



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

BSC PEACE STUDIES HONOURS DEGREE

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIAL IMPACTS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT ON
HUMAN SECURITY. A CASE STUDY OF THE CHIADZWA DIAMOND MINE.**

BY

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R144439Q

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN
PARTIAL FILFILLMENT OF THE BSC PEACE STUDIES HOMOURS DEGREE AT
THE MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY**

ZVISHAVANE

DECLARATION FORM

I, the undersigned declare that this research is my own and has not been submitted before for any degree at this or any other university. Other sources of related information that have been used in this research have been acknowledged by means of referencing.

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Degree Program: **BSC PEACE STUDIES HONOURS DEGREE**

Year Granted: **2018**

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ABSRTACT

The main objective of this research is to assess the social impacts of internal displacement on human security using the case study of the Chiadzwa Diamond Mine. This project was achieved by interrogating the way of living the displaced persons have after being relocated to new places and how their lives have been affected both negatively and positively and the conditions they are living under. This project asserts the dangers that the living conditions have on human security. The research will also assess the roles played by the government and other diamond mining companies in the displacement of the people from Marange. In this research, the investigation of whether the relocated persons where compensated fairly will be carried out and also the measures that were taken by the government and the mining companies to rehabilitate them. The data gathered for this research will also be presented in the form of tables and bar graphs for clear presentation. In gathering data, the researcher made use of interviews and questionnaires in order to get more data on the research topic. Information in this research was gathered through textual analysis and primary and secondary sources were consulted.

DEDICATIONS

This dissertation is dedicated to my wonderful father R.Z. Matingwina and my darling mother P. Serima, my brothers Christopher and Simbarashe Matingwina and my loving sister in law T. Mukonoweshuro together with my adorable nephew D. Matingwina.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I would love to give thanks to the Lord Almighty for the gift of life above all and for granting me a sound mind, protection and his ever ending love.

My sincere gratitude goes to my wonderful supervisor Dr. W. Mudyadzo who throughout my research mentored me with his guidance full of patience. Through his mentorship this dissertation was a success.

I would also like to give my warmest gratitude to the Matingwina and Serima family especially my parents for assisting me financially, spiritually and emotionally, your love will always be cherished forever. Without their support it would have been impossible to sail through. Not forgetting my wonderful friends who have there for me since the beginning of my educational journey and those who caught me on the way and supported me (Alminda Musakura, Nyaradzo Zhandire, Calvin Mkwakwami, Obedience Chingwena, Shelley Marira and Brenda Chasweka) and the mixed characters family (Billz, Bellz, Asher, Jack and Nec).

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ABBREVIATIONS

- ADRA- Agricultural and Rural Development Authority
- HIV- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- MMCZ- Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe
- WCD- World Commission of Dams
- UNESCO- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNDP- United Nations Development Program
- DRC- Democratic Republic of Congo
- AIDS- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- CNRG- The Center for Natural Resource Governance
- CRD- Center for Research and Development

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1	Response rate for questionnaires
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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The first chapter will mainly focus on the historical background of the situation that led to the internal displacement due to the diamond developments in Chiadzwa. It will also focus on the problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions significance of the study, delimitations and limitations of the study.

The discovery of the diamond in Chiadzwa attracted a number of actors. These actors included the illegal miners which included the residents of Marange and also foreigners, the government and the legit foreigners who had been permitted to mine the diamonds in the area. The discovery of the diamond in the area came with a number of impacts both positive and negative. The residents of Marange were the ones that were affected negatively as they had to vacate the area as the government had taken over the mines and the Mbada Diamonds Company had started the legit mining of diamonds in Marange. Diamond mining in Chiadzwa started as an illegal activity carried out by community member who were out looking for alternative sources of livelihood. At first the people in the community traded the diamonds with food and other small things like cigarettes as they were not aware of the value of the precious stones they had their hands on. The small activity which was a means of survival for the people in Marange attracted the attention of the international community with buyers and miners coming to mine and buy diamonds from far and wide. The illegal mining activity started in September 2006 in the Manicaland Province of Zimbabwe and in December the same year the government took over the mine which left the people of the community with no alternative source of independent income. The formalization of the Chiadzwa Diamond Mine by the government paved way to social strife such as hunger, displacement and relocation, death, impoverishment and chaos in the community that would later be developed into a miniature diamond conflict which affected the human security of the people who resided in Marange. Though the illegal diamond mining could not be allowed to go on forever, the way the government intervened has been criticized by a lot of people because they used force to chase away those who were directly and indirectly involved in the illegal diamond mining. The use of the police and the army left a lot of people dead and injured and, the settlers were displaced internally which caused families to breakdown, high rate of prostitution which increased the rate of the HIV infections and child marriages and also most children could not

continue going to school. Due to the absence of a clean relocation policy in Zimbabwe, the fast track of the relocations of the affected people from Marange to ADRA transau resulted in massive abuse of social, economic, cultural and environmental rights. The research is going to focus mainly on the social impacts of internal displacement on human security on the people of Marange who were displaced and forced to go and live the ADRA Transau.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Forced displacement goes all the way throughout the history and it can be dated back to the era of slave trade in the 15th and 19th century. Forced displacement has become an issue of concern recently and the increased attention to it has alerted the International Human Rights personnel who come into countries to assist and help those who would have been displaced.

There are a lot of factors which may lead to forced or involuntary displacement and these may include natural disasters, political violence and many other causes. In the case of Chiadzwa, it was developmental projects that acted as a driving force towards the involuntary movement of the villagers of that community. Robinson (2003) argues that cumulatively development projects rather than war cause the greatest population movement. The Chiadzwa diamond fields are located about 90 kilometers southwest of Mutare in the Manicaland Province. The residents of the Marange area had subsistence farming, fishing and also selling of mats that they would have made from the baobab trees as their source of income in order to sustain their livelihoods. Most people in Marange lived in poverty and had a few of their family members working so the diamonds they mined illegally became their escape route from poverty. The diamonds in Chiadzwa were first discovered by the De Beers in 2002 and their constant movement alerted the villagers who later got light of the precious stone that was in the area in September 2006. In the year 2006 in September, diamonds were discovered in the Marange Communal Area in Zimbabwe. When the diamonds were discovered, it was the people of Marange who discovered the diamonds and started mine the diamonds illegally and traded them with small items such as food and cigarettes because they did not know the value of the gem stones. It came to the attention of the Government about the illegal diamond mining and they took over in December the same year (Nyawo et al: 2012). Most of the Zimbabwean government policies affected the communities negatively for example the Operation Chikorokoza Chapera in Chiadzwa which saw a lot of people being forcibly moved out of their homes and facing a number of social

negative impacts. After the government of Zimbabwe took over, it initiated and implemented a relocation program so that the Marange community could only be left for formal diamond mining by private companies like the Mbada Diamonds Company and the MMCZ. The relocation program resulted in the forced movement of the people who resided in Chiadzwa and about 5000 families were relocated to the ADRA Transaau Farm in Odzi which was the proposed place by the government for the evicted families to stay. The relocation of the people from Chiadzwa to ADRA Transaau Farm came along with a lot of negative social impacts on the displaced persons. These impacts include the disruption of education, loss of livelihood, food security, social marginalization and disruption of the cultural linkages among others.

