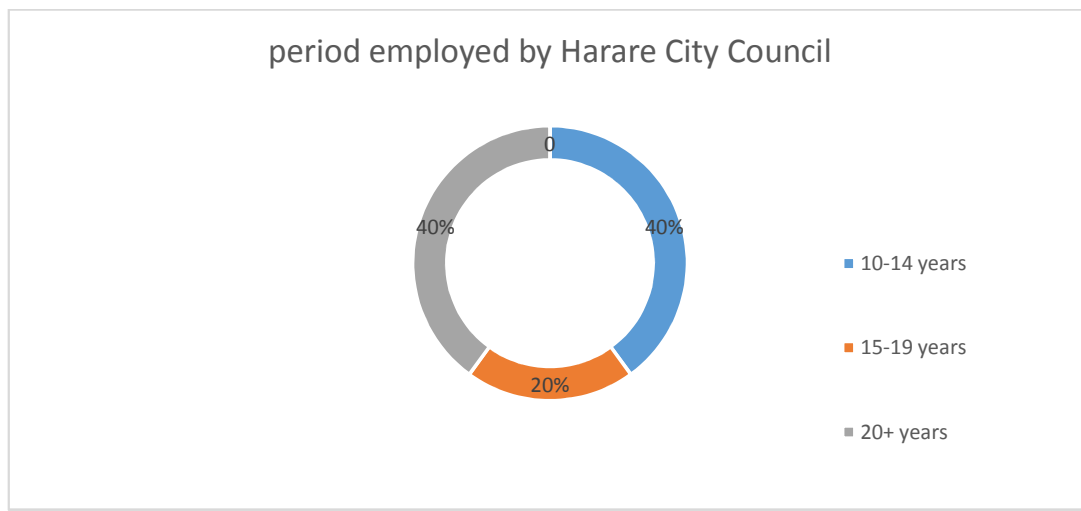


Fig 4.3.

Source: Primary source

The above graph shows the period the respondent had been employed by the City of Harare. Two (40%) of the respondents were employed by the City Council for a period of more than twenty years. It thus qualifies the results of the research as they are eye witnesses of what happened in 1992 when the people were settled at Porta Farm. There is also a great possibility that they were also in the planning of the resettling of these people in this period and also have witnessed all that has happened to the people at the Farm. Another 40%, two of the respondents, of the respondents has also been employed by the HCC for a period ranging from 15-19 years. It also qualifies them as relevant data bearers as they also are able to narrate and tell the story of Porta Farm. The 20% is for the people who have been at the HCC

for a period that ranges from 10-14 years. This period also matches with the period of resettling these people in creation for the space of the intended development.

4.2.5 Understanding of development induced displacement

All the respondents answered that they had knowledge of what DID is. This is due to the fact that all of the respondents are intellectuals who have attained at least a Diploma. A total of 100% answered to know what development induced displacement.

4.2.6 Challenges faced in trying to displace people

There are a number of problems that local authorities face when trying to displace people. The City of Harare also has faced a number of challenges in displacing people. The researcher managed to come up with a number of challenges that are being faced by the City Of Harare.

- **Lack of adequate funds for compensation**

There are challenges like the City Council not being able to fully compensate the people they are resettling. The council may not be having adequate funds to compensate all the people and this leads to a number of problems. The people thus refuse to move as they will not be able to start a new life from their own pockets as it will only enhance quality of their poverty. Lack of funds therefore is one of the challenges Harare City Council management is facing in trying to displace people. The local authority may not be able to construct all the infrastructure that the people may be having. These are things like schools and clinics. Roads and other infrastructure like churches are some of the things the council is not being able to compensate to the people.

- **Resistance by the people**

More so, the HCC is also facing resistance from the very people. The intended people for displacement may also resist due to a number of reasons. These may include fear of moving and wanting to hold on to what they have and not wanting to lose it. The people may not want

to move to the new place and therefore defy any eviction order or notice of movement. There are also a number of reasons that lead to resistance like lack of proper communication between the Council and the people. The people may thus not have adequate information and thus resist from moving.

- **Lack of adequate land to resettle the people**

The local authority is also facing a challenge of lack of adequate land to settle the people. The population to be resettled may surpass the available land prepared for the displaced and this will also add to the challenges the local authority is facing. For example, the city council may prepare be able to prepare only fifty stands to cater for the people and the people to be resettled may need more than fifty stands. It thus leads to a number of problems as they will not be able to move all the people. This is evident as the local authority in 1995 moved only 25% of the people at the farm to proper housing facilities and could not afford to move the remaining 75%.

4.2.7 Reason for resettling people at Porta Farm

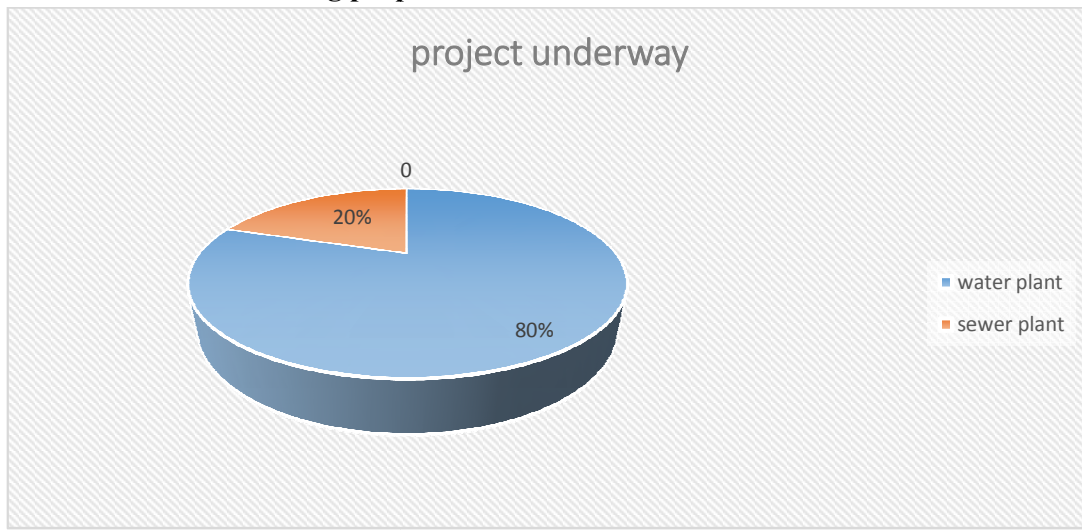


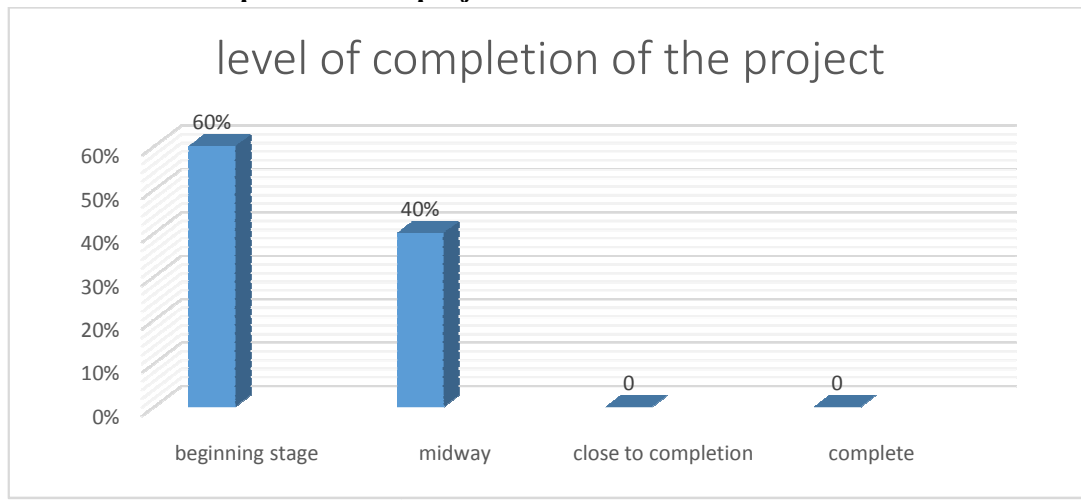
Fig 4.4.

