

**AN ASSESSMENT OF FACTORS LEADING TO CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE  
LOCAL PEOPLE AND DEVELOPING AGENCIES IN LUMBO VILLAGE OF  
KAZUNGULA DISTRICT, ZAMBIA.**

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An assessment of factors leading to conflicts between the local people and development agencies in Lumbo village of Kazungula District, Zambia.

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A research report submitted to the University of Zambia and the Zimbabwe Open University (ZOU) in Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Master of Science Degree in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution (Msc:PLCR)

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## DECLARATION

I Mofya Evelyn Kamangala, declare that this report is my own unaided work. It is submitted for the fulfillment of a Master's degree in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution at the University of Zambia. It has not been submitted before for any other master's degree or examination at any other institution or university. The findings, conclusions and recommendations expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the official viewpoint of the University of Zambia.

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## APPROVAL

This Research paper of Mofya Evelyn Kamangala has been approved as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Science in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution by the Zimbabwe Open University in collaboration with The University of Zambia,

Signed

Date

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this piece of work to my parents Bishop and Mrs Kamangala, my loving husband Nchimunya Siabanyama, our son Joshua and my entire family.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Firstly, I would like to acknowledge with thanks my God for granting me wisdom, knowledge and His grace which was sufficient to sustain me throughout my academic life. He has really been my alpha and omega.

I would also like to acknowledge my research supervisor, Mr Anolt. L. H. Moonga for his immeasurable support, encouragement and academic guidance from proposal writing to the writing up of the report. For without his assistance, it would not have been easy to complete this piece of work. I am also indebted to my husband Nchimunya Siabanyama, my son Joshua and my entire family for playing a critical role in ensuring that this work was completed on time, their love and understanding was an inspiration to me to work even harder. To my course mates, I would like to say thank you very much for their positive and objective contributions.

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to assess the factors leading to conflicts between local people and developing agencies in Lumbo village of Kazungula district. This took a qualitative case study research design whose main objectives were to establish the existence of developing agencies in Lumbo village of Kazungula district, establish the relationship between development agencies and the host community, and find suitable recommendations to give to stakeholders to ensure displacements that would encompass all aspects of resettlement and rehabilitation for sustainable development. The population included habitants of Lumbo village, development agencies and the local authority with a sample of 25 participants which comprised of 20 habitants of Lumbo Village, the village Headman, 1 representative from the local authority and 3 representatives 1 from each development agency. Data was analyzed using a descriptive research method of analysis with the help of narratives for data presentation. The findings of the study were that there are three developing agencies in Kazungula district, namely; RDA, AFECC and DAEWOO. RDA deals with the road development while AFECC and DAEWOO deal with the construction of the bridge. The major factors that cause conflicts between local people and development agencies are lack of good relationship between development agencies and the host community, improper displacement procedures and poor communication. The findings also show that the process of displacement in Lumbo Village was not well followed. It was observed that displacement did not create sustainable development for people and there was no widely consultative process embraced from pre-displacement, through displacement and finally to the post displacement settlement. From the findings, a conclusion was drawn showing that displacement in Lumbo Village was according to the law but was not widely consultative. The study indicates that there is need for deliberate preparatory skills training and material support for the IDPs necessary for their adaption into the new socio-economic lifestyle. From the findings of the study some recommendations were made to the stakeholders, one major recommendation was that they should establish a national displacement policy and that the process should be highly consultative with the displaced people. The displaced people also should create community based task force that will champion their plight with the relevant authorities. The significance of this research is to provide data to the government to help them come up with suitable policy development on displaced people.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

DIDR	Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
ICOLD	International Commission on Large Dams
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
NRP	National Resettlement Policy
RDA	Road Development Agency
WBED	World Bank Environment Department's
WCD	World Commissions on Dams
ZDA	Zambia Development Agency
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZLA	Zambia Lands Act

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

#### 1.1 Introduction

With the current economic dispensation in world economics, nation's world over and especially third world countries are seen to be heavily investing in industrial projects such as dams, roads, mines, power plants and new cities to achieve rapid economic growth. For the third world nations, especially Sub Saharan nations who seem to be still lagging behind in terms of technological advancement as compared to developed nations, land and water resources seem to be their most available resources to achieve the desired economic growth. However, the challenge that comes with utilizing these vital resources is that they are habituated by human beings who derive their basic source of income and general welfare from them. For some, these areas are their traditional heritage, inheritance, source of livelihood, form of socio-economic identity and it is what defines who they are culturally. Nevertheless, in the interest of the general national public, they often times have to be displaced from these areas to facilitate for national economic projects. It cannot go without saying that, these displacements come with challenges to the local people who are settled around such areas.