The displacement of the people who lived in Chiadzwa Marange in the Manicaland province can be said to be as a result of the failure of the developers that is the government at large to plan adequately and correctly implement programs for reconstruction. The high rate of the failed resettlement for the displaced people led to a lot of social impacts which directly affected the displaced persons. The government and the developers concentrated mostly on their personal interests forgetting the affected persons' proper resettlement and proper compensation and this led to the emergence of social conflicts between the affected and the government. This is because till today many people are still grieving their loved ones whom they lost during the period of the operation which was known as the Operation Hakudzokwe and also their houses that were destroyed as well as their livelihoods they were used to.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Most scholars view development with a positive perception but in this case the development in Chiadzwa had more negative impacts on the community than positive. The research seeks to bring out the difficulties that were faced by the people of Chiadzwa after being displaced from their homes and the social impacts they encountered thereafter.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will be used as a reference document by all the interested stakeholders in the area of study and these include the government, ex-habitants of Chiadzwa, the student as well as the institution.

- **To the government**

The research findings will assist the government to plan how best they can compensate those that were affected by the development in Chiadzwa.

- **To the ex-habitants**

The research will act as a platform for those that were displaced to air out their grievances and all the challenges they faced during and after their displacement.

- **To the student**

The research will assist the student in getting practical application of the theoretical knowledge attained at the same time gaining experience and exposure in the field of Peace Studies. The other significance is that of fulfilling the student's degree in Honours of Bachelor of Science in Peace Studies.

- **To the institution (Midlands State University)**

The research will help the institution evaluate the level of the student's competency and the practical experience the student attained during the industrial attachment. The research will also assist the institution to assess the image the student has portrayed to the outside world and the potential the student may have after the completion of studies. The research can also be used as a reference point by other stakeholders doing their research as literature review.

1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To assess the social impacts of internal displacement of the people of Chiyadzwa
- To analyze the role of the government in the displacement of the people of Chiadzwa
- To determine whether they were compensated fairly
- To see if they were properly rehabilitated and resettled after the displacement

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the social impacts of internal displacement?
- How was the government involved in the eviction of the people of Chiadzwa?
- Where the people affected by the development compensated fairly?
- What measures were taken to rehabilitate and resettle the displaced persons?

1.7 DELIMITATIONS

The research shall be focused in the Manicaland Province of Zimbabwe and is it is going to focus mainly on Chiadzwa community and the government and a few actors who were also involved directly or indirectly in the displacement of the people in Chiyadzwa. The population in this research will comprise of **15** families that were displaced including the children that had their education disrupted, **10** youths that were involved in the illegal diamond mining and were displaced, **5** old aged people who witnessed and were also affected by the displacement, **5** government officials including the army and police personnel who were directly involved in the eviction of people and **10** random people who might have witnessed the whole thing happening around Chiadzwa.

1.8 LIMITATIONS

Due to lack of resources, it might be difficult to carry out a research in the Manicaland province as I would have to travel from Zvishavane. Conducting interviews might also be difficult as the student would have to move around the area looking for those that were displaced and some of them might have moved out of the province. Whilst conducting the interviews, certain people might not open up fully to what they encountered because they will be respecting their privacy and the researcher cannot force information out of the subjects. Some of the affected may not open up about the negative impacts the relocation had on their social life because they might think that negative comments may affect their chances of getting compensation in the future. The government might not give the whole information as to why they had to evict the people from their land and why they drove some of the out using force and most government premises cannot be entered without permission and the student might not be granted such.

1.9 SUMMARY

Despite the efforts by the government to relocate the people of Marange to the ADRA Transaau farm as a way of paving way for development they did more harm than good. The people who were living in Marange had found a way of eloping from their poverty and from fishing and knitting mats for living through diamond mining which was illegal. There were a number of

effects which were more negative than positive social impacts which threatened their human security as they were forcibly moved from their homes of origins and relocated at a new place with no trace of them having a sense of origin. Children had their education disrupted, most families had to leave their relative's graves, most people were beaten among other social impacts they faced. The focal point of this chapter was to give a background of how forced displacement affects the lives of people and how improper relocation and compensation may also have affected the same people as they grieved and also how the social implications of forced displacement have hindered most of the people who were displaced to move on. The use of the research questions and objectives assisted the researcher to be able to answer future questions that will be relating to the study. More so, the chapter also brought out the limitations, the delimitations of the study and also the significance of the research in relation to the people who were affected by the development induced displacement that occurred in Chiadzwa Diamond Mine. The research also made use of the problem statement which brings out the things to research on and the reasons for researching such in order to come up with possible solutions to the problem.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The second chapter of this research is going to focus on literature review. According to Shields (2000), literature review is viewed as a scholarly paper and it includes knowledge that has been obtained currently and it also includes substantive findings. Literature review also includes theoretical contributions to the particular topic. It comprises of secondary sources and they do not contain or report on new experimental original work. Literature review is basically the gathering and scrutinizing of the information that is related to one's research. There are a number of platforms that have disseminated and encored how development induced displacement have affected the people that lived in the Marange village and these include journals, the television, radios and newspapers among other telecommunication mediums. These platforms covered on this particular topic in a bid to shed more light on how development induced displacement affected the people of the Marange village socially. This chapter will also bring out other countries experiences on the topic of research.

Although International Organizations are trying to deal with the issue of migration and internal displacement, it is still a virus that is infecting most of the nations in the world. Examples of countries that are being affected by displacement and migration due to various reasons such as civil wars, natural disasters and many other causes are South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Uganda among others. However, this research's main focus is on forced internal displacement due to developmental issues in Chiadzwa in Zimbabwe. Internal forced displacement affects the human security which can be defined as the value of life of people in a particular society and anything that can reduce the quality human life and this may include vital resource scarcity, conflicts, and natural disasters among other factors that can affect human security (Dhirathiti, 2011). A number of scholars argue that the government pays little or no attention and concern to the internally displaced persons of their habitual residence. The internally displaced persons live in fear and they are insecure of what their lives are going to be since they have been forced to leave their lives of comfort and went to live elsewhere. They cannot rely on the government to give them a crying shoulder since in the case of development induced displacement it is the government who would have caused the displacement.

Involuntary displacement is an unpleasant feature of any human being. According to UNESCO (1951), the displacement of people refers to the forced movement from their locality or environment and occupational activities. Gebre (2003), states that some population movements are voluntary whereas others are involuntary and the involuntary movements are the ones that bring along negative impacts. WCD (2000) is of the view that displacement is an unintended negative externality of developmental projects and Oliver-Smith et al (2002) also argues that displacement by development projects is one of the largest causes of migration in the whole world.

The displacement of the villagers in Chiadzwa came along with a number of challenges. The challenges included food security, disruption of education, loss of livelihood, social marginalization, disruption of the cultural linkages and practices and inadequate pasture among other social challenges which affected the human security (Mafoti and Chigora : 2009). The social impacts of the forced movement of the people from Chiadzwa to the ADRA Transau farm in Odzi in Manicaland province have been discussed by a number of scholars. The government had proposed that villagers were to relocate to either Odzi, Burma Valley, Chimanimani or Nyamukwarara but about 5000 families were going to be resettled on ADRA Transau Farm at Odzi (The Herald: 2009). The formalization of the diamond mining in Chiyadzwa meant that all the people who were settling there have to move to another area to pave way for the diamond mining only. Families who resided in the area and close to the area had to move for security purposes especially.