Source: Primary source

For the reason of moving the people at Porta Farm, surprisingly, there were different answers coming for the management of the council. 80% were of the point that there is a water plant

project of water works at the area. 20% were however saying there was a project of a sewer plant. The researcher thus worked on the majority who were of saying that there was to be a Morton and Jeffrey water plant extension. It thus proves of development induced displacement as the people are being moved in creation of development space.

4.2.8 Level of completion of the project



Level of completion of the project

Fig 4.5.

Source: Primary source

The project said above is said to be in the beginning stage by 60% of the respondents. 40% is however saying the project is already midway. The difference could be explained due to possibly lack of effective and efficient communication on the progress of project

4.2.9 Provision of services at resettlement by HCC

The respondents of the questionnaires all agreed as they gave a total of 100% that there are some services being given to the people at Porta Farm. For example, the researcher also did observation that showed that the people had tap water that was regular. This may be attributed to the fact that they are the closest people to the water plant. The HCC provides water services at the farm. The researcher also noticed some roads that were tarred at one point in time but however not maintained.

4.2.10. Social effects of did and their impacts to the people due to displacement

Table 4.4. **Effects of DID on family disintegration**

Family disintegration	High	Medium	Low	Total
Number of respondents	3 (60%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	5 (100%)

Of the total, three of the council management respondents are of the idea that a family is disintegrated highly due to displacement. One of them says it affects the family moderately and the other one says that it affects the family very low. The researcher thus concludes that family disintegration is high as evidenced. This is so as the traditionally, the families are may be living close-by. Displacement will thus lead to the relative who lived just next door being settled further than they used to stay or worse still, not being resettled and the other party being moved thereby causing family disintegration. However, the 20% may also be justified as these people were just settled from their previous places without considering their families thus there may not have been family and so does the 20% that says it affects them just a little.

Table 4.5 **Effectsof DID on friendship networks of the displaced people**

Friendship networks	High	Medium	Low	Total
Number of respondents	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	0	5 (100%)

Four of the respondents argue that the effect of DID on friendship networks is high. This is due to the number of friendship networks that will be created among the people and then dissolved by displacement when others are resettled elsewhere. The people would then have to create new webs of friendships. To this extent, the researcher noted that displacement causes high effects on friendship networks. However there was also one of the respondents who argue that it moderately affects friendship networks.

Table 4.6 Effects of DID on education on the displaced people

Education	High	Medium	Low	Total
Number of respondents	5 (100%)	0	0	5 (100%)

100% of the respondents also are of the view that displacement highly affects the school going children. This is due to the fact that all the respondents marked on high on the effects of displacement on education. This can be explained by the fact that the children will have to change schools during the course of the term which may affect them. The Progressive Teachers Union as quoted in the Zimbabwe Independent (2006) also argued that about 1600 pupils will be affected as most of them had already registered for their final grade Seven and Form Four exams. Worse is the fact that ZIMSEC does not change the centre number. Teacher are also affected as they may also have to travel longer distances to work.

Table 4.7 Effects of DID on church groups on the displaced people

Church groups	High	Medium	Low	Total
Number of respondents	3 (60%)	2 (40%)	0	5 (100%)

There is also an effect on church groups, the majority of the respondents agree that displacement of the people affects the church group under the rating of 'high', 60%. This is due to the fact that the council did not relocate the people with their churches. Rather it only moved the people to a different piece of land. The people may have been going to one church and also build a society among the church mates. These will then be affected as they may be dissolved during the displacement.

4.2.11 Economic effects and their impacts to the people due to displacement

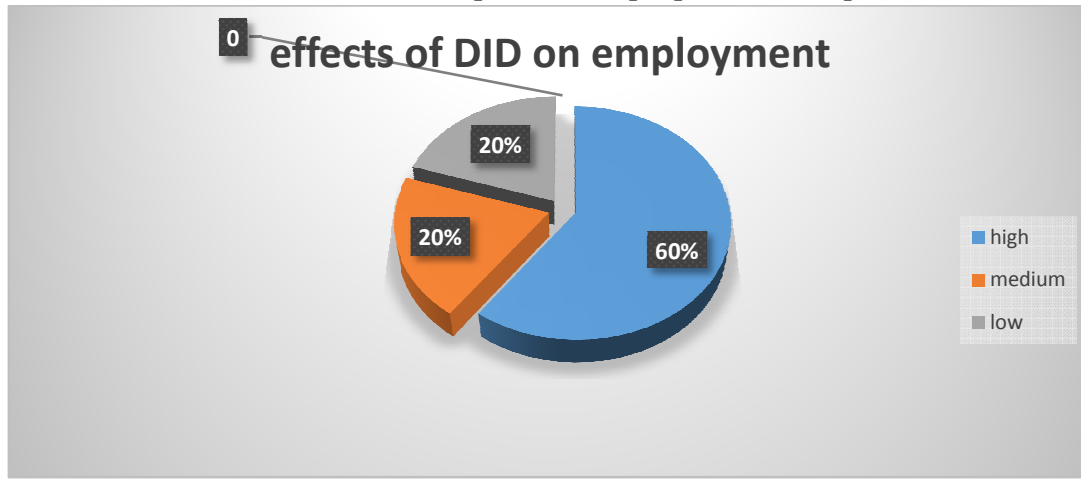


Fig 6.

Source: Primary source

Displacement also comes with a number of economic effects. One of these as in the graph above is employment networks. Three of the respondents agree that displacement highly has effects on employment networks. This can be explained saying that most of the people will be employed locally to save travelling costs to and from work. When displacement comes, they will thus be left with no choice but to leave the office of work. They may thus be left unemployed and unable to fend for themselves.

Effects of DID on travelling costs

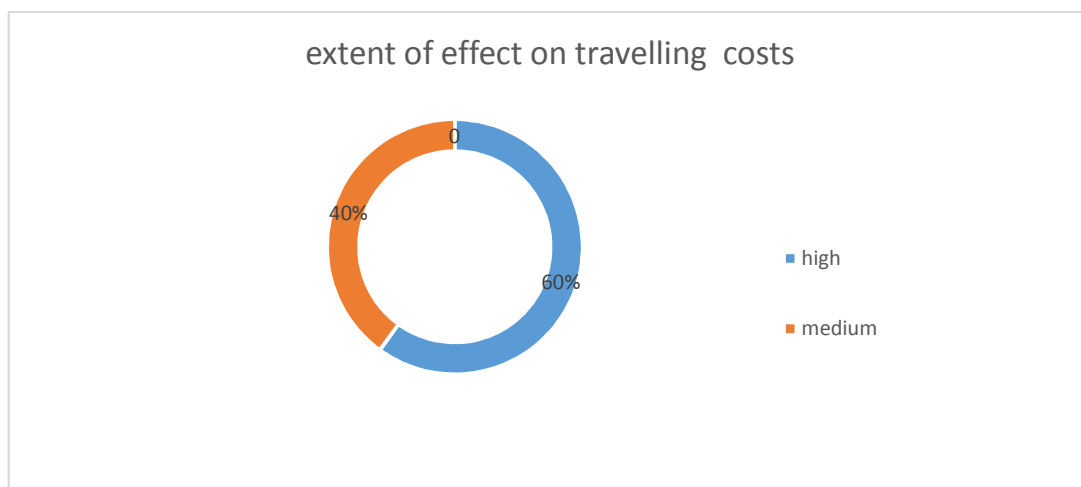


Fig 4.7.

Source: Primary source

The cost of travelling to the city and visiting relatives and friends also increases. Three of the

respondents are in agreement that it highly affects the people. As above mentioned, most of the people may be locally employed and when they rate moved they may have to still commute from the new place of residence to the old place of work. This is due to the economic crisis in Zimbabwe where there is very low employment rate. Travelling to the city also becomes more expensive. As the case in point, most of the people who were settled at Porta Farm were from locations and suburbs around the city centre where it was cheaper to get in town for shopping, going to work and even employment seeking. It was only \$0.50 to get in town but now the cost has risen to about \$2.00 for a single trip to town and another \$2.00 back home totaling \$4.00

Cost of resettling

Resettling comes with many expenses. All the respondents marked high for the effects of displacement on cost of resettling. The people have to adapt to the new changes of environment and society which all does not come cheap

4.3QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE RESIDENTS

4.3.1Gender of respondent from residents

Male	female	Total
16	14	26

Table 4.8

The researcher managed to get responses from both genders. There was a total of eight males and seven females. It gives a percentage of 61.5% males and 38.5% females.