The motivation and idea of coming up with this topic was due to the increase in conflict between developing agencies and the local people in Zambia. Therefore, considering this specific situation it is important to conduct a study.

Conflict has generally been defined as a situation in which two or more parties strive to acquire the same scarce resources at the same time. Scholars state that for there to be conflict at least two or more parties are involved. This being the case, scarce resources are the major reason as to why conflict exists. Peter Wallenstein (2002) has pointed out that resources are not only economic in nature, and that the terminology might miss conflicts involving economic orientation, human security, environment, historical issues, etc. Such conflicts are not necessarily about resources, and when they are, these resources are, more importantly, not necessarily scarce. Conflict is, moreover, in many cases based on perceptions, rather than on attitudes or behavior as it has generally been defined.

As per case study, this research was conducted so as to assess the factors that lead to conflict between developing agencies and the local people in Lumbo village of Kazungula District.

This being the case, it is imperative to define local economic development which is the process of transforming the local economy and broader society with the aim of overcoming existing difficulties. It seeks to improve the living conditions of the population by means of actions among different social and economic local actors to take advantage of endogenous resources by promoting local business capacities.

The construction of the Kazungula Bridge is a tripartite effort by Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe. The US \$259.3 million Bridge is being constructed across the Zambezi River. It is being undertaken by the three governments with financial assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the African Development Bank (AFDB). The construction works on the bridge started in 2014. The contractor in charge of constructing the bridge is Daewoo a Korean contractor. The project will affect Lumbo village. Lumbo village is a settlement of more 38 households, representing 117 project affected persons. This settlement is directly affected by the development and therefore, a resettlement action plan had to be prepared in accordance with the AfDB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy and Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAP), this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared to ensure adequate care is taken for the affected households.

Another source of resettlement and triggering compensation will be material source areas and access roads. While it is a prerequisite of the Decision Letter issued by Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) the then Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ) to fully and adequately compensate the affected persons, the project proponent (RDA) has taken it upon itself to enforce this through the contract document, thus: in accordance with the provisions of the Roads Act of 2002 compensation for any property to be expropriated because of diversion roads construction shall be subject to provisions in the Act. The Roads Act provides for compensation for persons whose land is accessed for the extraction of materials including borrow sites and quarries. The implementation of the ARAP is estimated as ZMK18billion (approx. US\$4million) and this includes: (i) building of houses, (ii) provisions for seeds and fertilizer to the households for the first two years of relocation and, (iii) hiring a social worker who will provide psychosocial support to the vulnerable Project affected people (PAPs). The proposed site for relocation currently lacks critical social amenities such as potable water, sanitation and access to the nearest road and a school within 3km radius. The project makes provisions to cater for these amenities in the compensation estimate.

However it is vital to note that, in the Zambian scenario above, relocation was achieved successfully, nevertheless, as pointed out earlier, the socio-cultural and economic identity and makeup of the people under discussion might not have been adequately considered and catered for. One such observation is that, these people had settled near the banks of the Zambezi River and this would be obvious for reasons that fishing was their daily economic activity for livelihood. Hence, despite the compensation of relocating them to another place, having no source of their cultural and historical economic activity (fishing, in this context), did not suffice successful resettlement, therefore perpetuating structural violence and poverty

### **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Although there have been several developing agencies in Lumbo Village of Kazungula district for a long time, sustainable development has not been achieved. Initially, when development agencies go to an area, they must bring development and make sure those that are affected by their development and face displacement must be compensated and sustainable development must be attained so that they carry on in their new places. However, on the contrary in most cases people are only displaced, compensated and relocated, without putting in place deliberate schemes that encompass resettlement and rehabilitation that will eventually facilitate sustainable development of the affected persons. Those in charge of development projects pay little attention to the full processes of resettlement and as such conflicts arise between the development agencies and the host communities.

As a result of this observation, this paper seeks to study the factors leading to conflict between development agencies and the local people in Lumbo village of Kazungula District.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The study was done to fulfil the objectives listed below.

1. Establish the existence of developing agencies in Kazungula district.
2. Establish the relationship between development agencies and the host community of Lumbo Village.
3. Determine suitable recommendations to give to stakeholders in order to ensure development bound displacement.