Marginalization as a negative impact of displacement occurs when families lose economic power and slide down on a downward mobility path. Cernea (1995) argues that social marginalization is expressed in a drop in social status, loss of confidence in a society and in the displaced persons pride. Social marginalization exists since most the displaced persons will not be able to use their previously acquired skills at their new location. Though the people in Chiadzwa were marginalized, it is not fair to conclude that they did not benefit financially from the development. The people that were displaced received benefits from the mining companies like the Mbada Diamond Company of \$1000 per each family though it was not the amount they wanted but they received something (Madebwe et al : 2011). The formalization of the diamond

mining in Marange also had a positive impact on some of the youths who were taken from illegal miners to unskilled general laborers in some of the diamond companies and both females and males were trained taking in account the issue of gender equality though most of the youths did not make it into the companies because there were skilled workers who were taken in from outside the community.

The concept of human security is defined as the one that entails the provision of basic human needs. Burton (1990) and Maslow (1963) states that the basic human needs include food, health, environmental requirements among others Food security is another negative impact of displacement. Forced displacement means the increased risk of people falling into temporary undernourishment and food security. Madebwe et al (2011) stated that when the displaced persons from Chiadzwa were relocated in the ADRA farms, they were only provided with basic food stuffs for only four months which included maize meal, rice, beans and cooking oil. Food security also have nutrition related risks which reinforce morbidity and mortality risks and largely depend on whether the primary risks of landlessness and joblessness are effectively counteracted (Cernea: 1995). Forced movement of people also results in the increase of morbidity and mortality. Cernea (1995) is of the view that serious decline in health levels results from displacement induced social stress, insecurity, the outbreak of relocation related diseases and psychological trauma which is caused by displacement. Pertaining the negative impacts of forced movement the infants, children and the elderly are the most people that are vulnerable to diseases. The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Report (2009) classified the communities in Chiadzwa as one of the most vulnerable rural communities in Zimbabwe.

2.2 Social Impacts of Internal Displacement

Many urban and rural populations throughout the world have been displaced forcibly from their homes due to various reasons. In most parts of Africa, forced displacements are mostly caused by violent conflict, rebel group movements and also unequal distribution of resources for example in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria and also Central African Republic among other countries but the case of Zimbabwe is different as it was a development disaster. The reasons for involuntary population movements include natural resource extraction, wars, interstate and intrastate conflicts, famines, urban renewal, road construction, floods and also government sponsored programs among other life threatening situations. Most population

movements were development induced displacements and development related programs do not leave the affected persons better off than before rather the situations at times worsen. Most scholars argue that development induced displacements make the moved population face challenges like a little or no compensation, trauma and stress, lack of social amenities, grief for lost homes, displaced people lose their income generating programs that sustain their lives (Downing: 2002). Downing further observed that mining induced displacement and resettlement (MIDR) is accompanied by resettlement effects for example loosing physical and non physical assets, productive land, homes, communities, assets and sources that generate income, ties and network and also cultural identity. Ruguwa (2013), brings out a number of potential risks that threaten sustainability and these include marginalization, food security, homelessness, joblessness, increased health risks, loss of common land and resources , the loss of civil and human rights and also the disruption of formal educational activities.

Although the relocation of the people from Chiadzwa to the ADRA Transau had a positive impact that was notable which was of being offered accommodation the negative impacts outweighed the positive impacts. Around the world, most displaced persons are given little or no attention in terms of relocation and they end up living where they seem fit and the places will have no ablution facilities which results in health hazards (Odusanya; 2016).

2.2.1 The Role of the Government in the Displacement of People

Internal displacement is one of the world's most disturbing human crises. In Africa the role of the government cannot be ignored when discussing about internal displacement as most population movements are to a certain extent caused by government policies they put in place for example development projects and road and railway construction among others (Mokhawa; 2003). Mokhawa (2003) argues that in Botswana, there were questionable practices by the governments for boosting the country's diamond exports which were unethical though cases of displacements were not heard of. The case of the government of Botswana is much different from the case of Zimbabwe in the sense that the government was responsible for the displacement of the people of Marange. Spinks (2011) argues that the legitimate government is the one that is to blame for the malpractices that happened in Marange which caused the evictions of the people who resided in Marange and in nearby villages.

The violent eviction of the people who resided in Marange started in 2008, when the Mugabe government seized power over the diamond fields which resulted in the use of the police and the army to get rid of all illegal miners that remained in the area (Perry: 2010). Most people were removed brutally from their homes and this left most of them with no option that to relocate. Perry (2010) and Spinks (2011) argue that approximately 200 people were killed in the 2008 attacks by the army and the police according to the Center for Research and Development based in Mutare. According to the Global Witness (2010), there were gross human rights violations in Zimbabwe through the use of small children to work in the diamond mines as syndicates of local miners extracting gold. The same army personnel who employed syndicates could kill or beat people who tried to hide raw diamond from them for their own benefit.

2.2.2 Rehabilitation and Compensation after Displacement

After people have been forcibly removed from their places of habitual residence, the rehabilitation process and the compensation packages should be equal to the amount of suffering they experienced while being moved so that they will not continue to grieve. Cernea (2000) argues that in the last 20 years, particularly South East Asia and Latin America, development induced displacements have led to the relocation of over two hundred million people. Chadya (2015) is of the view that after the population has been forcibly removed, they should be relocated in a place that is safe to reside in and that is free from new and old dangers especially the one that made them move in the first place. Chadya refers to the resettlements that happened during the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe in the 1970s. He says that the people who were relocated during the liberation struggle could be moved to a place where insurgents could easily get to them and demand food from them which means that the relocation would have failed if the people would still be vulnerable as before.

When the process of relocation is taking place, it is important to consider how these people lived before the displacement occurred. It is difficult for families from several communities and different backgrounds to reside in one location. Katsaura (2010) argues that the resettlement of the displaced persons from Chiadzwa since 2010, in terms of compensation, it only favored the military headed companies and failed to address the interests of the vulnerable stakeholders especially the Chiadzwa villagers especially. Instead of compensating them fairly, they subjected to another form of injustice through military torture, brutality and persecution.

In terms of compensation, Katsaura (2010) argues that in line with the principles and ethics of social responsibility, the government and the mining companies should also invest part of revenues from the diamonds in building and developing community services and infrastructure. It is in this way that people will appreciate formal diamond mining better because their grievances would have been dealt with (Collier and Hoeffler; 2001). The relocated villagers should also enjoy relocation compensation and they should be provided with employment opportunities, empowerment, food assistance and also assist them in way possible so as to reduce the risk of criminal and prostitution activities. Chimonyo et al (2009) is of the view that the compensation packages and relocation decisions should be mutually discussed having the traditional leadership and the villagers of the receiving community and the affected present. Proper compensation packages that make the villagers benefit from the diamond mining will stop the grievances of the people and ensure peaceful relocation without problems. The children that had their education disrupted by the resettlement should be guaranteed free education until the families fully integrate in the new community.

2.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

There are a number of theories that have been propounded and put forward to explain how development and forced induced displacement affect the human security as well its social impacts on the affected. The theoretical framework is useful in giving out a bigger view and providing a better understanding of the ways in which the people from Marange were attached to their homes and how the involuntary movement affected their lives socially.