4.3.2 Age of respondent ofPorta Farm residents

Below 20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	Total
1	2	3	4	2	1	13

Table 4.9

The above data shows the age of the respondents which also assisted the researcher in analysing the different social need s of the different ages of the respondents. The elderly also

assisted as they witnessed the movement in the 1990s.

4.3.2. Marital status of the respondent at Porta Farm

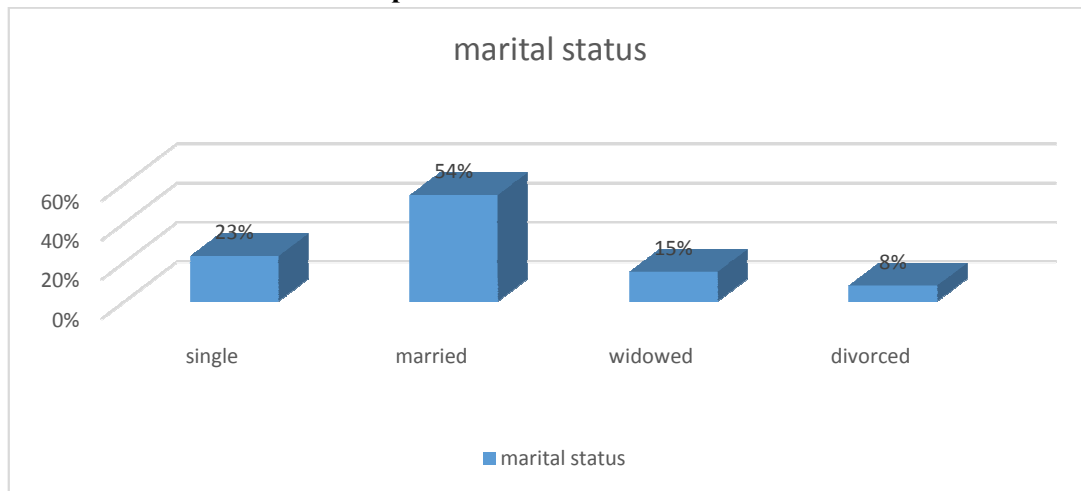


Fig 4.8.

Source: Primary source

54% of the respondents were married, 23% are still single, 15% widowed and 8% said were divorced. This information also proved vital as the researcher then knew that the married had a shoulder to also depend on as they could share the burden in terms of working for the family. The divorced and the widowed however also have different social needs and also are in worse economic effects as they still have to fend for the family alone. The single also proved they have witnessed little economic effects as they only have to fend for themselves and probably the siblings lessening their burden.

4.3.3 Level of education of the residents at Porta Farm

The level of education also assisted in the analysing of the data as those who were below O level were above 40%, 12 respondents. It then shows that they missed the chance to go to school as during the period they were moved to this farm, there were no schools close by which led them to loss of education. Just above 35%, eleven, is the range of those who went up to ordinary level but could not further their education. There were none who went for Advanced level and those who attained a university degree. There was also one who attained a college diploma who is a teacher. This information proved vital in analysing the

employment rate versus the level of education. The information is as illustrated in the graph below.

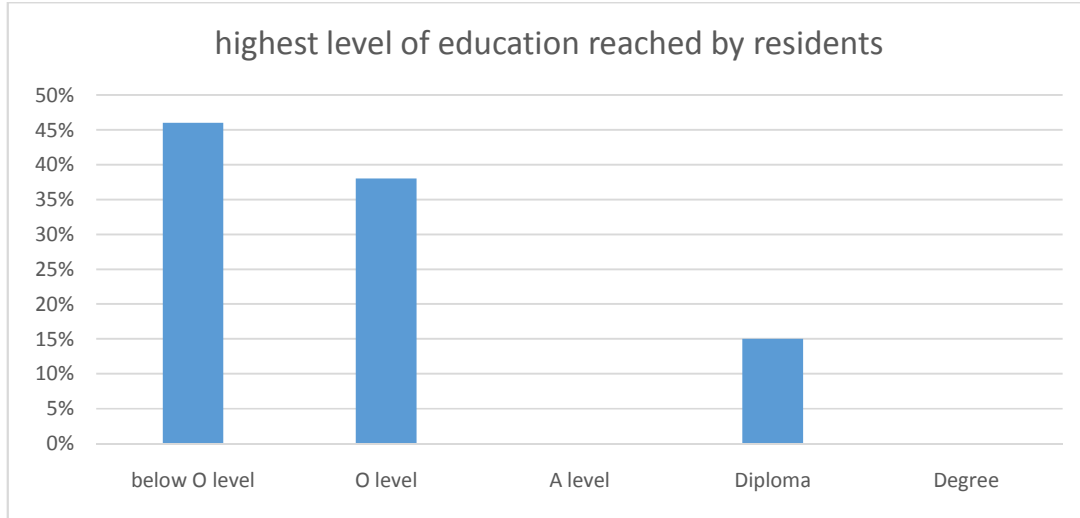


Fig4.9.

Source: Primary source

4.3.4 Employment

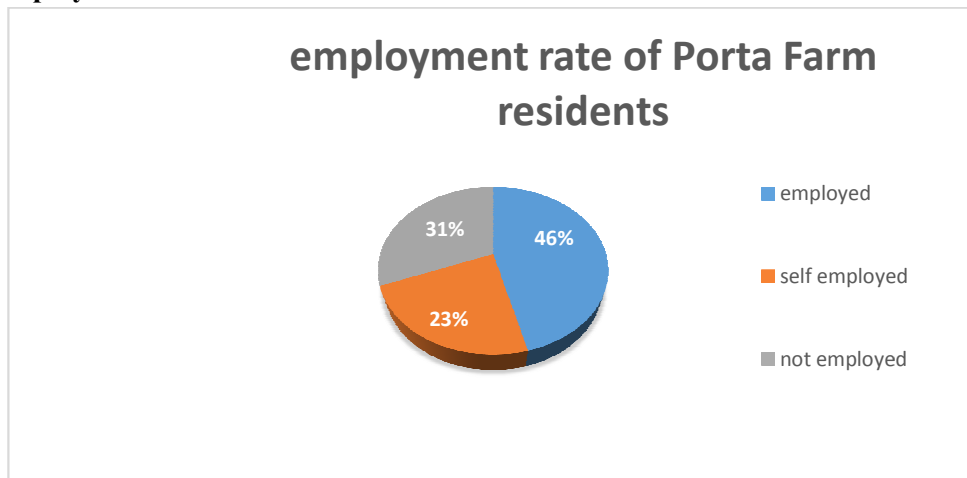


Fig 4.10.

Source: primary source

14(46%) of the respondents were not employed whilst only 11(31%) were employed. 5 (23%) are those who are self-employed. The employed people are those who are permanently employed at the surrounding farms. The unemployed are those who have to seek part time

jobs in the nearby farms to fend for themselves. There is also a fraction that said were self-employed. The researcher then noted that they are some of the people who are into buying and selling. Some of them sell fruits and snacks at the street corners whilst some sell their garden produce though the business is not as sustaining as most of the residents also have gardens.

4.3.5 Number of years living at resettlement

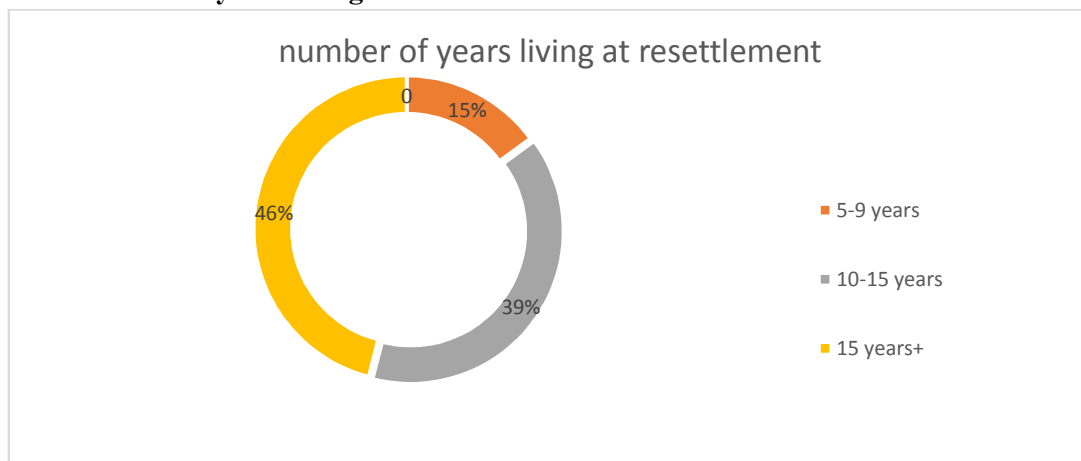


Fig 4.11.