### **1.4 Research questions**

In order to meet the objectives of the study, the following questions will be answered:

- i. How Many developing agencies exist in Lumbo Village of Kazungula district?

- i. What is the knowledge, ownership, participation and sustainability of the people of Lumbo village?
- ii. What recommendations could be given to stakeholders to ensure sustainable development?

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

GOSH consultants express alarm (2011) states that all research projects need to have a starting and end point. The study will be limited to Lumbo village in Kazungula district. Lumbo is a village in Kazungula district located in the southern part of Zambia. The study will be focused on assessing the factors that lead to conflict between local people and developing agencies.

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The study will provide developing agencies with the basis for explaining some of the factors that led to conflict between them and the local people. It will also trigger the developing agencies to innovate new policies on development that are attractive to the local people and ensure sustainable development. The significance of the study will be to bridge this information gap. The results of this study will also contribute to the general body of knowledge.

### **1.7 Limitations**

#### **1.7.1 Language barrier**

It is expected that during the research, language will pose as a challenge and limitation as most respondents especially among the key respondents do not speak more than one language. Therefore, the researcher will need to either find an interpreter at certain times or find alternatives methods of collecting data without derailing away from the objective and without alarming or misleading the respondent.

#### **1.7.2 Researcher-Respondent familiarity**

Another expected challenge is the fact that, the research site is around the researchers work place, entailing that some respondents have to some extent interacted with the researcher already, hence some would probably be skeptical, not take the research serious and alas others would think the research will bring some direct economic benefit. Therefore, the

researcher has a mammoth task to be very professional, purely academic, remain researcher but one of them. To do so, it will require proper and adequate pre-data collection rituals.

### **1.7.3 Budget constraints**

The research is self-funded by the student from their pocket, it therefore entails that it is a low budget research, as such this factor restricts the depth of the field work as not too much time will be taken in the field.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### **2.0 Introduction**

The study reviews available literature from some studies conducted within and outside Zambia by scholars on the factors that led to conflict between developing agencies and the local people. It also highlights the theoretical and conceptual framework of the study. It also provides a conclusion identifying the gap of the study.

Development projects often involve the introduction of direct control by a developer over land previously occupied by another group. Natural resource extraction, urban renewal or development programs, industrial parks, and infrastructure projects (such as highways, bridges, irrigation canals, and dams) all require land, often in large quantity. One common consequence of such projects is the upheaval and displacement of communities. While the literature on development-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR) is clear in its focus on physical development projects that require land expropriation, these are not the only types of projects that can result in displacement. Conservation Programs, such as wildlife re-introduction schemes and the creation of game parks and bio-diversity zones, also often oust communities. Some types of policies can also induce migration. For example, a distributive policy decision that shifts jobs between two regions might cause some people to move in search of new employment. However, the literature on DIDR does not consider these types of policies (Howard, 1997). The focus of this study is clearly on physical forms of development that require displacement by decree.

The lack of consensus regarding who is deemed an IDP has contributed to poor reporting of the scale of internal displacement in many areas (Bennett, 1998). Estimates of the current number of IDPs worldwide are considered conservative and underestimated (Eschen-Bächer, 2005). Underestimation has been exacerbated by lack of access, reluctance of the internally displaced to be identified, difficulty in distinguishing who is an IDP and methodology (Cohen et al, 1998a; Bennett, 1998). Consequently, this gap in data represents the need for more effective and intentional research regarding the state and number of IDPs and increase efficacy of protection and assistance afforded to them. Nineteen out of the forty-nine situations of internal displacement have no recent data (Eschen-Bächer, 2005).

Furthermore, notions that IDPs should receive compensation during displacements have also not helped in critically looking into their plight. Despite the compensations (though in some cases it's not there or not adequate if at all it can ever be) the IDPs suffer many injustices in the long run. The plight of the internally displaced has been documented over the past decade. But there is still debate over whether they should be recognized as a special category of persons for humanitarian purposes.

Most of the literature on DIDR reveals the causes of displacements and its effects but it highlights less of the factors that lead to DIDR's failure to positively impact development especially for the affected people in their new settlements. Here, some factors of what could be the reasons for the negative impact DIDR has on development are among others, weak resettlement policies by the developers, negative attitudes of the IDPs and lack of political will by governments especially in African nations. Cernea (1993) puts it that, while there is nothing new about development-induced displacement, it was long the case that project sponsors, be they governments, multi-lateral or bilateral development agencies, export credit agencies, or private developers had no policies or guidelines on involuntary resettlement. It was common for states to have policies on eminent domain, many of which dealt solely with the legal process of expropriation, a number of which outlined compensation mechanisms, but none of which dealt in detail with resettlement in ways that would prevent impoverishment.