2.3.1 Scudder-Colson Theory

The Scudder and Colson formulated a theoretical model of settlement processes distinguishing four stages in 1982 which are recruitment, transition, development and incorporation or handing over. The Scudder-Colson framework was built around the key concept of stage which is focused on the settlers' stress and their specific behavioral reactions in each stage. The model was initially formulated to apply voluntary settlement processes. Scudder and Colson (1982) argue that both voluntary and compulsory displacement is stressful experiences. Scudder (1985) is of the view that people undergoing relocation react in predictable and broadly similar ways partly

because the stress of relocation limits the range of coping responses of those that are involved. In the case of the involuntary displacement of the people of Chiyadzwa the people were stressed to move to the ADRA farms to start a new life and leaving the one they had behind. Scudder and Colson (1982) posits that a community is considered to be successfully resettled when it no longer depends on outside management and is integrated into the wide regional setting. The displaced persons of Chiyadzwa still depended on the government to fund their day to day living and they wanted a compensation fee of \$20 000 to \$30 000 but instead they were given a once off payment of a thousand dollars for each family which was affected leaving them unsuccessfully resettled. Criticism of this theory is that Scudder and Colson's relocation theory has been formulated to explain similarities, rather than differences in the people's reaction to forced relocation (de Wet: 1993). More so, their model has been criticized by a number of scholars like Koeing (2001) who criticizes this model for its failure to bring out comprehensive and confounding problems of involuntary and voluntary resettlements.

- **Recruitment** – this is a process of selection for relocation for the displaced persons. In the case of Chiadzwa, there was hardly selection of who was to be moved rather all who lived in Marange and nearby villages were forced to move.
- **Transition** – these are the initial few years when the displaced persons get to adapt to their new site of relocation. In this case, though the displaced persons adapted to their new area of relocation, they were still grieving about how the compensation packages did not fit their grave losses due to the forced displacement.
- **Potential development** – this is the period which the settlers begin to invest in economic activities such as subsistent farming, buying and selling among other activities that were going to bring food to their tables.
- **Handing over and incorporation** – this is also a period when the relocated people integrate with the hosts of their new place which may be a difficult thing at first.

2.3.2 John Rawls's General Conception of Justice

John Rawls's general conception of justice is his ethics of development induced displacement. The conception requires that social values such as opportunity and liberty, bases of self respect

and also income and wealth have to be redistributed equally among the displaced unless the unequal distribution will be for the benefit of everyone (Rawls's; 1979). The general conception of justice argues that not only can the unsuccessful resettlement scheme fail to benefit the displaced persons together with their families rather it can also impoverish them. This theory in relation to the social impacts of displacement brings out the fact that an unsuccessful resettlement scheme after forced displacement can create inequalities through depriving people social goods in categories of liberty and opportunity and social bases of respect. In the case of Chiadzwa, after the people had been relocated to the ADRA Transau Farm, the chiefs who always had an upper hand in the social class were the ones who were compensated hugely and most of the affected argue that they were given full houses and money that amounted to \$5000 when they were given only a thousand dollars and three roomed houses per family when they had been affected in the same way. Therefore, the Rawls' general conception of justice does not allow any inequalities unless they are working at everyone's advantage. The effects of displacement can then be seen as unjust as well as impoverishing.

The Rawls's general conception is for synthesizing various effects of improper resettlement schemes and his other contribution is for supporting and strengthening standards for best practice in the treatment of people who have been displaced due to development projects. This theory requires the condition of the displaced persons to be improved in terms of all social aspects and the bases for respect which includes community social organization which is sufficient for cultural survival as well as income and wealth and also liberty and opportunity. The improvement of liberty and opportunity entails consultation and self determination for the affected individuals and communities.

The general conception of justice suggests that after forced displacement, the relocation of the affected people should not damage the community members' cultural and social means of self respect. Though the government of Zimbabwe removed the people who resided in Marange and the nearby communities to pave way for development, the community had the right to refuse displacement provided it was not going to perpetuate or impose deeper disadvantages upon other segments or communities of the society. In the case of Chiadzwa, the more the people refused to relocate the more they were beaten by the police and the army personnel and they were forcibly

removed so there was no way they were to going to exercise their right to refuse the relocation program. Rawls theory emphasizes on distributive justice and egalitarianism after people have been forcibly removed from their community.

2.4 OTHER COUNTRIES EXPERIENCES

2.4.1 Internal Displacement in the Democratic Republic of Congo

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has experienced almost 20 years of internal displacement and this shows that little or no attention is being paid to those being affected by the movement. Internal displacement in DRC is caused by the political instability and the abundance of diamonds which everyone is fighting to take control of from the government, the citizens and rebels and these diamonds are popularly known as the blood diamonds. The blood diamonds are threatening the human security each and every day as the people being displaced are the most vulnerable group of the society that is the women and children. The abundance of diamonds is more of a curse than a blessing because a number of people in the DRC are living in vast poverty and the government is failing to put measures that will in turn lead to the eradication of poverty.

The DRC is a country rich in resources and has a huge economic potential and that potential is limited by grave social and political instability. However, the drivers of displacement in DRC were diverse and they included violent conflict. The DRC Poverty reduction Strategy paper (2017) states that in the 1990s, DRC experienced a very active conflict which resulted in the displacement of people throughout the whole country and displacement is still occurring even to date. The government is failing to provide basic needs for its citizens which are scattered throughout the whole country and also the large population of its internally displaced people. The Strategy paper of 2017 states that DRC had around two million internally displaced persons and new displacements of almost hundreds of thousands of people have consequently occurred over the last decade on a regular basis. Forced displacement in DRC has been used as a strategic way of gaining access to productive land by those inducing it that is the government and the rebel group among others who gain access to it. The Global Report on Internal Displacement (2017) states that for the internally displaced persons, human security is being threatened as the environmental degradation due to the mining of diamonds at a larger scale is creating high levels of natural hazards like floods, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes among others.

The internally displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of Congo are facing a number of social implications as the country is underperforming in the health and educational sectors and as a result most children are unable to go to school so they end up being child soldiers. The government has not been able to address the issue of infrastructure which is severely overstretched and also the issues of malnutrition, because of this most women and girls end up in prostitution so that they get food and houses to live (Human Needs overview of 2017). These women and girls human security gets threatened as each day goes by as they are raped at most times by soldiers and they get diseases such as sexually transmitted diseases and also HIV and AIDS and they end up losing their lives as they do not get medical attention and enough food to stabilize their health. Women and girls also get unwanted pregnancies which will in turn increase their burden of child bearing and rearing and worsen the situation of vulnerability. The situation of internal displacement creates new tensions in the country over scarce resources between different ethnic groups and conflict continues to erupt causing more displacement as the local government is failing to distribute resources equally among the people.

2.5 SUMMARY

The second chapter of this research is a body of literature that is related pertaining to the factors that brings out the social implications of development induced displacement and how it affects human security. Theories that support the research topic have been put across to try and explain the impacts of development induced displacement and how relocation and compensation should accompany each other in order to rehabilitate the affected into a new community fairly. Other countries experiences have been discussed in order to support the research topic.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is defined by Ahuja (2001) as the procedure of research techniques and as the signs of methods which contain the principles and standards employed to guide the choice, structure, process and use of methods as directed by the underlying paradigm.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The student will use a mixed method approach for collecting data that is the research will use both qualitative and quantitative methods of research. Research design is defined by Saunders (2005) as a systematic qualitative and quantitative description of phenomenon. The mixed method approach will assist the student in gaining information through many dimensions as it will enhance the quality of the data. The student will also present data collected through the use of tables, pie charts and also bar graphs.