Source: Primary source

The researcher also posed a question that was asking the number of years the respondent has been living at the resettlement. 46% said they had been living at the area for more than fifteen years now. These respondents are the very ones who were moved here from various parts of the city. Some of them contributing to the other percentage are some people who also found shelter at this place following their relatives and friends and some were also seeking employment opportunities in the surrounding farms.

4.3.6 Where respondent lived before

The researcher also noted that some of the respondents were not only coming from Mbare and Epworth. Some were also coming from other places like Chirambahuyo in Chitungwiza. The people from Chitungwiza were also moved as the researcher later noted in creation for the space for the establishment of a shopping centre now called Chikwanha in Chitungwiza.

The researcher however managed to get a fair piece as respondents from Epworth and Mbare were both 31% contributing to 62% combined. There were also others who came from other places.

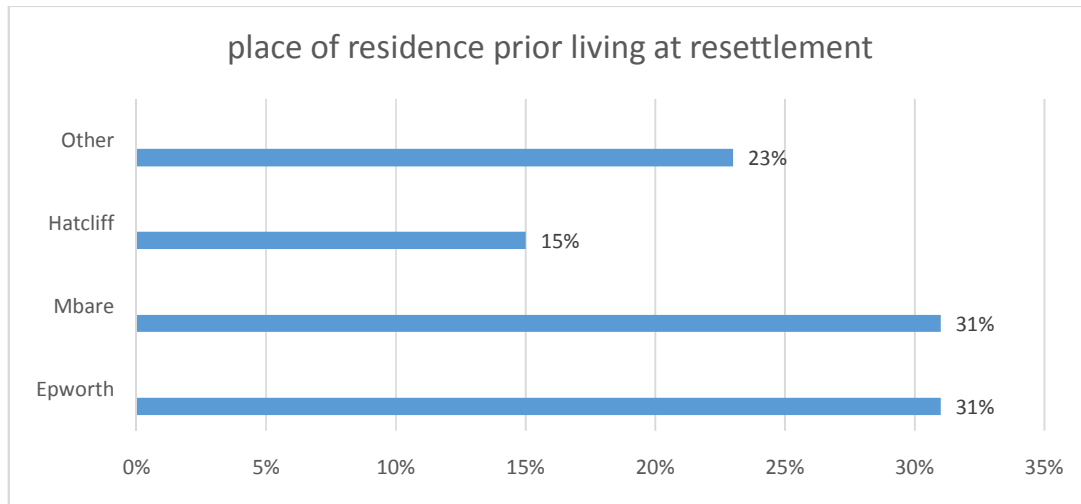


Fig 4.12.

Source: Primary source

4.3.7. Benefit package received from the City Council

The researcher also asked if the respondents had received any benefit from the City Council.

The respondents came up with various answers as illustrated in the pie chart below. 62% of the respondents said they had not received any compensation. Of note is also the fact that these are the people who were given farm houses to stay and a piece of garden. 23% also said they had not yet fully received full compensation but only part of it. The researcher also noticed that some of these people are the ones from Chitungwiza. The rest said they had not received anything and also coming from Chitungwiza and Epworth. This is best illustrated as shown in the graph below:

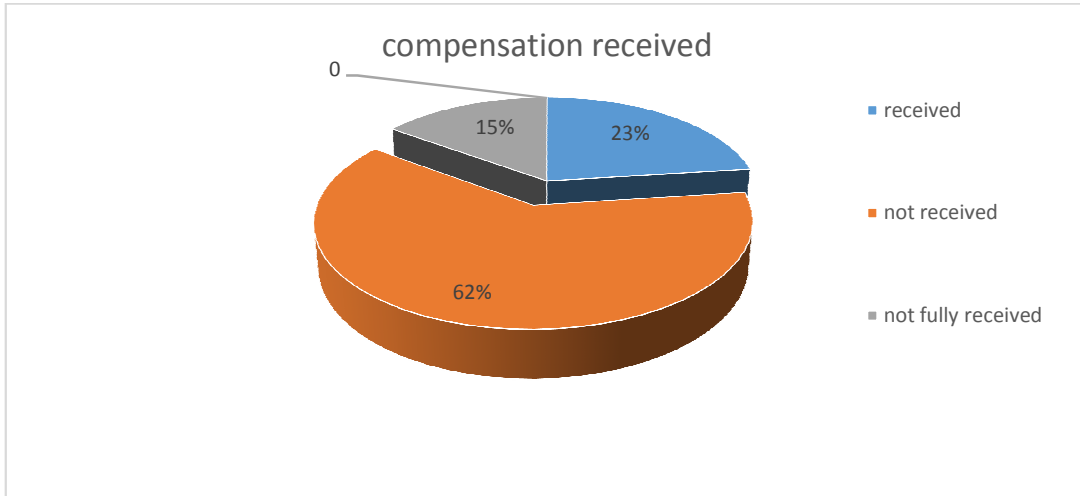


Fig 4.13.

Source: Primary source

4.3.8 Development witnessed after displacement

There were a number of responses that the researcher got out of the questionnaires. A number of answers came and are represented by the graph below. Some were saying they saw a bridge, some water pump and the others saying they witnessed a sewer pump.

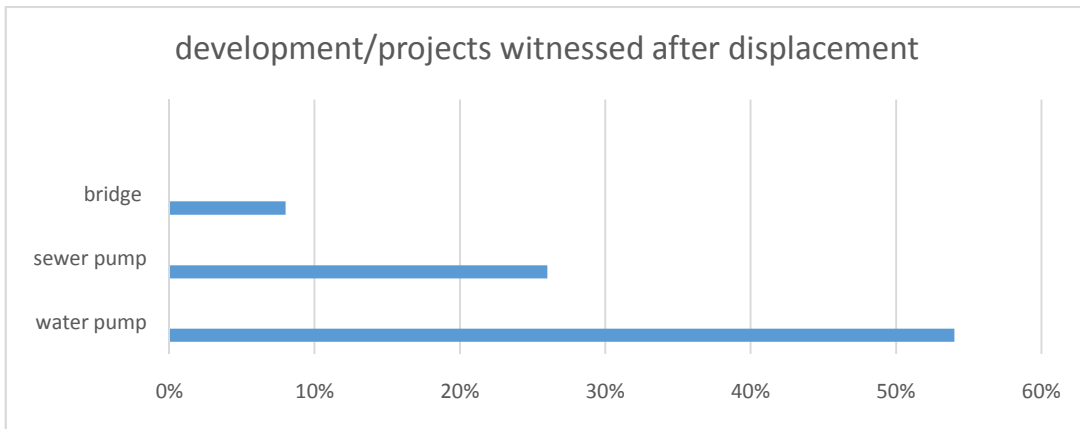


Fig 4.14.

Source: Primary source

There were also other respondents who responded filling none in the space for "other" by writing none. Some respondents were also filling in other developments that they have seen that have nothing to do with the council. These are developments like the construction of the schools at the farm.

4.3.9 Benefits since displacement

It would be total injustice and imprudent to also turn a blind eye on what the people have also benefited from and since the displacement. Many respondents were coming up with different answers whilst some were saying they have benefited nothing at all since the displacement. The researcher also noted that the people who were coming mostly from Mbare were not as complaining as compared to others. Some were coming up with benefits such as land and a garden space. Garden space would also save them a couple of dollars as they will not have to buy vegetables. Some were also even saying they had benefited a place to stay for free in the farm houses. Some were also of the benefits of having to pay no bills like water bills and other bills. The researcher also noted that some of the people who were coming up with benefits were previously homeless people or those who were living a worse life compared to the current.