Currently, Zambia does not have a finalized National Resettlement Policy in place to guide processes of resettlement and compensation. In an effort to address this gap, the government drafted a National Resettlement Policy (NRP) in 2013, a process spearheaded by the OVP. It has also published 'Guidelines for the Compensation and Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons' in an attempt to domesticate the African Union's Convention of 2012 for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in Africa (the Kampala Convention). The NRP and the Kampala Convention itself recognize development-induced displacement as one of the sources of internal displacement. Perhaps because the NRP is meant to address IDPs in general, it does not specifically focus on displacement prompted by development initiatives, which remains the largest current source of displacement in Zambia. While the government's move to draft the NRP should be celebrated, the value of this policy must be measured against its effectiveness in addressing Zambia's own displacement and resettlement problems, which arise largely from state-sanctioned land-based investments (McCully, 2001).

## **2.1 Global View of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS)**

### **2.1.1 The World at large**

While development-induced displacement occurs throughout the world, Asia and the Pacific nations which are arguably deemed developing regions, lead in the number of DIDR. In Asia particularly China and India are responsible for a large portion of such displacements. According to Fuggle et al. (2000), the National Research Center for Resettlement in China calculated that over 45 million people were displaced by development projects in that country between 1950 and 2000. The construction of the 1996 Manwan Dam in Yunnan province in China showed that 7,260 people resettled for the project experienced a range of effects in the areas of infrastructure and utilities, housing, livelihoods and ties to the community. People universally did not receive enough compensation to rebuild homes in their resettlement areas, with some families secondarily displaced by landslides after their new homes were built on unsuitable land. While this is a small study, it points to the problems that can occur when social impact surveys are not conducted at the start of a project, and limited follow-up is conducted to support displaced families.

Furthermore, since independence in 1947, a number of big dams were built on few of the main rivers of India. Big dams which were assured to unravel the problem of hungry and starving of the citizens of India by providing irrigation facilities to improve food production, to control floods and to provide greatly required electricity for achieving growth in industrial realm. By considering all these great promises Pandit Nehru, the first Prime Minister, called the dams as “Secular temples” of modern India. The other side of the coin is, these dams will disturb the existing environment and social systems. All the disturbances are justified by national interest and for the industrial growth and agricultural advancements of India. The other developmental projects which were displaced people in a mass scale other than constructing irrigation dams include establishing the power projects, executing the mining for various metals and minerals, establishing industries, developing related infrastructures, laying the roads and railways for improving transportation facilities, making the plans for urban development, planting the moneymaking forestry and so on. Few of these projects have fetched adversative problems due to displacement of people from their habitation as the land acquisition has taken place at the highest level. Developmental projects are undoubtedly brought tremendous impact economically but at the same time they had also fetched unadorned social, ecological and economic problems to displaced communities. Among all the developmental projects the multipurpose dams take major part in displacing people. The

dams also submerge the high quality land, destruct the watershed, cause disturbance to the ecological balance, distortion of the adjacent environment, and the harm to the wildlife and nonpareil precious flora and fauna etc. By considering the above said adverse effects Kothari says: “The experience of post-Independence period from projects across the country suggests that the long drawn out process of displacement has caused widespread traumatic psychological and socio-cultural consequences like the dismantling of traditional production systems, desecration of ancestral sacred zones, graves and places of worship, scattering of kinship groups, disruptions of family system and informal social network”.

A correlation between development and displacement can be deduced. Arguably, it appears that, development and displacement are two sides of the same coin. Where there is need for development, displacement will almost become inevitable and that on the other hand, displacement paves way for development of the region where the displacement has taken place. However, much debate still arises as to whether displacement takes with it, development to the new areas where people are resettled. A sure observation is that the developing nations of Asia and Africa have seen the most of Development projects involving natural resources, however, they still are the third world nations lagging behind in developmental advancements, hence cementing the assertion that DIDRs could be viewed as causes of poverty and social injustices.