3.3 SAMPLE SELECTION

3.3.1 Snow ball Sampling

A sample is a subject that represents the entire population. The sample size must warrant the entire statistical analysis. It is done usually because it is impossible to test every individual in the population and it is done to save time, money and effort while conducting the research, (Castillo: 2009). The student will use the snowball sampling which is stated by Bryman (2004) that the researcher makes initial contact with a small group of people who are relevant to the research topic and uses those to establish contact with others. The student will use the snowball sampling which is employed when it is difficult to approach the respondents in any other way and some cases it might be difficult to approach the respondents without referrals due to security reasons as some issues will be sensitive.

3.3.2 Purposive sampling

The student will also use the purposive sampling so as to get in touch with Non-Governmental Organizations personnel who include researchers, field workers and human rights lawyers. This

will assist the student in getting in touch with them so as to get information on their role in assisting the displaced community.

Table 1.

TARGET POPULATION	SAMPLE SIZE	DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE	SAMPLING TECHNIQUE
The affected respondents	15 – 20	Self structured questionnaires	Snow ball sampling
Focus groups	2	Self structured questionnaires	Purposive sampling
Government officials	5	In-depth interviews	Purposive sampling
Mbada diamond company respondents	2	In-depth interviews	Purposive sampling
The non affected/ eye witnesses	10	Self structured questionnaires	Snow ball sampling

Source: Primary source

3.4 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data collection as defined by Burns and Grove (1997) is a systematic way of gathering information, which is relevant to the research purpose or questions. The student will use both primary and secondary sources of data which include interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussions, documents and records, case studies and oral history as the techniques for data collection. The use of documents, records, case studies is known as the use of secondary source of data collection.

3.4.1 Interviews

The student will make use of interviews in order to gather information from the respondents. The student will select a few people to interview and gather data from the respondent straight to the

research. This will be a one on one approach and the student will have the flexibility of asking questions rather than only those on the questionnaires.

3.4.2 Questionnaires

The student will also make use of questionnaires which is the use of a structured list of questions and will give a few selected respondents so that they may answer without the student asking them face to face.

3.4.3 Focus Group Discussions

The students will also make use of the focus group discussions which is the gathering of a small group of people and the student's limit will be 5 to 10 respondents in a group. The student will make use of this methodology so that the student gets more information at the same time.

3.5 RESEARCH APPROACH

The student will use the qualitative research approach which is primarily exploratory and is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions and motivations of the forced movement of the people from Chiyadzwa to ADRA Transau Farm. The student chose this type of approach because it provides insights into the problem and it helps to develop ideas or hypotheses.

3.6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethical considerations are critical in a research. The norms for conduct that distinguishes between what is right and what is wrong are called ethics. The student will use the No Harm Principle throughout the research. This will ensure the protection of the researcher and that of the respondents' security. The student will also maintain the confidentiality of the respondents to avoid any harm as the issue can be sensitive. Ethical considerations prevent against the fabrication or falsifying of data and help promote the pursuit of knowledge and truth which is the primary goal of the student's research.

3.7 SUMMARY

The third chapter of this research consisted of research methodology or the techniques or instruments the students used to gather information for the research. The student will make use of a various number of methods to gather information from the respondents in who were directly and indirectly involved in the development induced development in order to get a clear insight of how it all started and how the people were evicted and how they had their human security disturbed and also the social implications the displacement had on them. The student will make use of both primary and secondary methods of data collection for the research putting in mind ethical considerations. The student will also present data obtained in the form of tables, pie charts and also bar graphs.

CHAPTER 4: PRESENTATIONS AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter mainly focuses on the entire research findings and the presentation and analysing of data collected during the research. This chapter presents evidence found from primary and secondary sources used by the researcher for data collection and how the findings address the research topic mainly the objectives. The research was partly carried out in Mutare and the student also made use of secondary sources in order to find closure on the social impacts of internal forced displacement, how the government was involved, whether the people affected were compensated fairly or not and also the measures that were taken to rehabilitate and resettle the displaced persons. These research findings were basically formed from the views of some of the affected (the displaced), those who witnessed the scenario or those who were not affected but witnessed, government personnel and also respondents from the diamond companies that had a hand in the displacement of people.

4.2 RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.2.1 RESPONSE RATE FOR QUESTIONNAIRES

Table 2.

TARGET	QUESTIONNAIRES HANDED OUT	TOTAL RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE
Random people	20 (15 youths and 5 old aged people)	18	90%
Focus groups	5	2	40%
TOTAL	25	20	80%

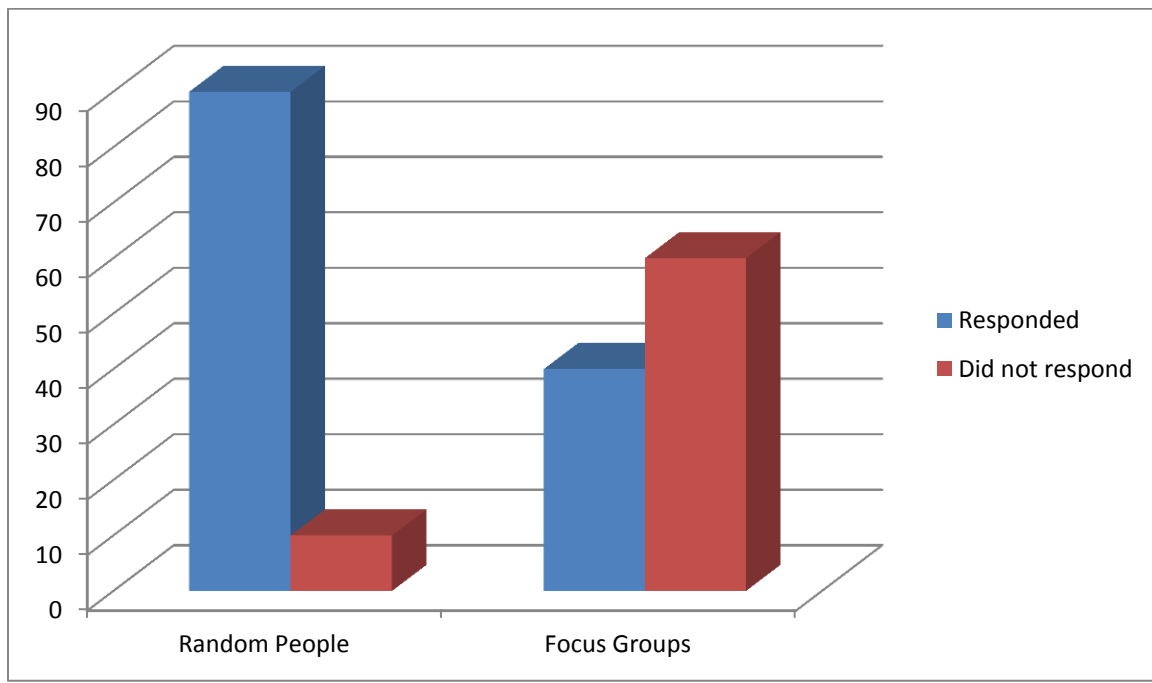
Source: Primary source

The student administered questionnaires to random people in Mutare and Chakohwa village so as to get a clear picture of how the displacement occurred and the tribulations the affected faced and also to get the knowhow of whether the government compensated the displaced fairly or not. As indicated in table 2, the student was hopeful to get a 100% response rate but it was not possible mostly because some of the elderly people could not clearly remember what occurred and some

youths were reluctant to respond back. From the table, out of the 20 questionnaires that were handed out to random people, 18 were returned with responses which are a good response rate and obtained 90% response rate. Out of the 5 groups the student had handed out questionnaires to only 2 groups managed to respond which is not a bad outcome as those groups had about 8 to 9 people each. The groups obtained a 40% response rate. Out of 100% response rate the student was wishing to get an outcome of 80% response rate was reached which is a good response rate as the student managed to answers on most of the questions regarding the research topic.

