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MAUNYAMA SETTLEMENT (KONGU HARBOUR): A GEOGRAPHICAL  
PERSPECTIVE OF PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

BY

MOOLE MAYOTC (91160219)

PROJECT SUPERVISOR: DR G. P. A. BANDA

PRESENTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY  
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DEDICATION

To my parents (Allen and Cora), brothers, sisters and cousins, who through their sacrifice, provided for my education up to University.

DECLARATION

I, NORA NORA, declare that this project report has been compiled by me and that the work recorded herein is my own. All the text and diagrams have been drawn by me. All the quotations have been highlighted by quotation marks or have been indented. The sources of all the materials used have been explicitly acknowledged. This project report has not been previously submitted for any academic award.

Signed..... *N. Nora* ..... 06/10/95.....

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## ABSTRACT

Illegal settlements are a chronic problem to landuse planners in Zambia in that they spring up in areas with other interded uses. Though more pronounced in urban centres, the rural centres have equally been affected. However the rural centres' illegal settlements have not received equal attention as the urban illegal settlements have from researchers. In Zambia, most of the illegal settlements have been caused by population increase due to natural increase and migration, mostly rural-urban migration. But migration has been the main causer of illegal settlements. This is because the migrants have not been able to get accomodated by he civil athorities and hence decided to accomodate themselves. Maunyamo settlement which is the study area. Mongu provides a good example of how economic disparities tend to influence people's movements. Settlers at Maunyamo settlement are primarily traders who have come to either buy or sell goods. Travellers along the Zambezi and Luanginga rivers coming to Mongu find the Bus station inconvinienicing hence building their own shelters. Initialy there were no permanent serrlers at Maunyamo but later the migrants decided to study permanently. So the research attempts to give an account of how settlers survive at Maunyamo, their confrontations with the Harbourmaster and problems arising from the setters presence at Mainyamo. Lastly it gives some recommendations which are not an end in themselves but guides those involved in the Maunyamo.

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## CHAPTER ONE:

### INTRODUCTION.

1.1. Introduction: An overview of migration and the rise of unplanned settlements

Migration has been and still is a vital and regular part of human experience since the genus Homo took his first tentative steps in the savanna lands of East Africa (Newman et.al., 1984). This has also been an ongoing process in Zambia. At independence, migration in Zambia was mainly a rural-urban drift. The causes of this rural-urban drift, was then related to Zambia's dual economy which consists of a relatively small modern urban sector and a large predominantly subsistence rural sector. These disparities have forced the rural people to move to urban areas in order to have a share of the modern economic benefits. The economic disparities are still continuing even now and hence migration is still on (Mwanza, 1979). Therefore, the rise of unplanned settlements in Zambia can not be properly understood without being associated to migration.

The rural-urban drift was spontaneous at independence because all controls which were instituted during the colonial days to regulate the rural-urban migration were abandoned such that the government and the municipal councils could not cope with the movement in terms of provision of shelter and other social services because of the limited funds. These unplanned settlements grew because of the people's frantic efforts

to accommodate themselves by building some deplorable shelters (Narrowing the Gaps, 1977). Since these deplorable shelters were not part of government or council programmes, a lot of problems were and are still being faced now. Some of the most severe ones are poor sewerage disposal and water supply. It can, therefore, be assumed that these problems are not addressed because those who can address them would not like to be identified with the settlements as that would be viewed as an encouragement to the settlement by the council. The problems can only be solved if the settlement is officially recognised by the council. This was expressed by the Acting Director of Health for Mongu district who has been accused by the Harbour master as someone encouraging the settlement.

## 1.2. Problem statement

The consequences of (internal) migration in Zambia, like in any other country, can be viewed from two angles; namely, a) effects at the place of origin and at the place of destination. The Zambian government has been concerned with the effects mainly on the destinations along the line of rail. The main effect of internal migration on the destination have been the increased urban unemployment and the rate at which unplanned settlements have emerged after independence as first indicated by the First National Development Plan (1966-70). This study therefore, tries to relate internal migration and the rise in unplanned settlements with a

rural setting. Most research works done have been trying to outline the problems in the settlements only. On many occasions, the studies have not tried to look at differential migrants, that is the permanent migrants and temporal migrants differently. These migrants have different reasons of staying in the urban centres and hence the duration of stay therefore differs. It is the duration of stay of the migrant that would make it possible for the planners to know how to solve the problems of unplanned settlements and its related problems.

### 1.3. A brief history of Maunyamo

Maunyamo settlement is an illegal settlement in Mongu district of Western province of Zambia. It is located on the banks of Nebubela canal which links Mongu town with the main Zambezi river. It is on the South-western side of Mongu township area. See Figure 2.

Initially the settlement was mainly used by travellers who camped there for not more than two nights. The word 'Maunyamo' comes from a Luyana proverb 'Lilalo ni Maunyamo' meaning, 'are we sleeping or we are continuing?'. But as time went on, some semi-permanent structures started to emerge though not very pronounced.

Maunyamo settlement sprung up in the mid 1970's and it was officially first acknowledged as a problem in 1978 when an eviction circular letter was served to the settlers. This 1978 eviction threat was not effected and the settlement kept on expanding. The 1978 circular

letter was followed by yet other eviction letters but none of them was effected. In 1987, the settlement was demolished by the Mongu District Council and the settlers moved further into the plains along the Nebubela canal about 12km from the present site. When the 1989/90 floods came, the Harbour master with the help of Zambia police and the council officials transferred the settlers to Maunyamo. The transfer to Maunyamo was done as a temporal measure so that land would be serviced for the migrants to be settled. After this transfer, since the council could not service the promised area the settlement continued to thrive. The Harbourmaster issued the first circular letter of eviction to the settlers and Mongu residents and the letter requested the settlers to vacate the site by 30th October 1992. The eviction threat could not take place again like those before the 1987 demolishing of the settlement. The latest eviction circular issued by the Harbour master was in 1994 and this requested the squatters to vacate the site by August, 1994. The failure of the eviction threats will be dealt with in the later chapters.

The site has some thriving business, it has two hammer mills, two second hand merchandise stands (Salaula) and 14 small grocery shops. There is an open market where temporal migrants sell fish marts and milk but normally, the semi-permanent migrants display their commodities in their yards. The site has been a source of cheaper goods than any other market in Mongu especially if one buys from the temporal migrants.

The settlement has been a centre of controversy mainly because the Harbour master has been trying to evict the settlers. However, the settlers have been supported by the provincial Deputy Minister for political reason.

#### 1.4. Overall objective of the study

The overall objective of the study is to find out why the people who migrate to Maunyanjo do so and also ascertain whether the settlement is sustainable. This overall objective will be reinforced later by the specific objectives.

#### 1.5. Rationale of the study

Maunyanjo settlement provides a unique study area because it is a settlement which has been created by temporal migrants mainly those using the Nebubela Canal. As earlier stressed, there is need to have a study of an unplanned settlement which is rural in nature. It is important to undertake the research because many done in Zambia have been based on the unplanned settlements in urban centres along the line of rail and so there is need to overcome this urban bias. Maunyanjo settlement, therefore presents a study area that is rural in nature.

The research is also different from many done in that the type of settlers at Maunyanjo are not permanent but are temporal migrants or semi-permanent such that solving the problem of the squatters needs a different strategy from those to be used in urban centres



especially if time of stay is to be considered. So this study also focuses on time. It is against this background that it was deemed necessary to undertake this study as the recommendations could help politicians and government planners to take the findings into consideration when making decisions affecting the migrants.

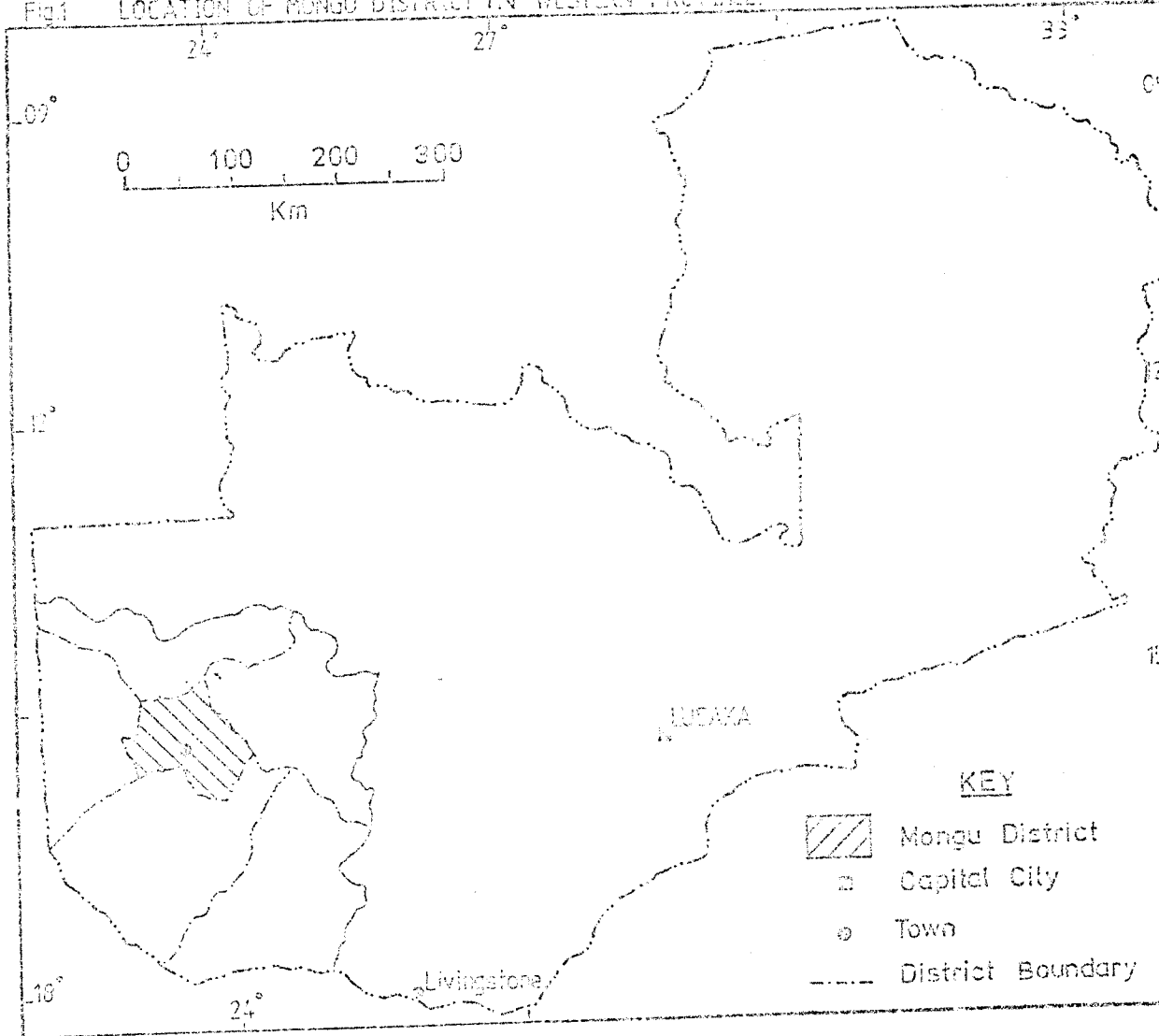
The data collection also coincided with the school teaching practice and hence the researcher needed a study area near to the school where the teaching was to be done. Maunyanjo was such an area. And lastly, the researcher having been a resident of Mongu for a long time, has been following the events at Maunyanjo with keen interest.