### **2.1.2 Africa**

Most of the literature on DIDR reveals the causes of displacements and its effects but it highlights less of the factors that lead to DIDR’s failure to positively impact development especially for the affected people in their new settlements. Here, some factors of what could be the reasons for the negative impact DIDR has on development are among others, weak resettlement policies by the developers, negative attitudes of the IDPs and lack of political will by governments especially in African nations. Cernea (1993) puts it that, while there is nothing new about development-induced displacement, it was long the case that project sponsors, be they governments, multi-lateral or bilateral development agencies, export credit agencies, or private developers had no policies or guidelines on involuntary resettlement. It was common for states to have policies on eminent domain, many of which dealt solely with the legal process of expropriation, a number of which outlined compensation mechanisms, but none of which dealt in detail with resettlement in ways that would prevent impoverishment.

Cernea's paper *African Involuntary Resettlement in a Global Context* (1997) provides a call and conceptual overview and literature review of DIDR on the continent, while De Wet's contributing paper for the WCD (2000) offers a wide-ranging review of dam displacement in Africa. Among many other things, Cernea's paper notes that while countries like China and India lead the world in the number of persons displaced by development projects, the proportion of population and territory affected by even the largest of projects in these countries is much lower than in some projects in African countries. For example, the Akosombo Dam in Ghana displaced 80,000 people, approximately 1 per cent of the country's population. Furthermore, with regard to land affected, projects in African countries sometimes affect a higher percentage of the host country's territory than projects elsewhere. The reservoir of the Akosombo Dam flooded 3.5 per cent of Ghana's land.

### **2.1.3** **Zambian case studies**

Zambia, just like many other African developing nations has not been spared of the IDPs. The increase in demand for land can be attributed in part to rising incomes among middle-class Zambians, but also to the Zambian government's drive to boost economic growth and reduce poverty by attracting foreign investors. Cases of unjust displacement where households are forced off their land without their consent and without compensation (sometimes), have been widely reported. There are, however, also instances where communities have resisted displacement.

Zambia has witnessed an increasing incidence of development induced displacement (DID), notably due to government-led infrastructure projects, or government-facilitated land based investments that are expected to contribute much desired foreign direct investment (FDI) to Zambia's economy (Government of the Republic of Zambia 2012). In the name of development, affected communities are often resettled, with little attention given to the impacts on their livelihoods and future well-being. While increased investment in Zambia is desirable, policymakers need to question at what expense this investment occurs. What safeguards can be put in place in order to ensure that people's rights to land and livelihoods are recognized? Where displacement is agreed or determined to be in the national interest, how can the rights and interests of affected people be taken into account in the resettlement process? And how can displacement and resettlement where these occur through proper processes be used as development opportunities, to benefit those affected and leave them better off than they were before.

Zambia has not learned enough from its history of forced displacements. The construction of the Kariba Dam in the 1950s resulted in the displacement and resettlement of approximately 57 000 people (Cliggett 2005). Sixty years later, these communities continue to struggle for food security and livelihoods. Not much work has been documented on the Kariba displaced people in terms of their aftermath economic development, however, one visible piece of information available indicates that, the affected people were moved from the near and around the banks of the fertile highly economic active Kariba to the infertile, desert, animal infested valley of Siavonga/Chirundu areas.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia, through ZESCO, constructed a 750MW power station on the Kafue River in Kafue Gorge area, Kafue district, Lusaka Province. The Kafue Gorge Lower Hydroelectric Power Project (KGL Project) is located on the Kafue River, a primary tributary of the Zambezi River. It is located on the left bank of the Kafue River in Namalundu Gorge, 55km away from the downstream confluence of the Kafue and Zambezi Rivers, 17.3km downstream of the existing 900MW Kafue Gorge Upper Hydropower Station dam (reservoir). An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study was undertaken in line with the national Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations and the project was approved by the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). During the ESIA study, it was established that there were 25 households living in the project area in Kafue Gorge who needed to be relocated to pave way for the project. The affected households were engaged in farming during the rainy season and fishing during the dry season. In terms of preferred place of resettlement 13 households chose to go to Hachipilika Village, located about 30km from the project site. The other 12 households chose to relocate to different places within and outside District. The resettlement package for the project had two components; support to households directly affected by the project and support to the host community (ZESCO Annual Report, 2014).

The displacement of rural Zambians is on the increase due to growing investor interest in Zambian land – whether for mining projects, agricultural projects or infrastructure projects. All these contribute to Zambia's wider economic growth, but do not necessarily translate into benefits for Zambia's poor or those directly affected. In order for rural communities to benefit from such projects, a number of policy measures need to be instated to adequately govern displacement, resettlement and compensation. The reforms required include a comprehensive legal and policy framework on land rights and land administration, as well as resettlement and compensation, coupled with enforcement and monitoring. Strengthening processes and procedures of land acquisitions or allocations is equally important in upholding

land rights of vulnerable communities. An inclusive approach in decision-making on land allocation and acquisitions is paramount to ensure that those communities most affected are not left out.