The response rate is further illustrated in the bar graph below:

Figure 1



Source: Primary

4.2.2 INTERVIEW RESPONSE RATE

Table 3

Target	Interview Target	Interviewed	Response Percentage
Affected Families	15	8	53.3%
Policeman	5	2	40%

Government Personnel	3	1	33.3%
Total	23	11	48%

Source: Primary

From the table above the student was supposed to interview a number of respondents but however due to other circumstances only a small number out of the targeted number was interviewed. The student had targeted 23 respondents but only managed to reach and interview 11 respondents and reached an outcome of 48%.

4.3 SOCIAL IMPACTS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT ON HUMAN SECURITY

Data was gathered from the respondents from Chakohwa village and Mutare in the Manicaland province on what the social impacts of internal displacement are to those that were displaced and the ones that were on the receiving side. The sub-themes below will further bring out the social impacts of internal displacement on human security.

4.3.1 High Rate of Poverty

The people from Marange had found a way of escaping their life of poverty, from weaving baskets to being diamond miners and making lots of money. Fate was never on their side because they had viewed the discovery of diamonds as a blessing which later turned out to be more of a curse. The people who lived in Marange and nearby villages were evicted or forcibly removed from their well established homesteads to God knew where, where they were supposed to start with their lives again. Mbuya Nendanga who had established a home in Marange with her husband Sekuru Nendanga who had left his job in Mutare in 2007 and went to mine diamonds was some of victims of the forced displacement. Sekuru Nendanga had left his job which he said was not paying enough for him to take care of himself and his family and went for diamond mining in Chiadzwa. The couple built a house in Marange only to have it demolished a year and a half later. The couple returned to Mutare with nothing and had to start over again. The couple is now living from hand to mouth through selling fruits and vegetables. Some of the reasons why the displaced persons end up in poverty are that in Zimbabwe there is a high unemployment rate it will be difficult to get a job that easily especially at an old age like Mbuya and sekuru

Nendanga and most of the middle aged people and also the youths that were involved the illegal diamond mining and also the difficulties in reintegration.

4.3.2 Limited Access to Social Services

Forced displacement affects the day to day running of lives. The displaced persons have limited or no accesses to most social services like education and health. Most children had their education disrupted as a result of forced displacement and also the parents had no money to pay for their children's school fees as they had been banned from mining diamond which was their source of income. Schools in Chiadzwa were deserted and left not operating when the people were evicted from Marange and one of the schools was Gonora Secondary School. It became difficult for most parents to have their children continue with their education because they had no source of income that could generate money like the diamond mining. Most children ended up working as labourers in some other people's field in exchange for food and clothes and some girls ended up in prostitution while others eloped into early marriages and theft was rampant in most of the receiving areas. Some of the people ended up working in Mutare town while others went to Mozambique to look for jobs.

Respondents were arguing that because health institutions like clinics in rural areas have few medical facilities, it is difficult for them to get proper and quicker medical attention and Nyawo et al (2012), argues that a clinic in the Odzi Transvaal was still under construction and it was going to take a while since they started getting medical attention nearby as they had to travel for more than 10km to nearby clinics to get treatment. The health of most of the people had been threatened during the period of illegal diamond mining from 2006 up to 2011 when prostitution was rampant in the fields. Some people got infected with HIV and STIs because of unprotected sex

4.3.3 Food Security and the Livelihood of people is Threatened

Most people who have been displaced and later relocated often get the bread crumbs of the new place. Respondents in Chakohwa village said that when they got there, there was no adequate land for them to farm. The Centre for Natural Resource Governance stated that the people who were relocated in Odzi were given 70 by 70 meters of land to farm which is a very small piece of land to sustain a family which has no other sources of income. Most families that do not have a

single member working struggled to make ends meet and most families have sold most of their livestock which can be said to be not a reliable source of income as the livestock run out and they go back to square one. Most displaced people suffer from malnutrition because they sometimes go for days surviving on a single meal per day which will not have all the nutrients for example one Masowe sect leader who has 10 wives and 22 children at times survive from mangai (boiled dried maize with salt) for weeks having a single meal per day.

More so, the livelihood of the affected persons is also threatened. Most people did not only survive from diamond mining but selling stuff to some of the miners. Mrs. Masarira who is a single mother used to provide for her 3 children through selling clothes and blankets to the miners but since the eviction she could not carry on with her business because there was no one left to sell to. She and her family are now surviving from doing piece jobs in other people's farms and homesteads. She works in other people's farms in exchange for food and money to pay for her children's school fees. Though they are surviving, they are striving to make ends meet and put a decent meal on the table every day.

Despite selling livestock for money for survival, they also lost their livestock to hunger as the pastures were not enough to accommodate all the livestock in the area. There were inadequate pastures for their livestock. Pastoral lands usually belongs to the host population and before the displaced persons from Chiadzwa came to resettle in Odzi, the host population had their land partitioned to them only and the coming in of the new group of displacement people meant that they had to share the grazing lands with them. Domestic animals like cattle, goats, sheep and donkeys had to share the few grazing lands that were available and most animals died because of lack of adequate pastures.

4.3.4 Family Structure and Values Breakdown

When diamond was discovered in Marange, most people who had no jobs especially women found ways of generating income through diamond mining and selling of food stuffs and clothes among other commodities that could bring them money. This meant that both husbands and wives could become bread winners instead of one person. A woman who popularly known as Manjenjenje (name withheld) was divorced by her husband because he thought she had engaged herself in miscellaneous activities. Manjenjenje started a business of selling cooked food, water

and drinks sometimes beer to the miners in the Chiadzwa mining fields. Her business functioned 24/7 as most illegal miners came for diamonds in the evening and this meant that she could go home around midnight . Her husband could not believe that she was doing an honest business and accused her of having affairs with some of the miners and divorced her.

During the period of relocation to designated areas after the eviction in Marange, most youths refused to go with their parents because they wanted to remain and find other ways of making money. According to Nyawo et al (2012) after the first relocation announcement was made in 2009 the first families (about 200) moved to Odzi Transvaal willingly without being forcibly removed and that's when most of the youth and some middle aged persons remained in Chiadzwa. There were serious family breakdowns in Chiadzwa as most of the youths remained in the fields to mine diamonds illegally while the rest of the family members relocated. Most men especially those that only had diamond mining as a source of income remained in the fields while their wives and children relocated.