#### 1.6. Location of the study area

The study area, Maunyanjo, is in Mongu district of Western Province of Zambia. Generally, Western Province lies between 13 degrees and 18 degrees South of the equator, and between 22 degrees and 24 degrees east of the Greenwich meridian. Maunyanjo, which is a satellite of Mongu, lies between 15 degrees and 16 degrees South of the equator, and between 23 degrees and 24 degrees east of the Greenwich meridian (see figure 1).

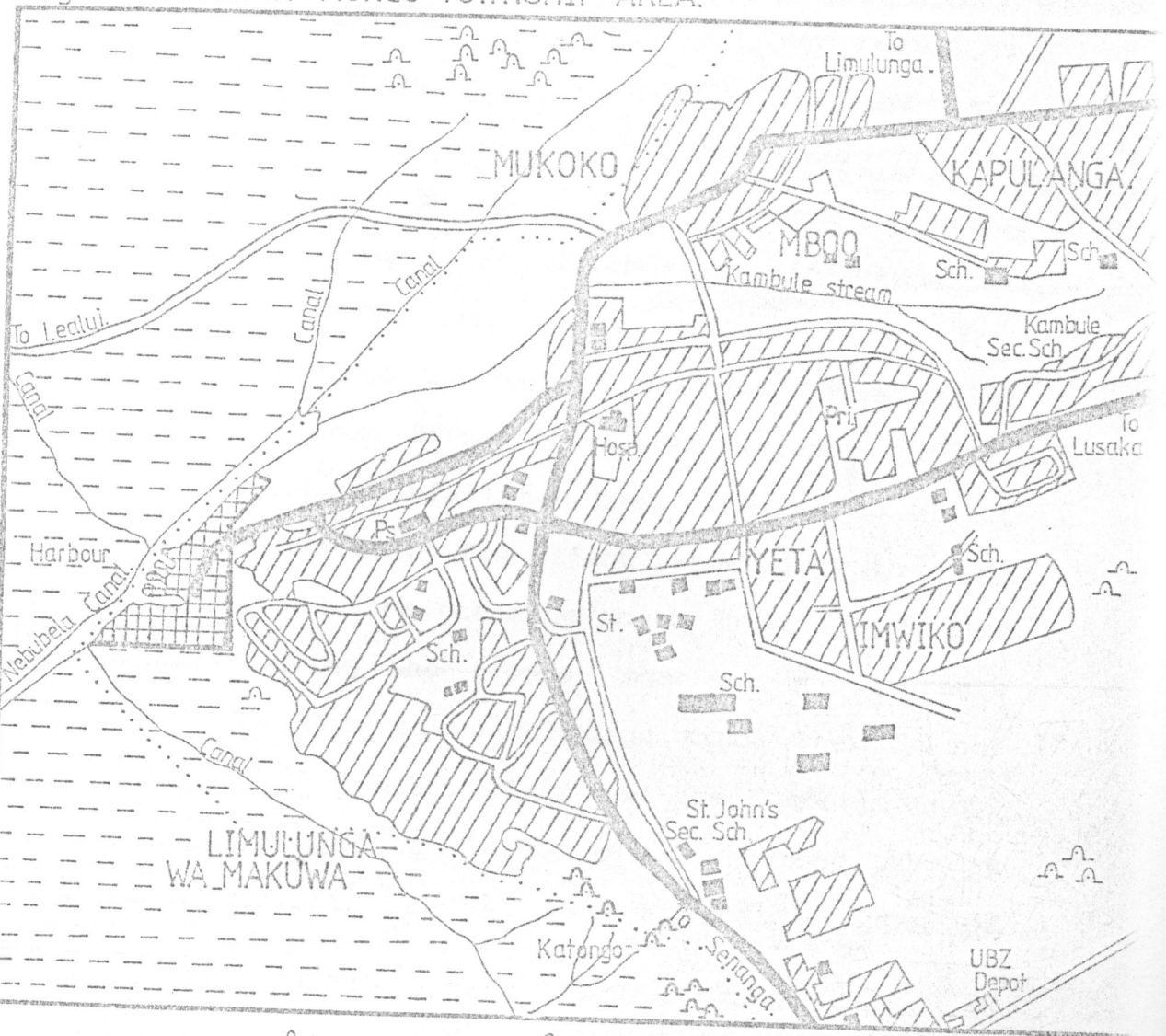
Maunyanjo settlement is located on the banks of Nebubela canal on the northern edge of the Barotse plains. It is four kilometres south of the provincial administration centre of Western Province, Mongu, as shown in Figure 2.

Fig 1 LOCATION OF MONGU DISTRICT IN WESTERN PROVINCE.
















Source: CSO 1992 27

Fig.2 LOCATION OF MONGU TOWNSHIP AREA.



KEY.

- |   |                   |   |  |
|---|-------------------|---|--|
|  | Study Area.       |  | Built-up areas and Permanent buildings |
|  | Village           |  | St. Station                            |
|  | Maintained road   |  | Sch. School                            |
|  | Tared road        |  | Ps. Permanent Secretary's offices.     |
|  | Canal             |  | Hosp. Hospital                         |
|  | Township boundary |  | Pri. Prisons                           |
|  | Floodplains       |   |  |

Source: 1:50 000 Topo sheet No.1523 A3.

### 1.6.1. Climate of the study area

The location of Western province has a latitudinal effect on the climate of Mongu. The region is characterised by three seasons, namely (i) the rainy season which starts in November and ends in May, (ii) the cool-day seasons which starts in June and ends in August and, (iii) The hot-day season which starts in August and ends in November. The temperature of Mongu ranges from 21 degrees celcius to 24 degrees celcius. The annual rainfall ranges from 800mm to 1200mm (Archer, 1971). Climate, especially rainfall has been observed to affect the course of migration. The effect ranges from the type of transport to and from the site on the type of problems experienced. During the floods, most of the migrants just take a few days to reach Mongu since they do not have to follow the Zambezi river and the Nabubela canal but just cut through the flooded plains. During the dry season, some migrants tend to turn to vehicle types of transport.

### 1.6.2. Agriculture

Agriculture in Western Province is mainly practiced under traditional methods. But a few farmers are emerging and being recognised in rice and cashewnut farming (Sitwala, 1990). The indigenous people are concentrated on the flood plain and a few scattered mounds in order to exploit their natural fertility. It is the produce from these peasants that are sold at Maunyamo.

### 1.6.3. Fishing

Fishing is done on a small scale but there are sufficient surpluses for sale. Fish is plentiful especially from June to January when the water levels are low. Most of the fishing is done on the small lakes of the Zambezi river. Since the plains are sparsely populated and that most do their own fishing, the fishermen have to bring their fish to Mongu for sale and Maunyamo has been their sleeping place if they do not have any other place to spend a night.

### 1.6.4. Population

According to the 1990 census Mongu had a population of 142 797 (CSO, 1994). Not all the land of Mongu has the potential for Agriculture under traditional technology. The population therefore is dense along the edge of the plains and scattered villages on the plains. The township area is also densely populated especially the low cost housing areas. Maunyamo's population could not be estimated because the Central Statistical Office processes population for the whole Standard Enumeration Area and not for specific villages.

## 1.7. Organisation of the dissertation

Chapter two of this report reviews the literature on unplanned settlements and migration. Migration is viewed from the third world experience and a conclusion on migration focuses specifically on the Zambian situation. It also reviews the unplanned settlements' relationship

with migration in Zambia and how the Zambian government policy concerning unplanned settlements has been. The chapter is then concluded with the presentation of the study objectives and hypothesis.

Chapter three presents the methodology. It looks at the sources of data, methods used, sample size and the sampling techniques. The characteristics of the respondents are also discussed and the chapter concludes with a presentation of problems encountered in the field.

Chapter four looks at the presentation and analysis of the findings. Chapter five gives a conclusion of the study, recommendations on the policies relating to the squatters of Mauniamo and suggestions for future research.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1. Introduction

In this chapter of literature review, migration has been viewed beginning from an introduction on migration theories. The migration experience in developing countries and its effects have also been reviewed. The literature on migration was concluded with a Zambian experience stating with an emphasis on migration, the change in pattern and its relationship with unplanned settlements.

The literature review chapter concludes with a focus on unplanned settlements in Zambia. How the government policies have been on the unplanned settlement and a small synopsis of the unplanned settlement situation is given.

From a macroperspective view in time and scope, migration has been a regular and vital part of human experience. It has been going on since the genus Homo took his first tentative steps in the savanna lands of East Africa. This movement has helped in shaping the Map of the world population distribution as seen today. Newman et al., (1975), define migration as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence in order to distinguish migration from circulation which includes daily movements such as that of commuters movement to and from work.

## 2.2. Theories of migration

The causes of human migration are extremely diverse such that the move can rarely be attributed to one cause for in most cases several reasons operate (Kosinski and Prothero, 1975). There are various types of theories that try to explain one's decision to migrate and hence the focus will be on lee's push-pull model, Todaro's model, Mabogunje's system model and lastly the marxist scholars' centre periphery' framework.

The first theory, which is the lee's push-pull theory of migration identifies factors in the act of migration. This push-pull model tries to show relative attraction of two points of origin and destination for migrants. The factors which the lee push-pull theory identify are, firstly the factors associated with the place of origin which has both positive forces which tends to retain people and the negative elements which influence the potential migrants to move.