4.3.10 Impact on social life

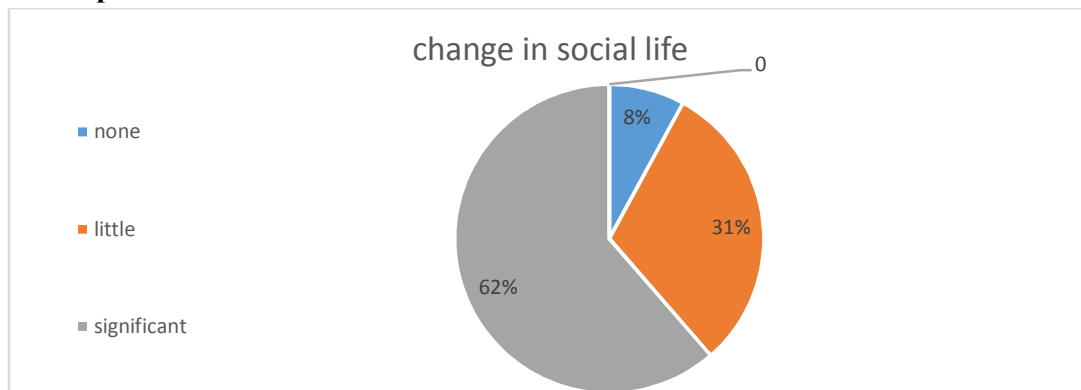


Fig 4.15.

Source: Primary source

Impact of DID on respondent's social life

19 (62%) of the respondents were all saying their life social life significantly changed since the displacement. 9 also said the social life changed only a little and 2 were saying it never changed. They then posed explanations which were quite different. Some were saying they had lost their friends from previous place of residence. Some were of the notion that they had then to walk a longer distance to the clinic and to the schools before the construction of the

two schools at the farm. Some respondents, especially of the female sex were also coming up with social effects of losing their close neighbors and church networks. This could be defined by the assumption that men were the ones who were going to work whilst the women stayed at home. Some of the respondents were also complaining that some of their relatives never visited them as they no place to welcome them. The respondents also highlighted the issue of education. Some parents were bringing out that their children were highly affected as they then started attending substandard schools compared to where they were previously.

4.3.11 Impact on economic life

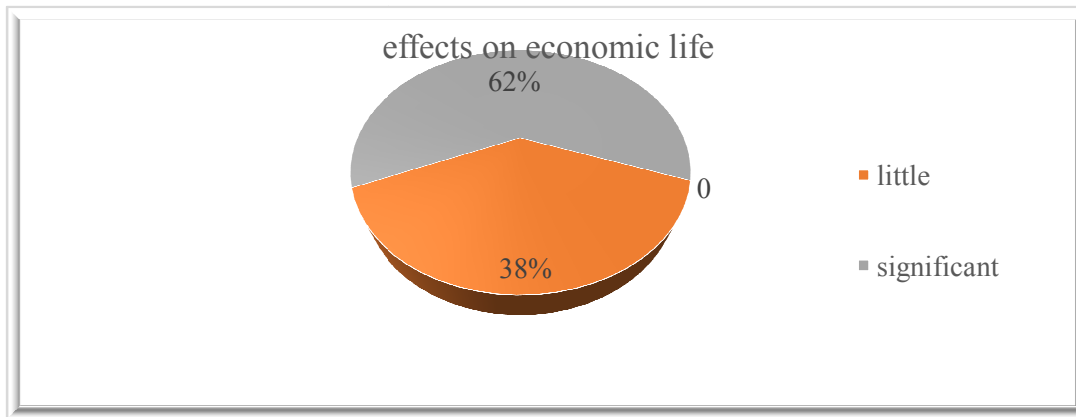


Fig 4.16.

Source: Primary source

Impact of DID on respondent's economic life

The majority holding 62% of the respondents were highly affected economically. Significantly, males were the ones who had the most number of “significant” as compared to the females. This, as above mentioned, could be attributed to the fact that the males were mostly the ones who were mostly affected in the economic facet whilst the females were also mostly affected in the social facet. Most of the respondents then brought out economic issues like employment. The respondents were noting issues like the distance to the CBD bringing more money to travel to seek employment or going to work. They also brought out factors like their loss of jobs in the shifting period though they also found other jobs in the

surrounding farms, but not as paying as previous jobs. There is also limited access to cash in the new area as compared to previous place the respondents noted.

4.3.12 Participation in planning for the resettlement

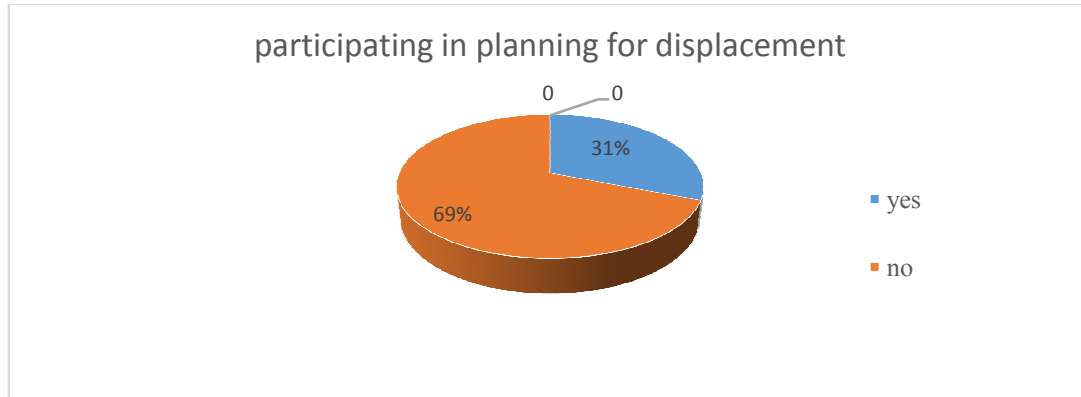


Fig 4.17.

Source: Primary source

69% of the respondents asked came up with a negative answer on the question which asked if there was any participation during the planning stage between them and the council management. This then proves that there was no genuine or quality participation between the two parties during the planning of this movement. However, only 31% of the respondents were also affirming of communication from the side of the council. These could be the people that were involved in the little communication the council also says it did. It therefore rounds up pointing to the fact that this was also not volunteered resettlement but rather forced movement.

4.4 OBSERVATIONS

4.4.1 The education environment

The city council had resettled the people without having provided education facilities. There was however an NGO that saw this gap and had the mercy of building two preschools, a primary school and a secondary school. All these are in substandard infrastructure as they are

made of durawall material and pole and daga preschool. There are quiet dilapidated poor infrastructure for learning. The learning environment is poor as there are no adequate learning blocks and adequate furniture to encompass all the school pupils. The education environment can be better illustrated by the pictures the researcher managed to photograph at one of the schools at the farm below.



Plate 1





Plate 2

Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6

Source: Primary source

Plate 1: Image one shows the billboard that is written the name of the School. It is only written “Porta Primary” and there is also the school logo and the school motto. This board is the only thing that may give a clue to the passer-by that there is a school at the place as the buildings give not even a single clue that it is a school. Worse is the fact that the board is even erected within the school premises facing the classroom buildings and not in the road.

Plate 2: The second image is showing the door to the Office of the administration. The door itself is not clean. It therefore raises the question, what administration is running the school if they are entering their office through such a door. The door as witnessed is full of chalk dust, rust and graffiti. This also shows that the staff cares less for the school. It also gives evidence that the District Education Officer rarely visits these premises for inspection thereby deteriorated quality of education.

Plate 3: The third image shows the toilet for the ECD (Early Childhood Development). Of note is that the school uses the blaire toilet system even though they have running water at the school. It then shows that the school could not afford to construct modern toilets and sewer. It would however be imprudent to conclude the school has not put an effort towards toilets, as they have even dedicated the above toilet for use only by the ECD pupils

Plate 4: The fourth image is showing the staff quarters at the school. There is a single block that is set aside for the staff to reside in at the school. This block has only three conjoined houses for the staff of the school. This includes both the teaching and non-teaching staff like the caretakers. The total school staff is however not able to all fit into this block thus the teachers and other members of the staff have to seek residence elsewhere and the researcher also noted that the teachers are coming from Norton and Harare which is also expensive.

Plate 5: On the fifth image is the actual classroom setup at this school. As evident, there is very little furniture in the class that is hardly adequate for the pupils. There are only eight desks in the classroom to cater for all the pupils in the class. Of note is also the chalk board affixed to the wall of the classroom. The chalk board is made out of cement floor which is sometimes shiny and not very easy to write on. The quality of education attained in such a class is obviously poor.