4.4 HOW THE GOVERNMENT WAS INVOLVED IN THE DISPLACEMENT

In the cases of developmental projects, the government is always in the picture. In Chiadzwa, the government played the most vital role in removing the illegal diamond miners and the people who resided in Marange and nearby villages. Most respondents argued that the government noticed that they were making a lot of money out of the diamonds and decided to have them all to themselves. In an in-depth interview with one of the government respondents who asked to be anonymous said that orders came from the top to evict everyone in and around Marange to pave way for diamond companies to be built and for it to be in charge. The government wanted to formalize the diamond mining in Chiadzwa and because of that they had to evict the illegal miners and everyone who stayed close by and after the evictions they secured the place with tall fences. The interviewed policemen who also asked for their confidentiality said that it was not in their interest to beat people and brutally chase them out of the mining fields. They argued that the government gave them the orders beat everyone who was involved in the illegal mining activities and some victims ended up dead because of the beating. Their estimation of people who died as a result of the beatings was at least 200. The police were equipped with Ak47 guns to beat and kill those who refused to leave the fields in the operation known as Operation Hakudzokwi (Operation no return). Respondents said that, though they were not willing to leave

their homes and diamond mining activities, they were going to leave the mining fields happily if the government had given them proper notice and enough time to vacate the area. The respondents argued that the government just came and gave people a month's notice to vacate the fields and their homes and everyone was supposed to leave their ways of living just like that. They said that a few lucky ones were placed in Odzi where there were already built houses and people placed there had a starting point. Most of them were placed in areas that had not been built and had no ablution and water facilities. They had places allocated to them and they had to start from scratch in terms of houses and everything else a human need to survive. Some of the displaced were relocated in areas that were a bit near to Marange like Chakohwa village and Host Springs and some of them went to Mutare to look for jobs that could help them fend for their families.

4.5 WERE THE VICTIMS COMPENSATED FAIRLY

The people who were displaced from Marange were promised to be given compensation and relocation packages but the Herald of 17 September 2011 made a report that there was no clear indication of a compensation plan but the government only stated that each relocating family was to be limited to 5 cattle each. Respondents said that before relocating to Odzi, the people were promised to be given 3 bed roomed houses for each family that was going to be moved. However when they got there they discovered that each ordinary family was going to be staying in a 3 roomed house despite the number each family members has. The chiefs and the village heads were the ones who were given 5 roomed houses.

The first batch of people of about 200 families who moved willingly to the ADRA Transvaal farm in Odzi did not received any compensation because they had done so voluntarily (CRD; 2009). The problem however began when the people who were relocated later were given compensation packages which included bags of maize, cooking oil, candles, laundry soap and a disturbance allowance of a thousand dollars though they had agreed before relocating that the relocating people wanted an amount of \$10000 per each family and a year's supply of foodstuffs.

This however shows that the relocated people are still awaiting a proper compensation package and better houses to live in. One respondent who decided to stay anonymous because he fears that saying negative comments would affect his chances of getting compensation in the future

said that his living conditions with his family were not pleasing at all. He lives with his wife and their 5 fully grown children (3 girls and 2 Boys). He said that one of sons has a wife and 2 children and with the number of his family members living in a 3 roomed house was not pleasant. Almost everyone in his house needs privacy but there is no room for that especially for his daughters. He said that the other room is used as his and his wife's bedroom and the other is used as his son and his wife's bedroom and there is only one room left is being used as the kitchen, sitting room and also the bedroom for the remaining children which makes life unbearable. The respondent fears that his daughters will one day elope in search of privacy. With thus being said, it is clear that the government and the mining companies should finish what they started that is building more houses with more rooms to accommodate at least families that have up to 10 members.

4.6 MEASURES TAKEN TO REHABILITATE THE DISPLACED.

Respondents said that the government did not do much in terms of rehabilitating those who were displaced from Marange. What the government and mining companies which included Mbada Diamonds Company did was to build a few houses that could not accommodate all the displaced persons and this left some displaced persons to search for areas to stay that were not allocated to them and this means that most if not all the displaced people need proper rehabilitation processes to put their minds at ease. The few houses that were built could not accommodate most of the families properly as most families had more than 8 people and these were supposed to leave in a three roomed house.

According to a document by CNRG, the Mbada Diamonds Company managed to start a poultry project for the relocated persons in Odzi. This meant that those few people had something to occupy their minds with instead of staying idle and also it was source of income that was reasonable. Most diamond mining companies and the government failed to provide such projects for some of the relocated persons in Odzi and this meant that crime rates and prostitution were going to go up because most of the youths did not have things to do and they had to look for money.

4.7 SUMMARY

This chapter focused on the presentation and analysis of research findings that were obtained through questionnaires, interviews and secondary sources of data collection. The information that was collected was the social impacts of internal displacement on human security and the research was conducted in Mutare and Chakohwa village targeting the eye witnesses, the affected and part of the responsible people like the police.

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The fifth chapter of this research focuses on the entire research findings, summarising all the information, proffering possible recommendations to the government and the diamond companies that were established in the mining field and also giving concluding remarks regarding the social impacts that forced displacement has on human security.

5.2 SUMMARY

The research was about the social impacts that forced displacement has on human security. Forced displacement is a disease that has affected the whole world and it is caused by different aspects. People around the world have been displaced as a result of droughts, famines, civil wars and also developmental projects. The displacement in Chiadzwa was as a result of developmental projects that saw the government evicting thousands of people to pave way for formal diamond mining. The formalization of diamond mining by the government paved way to a number of problems to the people who resided in the village of Marange and nearby villages. A lot of people died and according to Mushanawani (2013) two hundred or more people lost their lives during the brutal evictions. Most of the displaced persons from Chiadzwa were placed at the ADRA Transaal farm and some went and stayed in the town of Mutare whilst others stayed with relatives in nearby villages like Chakohwa.

Social impacts of forced displacement are diverse and they include the threatening of food security and the loss of livelihood to the displaced after they have been relocated. Social services like health facilities and education were threatened as the displaced people had no adequate sources of income as they relied on selling diamonds and goods to the miners. Diseases spread rampantly because clinics were too far and the other one in Odzi was still under construction when the relocation process occurred. There was also family structure and values breakdown during the displacement as most people left behind still in search for diamonds illegally while some were relocating to the designated areas.

The government played the role of displacing the people in and around the diamond mine in Marange through the formalization of diamond mining. The coming in of diamond companies

meant that everyone else would have to move out. However the positiveness of the formalization of the diamond mining could not be ignored as some of the people were given jobs in some of the diamond mining companies. The people were given a notice to vacate the mining area and were told that houses were going to be built for them in Odzi and some relocated willingly while others left behind. Those that had refused to move and decided to remain behind were later given a month's notice in 2009 to vacate the fields and there was also the involvement of the police in brutally beating those who refused to vacate. A number of people died and some were injured from gunshots, beatings and also vicious attacks by the police dogs in the operation called Operation Hakudzokwi and it was the government who sent the police to deal with those who were being adamant in moving out. Though the government had promised to compensate those affected fairly it failed to meet the requirements of the people and people lived in poverty after the relocation because the government failed to rehabilitate and reintegrate the displaced. Till today most people are still waiting for the government to pay the promised relocation packages which they had said they wanted before they had relocated.

The whole research was a combination of research questions and research objectives which assisted the student in finding related literature in line with the social impacts of internal displacement on human security, how the government was involved in the eviction of the people of Chiadzwa, measures taken to rehabilitate and resettle the displaced persons and whether these people were compensated fairly after the relocation program.

The student gathered the information through the use of interviews, structured questionnaires through purposive and snowball sampling. The data was also gathered through the use of secondary sources by analysing already available literature regarding the social impacts of human displacement on human security. The target group for the research was the people who were displaced and relocated in different areas mostly and the police around Mutare.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

Developmental projects are argued to be the one of the largest causes of involuntary migration in the world and internally displaced persons are the most vulnerable group of people. These people have nowhere they will call their permanent place. The people who were displaced in Marange left their well established homes and went to live in places there were told to live in. These

people left their way of lives they were used to, schools, churches and also graves of their loved one and went to start over a new leaf in other areas. Their livelihood is always threatened as they have to find other alternative sources of income in a new area. The government played a significant role in the displacement of these people and promised them a relocation package which came but was not enough to sustain their lives for more than 3 months.