Secondly, there are factors associated with the area of destination. Here there are positive forces which tend to attract people, and those which retain those already there. But since the forces at the place of origin and destination were insufficient, the Lee push-pull theory introduced a third factor of intervening obstacles to explain why people move. These intervening obstacles are the forces which act in between the origin and the destination. This time the migrant has already left the place of origin for the destination. These obstacles vary from person to person or class to class in a given



area and society. The obstacles which influence a person's decision to migrate or not are such elements like distance, transport or government policy. On distance, it might be in terms of time taken to reach the destination from the origin, it might be in actual distance like kilometres and lastly the distance may be in terms of money paid for transport so this distance force affects the potential migrants decision making. And lastly, the fourth factor was just the personal attribute. This includes desires and aspirations.

So this theory assumes that a person migrates if he sees that the difficulties of moving will be off set by the expected rewards and hence the migration is from a low growth area to a high growth area. But then the information is insufficient to do a cost-benefit analysis.

Economic theories are the most common in literature concerning internal migration. Most of those who have considered rural-urban migration view the economy as the most important element. Todaro's theory assumes that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon about which individual migrants can decide upon despite the non-existence of rural-urban differences in terms of what the migrants expect to earn and not the actual earning (Todaro, 1982).

To counteract the assumption that migration takes place where the migrants move from the low to the high growth regions. Mabogunje (1970), argues that migration is not always from the low to the high growth region but

may also from the high to the low growth region and cites the 1952/53 Nigerian census which clearly portrayed his argument. His theory, also called the 'system theory' assumes that it is not easy to determine the relationship between migration and the regional per capita income inequality. He continues to argue that in Africa and other developing countries, there are other stimuli from the environment that are acting on the potential migrants and hence influence his decision making.

Another theory of rural-urban migration is that propounded by the marxist scholars who view rural-urban migration in terms of the centre-periphery framework. Rural-urban migration takes place as a result of society trying to conform to the capitalist kind of development. Centre-periphery framework means that the rural society (which is usually traditional) is exploited by the urban industrial sector in that the rural sector export its surplus labour to the urban sector. Chanda (1978) identified Frank (1969) Rodney (1972), de Snuza (1978) and others as the main promoters of this school of thinking.

It should be noted that the type of migration is not only on the cause of migration but also in duration distance and organisation such that causes prohibit simple classification. All in all migration can be classified as stated by clarke (1965) as,  
seasonal, temporal, periodic and permanent  
migration of spontaneous, forced, free impelled  
and planned migrations as well as internal  
external, interregional .... (Clarke, 1965:123).

This classification includes time and space. It can therefore be concluded that the classification of migration at times results from the pull-push factors. It can be argued that the origin and destinations of migrants have factors which will pull or push the potential migrant who will have to weigh the situation. The force can be social, economic, cultural etc.

### 2.2.1. Migration in developing countries

Most of the third world's population distributions are essentially influenced by the social, historical and environmental factors. Harvey and Riddell, (1975) note that any change to those variables would mean a change in the populations distribution. In pre-colonial Africa, movements of populations were responsible for the formation of kingdoms, diffusion of ideas, techniques, materials and depopulation or repopulation of certain regions. This affirms that migration existed even in the pre-colonial Africa (Kubinda, 1982).

For most of the developing countries the rural urban migration and the unplanned urbanisation have been of much concern. The migrations have been dominated by the rural-urban drift where the rural population was moving to the urban centres and in the developing countries this movement has been blamed on the income differentials between the rural and urban regions. As such the rural areas have been a cheap source of labour for the urban industrial sector. The potential rural-urban migrants move because as Todaro, (1982) puts it, their social

marginal product in rural areas was assumed to be zero and moving was deemed socially beneficial. So, an understanding of the causes and determinants of rural-urban migration and the relationship between migrants and relative economic opportunities in urban and rural areas is central to any analysis of the third world employment problems (Harvey and Riddell, 1975). Even though migration and unplanned urbanisation are of major concern Singh (1979), found out that out of 144 developing countries only 75 had policies aimed at slowing down migration which accounts for about 52 percent. In contrast, for the developed countries it was 59.5 percent in a similar situation. At continental level, rural-urban migration has been a subject of official policy. Only 53.3 percent in Asia, 66.7 percent in Africa, 85.2 percent in Latin America and 50 percent in West Africa. Singh (1979), has noted, surprisingly, that government are demographically concerned over emigrants and immigrants on an international level than in internal migration such that attitudes and policies in these developing countries are just subject to economic fluctuation and political events. This is surprising because the government enacted policies about migration only on an international level and not in internal migration.

### 2.2.2. Effects of migration

Migration has had and still continues to have effects on society at places of origin and destination

and even on the migrants themselves. These effects can be measured in economic, social, cultural and demographic terms. Todaro (1982), argues that not long ago, internal migration was viewed as a favourable process in economic development literature in that the labour surplus of the rural sector was being withdrawn and provided to the much needed manpower for urban industrial growth. So the rural society marginal product, as earlier stated, was assumed to be zero. But this view has been overruled since the side effects offset the benefits.

On the origin of the migrants, Amin (1974), with special reference to West Africa, argues that migration affects the accumulation of capital in villages. These effects are the evident in the failure to clear new lands, maintenance of the fields and houses. The other negative effect of the departure of migrants is in that migration excludes all alternatives to the ever increasing unequal development. This is because the money remitted by migrants serves to enhance their position in the traditional status system of the place of origin. This is done by "ostentatious expenses, rising marriage costs etc thus reinforcing the traditional structures" (Amin, 1974:103). It can therefore be seen that it is not true that migrants will be beneficial to the region of origin. For example, Newman et al., (1984) noted that areas that export large numbers of people can expect to bear heavy costs for the age and sex tend to be distorted for those often left behind are very young, old and females.

On the destination, the consequences of migration have been evidenced, especially, in the developing countries. Migration is the major contributor to the phenomenon of urban unemployment and the rise of unplanned settlement. Mabogunje (1979), notes that none of the governments in the present day developing countries has the financial or other resources to undertake a programme of shelter provision on a scale massive enough to affect the problem in any serious way

In the case of the migrants, they are impoverished by the region of destination as the migrants are exploited by the host society in terms of status accorded and monetary rewards. The migrants also have their health affected. So the little wealth that the migrants acquire is at the expense of their home areas where the subsistence agriculture is being disadvantaged due to their absence.

### 2.3. Internal migration in relation to Zambia

In Zambia, like in any other developing country, migration has been dominated by rural-urban drift.

Mwanza (1979), emphasises that:

Zambia, manifests typical features of a developing country for its economy can be characterised, as a dual one, consisting of a relatively small modern sector and a large predominantly subsistence rural sector (Mwanza, 1979:26).

This therefore entails that the crucial problem of trying to achieve an effective shift of the centre of economic activities from a subsistence sector to a modern sector through the reallocation of labour, needed people to

migrate. The low income in rural areas accelerated the rural-urban migration. It is this migration which Kubinda (1982) referred to as being economically motivated. This was the scenario at independence and hence migration was primarily rural-urban. People were moving to towns to have a share of the modern economic benefits.

### 2.3.1. Change in the migration pattern and trends in Zambia

The pattern of migration in Zambia soon after independence was mainly rural-urban migration. As the economic performance of Zambia started to change due to the falling copper prices in the early 1970's, the pattern of migration also started to change to a rural-urban type of migration. But it is important to realise that the rural-urban migration did not stop but just slowed down (Kubinda, 1982).

The migration flow from the rural to urban areas over the 1969-74 period and 1963-1969 declined. This relative decline in rural-urban migration flow can be attributed to the fact that absorptive capacity of the Central and Copperbelt provinces have not been increasing at the same rate as the population growth, thereby reducing the attractiveness of those provinces. Because of the loss in attractiveness, migration started to change from rural-urban to migration within the provinces as observed in Southern Province where people were migrating to the agricultural frontiers of Choma North,

Kalomo and Namwala to replace those who had migrated to urban centres. So there was an emergence of internal migrations within the provinces. In Western Province, an environmentally motivated migration has been identified. This is a seasonal movement of the Lozi people of the Buluzi flood plain during Kuomboka. When the water levels go down, the people would return to the plains. The government of Zambia through the Intensive Development Zone (IDZ) and the Rural Reconstruction Centre Policies (RRCP) directly encouraged the process of population redistribution (Kubinda, 1982 and Mwanza, 1979).

### 2.3.2. Unplanned settlements and migration in Zambia

The rural-urban migration that increased soon after independence was due to the removal of controls of migration that were reinforced during the colonial period coupled with the income differentials between the rural and urban regions. In the 10 years period from 1963-1973, the urban population in Zambia exploded from 750,000 to 1.5 million and it was estimated then that it would top to 2 million in the following years (Matoka, 1975). The growth rate was even more staggering in certain towns; Lusaka's population, for example, had doubled. These towns could not therefore assimilate the new migrants in terms of housing, health, education employment and other basic human requirements and hence the migrants started to build their own house structures in order to provide shelter for themselves. The



government of Zambia could not provide housing for the migrants because of the rate at which migration was progressing. These unplanned settlements housed a large share of the urban population. Of every 100 dwellings 46 were occupied by squatters in Lusaka, 42 in Kabwe, 32 in Kafue and 32 in the combined areas of Kitwe, Luanshya, Chingola and Mufulira (Simons, 1975). This clearly portrays the African situation as Mabogunje (1979), notes that the existing standards in the developing countries could not take an overall capacity of the people to provide shelter. The housing programmes are often preconceived and ill-suited to the financial constraints.

### 2.3.3. Government policy on unplanned settlements

Squatter or unauthorised settlement are used to describe urban settlements which exist on a piece of land originally planned for other purposes. They are a colonial hangover which should no longer be tolerated and should be discarded large numbers of urban residents solved their housing problems without any form of assistance from banks, building societies, or government funds. They were doing that out of self-reliance principle of humanism and was seen by the government as being done by citizens who ignored the laws of private property and were just trying to extend their traditional system of land tenure to urban centres (Simons, 1975). As such the government strategy then as shown in the First National Development Plan (FNDP) of the period 1966-1970, was to resettle these squatters. It was

decided that the commissioner of lands be responsible for unauthorised settlements outside the cities. In cases where the unauthorised settlements are in between the city and local authority then the commissioner of lands and the local authority would compromise on who will administer the settlement. In any case, the procedure was to allow for the unified planning of resettlement for the people in the unauthorised areas.