Plate 6: The last image is showing the classroom block at the farm school. As noted in the picture, there is hardly any maintenance of the school classrooms. The windows are broken which also exposes the learning children to the harsh weather conditions.

4.4.2 The health facilities

There is a private clinic that was built by some private organization. The clinic is however not so close to the people. People have to walk to the clinic as there is no readily available transport in case of emergency. The local authority has thus proven that it has failed to provide medical care for the people at Porta Farm. The clinic is also expensive for the residents as it is a private clinic and no subsidized fees and tariffs.

4.4.3 The social way of life

The people are generally friendly and welcoming. The researcher also noted that this may be due to donors and NGOs who frequent the place and other researchers who also visit the place and promise to assist them in various ways. The children go to school during normal

school hours as the youth and the elderly go out in search of “today’s job” in the neighbouring farms. Most of the people attend to JohanneMasoweChishanu church which has no need for hard infrastructure as they just settle in the shade of a tree, and the service goes on. There are no other churches the researcher noted or heard during the research observations.

4.4.4 The hard infrastructure available

There is evidence that at some time, long back, there was once tarred road at the farm. There is just a little remainder of tarred pieces in the road. The roads are now dust roads and most of the roads are not grader constructed but rather roads that were formed by the residents with time. The picture below shows a piece of degraded tarred road as evidence that there once was tar that is not maintained.



Plate 7

Source: Primary source

4.4.5 Housing

There are some houses that some of the residents live in. the houses are however inadequate to live as one family per house thus most of the people share the houses with another family which also dismisses issues of privacy. The researcher also managed to take a picture of one

of the houses which is below. The overcrowding also has threats on health issues as in the event of a cholera outbreak, everyone will be a victim



Plate 8

Source: Primary source

4.4.6 Recreational space

There is no recreational place that the researcher noticed. This however affects the social life of the youths as there is no space that they can spend their spare time at. There is just but a very small and not standard size football ground at the primary school that the residents may at times play soccer as pass time. However, the bar that was once there is now history as the walls are still collapsing. Lack of recreational activities may also a catalyst of crime. This is more of a threat as the people are not employed and also not highly educated. The bar shows that it was closed ages back. The picture of the bar is as below.



Plate 9

Source: Primary source

4.4.7 Water

Although the City Council claims to be rendering services to the people at the farm, the only quality service the researcher noted was constant water supply. Tap water is usually available, unless there is a fault as according to the Farm manager.

4.4.8 Shopping centres

There are no shops that are anywhere near the farm. Most of the residents own gardens where they get various vegetables. When asked, the residents said when shopping for groceries, they would have to go either to the City or to Norton where they would get shops. It therefore worsens the economic crisis that with the little they earn, they would also have to incur transport costs to buy groceries.

4.5. INTERVIEW FOR THE EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The researcher also managed to hold interviews with the executive members of the City Of Harare in search of data. The researcher had lined up questions that will be presented and analysed as they were administered.

4.5.1 Knowledge of what Development Induced Displacement is

All the respondents responded to knowing what DID is with a good explanation.

4.5.2 Brief history of Porta Farm

The researcher was told that Porta Farm is a farm that is council owned. During the early 1990s, homeless people in town were taken to this farm as temporary home whilst the City Council was preparing for them a permanent place to stay. There were also some people who were taken from Chirambahuyo in Chitungwiza who were moved to this place for the construction of a main road and the construction of Chikwanha Shopping Centre. The Municipal Police, Zimbabwe Republic Police, and Zimbabwe Prison Services also went around the town in 1992 taking all the “*vagabonds*” and homeless people to this farm and other farms like Churu Farm. Because of the cheap life there during that period, some people from around the city started exodus going to stay there too being squatters. HCC then in 1995 took some of these people to Caledonia Farm where they stayed and some were also taken to Dzivarasekwa. One respondent also emphasized that the remaining people were those people who later trickled to stay there and not moved by the council. The other respondent however said that they cannot safely conclude that they moved all the people they had taken from the various places, but a significant fraction. The respondents also agreed that in the period of land reform, some people also sought refuge at the very farm increasing the squatter camp. They were however moved again by the Operation Restore Order (Murambatsvina) in 2005 to Caledonia Farm, Hopley farm and some to Churu Farm. The City Council however has plans of expanding the Morton and Jeffrey Water Works Pump Station and these people therefore have to create way for this and should thus be moved again.

4.5.3 Causes of displacement at Porta Farm

The respondents say that there is supposed to be the expansion of Morton and Jeffrey Water Works thus the people at the area should be moved to pave way for this development as there is more demand of water in the growing town population.

4.5.4 Cause of displacement from previous place of residence

The interview respondents came up with various answers on this question all depending on where the people were coming from. Some people were moved in a bid to clean up the town as the Queen was coming to the city for a congress. Some people were moved to pave way for development like those from Chitungwiza at Chikwanha. Some people are said to have come from Epworth in a bid to decongest the growing part of town as a plan of population control.

4.5.5 Level of progress of the project

The respondents highlighted that the project was still in its early stages due to lack of finances to facilitate the project. One respondent also said that the people at the farm were also delaying the progress as the council is not able to fully compensate them as they demand as it lacks money.

4.5.6 Communication between the two parties

One respondent says that there was ineffective communication between the two parts as the information was mostly from one direction which is that of the council. The respondent noted that the communication was simply giving them orders of eviction and not much more than that. The other one was however saying there was communication as even the Minister responsible for Local Government also at some time went to the farm and has also sent a number of delegates.

4.5.7 Social effects arising due to displacement

There are a number of effects the respondents noted. They noted issues to do with school for children that they will be highly affected as they will be used and adapted to their environment and would have to start adapting again in the new area. Church groups are also affected as they may even lose their buildings that they may have established and erected. Family disintegration was also highlighted as they said it displaces even the families. One respondent went further to explain the various cases whereby there may be an extended

family living together totaling to about maybe ten or twelve people per house and may be displaced to a two roomed house. This will therefore affect them as they will no longer be comfortable and loss of personal privacy. They also brought out loss of trusted friends and neighbors. One respondent went further to explain the negative impact saying that as Africans, particularly Zimbabweans, we create a social family in our neighborhood and its loss is highly affecting as they have to build another circle of trust with new people one does not know. One respondent also said it even creates chaos which elevates crime rates. This is explained by the chaos that is brought out when different people from various backgrounds are starting to live together. The issue of creating a social class also comes up. Thieves also take this opportunity and there is also loss of property.

4.5.8 Economic effects arising due to displacement

There is also loss of jobs and employment opportunities brought out. Most of the people may also lose their sources of income. Both respondents also came up with a business person losing his or her business market. One also came up with an example of one person who is engaging in buying and selling clothes and staff from South Africa. He noted that that person will have discovered his market with the people in his community and may lose them when they are resettled. More so, he may even lose those who may be owing him.

4.5.9 Benefit or compensation granted to people

The respondent also said that it would be a lie if they say they have been putting effort in giving these people any compensation from their previous place. There is also room that they may not even receive much too with the current displacement. These respondents also are of the idea that these people are settled at a council farm and they have no ownership of this place thus there is not a thing that they may want to be compensated. The respondents also said that some of the people also received a place to stay in Dzivarasekwa and some received places in Hopley Farm and some at Churu Farm.

4.5.10 Challenges faced as an organization

The biggest challenge faced by the organisation is lack of resources like finance to safely move the people. Many people demand full compensation before they are moved and in most times, the council will not be able to afford them their demands. The respondents also brought out the expense that is raised when resettling people which included building of schools, clinics, community halls and recreational places of which all these, the council cannot afford to do, and worse, still have to progress with the project. There is also inadequate land to give to all the people who are at the farm. They also brought out the issue of resistance by the people. The people resist moving and this is when the council then resolves to “*other*” means which are inhuman. These are issues of violence and force. The council however will then face the judge as they will be then depriving and abusing human rights. One respondent also brought out the issue of poor communication being the root cause of resistance as the people will just be given orders and tossed around which tempers with their temper.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter as the last chapter of the document summarizes all the preceding chapters. It also draws conclusions that the researcher drew from the conducted research in the socio-economic effects of Development Induced Displacement. The chapter will also include recommendations that will reduce the negative socio-economic effects of DID.