The social impacts of internal displacement on human security include the threatening of food security and the livelihoods of people, breakdown in family structure and values, disruption of education and health, inadequate pastures and many more. Though the government made houses available with the help of other diamond companies, it failed to fully compensate and reintegrate the displaced persons so that they stop with their grievances. However, it can be argued that though the government had promised huge compensation to the displaced the affected people are partly to be blamed for their failure to move on from the incident that happened in 2009. Most of the people who were affected by the displacement are still waiting for the government to give them jobs and money and still build houses that were promised to them and they are still grieving and not moving on with their lives and it has been almost 9 years since the incident took place, though no one is turning a blind eye on the false promises the government made to them before the relocation process.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

These are the researchers own views of what should be done to curb the social impacts that forced displacement has on the human security. Recommendations are directed towards the government, the diamond mining companies, and the people that were affected by the development of the diamond mining formalization and also to the people where the displaced persons are going to be relocated to.

- There should an open dialogue among the parties involved in the displacement of the people from Marange. The relocated people are insecure of what will happen to their lives and they are suppressing their feelings and grievances inside because there has not been a chance presented to them to air out their worries. This open dialogue should consist of the government, the diamond mining companies, the affected persons and also the host population and also other stakeholder parties in the situation. There are a number

of issues that has to be set straight so that the affected people could live their lives with security. These parties should discuss about why they had to take the action of displacing the people in the first place and why at some point they used violence to evict them. They have to clear the air as to why they were placed where they were placed after the displacement to the displaced persons and to the host population. There should be truth telling by the government and the mining companies on whether there are still compensation packages as they had agreed before they were displaced or not so that everyone can move on with their lives and not wait for miracles to happen someday.

- The government of Zimbabwe should make clear policies together with the Ministry of Mines on development induced displacements not only mining. The people should be kept aware that such incidences can happen at any time and if people are aware they will not be surprised when such things begin to happen. This is because most people failed to take the news of relocating lightly and some died of high blood pressure and heart attacks because they were shocked. Therefore these kind of policies should be implemented so that everyone knows.
- The government and the diamond mining companies should build more schools and clinics in the areas that they have placed the people that they removed from their well established homes where they were living difficult but decent lives. The relocation of the people that were removed from Chiadzwa to especially ADRA Odzi Transvaal farm should have been accompanied by adequate infrastructure that would suit the number of people relocating without disadvantaging the host population. If these kinds of needs are not met, the relocated people and the host population would grieve for the failure of the government to care about their well being.
- The government should start projects for the displaced persons so that they could be able to sustain their lives. It should proffer suggestions and provide capital for projects like poultry rearing, garden farming and drill boreholes for the water so that they at least have a reasonable and a decent source of income.

- The government and the diamond mining companies should finish building houses and ablution blocks for the people they relocated. Most families have up to 20 members or more and 3 roomed houses cannot accommodate such a huge number of people. More ablution blocks should be built to avoid diseases like cholera and for proper sanitation for both the relocated persons and the host population.
- The diamond mining companies should not forget the unskilled youths that were affected by the development instead they should prioritize them and give them jobs when there are tasks that can be fulfilled by unskilled workers. Especially those from ADRA Transaau farm as that s where a huge of people where placed. This will also help curb the unemployment rate in the country.
- In order to curb the food shortages, the government and the mining companies should appeal for food assistance from international humanitarian aid givers as they have failed to provide food for the relocated people. They should also provide them with seeds and fertilizers so that they farm and have food for themselves.
- The people that were affected by the development in Chiadzwa which saw the diamond mining which they conducted freely being formalized should move on with their lives. Though the government had promised them well built houses with many rooms, food stuffs and money every month, they should find ways that could assist them financially so that they are able to support themselves and their families without waiting for the government to fulfil its promises. The government should fulfil its promises towards them while they are doing something to sustain their lives. There is a case at hand about the missing \$15 Billion in the government from the diamonds that were extracted from Chiadzwa diamond fields and the responsible people for the missing money are not coming forward, this alone should give the affected persons a clear picture that maybe until the missing money is found that is also when they are going to be given their full relocation agreed packages but for the mean time, they should find other surviving alternatives.

- The people in the Odzi Transvaal farm should conduct meetings with everyone, both the host population and the relocated people to deal with the issue of pastoral lands. They should build paddocks for their livestock to feed in so that they do not grieve about grazing lands for their animals and avoid conflicts from erupting between these people.

5.5 CONCLUSION

Social impacts of internal displacement are diverse and they affect the human security in various ways. Though the government and the diamond mining companies have assisted in the building of houses for the displaced people there is a lot that needs to be done to make sure the relocated people are at peace and feel secure about their lives. The above recommendations should be taken into cognisance to address the grievances of the relocated persons.

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APPENDICIES

Appendix 1: Questionnaires

Date.....

My name is Vimbai Matingwina, a fourth year student at the Midlands State University based in Zvishavane doing a degree in Peace Studies. I am carrying out a research on the **SOCIAL IMPACTS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT ON HUMAN SECURITY** that occurred in Marange in 2009. The information that I am going to gather will be used for academic purposes only. For the sake of confidentiality, please do not write your names. I kindly ask you to answer the questions fully if you can, any information given will be greatly appreciated. You can answer the questions in any language that you are comfortable with. Please put your information in given spaces.

1) **WHEN WHERE THE DIAMONDS DISCOVERD?**

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2) **HOW WAS THE GOVERNMENT INVOLVED IN THE EVICTION OF THE PEOPLE IN MARANGE?**

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3) **HOW DID THE PEOPLE BENEFIT BEFORE THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT?**

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4) **HOW WERE THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE DEVELOPMENT?**

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5) **WHAT WERE THE MEASURES TAKEN TO REHABILITATE THE DISPLACED PERSONS?**

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6) **WHERE THE PEOPLE AFFECTED COMPENSATED FAIRLY?**

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7) **ARE THE AFFECTED PEOPLE STILL FACING ANY DIFFICULTIES AFTER THE RESETTLEMENT?**

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Appendix 2

Date.....

My name is Vimbai Matingwina, a fourth year student at the Midlands State University based in Zvishavane doing a degree in Peace Studies. I am carrying out a research on the **SOCIAL IMPACTS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT ON HUMAN SECURITY** that occurred in Marange in 2009. The information that I am going to gather will be used for academic purposes only. For the sake of confidentiality, please do not write your names. I kindly ask you to answer the questions fully if you can, any information given will be greatly appreciated. Please put your information in given spaces.

1) **WHAT GAVE THE GOVERNMENT THE URGE TO FORMALIZE THE DIAMOND MINING IN MARANGE?**

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2) **WHY WERE THE EVICTED BRUTALY?**

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3) **WERE THE PLACES FOR RELOCATION CONDUCTIVE FOR LIVING?**

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4) **WHAT WAS THE AGREED COMPENSATION PACKAGE?**

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5) **WHAT DID THE GOVERNMENT DO TO REHABILITATE THE AFFECTED PERSONS?**

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6) **ARE THE RELOCATED PERSONS GOING TO RECEIVE THE COMPENSATION PACKAGES TIMEOUSLY?**

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