This attitude was changed in the Second National Development Plan 1972 (SNDP) where the social and financial status of the settlements were recognised as assets or a form of investment. Having recognised the status of these settlements, it therefore changed the government's perception towards unplanned settlement. "The areas require planning and servicing and the whole demolishing of good and bad houses alike is not a practical solution" (GRZ, 1972:148). This, therefore, meant that the first priority was to be given to the acquisition of land for the squatters or the settlement were to be upgraded. There was emphasis on urban improvement relying on the use of the local authorities resources for their implementation in the Third National Development Plan. This only focused on urban areas only and was to start in Lusaka with a World Bank aided Lusaka Housing Project whose aim was to bring water, primary schools, roads, preventive health facilities, community services and the servicing of the construction of self-help dwelling units. The fourth National Development Plan annual report of 1980 indicated that only K450,000

was spend in urban unauthorised settlement only. Then k4.26 million was spend in the site and service areas in central province (Kabwe) Copperbelt province and Lusaka (GRZ, 1980).

#### 2.3.4. Unplanned settlements in Mongu

Mongu has about 6 unplanned settlements and these are Kapulanga which is the largest, Limulunga, Maunyamo (the focus of study), St.Johns, Malelekwa, and Machineese. Kapulanga has been targeted for upgrading but due to lack of funds, the council has not been able to upgrade it. The other settlements have been targeted for demolishing. The demolishing was to start with Machineese and Maunyamo. A site and service was to be established in Iawiko where the squatters would be settled (Lubinda, 1980).

Having reviewed the researcher came up with the following specific objectives and hypotheses in order to come up with better conclusion and recommendations.

#### 2.4. Specific objectives of the study

The specific objectives of this study are:

(i) to find out to what extent the movement to and from Maunyamo settlement has been a function of push and pull factors;

(ii) to assess whether the settlers at Maunyamo encounter any problems. Since this settlement is unauthorised, there are lot of services which the council is supposed to provide to settlement e.g water supply that it does not serve;

(iii) to assess whether there is any formal assistance the settlers at Maunyamo get from institutions such as the governmental or the Non-governmental Organisations (NGOS), private and individuals. This objective will try to identify ways in which settlers solve their problems and with whose help they do so and

(iv) to assess the sustainability of the settlement.

#### 2.4.1. Hypotheses

The following hypothesis are tested in this study:

(i) The settlers of Maunyamo have been forced to move from their original areas to the site due to the push factors at place of origin and pull factors at the place of destination.

(ii) The settlers at Maunyamo have many socio-economic problems.

(iii) Settlers at Maunyamo get assistance from outside.

(iv) The settlement's existence is sustainable.

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Data collection

In order to acquire the intended results, data was collected using four main types of data collection methods. The methods used were Archival review, interviews, observations and slope measurement.

##### 3.1.1. Archival sources

Use of archival sources was done in order to find out what has been done on unauthorised settlements where they exist. Therefore the review focused on Developing countries in general and Zambia in particular. The sources of archival data were:

(i) the University of Zambia (UNZA) Library where the main sources were the thesis, books, government documents and newspapers written on migration and unauthorised settlements,

(ii) the Mongu District Council offices where the data was collected using books and official files,

(iii) the Harbourmaster's offices where the sources were the offices files and books and

(iv) the Permanent Secretary's offices where the sources were the official files in which letters, meeting minutes and circulars were contained.

### 3.1.2. Observations

The field observation was done in order to identify the house structure characteristics at Maunyamo settlement. The identification of the house structure characteristics was done separately for the temporal and semi-permanent migrants in terms of materials used. The type of material used give an idea of the duration of stay of the occupants.

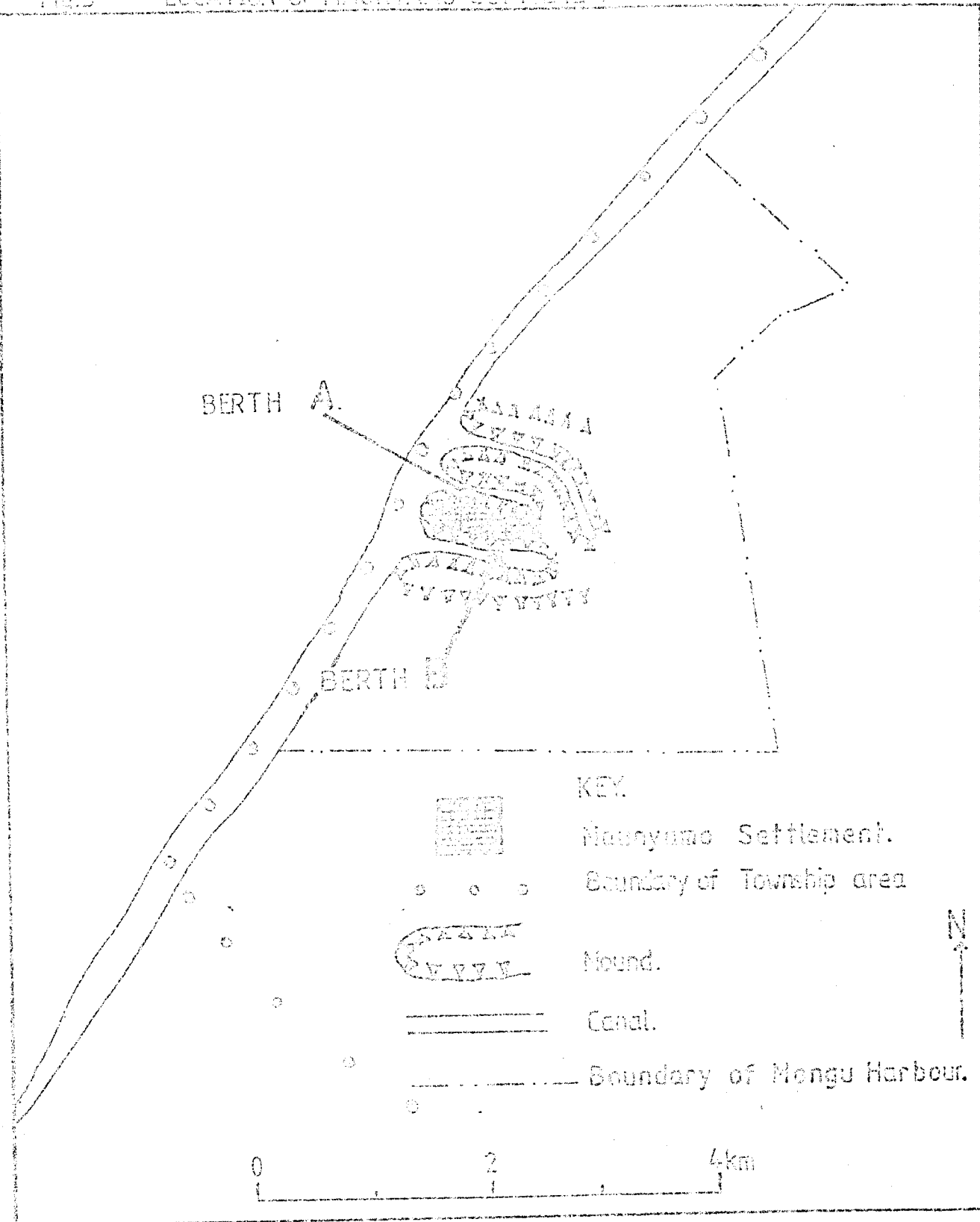
### 3.1.3. Slope measurement

Slope measurements were done in order to assess the effects of the settlers at Maunyamo have on the slopes. The slope measurements were done to determine whether there has been any soil erosion on the slope due to the settlers activities.

Two slopes were measured, that is, the slope on the northern side of the settlement which is situated on the ridge between the first and second berth (canal) as shown by the shaded as in Figure 3. This slope slants towards the second berth from the settlement. The other slope which was taken as a control starts from the second ridge (without a settlement) to the second berth. The difference in these slope gradients would explain whether human activities on the first ridge cause soil erosion. In order to measure the slopes perfectly, three instruments were used and these were:

Fig.3

LOCATION OF MAUNYAMO SETTLEMENT



Source: Department of Town and Country Planning, Mongu.

(i) Clinometer: This was used to measure the gradient of the slope in angles. As explained above the difference in gradient would show whether the existence of the settlement cause erosion or not.

(ii) The measuring tape: This was used to measure the distance it takes the slope to rise and this would show how the slope has lost soils, if any, due to soil erosion.

(iii) A compass was used in order to maintain bearing since a straight line transect was needed along the slope.

#### 3.1.4. Structured interviews

The main targets of the structured interviews were the settlers at Maunyamo who were divided into two categories, outlined in section 1.2 as temporal and semi-permanent migrants. This happened to be the main source of data for the study. The interviews focused mainly on the origin of the respondents, the reason for migrating, problems encountered at the settlement and how these problems are solved. Samples of the structured interview schedules are provided on the appendices 7.1 and 7.2. Apart from the structured interview for settlers, there was a structured interview for the neighbourhood focusing on their attitudes towards Maunyamo settlement.

Interviews were directly administered on the respondents by the researcher instead of having individual questionnaires for each respondent because of limited funds to cover the costs of typing individual



questionnaires for the 60 respondents. Most importantly, the respondents were mostly illiterate and hence could not have been able to answer the questionnaires on their own.

### 3.1.5. Unstructured interviews

Unstructured interviews were conducted on officers at the various departments identified by the researcher to be relevant to the study. The first target was the council secretary who directed the researcher to the council Development Secretary and the Town and Country Planning offices who were later interviewed. The Harbourmaster Health officers and the police officer in-charge for Mongu district were later interviewed. The other targets were the provincial minister and the permanent secretary. The provincial minister could not be interviewed for he was out on official duty. The permanent secretary referred the researcher to the provincial Administrative secretary.

The above were interviewed in order to identify their roles in the Maunyambo conflict.

### 3.1.6. Sample size and sampling techniques

The research had a sample of 70 respondents. There were 60 settler respondents of which 30 were temporal and 30 were semi-permanent. There were seven respondents from the neighbourhood, an officer from the Health Department, an officer from the council and lastly an officer at the permanent secretary's office.

The sampling techniques used on the settlement and on the neighbourhood differed. On the semipermanent settlers it was a systematic sampling method. The semi-permanent settlers' section of maunyamo is made up of 3 strands and since 30 semi-permanent respondents were needed, 10 were selected from each strand. The selection was done with an initial selection of a house at random and then every other house was picked. As for the temporal settlers, since there were about 12 to 18 structures for settlers per day, there was need to interview some of those on the settlement at that time of interviews and then wait for about four days for those interviewed to leave Mannyamo so that new migrants would be found there.

A purposive (judgemental) sampling was applied on the neighbours where all those present were interviewed and an effort was made to interview those who were not present on the first visit.