5.2 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

The research was focusing on the effects of development induced displacement. It was then mainly focusing on the social and the economic effects of displacement. The research was limited to Porta Farm but however also took in line other case studies and also included the locations that some of the people from Porta Farm were resettled. It also included where these people came from prior living at Porta Farm. The research topic came upon after the researcher had realised a problem in the displacement of many people in the name of development as necessary evil that then needs to be followed by an autopsy of the effects that arise.

Many people globally are facing forced and involuntary resettlement without receiving adequate compensation and help from the responsible authorities. There are cases world wide of forced eviction and resettlement mostly in developing countries. The unfortunate part is that the people are not receiving any assistance in resettling save for just the little land that they receive, and in most cases, undeveloped.

The research tracked down the history of Porta Farm from its establishment up to date. The Harare City Council owns the farm. They however have plans of displacing the people who are currently living at the place as they wish to extend the Morton and Jeffrey water works pump station within the area. The people currently located at the area are then facing the axe as they are supposed to vacate the place to pave way for this development. The extension of the pump comes after the City Council is facing water shortages due to the growing population of Harare. The City Council thus has to extend the capacity to cater for the growing city with funds from the chinese.

The people at the farm are the remainder of the people who were moved to the place in the years 1992 to 1993. As according to what the research found, these people were taken from mostly around town in areas like Mbare and Epworth in preparation of the coming of the Queen for a congress in 1992. The then City Council saw it unfit for the Queen to see all the poverty and the poor life these people were living. It was seen as a shame that the Queen should see this. Some of the people at the farm are also people who were taken from Chirambahuyo in Chitungwiza who were also moved to the farm to create room for the construction of Chikwanha Centre. The research also found out that some of the people at the farm were some homeless people and “vagabonds” as the council tagged them who were just around town and were all moved to this farm in a bid to “clean the city”.

The farm was supposed to be just a temporary holding camp for all these people as the city council was facilitating their movement to a better place as the council management alleged. Unfortunately, the council did not manage to move all the people as was according to plan and the camp started growing with people from almost everywhere. It thus also shows the effects of improperly planned development induced displacement in that it also causes chaos in the city and comes up with squatter camps and indecent and improper housing.

The city council moved only a little fraction of the people who were at the farm in 1995 and the remainder were however tagged illegal settlers. Some of the people at the farm were also moved by the clean up campaign named “Operation Murambatsvina” in 2005. Some of the people were moved to a number of council farms and some had to relocate back to the rural areas. Most people also lost their sources of income in the 2002 fast track land reform program that led to many farmers losing their farms and these people also losing their jobs. This only was worsening of the hard economic life of these poor people. The people at the farm are now facing another eviction as formerly explained and have but nowhere to go.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Though there were challenges as were listed in the first chapter under *limitations*, the researcher managed to surf through the challenges with the solutions provided thereto. The researcher managed to get funds from a number of well wishers and family members. To cut the time needed to be authorized to get information from the City of Harare, the researcher

also applied well in advance and was given the permission just in time.

From the research done, it can be noted that there are a couple of negative effects that arise due to development induced displacement. These effects are inherent in improperly planned displacement and poor planning by the part of the displacer. There are also to note a number of causes of displacement that force for displacement. These are as noted in this document, like dam construction, urban infrastructure projects and also natural resource extraction.

This document was however focusing on the socio-economic effects of development induce displacement in the case of Porta Farm. This farm in question is owned by the HCC and the council plans to expand its Morton and Jeffrey Water Pump to also cater for the growing city population on the very place the people are settled. These people are thus now facing eviction. To note is also the fact that these people were also resettled to this farm from other places. There are also a few who were moved from this farm to other council farms and locations. All these people are now suffering from the negative socio-economic effects that have and are still arising.

There are effects like loss of friendship networks, family relations, churches and also change in social life and community culture. Health is also affected as the City Council in question has failed to provide a council clinic for the health needs of these people. Most of the respondents questioned all noted that they are highly affected as the City Council in question is not taking its role as the service provider and compensator of the displaced. The respondents also noted economic effects like loss of their jobs, land, loss of employment networks and also the increase in traveling costs.

The researcher can also conclude that the knowledge gained through the research, by both literature study and field research was effective in understanding DID. The researcher also got to know the effects of the forced development induced as witnessed in the previous chapter. There has arisen negative social effects and also some economic effects. There has

also been witnessed the economic effects such as loss of jobs and social market for the indigenous. There is also the increase in cost of living as there is no full compensation from the Local Authority and also further distance to the CBD to seek employment opportunities which all enhances poverty.

The researcher also came with the conclusion on whether the council will be able to fully compensate the people. From the research findings, the researcher can safely come up with the conclusion that the HCC will not be able to fully compensate these people at the farm in question. This is due to the financial position of the council which is highly poor. Some of the employees have even gone for several months without full salaries and worse more, some have even been retrenched. The researcher also came up with this conclusion basing on the case study of Churu Farm whereby the council is also forcing the movement of families to pave way for the construction of schools.

The research also came up with a conclusion on the social effects of development induced displacement at Porta Farm. The research noted that there is a high effect on the school going children. They have lost access to good schools as they are now learning in the dilapidated buildings at the farm. The elders have also faced even a tougher time. They have lost their friendship networks, family disintegration and also church institutions and society. They had to then come up joining the easily available churches like JohanneMasowe which requires no buildings, but just a tree. The relationship that is created over time in a neighborhood is also disturbed as they will have to restart creating other friendship networks.

The researcher also came up with conclusions on the economic effects of development induced displacement. The research noted that there were many people who were employed in their previous home area and were forced to leave their jobs as they were moving elsewhere. It therefore meant that they had to seek employment in the areas close by their new home. This is due to the fact that someone who was moved from Mbare cannot afford to commute from Porta Farm which is \$2.00 to the City Centre and another \$0.50 for those going further to Mbare and Epworth and those to Chitungwiza may even fork out another dollar. It would then require at least five dollars spent on transport daily which makes absolutely no sense for some low income earners.

On another note, the research also took a closer note on what the HCC is doing to lessen these effects on the victims of the displacement. It is sad to note that the HCC is doing almost nothing to assist these victims. The HCC claims to provide water services to the farm which the research later noted that the water connections is also in amalgamation with NGOs. The NGOs also even went further to drill boreholes to provide safe and clean water to the people. The HCC also is doing nothing but just forcing the people to evict. The people have been threatened countless times and are still unaware of their fate. The HCC has since promised lorries and trucks to come and ferry the people to their new promised places, but up to date, there has been nothing. The researcher therefore concluded that there is nothing that is touchable that the City Council has in place for these people.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the attained findings and the in depth research done by the researcher, there are some recommendations that the researcher may prescribe to minimise the negative socio-economic effects. It is also to note that some of the recommendations were also coming from the respondents during the course of study.

5.4.1 Adhere to the Guiding principles of development induced displacement

There are some set principles that guide development induced displacement. The United Nations in 1998 came up with a guiding principle for development induced development. Principle 6 of the UN principles (1998) stipulates that every human being shall have the right to be protected from arbitrarily displaced from his or her own place of habitual residence. The council should thus take heed of this and whenever displacing people should be able to cover up by also providing reasonable permanent shelter for the displaced. The Council should then follow these principles and also avoid twisting or infringing human rights like right to shelter. The principle also has issues that say that displacement should not portend life, dignity, freedom or security. It should also be effected on conditions of shelter, safety nutrition and health.

5.4.2 Follow Models of Development Induced Displacement

Scudder and Colson (1982) came up with a model for development induced displacement that

is workable. The model has four stages that when followed may reduce the effects in question. The four stages are recruitment, transition followed by potential development and lastly handing over. These four stages are basically for proper planning of the development followed by proper and effective and efficient communication between the two parts. Physical resettlement should then follow after these two stages are successful. After the resettlement, the council should then hand over ownership to the community leaders. This recommendation comes after the fact that of the people questioned in the research, very few acknowledged of any communication between them and the council thus comes in valid and vital.

5.4.3 Provision of quality service

The council should also provide adequate services to the people. Though there is not much traffic, the respondents were also asking that the city council maintain the roads that are currently there. The only service that the council may brag on is the provision of tap water. There is tap water in some of the households. There are also some houses that do not have tap water and they rely on the recently drawn boreholes by some NGOs. Council should thus strive to provide adequate water to the people it resettles.