The sampling of the respondents under unstructured interviews was purposive. The targets normally, as already outlined above under section 3.1.5 of unstructured interviews, referred the researcher to their subordinates who later proved to be very helpful.

### 3.1.7. Characteristics of the sample

Out of the 60 respondents, 56.7 percent were male and 43.3 percent female. The respondents' marital status can be summarised as follows; 65 percent were married, 21.7 percent were single; 1.7 percent widowed,

8.3 percent were separated and 3.3 percent were divorced. The average age of the respondents was 32.4 years.

### 3.1.8. Problems encountered in the field

Some problems which were encountered in the course of the field research included the following:

- (i) the researcher had limited funds for stationary for printing individual questionnaires which could have made the work easier and faster especially on the officials who could read and write;
- (ii) a few female respondents could not express themselves on some issues such that their spouses tried to intervene. It can not be doubted, therefore, that intervention influenced the respondents responses and
- (iii) it was difficult to get the accurate number of deaths that occurred at Maunyamo from the police since the police usually record deaths occurring at the settlement using the deceased's place of origin (permanent residence). The Department of Health also do not have data on the deaths occurring in specific village or compounds but only have information on the whole catchment area composed of many villages. So the only source of information on deaths at the settlement was the chairman of movement for Multi-part Democracy (MMD) in Maunyamo section.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### MAJOR RESEARCH FINDINGS

#### 4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents and analyses the findings of the field-work which included field observations and interviewing of settlers, District Council and government officials in Mongu.

#### 4.2. General characteristics of the settlers

Under the general characteristics, classification of the settlers will be done, their origin, the composition in terms of age and sex will be done also. This is done in order to show what kind of respondents they were.

##### 4.2.1. Classification of the settlers

The classification of the settlers depends on the duration of stay. The settlers can therefore be divided into two categories namely temporal and semi-permanent settlers.

(a) Temporal settler: These are the settlers who do not stay at the settlement for more than one month. These are just passing through the settlement. It was from these types of settlers that the name of Mauryamo was derived. The main reason why they stay at the site is to do their business and go back home. If they stay for more than one month it is because their business could

not finish as scheduled. All in all any temporal settler's intention is not to settle permanently or semi-permanently at Maunyanamo.

(b) **Semi-permanent settlers:** These are the settlers who have stayed at the settlement for more than one month and have decided to stay ever longer. Most of their days are spent at the settlement and they have built some semi-permanent shelters. These migrants still have their ties with their homes. They migrate from their homes with or without their families and stay at the settlement permanently. Most of the settlers still maintain their places in their home of origin while keeping a place at the settlement.

#### 4.2.2. Origins of the settlers

Maunyanamo settlement is dominated by people mainly from Kalabo. Out of the sample of 60 respondents composed of both the temporal and semi-permanent settlers, about 56.7 percent were from Kalabo district. The differences in origin of the respondents is that 11.7 percent the respondents are from Kaoma; 15 percent from within Mongu district, 6.7 percent from Senanga, 3.3 percent from Lukulu while about 6.7 percent are from outside Western Province. It is important to note that among the settlers, none came from Sesheke district. Table 4.1 clearly shows the origins of the respondents and the differences between the temporal and Semi-permanent settlers origins.

Table 4.1. Migrants'/Settlers' districts of origin

	TOTAL SAMPLE	%	SEMI PERMANENT SETTLERS	%	TEMPORAL MIGRANTS	%
Kalabo	34	56.7	15	53.3	18	60.0
Kaoma	7	11.7	5	16.7	8	26.7
Mongu	9	15.0	5	16.7	4	13.3
Lukulu	2	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.3
Senanga	4	6.7	0	0.0	4	13.3
Sesheke	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Outside Western Province	4	6.7	3	10.0	1	3.3
Total	60	100.0	30	100.0	30	99.9

#### 4.1.3. Age composition of migrants/settlers

The majority of the settlers at Maunyanamo are predominantly young as shown in Table 4.2. The total sample had 66.7 percent of the respondents below 35 years of age. Within the age cohort below 35 years, the majority were between 25 and 34 years, i.e. 41 percent as compared to 25 percent who were below 25 years of age.

An attempt to analyze data from each of the samples separately i.e. temporal and semi-permanently settler, revealed that each had 66.7 percent of its respondents below 35 years of age. The temporal settlers had 36.7 percent of the respondents in the 25 to 34 years age cohort while the semi-permanent settlers had only 46.7 percent in the same age cohort. The proportions are higher than 30 percent for temporal settlers and 20 percent for the semi-permanent settlers who are in the 15 to 24 age cohort.

Table 4.2: Migrants'/Settlers' age composition

TYPE OF SETTLER	AGE COHORT						TOTAL
	15-24		25-34		35+		
Temporal	9	30.0	11	36.7	10	33.3	30
	100						
Semi- Permanent	6	20.0	14	46.7	10	33.3	60
	100						
Total sample	15	25.0	25	41.7	20	33.3	60
	100						

When the two samples of temporal and semi-permanent settlers are compared, it is possible to note that there are more settlers below 25 years of age among the temporal settlers than among the semi-permanent settlers. This is because the temporal settlers/migrants frequent the site while the semi-permanent settlers do their business at the site. The frequent movements by the temporal migrants require the young and energetic.

#### 4.1.4. Gender composition of respondents

The sample of respondents was composed of 56.7 percent male and 43.7 percent female. As Table 4.3 below shows, there is a difference between the temporal and semi-permanent settlers. There are more males in the temporal settlers (73.3 percent) than in the semi-permanent settlers sample (40 percent). This difference can be accredited to the fact that the temporal migrants need to frequent Maunyamo many times and this needs

migrants who are physically strong. The type of transport used is also biased towards men in that they use canoes. Ninety percent of the temporal settlers used canoes , 6.7 percent used motor vehicles while only 3.3 percent migrated to Maunyamo on foot. So the types of transport used clearly shows why there are more men than women among the temporal settlers sample since padding is tiring. This does not however mean that women do not paddle. They paddle especially over short distances. So the mode of transport partly accounts for the high number in men among the temporal migrants.

As for the semi-permanent settlers there are more females than the males. This is partly because women usually engage in business where they just buy goods from the temporal settlers (on the settlement) and then sell either on the settlement or in some of the markets in Mongu.

For some married women it is their husbands who buy the goods from the villages in the Barotse plains for them to sell. These married women accounted for 61.0 percent of the women on the settlement. Therefore many women were usually found on the settlement at all times.



Table 4.3: Sex Composition of the Settlers

SAMPLE TYPE OF SETTLER	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL NUMBER
	NUMBER %	%	NUMBER	%	
Temporal 100.0	22	73.3	8	26.7	30
Semi- permanent 100.0	12	40.0	18	60.0	30
Total 100.0	34	56.6	26	43.4	60

As already shown under section 3.1.7, out of the 60 respondents 65.0 percent were married 27.7 percent single; 1.7 percent widowed; 8.3 percent separated and 3.3 percent divorced.

Table 4.4.: Marital Status of Respondents

MARITAL STATUS TOTAL	SEMI-PERMANENT		TEMPORAL		SETTLERS
	NUMBER %	NUMBER %	NUMBER	%	
Single	6 20.0	7 23.3	13	21.7	
Married	19 63.3	20 66.7	39	65.0	
Separated	3 10.0	2 6.7	5	8.3	
Divorced	2 6.7	0 0.0	2	3.3	
Widowed	0 0.0	1 3.3	1	1.7	
Total	30 100.0	30 100.0	60	100.0	

It is important to note that the majority of the respondents were married. Sixty percent of the semi-permanent and 66 percent of the temporal settlers were married. This is clearly illustrated in Table 4.4.

#### 4.1.5. Levels of education of settlers

The average number of years spent in school by the settlers at Maunyamo was 6.3 years. The semi-permanent settlers spent an average of 6.7 years in school while the temporal settlers spent an average of 5.8 years in school as shown in table 4.5.

Table 4.5. Settlers' educational attainment

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	TEMPORAL SETTLERS		SEMI-PERMANENT SETTLERS		TOTAL SAMPLE	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Never been to school	6	20.0	4	13.3	10	16.7
Primary	18	60.0	14	46.7	32	53.3
Secondary	6	20.0	12	40.0	18	30.0
Total	30	100.0	30	100.0	60	100.0

Table 4.5 shows that 16.7 percent of the total sample had never been to school; 53.3 percent had primary school education and 30 percent had secondary school education completed.

The differences in education attainment between the temporal and semi-permanent settlers is clearly shown in table 4.5. Forty percent of the semi-permanent settlers had secondary school education as compared to only 20 percent of the temporal settlers. It can also be deduced from Table 4.5 that the 20 percent of the temporal settlers had never been to school as compared to only 13.3 percent of the semi-permanent settlers. This

therefore shows that the semi-permanent settlers are more literate than the temporal settlers.

#### 4.1.6. Occupation

Maunyamo is a business settlement about 63.3 percent of the settlers are traders engaged in selling fish, milk, marts, chicken, mangoes, maize millie meal and second hand clothes. These traders buy these items from the town of Mongu and later sell in their homes of origin and some areas in the flood plains, especially in Libonda, Taapo and Lukona areas. About 13.3 percent of the total sample were fishermen, 10 percent were full-time housewives, 10 percent were loafers and only 3.3 percent were in formal employment. This is clearly shown in Table 4.6.

Of the total number of semi-permanent settlers, traders accounted for 83.3 percent, 13.3 percent were fishermen and 6.3 percent were full-time housewives. None of the semi-permanent settlers were in formal employment or unemployed.

Table 4.6 Classification of respondents according to occupation

OCCUPATION	TEMPORAL SETTLERS		SEMI- PERMANENT		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Traders	13	43.3	25	83.3	38	63.3
Fishermen	5	16.7	3	10.0	8	13.3
Housewife	4	13.3	2	6.7	6	10.0
Formal Employment	2	6.7	-	-	2	10.0
Unemploye	6	20.0	-	-	6	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Among the temporal settlers, traders accounted for about 43.3 percent while fishermen, formal employers, housewives and loafers accounted for 16.7; 6.7, 13.3 and 20 percent respectively.

#### 4.2. Situation analysis of temporal settlers.

The situation analysis includes the reasons for migrating, sizes of migration flows, and the duration of their stay at Maunyanamo. This section will therefore try to differentiate the temporal from the semi-permanent settlers.

##### 4.2.1. Nature of migration of temporal migrants

The nature of migration includes the reasons for migrating, the sizes of migration flows and lastly their duration of stay at Manyamo.

##### (a) Circumstances of migrating to Maunyanamo

The reason for migrating to Maunyanamo was mainly

to do business as earlier noted. Among the temporal settlers, 83.3 percent had come to buy or sell items in Mongu. Ten percent of the respondents were at Maunyamo because they were in transit, while 6.7 percent were there for accommodation because they had brought patients to Lewanika hospital. These settlers normally had nowhere to sleep and hence decided to stay at Maunyamo and not to stay permanently.

When coming to Maunyamo, the temporal settlers normally travel in groups and they, on average, travel in groups of 3-4 people (in rare occasions some travel alone). These settlers travel in groups for two main reasons. The first reason is that, on average the distance involved is very long, for example Kalabo is 63km from Mongu, while Sikongo (West of Kalabo District), Libonda, Lukulu and Senanga District are 120km, 50km, 105km, 151km from Mongu harbour respectively. They, therefore, spend nights along the way. Settlers from Sikongo spend about 15 days along the way when coming to Mongu. The second reason for travelling in groups is that the mode of transport (canoe) as earlier noted is tiring. Thus therefore requires the settlers to be in groups. The number of people in the group depends on the size of the canoe and the weight of the goods to be transported.

As regards the travel costs, this study found out that about 80 percent did not share the cost of transport. This was because some the migrants were either relatives to the organisers of the journeys or they were

hired. The other 20 percent shared the cost. The above discussion is done in order to find out whether the temporal settlers travelled in groups in order to share the costs. The study therefore indicates that the cost was not the reason why they travel in groups. It should be noted that temporal settlers do not always pay for their transport. It's only 60 percent that used hired canoes. The other 40 percent used their own canoes or owned by their close friends and relatives. For the 60 percent that used hired transport, the cost ranged from K1,000 to K15,500. The payment depend on the distance from their homes of origin to Maunyan, the size of the canoes and sometimes on the number of days the canoes will be in the hands of the one who hired it. For example, migrants from Makoma which is West of Kalabo District pay up to k15,500 when using a big canoe called 'Sisepe'. Those from Kama and Tapo pay only up to k5,000 depending on the size of the canoe and the number of days the canoe was used.

#### (b) Duration of stay at Maunyan

The duration of stay for the temporal settlers depends mainly on how long their business takes to finish. The duration of stay ranges from a day about 3 weeks. Table 4.7 shows the of stay.

Table 4.7 Duration of Stay

Duration	Number of Settlers	%
< Week	19.0	63.3
Week - <3 Weeks	8.0	26.7
> 3 Weeks	3.0	10.0

From the sample, it was discovered that 63.3 percent of the temporal settlers spent less than a week at Maunyanjo, 26.7 percent spent more than a week but less than 3 weeks and the remaining 10 percent spent more than 3 weeks at the site. The difference in period of stay at Maunyanjo is attributed to the fact that those who spent less than a week were either in transit through Mongu or they came to sell very few items like milk, mats and few bundles of fish. Apart from the items sold distance from their home of origin also matters. Those who spend more than three weeks, came to sell mats or many bundles of fish which take time to sell. The other reason for staying for more than three weeks is that they come from very far places like Sikongo (120km) and hence need time to rest even after finishing their business. Some of them stay for more than 3 weeks because they brought a patient whom they had to wait for until he/she gets better.

#### 4.2.2. Land acquisition for temporal settlers

Access to a piece of land at Maunyanjo among the temporal settlers largely depends on the space available for there is on procedure involved. There is a portion which is specifically for temporal settlers only. Once

the settlers arrive, they choose spaces where to build shelters.

Settlers regard Maunyamo to be strategically located in many ways and it is this reason which makes the settlers acquire land. The first way in which Maunyamo is strategically located is that it is the nearest possible point on Nebubela canal to Mongu town. This, therefore, means that transport costs of transferring goods from the canal to Mongu town and vice versa are cut down. The second way in which Maunyamo is strategically located is that, the settlers are able to guard their canoes. It is very unsafe to leave the canoes unguarded. The third way is that building a house at Maunyamo is free of charge. So because of the 3 above reason, Maunyamo is more preferred.

#### 4.2.3. Housing characteristics

The shelters are of two types. The first type is where a tent is made of either polythene plastics or hard tent materials are used and secondly where ordinary mats made of reeds are used. In both cases, poles are used to erect the shelters.

The temporal settlers normally build their shelters close to either relatives or friends for security reasons so that those relatives or friends can guard their goods when they leave the settlement.

#### 4.3.0. Situation analysis of semi-permanent settlers

As earlier noted under temporal settlers, the



situation analysis tries to differentiate the two types of settlers.

#### 4.3.1. Nature of migration among the semi-permanent settlers

Under nature of migration, the reasons of migrating, staying permanently and duration of stay are discussed.

##### (a) Reasons for migrating among the semi-permanent settlers

It was discovered that, just like the temporal settlers, the majority of the semi-permanent settlers, i.e 86.7 percent came to Maunyamo to do business especially trading. They stay at Maunyamo in order to buy either fish or traditional mats which they sell in Mongu or other destinations outside Western Province. They then buy maize mealie meal and groceries which they later resell in the flood plains. Normally, what they sell at Maunyamo (especially fish, milk and marts) are bought from the temporal settlers. For those married men it is the wives who sell at the settlement. The other 6.7 percent of the semi-permanent settlers came to Maunyamo to stay since they work in Mongu and have nowhere to build houses. The other remaining 6.7 percent of the semi-permanent settlers were at Maunyamo, at the time of research, looking for employment.

The above results show that there is no major difference in reasons why both temporal and semi-

permanent settlers come to Maunyamo. The majority of the respondents were at Maunyamo for business. The only difference, which is minor, is that the temporal settlers had many reasons for migrating to Maunyamo than the semi-permanent settlers. The semi-permanent settlers migrated only for business and employment reasons whereas the temporal settlers have, apart from business, bring patients while others are on transit proceeding to other destinations.

(b) Duration of stay at Maunyamo among semi-permanent settlers

Among the semi-permanent settlers, 70 percent have been at Maunyamo for more than a year; 26.7 percent have been at Maunyamo for more than 6 months but less than 1 year and the remaining 3.3 percent had been at Maunyamo for less than 6 months but hope to stay permanently. This is illustrated in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Duration of Stay at Maunyamo among semi-permanent settlers

Duration	Number of Settlers	%
< Week	21.0	70.0
Week - <3 Weeks	8.0	26.7
> 3 Weeks	1.0	3.3
Total	30.0	100.0

(c) Reasons for staying permanently at Maunyamo

The reasons of migrating and staying semi-permanently at Maunyamo can be discussed within the

context of what the settlers are doing. The occupation shows why they decided to migrate to Maunyamo.

Most of the semi-permanent settlers have come to do business and this has been clearly discussed in the previous sections. Among those doing business, 34.6 percent came to sell fish, milk, mats, maize and mealie meal. The maize and mealie meal are usually bought from either within Mongu or from Kaoma. The fish, mats and milk are bought from either the floodplain or from the temporal settlers and then later resold. About 19.2 percent of the respondents came to buy things in Mongu which are destined for places outside Mongu township. Those who buy fish, their destinations are Lusaka and Kaoma whereas those who have come to buy mealie meal and maize are destined for the flood plain and Kalabo.

So given the above picture, it becomes imperative for the settlers to move to a central place between their market and source of the goods. For these semi-permanent settlers, Maunyamo becomes the place most convenient for many reasons which include (i) it is easier to get plots which are free of charge at Maunyamo (ii) it is a strategic position as explained under section 4.2.2 which enables the transport costs to be cut down if one is destined for Lusaka to sell fish and comes from the flood plain, and then if settled in a different illegal settlement like St.Johns, a lot of money will be spent. But as for the one at Maunyamo, the buses destined for Lusaka come to collect those going to Lusaka the day before departure. The transport cost to the station

becomes a special offer for they do not pay. Apart from the above reasons which are more related to the economic activities the settlers are involved in the other reason is that some came to Maunyamo as temporal settlers for accommodation. For example one respondent had come for pension but later got employed and so decided to settle.

It should be noted however that, though they have migrated to Maunyamo, their ties with relations at their home of origin are maintained.

#### 4.3.2. Land acquisition among semi-permanent settlers

The acquisition of a plot where to build a house is a little bit different from the system used by the temporal settlers who do not consult anyone. The semi-permanent settlers consult the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) section chairman. Since Maunyamo has not yet been threatened with land shortages, the chairman always approves such applications.

Maunyamo is a strategic place for the semi-permanent settlers because they buy cheap fish and milk from the temporal settlers and later sell at an expensive price to Mongu residents. The semi-permanent settlers also offer storage facilities to the temporal settlers cheaply as compared to the charges offered by the Harbourmaster. The semi-permanent settlers charge about K100 to K500 for a week and more.

#### 4.3.3. Housing characteristics for semi-permanent settlers

The houses are different from those of the temporal settlers in that they are made to last for more than 12 months. The semi-permanent settlers houses are made of mud and grass. The grass is then covered with a tent in order to prevent rain. Another characteristic different from those of temporal settlers houses is that the semi-permanent settlers houses have fences around their house to separate one family from the next.

#### 4.4. Problems encountered at Maunyamo settlement

This section looks at problems faced by the settlers at Maunyamo and how they are solved. The discussion also looks at whether there is any formal assistance from any organisation.

##### 4.4.1. Problems encountered and how they are solved

The fact that Maunyamo is an illegal settlement has made the Mongu District Council not to provide social services. Most illegal settlement in Zambia are faced with the same problems most of which have not been addressed adequately (Daka, 1989). These are the physical or natural problems and those associated with provision of social services.

##### (a) Physical/Natural Problems at Maunyamo

There are only two physical/natural problems at Maunyamo namely rain and ants.

### (i) Rain as a Problem

Some of the problems the settlers face at Maunyamo are due to rainfall which affects temporal settlers more than the semi-permanent settlers since their shelters are temporal and fragile. Their goods get soaked and destroyed whenever it rains. The temporal settlers therefore lose a lot of money since the goods bought can not be utilised since they are destroyed.

In some instances, the house structures are washed away by the running water. On the slopes where the temporal settlers shelters are, gullies are created such that they have to shift their goods whenever it rains.

As for the semi-permanent settlers, the main problem resulting from rain is that there are pools of water that remain after it has rained. Pollution resulting from the waste materials cause some unpleasant sight and smell posing a health hazard.

### (ii) The problem of ants

Ants normally affect the semi-permanent settlements only. These ants eat the grass, poles, reeds and other materials used for building houses. The house structures which are supposed to last for more than 2 years can not last for 1.5 years. So in order to stop the ants from eating the house structures they spray the houses with insecticides. However, only a few can afford.