5.4.4 Construction of a Council Clinic

It is unfortunate that upon the resettlement of these people, the council did not also ponder upon the health of these people. The closest health facility to these people was either in Norton or Harare itself. Save for the recent private clinic constructed, there is no other health care. The unfortunate part is that this private clinic has its own tariffs that many may however not afford. Health care thus becomes expensive. It is therefore upon this thought that the council should also construct health facilities for these people to ensure that their health is well taken care of. The council should also be affordable such that everyone who needs medical health can afford to go there. This will then help these people who are mostly not employed and the few who are employed in farms may be getting very little too.

5.4.5 Construction of proper schools and maintenance

As according to the human rights, every child has the right to education. The HCC should also construct a proper learning place for the children. As the research noted, there is dilapidated infrastructure at all the schools at the farm. The city council should thus be able to construct proper schools for the people it displaces to ensure the smooth flow of education of the children. It also ensure the attainment of one of the millennium development goals (MDGs) which speaks of lowering the illiteracy rate and basic education for all.

However, one may also argue that there already is a school. It is in this light that the researcher also noted that the HCC should also assist in maintenance of the school. The city council should also assist in the maintenance of all the schools as there is very little being done in terms of school maintenance. For example, the council may assist by fencing the schools and protect it from trespassers who may even pilfer some of the few resources of school. Worse is the fact that this school is just next to the Bulawayo-Harare highway and prone to accidents that may lead to speeding cars in the classrooms.

5.3.6 Creation of recreational space

Recreational space is vital for any community that has people. It is unfortunate that there is not a single place where the children, youths, men or women can meet for pass time activities like a park or a football pitch. After the people spending almost all the weekdays in the fields in their various jobs, they may need a place to cool off with peers. The council should then provide for such spaces that the people may find solace in pass time activities and hobbies. This also will reduce the crime rate as the people will have something to occupy their time.

5.3.7 Public-Private-Partnership

During the course of the research, the respondent also realized that the City Council also runs short of funds to smoothly displace people with full compensation. It also sometimes even lacks funds to construct public utilities like schools, clinics and churches. All these are part of the social life the people are in dire need of. The researcher thus recommends that the city

council may therefore engage in partnership with the private sector to provide these basic needs. There are a number of Non-Governmental Organisations like Catholic Relief Services (CRS) that may even assist the people come up with these infrastructures. It is also echoed by the NGO named the Cobra of Porta Farm that also assisted the people at the farm by drilling boreholes and also assisting the council in providing tap water the people.

5.3.8 Communication

The HCC should also engage in proper communication with the residents when trying to displace people. Communication will therefore do away with the resistance from the side of the residents. There should be efficient and effective communication which is one of the tenets of good governance. The City Council should also take into consideration the ideas and the views of the people they are displacing and work hand in glove with each other. Mutual communication also calls for mutual respect between the two parties.

5.3.9 Security

The city council should also ensure security of the people at the resettlements. This comes vital as there is likely to be high rates of crime in such areas. Of note is that there is no Police Station at the Farm. It therefore means there are a lot of crimes that are going on and the nearest police station available is \$4.00 away and in Norton or Harare.

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**APPENDICE 1
RESIDENTS**

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE PORTA FARM

My name is Martin T.Chikumbu. I am a final year student at Midlands State University, studying Bsc Local Governance Studies Honours Degree. I am currently doing a research entitled “**Socio- economic effects of development induced displacement: Case of Porta Farm**”. To that effect, I kindly ask for your assistance by filling the questionnaire below to the best of your knowledge. I would also like to ascertain you that all the information will be used for academic and academic purposes only. You are also assured of confidentiality and anonymity. Therefore, you may answer all the questions as honestly and frankly as you can without fear.

For the questions providing boxes for answers, please put a **tick**✓ or an **X** to highlight your choice. For the other questions, please kindly fill in the given spaces to the best of your ability.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.Thank you.

SECTION A : Demographic Information

1. GENDER	MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. AGE	BELOW 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	21-30	<input type="checkbox"/>
	31-40	<input type="checkbox"/>	41-50	<input type="checkbox"/>
	50-60	<input type="checkbox"/>	60+	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. MARITAL STATUS	SINGLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	MARRIED	<input type="checkbox"/>
	WIDOWED	<input type="checkbox"/>	DIVORCED	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED

BELOW“O” LEVEL

O LEVEL

A LEVEL

DIPLOMA

DEGREE

OTHER

5. EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYED

NOT EMPLOYED

EMPLOYED

SECTION B

6. How many years have you and your family been living here?

Below five years

5-9years

10-15years

15+

7. Where were you living before you came here?

Epworth

Ibare Hatcl

er.....

8. Have you received any compensation from City of Harare for resettlement?

Yes

No

Partial

9. What development have you seen after the displacement?

Water plant

er Plant

Bridg

Other.

.....

10. What have you benefited since the displacement at your new place?

.....
.....

11. How has your social life changed after this displacement?

None Little Significant

11b. Can you please explain how

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

12. How has your economic life changed after displacement?

None Little Significant

12b. Can you please explain how

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

13. Were you involved in any planning for your movement from your previous place of residence?

Yes No

14. What do you think the city council should do to improve on displacement of people and minimize the socio-economic effects?

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

APPENDICE 2 QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HCC MANAGEMENT

My name is Martin Chikumbu. I am a final year student at Midlands State University, studying Bsc Local Governance Studies Honours Degree. I am currently doing a research entitled “**Socio-economic effects of development induced displacement: Case of Porta Farm**”. To that effect, I kindly ask for your assistance by filling the questionnaire below to the best of your knowledge. I would also like to ascertain you that all the information will be used for academic and academic purposes only. You are also assured of confidentiality and anonymity. Therefore, you may answer all the questions as honestly and frankly as you can without fear.

For the questions providing boxes for answers, please put a **tick**✓ or an **X** to highlight your choice. For the other questions, kindly fill in the given spaces to the best of your ability.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

SECTION A : Demographic Information

1. GENDER **MALE** **FEMALE**

2. AGE **BELOW 20** **21-30**

40-50 **50-60**

60-65 **66+**

3. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED

“O” LEVEL **DIPLOMA**

DEGREE **OTHER**

SECTION B

4. How long have you been employed by Harare City Council?

Below 5 years 5-9 years 10-14 years
 15-19 years 20+

5. Do you understand what development induced displacement is?

Yes **No**

6. What challenges do you face when trying to displace the people?

.....

7. What is the major reason you resettled people at Porta Farm?

Sewer plant Water plant other.....

8. To what level of completion is the project complete?

Beginning Stage Midway Close To Completion Complete

9. Do you provide any services for the people at Porta Farm?

Yes **No**

10. What do you think are the social effects and their impacts to the people that arise due to displacement?

a. Family disintegration high medium low

b. Friendship networks high medium low

c. Education high medium low

d. Church groups high medium low

e. Other

11. What do you think are the economic effects to the people that arise due to displacement?

a. Employment networks high medium low

b. Cost of travelling high medium low

c. Cost of resettling high medium low

d. Other

12. Do you provide any services for the people?

Yes

No

13. What do you think can be done to minimize these effects?

1. Social effects

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

2. Economic effects

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

APPENDICE 3 INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR HCC EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

My name is Martin Chikumbu. I am a final year student at Midlands State University, studying Bsc Local Governance Studies Honours Degree. I am currently doing a research entitled “**Socio-economic effects of development induced displacement: Case of Porta Farm**”. To that effect, I kindly ask for your assistance by answering to the best of your knowledge the below questions. I would also like to ascertain you that all the information will be used for academic and academic purposes only. You are also assured of confidentiality and anonymity. Therefore, you may answer all the questions as honestly and frankly as you can without fear.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

1. Do you understand what development induced displacement is?
2. Can you give a brief background about PortaFarm.
3. What are the causes of displacement at Porta Farm?
4. What are the reasons of displacement from their previous place of residence?
5. At what level of progress is the project currently?
6. How much communication was between you and the residents at Porta Farm during the planning stages of this project?
7. What are the social effects that arise due to development induced displacement?
8. What are the economic effects that arise due to development induced displacement?
9. What benefit or compensation do you give to the displaced people?
10. What development benefit has the resettled people received since displacement?
11. What challenges do you face as an organization in displacing people?
12. What do you think can be done to minimize these effects?