(b) The problem of provision of services

The problem of provision of services has confronted the settlers ever since the creation of the settlement. These services were supposed to be provided for by the District Council and the Harbourmaster. The services lacking are:

(i) Lack of Water and Maunyamo

Water is the biggest problem affecting all the settlers at Maunyamo. There is no running tap water such that the settlers get water by paying an amount of k100 per day or k500 per month to the owners of the houses from which they draw water. The temporal settlers normally pay k100 per day while the semi-permanent settlers k500 per month. The temporal settlers opt for k100 since they do not normally stay for more than 5 days. It is important to note that the price for water does not take into account the quantity of water or the visits made per day. Whether one gets a 2.5 litres container or a 210 litre drum of water, the charge is the same irrespective of the number of trips to collect water. The settlers who can not afford the fee, draw water from Maramba new Apostolic church (3km from Maunyamo) where water is provided free. So distance becomes problem. The other problem of getting water from Maramba is time in that they normally wait in a line for more than 30 minutes.

### (ii) Lack of toilets

Due to the loose type of soils, it is very difficult to construct a pit latrine at Maunyamo. There are very few toilets at Maunyamo belonging to few Semi-permanent settlers such that access to toilets especially for the temporal settlers is a problem. The few who own toilets lock them because, not locking the toilets would mean building them every now and then. As for the semi-permanent settlers who manage to construct the toilets, if it rains, the pit just collapses. The Ministry of Health through its' Micro-project unit had wanted to construct slabs which could hold the soil together. However, the Harbourmaster stopped the Micro-project unit from going on since the project was seen as an encouragement for the settlers to continue staying at Maunyamo.

Because of the above situation, most of the temporal settlers have been going into the plain. This has made the surrounding plain very dirty when it rains, the human remains flow into the stream.

### (iii) Storage Facilities

The harbourmaster's goods shed is under-utilised by the settlers because the settlers claim it is very expensive. However, when asked how much the harbourmaster charges for keeping goods in the goods shed, about 83.7 percent do not know what the charges are. So only 16.3 percent know what the charges are. This shows that they are ignorant of the charges and later assume the charges



are too high.

The settlers also cited inconvenience as another reason why the goods shed is not utilised. The goods shed operates from 08:00 to 17:00 hours but most of the settlers leave the settlement very early in the morning around 02:00 hours. So if they keep their goods in the shed then they have to wait.

So in order to avoid high charges and delays, the settlers keep their goods or leave them with the semi-permanent settlers.

#### (iv) Probability of eviction from the site

The settlers, especially the semi-permanent settlers can not build permanent house structures because they will be removed anytime.

When asked what they would do if evicted, about 70 percent of the semi-permanent settlers said they would go back to their original homes, 23.3 percent would move the plot the council would provide and 6.7 percent would use the bus station. These are ready to move.

Among the temporal settlers, when asked what they would do if evicted, 16.7 percent would be staying with relatives, 53.3 percent do not know what they would do; 26.7 percent would be using the plot to be allocated by the council, and 3.3 percent would use the bus station. The Imwiko site and service offered by the council is very unpopular among the temporal settlers because it is far from the harbour such that the costs of transporting their goods from the markets to the plots and then to the

harbour would be too high and the safety of their canoes and goods would not be guaranteed. So staying at the bus station becomes a little bit better than Imwiko since the bus station is half way from the harbour to Imwiko site and service.

Since the plots at Imwiko are offered to both the semi-permanent and temporal settlers, what kind of housing structure does the council expect the temporal settlers to build there? The temporal settlers shelters have been temporal. The council plans do not show whether permanent waiting rooms would be built for the council maintains that since the temporal settlers are travellers, should therefore use the bus stop where shelters have been built. However, the shelters at the bus station are not adequate for the travellers who currently use the station. Also, the station is only convenient for travellers using the road transport.

#### 4.4.2. Formal assistance at Maunyamo settlement

The highlighted problems at Maunyamo attracted a lot of concern from organisation, namely Governmental and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs). These organisations have however, not been able to do anything since the settlement is illegal. The project that nearly took off was the one discussed under section 4.4.1 (ii) where the micro-project unit of the Department of Health wanted to construct slabs. The settlers (semi-permanent) were to meet 25 percent of the total costs while the micro-project unit was to meet the remaining 75 percent.

The Red cross society of Zambia had intended to drill a borehole at the settlement but were as well instructed by the Harbourmaster to end the project.

The two above mentioned project can not be cited as formal assistance at Maunyamo. They had not taken off. The only assistance present is the informal assistance offered by fellow settlers. This is normally in form borrowing of cooking utensils, drawing water from the neighbours' houses, keeping of the goods and offering security to the goods when the owners are not around. However this kind of informal assistance is very much felt by the temporal settlers.

#### 4.5. Controversies over Maunyamo's existence

The controversies over Maunyamo have been between the Harbourmaster on one hand and the settlers on the other. The Harbourmaster has been trying to evict the settlers for the past four years because Plot No. 1550 on which Maunyamo is belongs to the Ministry of Transport and Communication under which the Harbourmaster's office falls.

The settlers, on the other hand, claim that the land in question is owned by the Royal Establishment and as such only the Royal Establishment has the powers to evict them. They maintain that if evicted, an alternative settlement along Nebubela Canal ought to be released for their occupation.

The Royal Establishment's role changed early this year when the Royal establishment recommended for

eviction of the settlers and yet they had all along supported the settlers. Their change of opinion was necessitated by the realization that they had given the same land to the council in 1975.

The Western Province Deputy Minister, Honourable L. Sibulwa directed the Harbourmaster to construct a modern shelter, an ablution block and toilets for travellers. The Harbourmaster has failed to construct them because of lack of funds. The Council was also directed to service Imwiko site and service in order to resettle the settlers. These conditions have not been met and hence the settlement continues to thrive. The Deputy Minister's conditions have been seen as being a personal in that his wife illegally operates a maize grinding mill at the settlement (The Post, March 24, 1995).

#### 4.6. Sustainability of Maunyamo settlement

In order to exploit the theme of sustainability of the settlement the discussion will look at the problems brought about by the existence of the settlement and highlight the neighbours attitudes towards the settlement.

##### 4.6.1. Problems brought about by the settlement's existence

The Harbour master's intention to evict the settlers has been compounded by the fact that under CAP 785(24)3 which is an Inland Waters Shipping Act of the

laws of Zambia no settlement is allowed within the areas designated as harbour. Besides breaking the law, the settlers' presence has created a lot of problems to the harbours operations. There are many problems but the most important and usually highlighted by the Harbourmaster are discussed below.

1. The Harbourmaster's revenue collection base has been reduced because the goods shed is under-utilised. This is because travellers normally keep their goods in their structures or those house structures owned by the semi-permanent settlers. The charges are for a period of 24 hours and are listed in appendix 7.3.

2. The settlers have contributed to the shallowing of the basins between which the settlement lies. It is on the site where the settlement is, where the Harbourmaster was supposed to grow grass in order to prevent soil erosion. A comparative slope measurement was done in order to see whether erosion has occurred due to the settlers presence.

#### **(a) Results of the Slope Measurement**

The results are presented in Table 4.9 below

Table 4.9. Results of the Slope Measurement

MEASURED LENGTH		AVERAGE DISTANCE(m)	BACKWARD ANGLE°	FORWARD ANGLE°	RISE°
Berth A Slope	Point A	12*6.4=07.7	21	22	1
	Point B	11*6.4=07.0	27	26	1
	Point C	15*6.4=09.6	20	21	1
Berth B Slope	Point A	43*6.4=27.5	5	6	1
	Point B	24*6.4=15.4	7	8	1
(with the settlement)	Point c	19*6.4=12.2	8	8	0

As shown above, on average it takes an horizontal distance of 8.1 meters to have an elevation of 1 degree on berth A slope were as it takes a horizontal distance of 18.4 metres to rise for 1 degree on berth B. The measurements show that the slope of berth B(with the settlement) is more gentle as compared to the slope of berth A. The location of the slope is clearly illustrated in Figure 3. The slope measurements were done on the assumption that the slope to the basins were originally the same. With this assumption, the differences in gradient should be attributed to human activities causing soil erosion. So slope B from the settlement is gentler because it has been affected by the movement of people from the settlement to the basin where they wash their clothes and leave their canoes. The soil from the settlement and slope is eroded into the basin. It was also found out that slope A had grass along it which reduces the run off water's power that causes erosion unlike slope B which is bare characterised by gullies.

3. The presence of a settlement has prevented the Harbourmaster from re-dredging the basins. This is because the mud from the basins is supposed to be piled on where the settlement is
4. The other problem is lack of security. The harbourmaster normally experience break-ins into the goods shed, stealing of motor engines from the speed boats in the harbour and sometimes fighting among the settlers. All the above problems are due to the fact that the harbourmaster's office has failed to monitor movements within the harbour. The Harbour was supposed to be guarded by police for 24 hours. The guarding can not be done now unless the settlers are evicted under CAP 785 (24)3 of the laws of Zambia, the Harbourmaster has the right to regulate movements within the harbour and even remove anything that, in the Harbour's opinion, obstructs the smooth operation of the Harbour.
5. Illegal commercial developments have emerged on the settlement. There are the three grinding mills and the electricity connection line trespassing beyond the agreed area between Zambia Electricity supply corporation (ZESCO) and the Harbourmaster. The millers had made an agreement with ZESCO to have their grinding mills connected with electricity without the Harbourmaster's consent. Harbourmaster decided to take ZESCO to court.

The failure to evict the squatters has two main implications on the harbours operation. The first implication is sedimentation which has already been discussed. The second implication involves the sponsor (NORAD) who dredged the canal. NORAD is upset with the failure by the Harbourmaster to evict the settlers. NORAD has therefore abandoned its toolshed at the harbour as an act of protest. This leaves the Harbourmaster with no sponsors.

#### 4.6.2. Future plans for the harbour

For the Harbourmaster's future plan to work out the settlers have to be evicted first and then the Ministry of Transport and Communication should make funds available. However, the Harbour office plans to construct a wall fence around the harbour, an ablution block, a restaurant and the installation of beacons in order to show where the harbour is located.

#### 4.6.3. Neighbours' attitudes towards Maunyamo

The neighbours' attitudes are discussed in two main perspectives. These perspectives are the benefits the neighbours have from the settlement and the disadvantages of having Maunyamo.

##### (a) Benefits from Maunyamo

The study revealed that about 42.9 percent of the respondents in the neighbourhood benefited from the settlers. However, the benefits are restricted to the



temporal settlers from whom they buy cheap fish, milk and traditional mats. As for the semi-permanent settlers, none of the respondents felt they benefited for their presence at Maunyamo.

#### (b) Disadvantages of Maunyamo

The other 57.1 percent felt they have been negatively affected by Maunyamo. The semi-permanent settlers buy the goods from the temporal settlers and later sell at an expensive price. The milk the settlers sell is very unhealthy since sometimes it is diluted with water from the stream. Apart from the goods sold, the other problems related to the settlers' presence are security and high water bills. The people in the neighbourhood with taps having meters experience high water bills due to excessive use by the settlers. Settlers also tend to vandalise the taps, make the tap surroundings dirty. As for security, a lot of break-ins are experienced and the people in the neighbourhood suspect the settlers at Maunyamo.

So, because of the above problems, 71.4 percent of the neighbours felt the settlers should be evicted and the remaining 28.6 percent felt otherwise.

#### 4.6.5. Summary

This chapter has revealed that the settlement of Maunyamo has a lot of disadvantages than advantages. Therefore, the continuous stay of Maunyamo can not be sustained because of the negative implication the

existence of Maunyanu has on the harbour. The harbourmaster has also failed to evict the settlers though he is legally backed. The Western Province Ddeputy Minister and the Royal Establishment were identified as the main stumbling block in the evuction exercise of the settlers.

As for the settlers, a lot of problems confront them but they have not had any formal assistance. Since there are two types of settlers, it is important to remember that the temporal settlers are more affected by the problem than the semi-permanent settlers.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0. Introduction

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part deals with conclusions arising from the discussion of the research findings. The second part gives recommendations.

#### 5.1: CONCLUSIONS

It has been revealed by this study based on field observations and interviews from 70 respondents at Maunyamo, that the settlement first sprung up in the mid 1970's. It was initially used as a station by travellers mainly coming from Kalabo but as years went by some decided to stay permanently. There are two types of settlers at Maunyamo currently i.e. temporal settlers; who stay for less than a week and semi-permanent settlers who stay with an intention of staying permanently.

The reason of migration for both types of settlers have been found to be business especially trading. The goods sold mainly are fish, milk, traditional mats, maize, mealie meal, groceries and second-hand clothes. It can be concluded that migrants move due to push factors (such as lack of fish markets) at their places of origin and pull factors (such as availability of groceries, maize and various services at their destinations. In view of the foregoing hypothesis

1 is accepted.

It has also been discovered that settlers experience a lot of problems while at Maunyamo. The main problems confronting the settlers have been discussed under two main themes of Natural/physical problems and those problems associated with the provision of social services of water and toilets. This means that hypothesis 2 which states that the settlers at Maunyamo have many socio-economic problems has been accepted. Despite the problems being experienced by the settlers, no formal assistance has been forthcoming for the settlers. The District Council can not provide the services because the settlement is illegal. This implies that hypothesis 3 which states that the settlers get assistance from outside is rejected.

It was discovered that the land on which Maunyamo settlement is, is a harbour, owned by the Ministry of Transport and Communication under the supervision of the Harbourmaster. The Harbourmaster has been trying to evict the settlers since no settlement is allowed within a harbour but he has failed. The failure to evict the settlers can be attributed to the controversies over the Harbour land ownership and the Mongu District Council's failure to service Imwiko site and service where the settlers were supposed to be resettled. The failure to evict the settlers has two implications on the smooth operations of the Harbour. The first implication is that there will be a continuous sedimentation into the basins caused by soil erosion due to human activities. The

second implication is that the Sponsors (NORAD) have withdrawn their support for dredging the canal because under the terms of agreement for the sponsorship of re-dredging of the canal, no settlement was supposed to be there.

This study therefore, concludes that the settlement is not sustainable given the problems brought by Maunyamo's existence. The unsustainability starts from legal aspects to economic operation of the harbour. Legally, the land belongs to the Ministry of Transport and Communication such that the settlers are considered squatters. Economically, the Harbourmaster's revenue collection base has been reduced since the goods shed is under utilised. In view of the above conclusions hypothesis 4 which states that Maunyamo settlement is sustainable is rejected.

## 5.2. Recommendations

Having presented the research findings, the study comes up with recommendations that would benefit the settlers as well as the smooth operation of the harbour. The recommendations are as follow:

1. First of all the Harbourmaster should go ahead to evict the settlers in order to have a proper operating harbour. This should be done in order for the Harbourmaster's office to grow grass that would prevent soil erosion.
2. The Harbourmaster and Council should treat the semi-permanent settlers just like any other illegal settler

and they (semi-permanent settlers) should not be treated as travellers.

3. The Harbourmaster should build waiting rooms, ablution blocks and allow private operators to sell fast foods at Maunyanmo for the benefits of the travelling public.

4. The District Council should find a plot within a 2km radius from the harbour. This plot should not be one to convenience the smooth operation of the harbour and one cheaper in transfer costs for the settlers compared to the bus station which is only suitable for road travellers.

5. The Harbourmaster's office should have an awareness campaign in order to educate the people on the use of a harbour. They should as well publicise their goods shed charges since very few travellers know what the charges are.

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7.0. APPENDICES

7.1 APPENDIX 1: A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TEMPORAL MIGRANTS OF MAUNYAMO SETTLEMENT:

SECTION: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SETTLERS.

- 1. Age .....
- 2. Gender .....
- 3. Marital status.....
  - (i) Single .....
  - (ii) Married.....
  - (iii) Divorced .....
  - (iv) Separated.. ..
  - (v) Widowed.....
- 4. Level of Education.....
- 5. Occupation .....

SECTION B: GENERAL INFORMATION.

- 6. Where do you come from (district)? .....
- 7. What have you come to do at this settlement? .....
- 8. If these things named in question 7 are not in your local place, why don't you migrate permanently to Maunyamo? .....
- 9. What type of transport do you use from home to this settlement?
  - (a) Canoe.....
  - (b) On foot .....
  - (c) Vehicle.....
  - d) Any other from of transport .....
- 10. Who owns the transport you use ? .....
- 11. Do you pay for the transport ?
  - (a) Yes .....
  - (b) No .....
- if yes proceed the next question. If it is No go to question 13.
- 12. How much do you pay for the trip ? .....
- 13. How many times have you been here ? .....
- 14. (For those married only) Does your marital status ever determined the number of times you have come here ?
  - (a) Yes .....
  - (b) No .....

15. How long do you normally stay here ? .....
16. In what numbers do you normally travel in ? .....
17. Do you share travel expenses ?  
 (a) Yes .....
- (b) No .....
18. What problems do you face here ?  
 (a) Water.....  
 (i) Where do you get water from ?.....  
 (ii) How long do you have to wait to get water ?...  
 (iii) How much do you pay for water ? .....
- (b) Clinic .....
- (c) Toilet .....
- (d) Any other problems faced here .....
19. How do you solve the problems you have mentioned in Question 18 ? .....
20. Do you get any help from any one ? .....
- (a) Yes .....
- (b) No .....
21. If yes, tick who, and specify the kind of help  
 (a) Organisations .....
- (b) Government .....
- (c) Individuals .....
22. Is it likely that you might be moved from here ?  
 (a) Yes .....
- (b) No .....
23. If removed, where will you get an alternative accommodation from ? .....
24. What do you think the government should do to help you ?.....

7.2 APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SEMI-PERMANENTSETTLERS MAUNYAMO SETTLEMENT

SECTION A: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDEND

- 1. Age .....
- 2. Sex .....
- 3. Marital status:
  - (i) Single .....
  - (ii) Married .....
  - (iii) Divorced.....
  - (iv) Separated .....
  - (v) Wiowed.....
- 4. Level of Education .....
- 5. Occupation .....

SECTION B: GENERAL INFORMATION

- 6. Where do you come from (district) ? .....
- 7. How long have you been here ? .....
- 8. Where is your family ?
  - (i) Around.....
  - (ii) Not around.....
- 9. If you are not staying with your spouse, has your long stay here affected your marriage ?
  - (a) Yes .....
  - (b) No .....
- 10. If yes, in what ways ? .....
- 11. Who are you staying with here ? .....
- 12. Are you here for accomodation only ? .....
- 13. Are you here for business ?
  - (a) Yes .....
  - (b) No .....

If yes to question 13, proceed to question 14 go to question 16.

- 14. Can you do business anywhere else in Mongu apart from Maunyamo settlement ?
  - (a) Yes .....
  - (B) No .....

If yes proceed to qestion 15. If No proceed to question 16.

15. Why don't you go there ? .....
16. What problems do you face here ?  
 (a) Water:  
 (i) Where do you get water from .....  
 (ii) How long do you have to wait to get water?  
 .....  
 (iii) Do you pay ? If so how  
 much?.....  
 (a) Clinic .....  
 (b) Toilet.....  
 (c) Any other problems faced here .....
17. How do you solve the problems mentioned in question  
 16 ? .....
18. Do you get any help from any of the following  
 groups ? specify how  
 (a) NGOs .....  
 (b) Government .....  
 (c) Individuals .....
19. Is it likely that you might be evicted from here ?  
 (a) Yes .....  
 (b) No .....
20. If evicted, where will you get an alternative  
 accomodation from ? .....
21. What do you think the government should do to help  
 you? .....

Thank you for your cooperation.

### 7.3 APPENDIX 3. STORAGE TARIFFS.

Any person who deposits any merchandise goods, personal effects, motor cycles, motor Vehicles within any Warehouse or Harbour area for a period of 24 hours or part there of shall pay storage charges at the following rates.

	Types of merchandise and Amount (Kwacha*)					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
01-10	50.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	80.00	80.00
11-20	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00
21-30	70.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	100.00	100.00
31-40	80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	120.00	120.00
41-50	90.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	150.00	150.00
51-60	100.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	200.00
61-70	120.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	250.00	250.00
71-80	150.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	300.00	300.00
81-90	200.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	350.00	350.00
91-100	300.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	380.00	380.00
>100	350.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	400.00	400.00

- A. Bags of millie meal
- B. Rice
- C. Cassava
- D. Maize seed/samp
- E. G/nuts
- F. Beans

#### \* Charges for other merchandise

Groceries	:	250.00 per night.
Household Goods	:	k300.00 per night.
Traditional Mats:		k250.00 per roll of 50 mats per night.
Personal bags	:	k50.00 per night each.
Fish	:	k200.00 per night.
Vehicle	:	k350.00 per night.
Motor Vehicle	:	k250.00 per night

Source: Mongu Harbour Office (1995).