The Zambia Lands Act's (ZLA) research shows that displacement occurs on both statutory and customary land. Zambia's Lands Act of 1995 vests all land in the President, and also confers on him the power to alienate land for 'public purposes', for instance, for public infrastructure or for national development priorities, and therefore to displace people in the name of development. The Lands Act also prescribes for consultation to be granted by chiefs, local authorities and any other person or body whose interest might be affected in matters of land alienation, but in practice there are few mechanisms to ensure this.

The most important finding from the ZLA's research has been that in most cases, regardless of resettlement and compensation measures, communities are not consulted and are not able to take part in key decision-making processes prior to the decision for their displacement. This is because such meaningful consultation is not needed as residents of customary land (and even state land) do not have tenure that is secure in law or in practice. Thus, the question of land tenure security, particularly on customary land, needs to be addressed before any resettlement policy can be considered sufficient.

Displacement of people from their land, which they hold through custom and often over many generations, should be avoided. It should only be considered when their rights are acknowledged and an adequate and implementable legal and policy framework is in place. Only under these circumstances can the displacement of rural Zambians in the name of national development be considered fair and just.

## **2.2 Types of Development Projects That Cause Displacements**

As mentioned in the introduction, the types of development projects causing displacement range across a wide spectrum. For the purposes of this research guide, these types of projects have been divided into three categories: dams, urban renewal and development, and natural resource extraction. Table 1, composed of data from the WBED report, gives a breakdown by cause of displacement of the distribution of people displaced by World Bank projects active in 1993. While these figures are likely indicative of broader trends, it is worth remembering that displacement in Bank-assisted projects accounts for only a fraction of the estimated global total – about 3 per cent of global dam displacement and 1 per cent of global displacement from urban and transportation projects.

Cause	Projects	Percentage	People	Percentage
Dams, irrigation, canals	46	31.5	1,3,04,000	66.4
Urban infrastructure, water supply, sewerage, transportation	66	45.2	443,000	22.6
Thermal (including Mining)	15	10.3	94,000	4.8
Other	19	13.0	122,000	6.2
Total World Bank	146	100	1,963,000	100

**Table 2.2 Distribution of displacees by cause of displacement in World Bank projects (active in 1993) with resettlement**

One of the types of development projects that bring about physical displacement, dams and their related infrastructure, including power stations and irrigation canals, stand out as the largest contributor to displacees. This is partially a product of the enormous scale of many dam projects. China's Danjiangkou Dam displaced 383,000 people, while its ongoing Three Gorges Dam project will displace 1.2 million. The high overall level of dam displacement is also a product of the speed with which dams have been built since 1950. The International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) reports that the world had 5,000 large dams in 1950 and over 45,000 by the late 1990s.

The WBED has calculated that roughly 40 per cent of development-induced displacement every year, over 4 million people is a result of dam projects. Over the range of projects assisted by the World Bank, 63 per cent of involuntary displacement and resettlement occurs in dam projects. Overall estimates of dam displacement over the latter half of the twentieth century range between 30 and 80 million people. As with the figures for overall development induced displacement, these estimates often do not cover the full extent of displacement outside dam and reservoir sites.

The literature on large dams and their economic, environmental, and social impacts is vast. McCully's book (2001) and the WCD report (2000) provide comprehensive overviews of the impacts of large dam projects, including direct displacement and resettlement, but also other impacts that could lead to indirect displacement. These include: the inundation of valuable farmland and animal habitat; the capturing of sediment by dams, leading to erosion and soil degradation downstream; the endangerment of freshwater habitats, leading to the extinction or threatening of riverine and wetland life forms; reservoir induced seismicity; the spread of diseases by insects that thrive in stagnant reservoir water; and environmental destruction and human death as a result of dam failure or collapse. The report by Bartolome et al. (2000),

prepared to inform the WCD report-writing process, offers a comprehensive discussion of recent practices concerning the displacement, resettlement, rehabilitation, and development of people adversely affected by dam projects. It also suggests a number of ways to improve accountability and facilitate negotiation in future resettlement schemes.

Case studies of dam projects dominate the literature on development-induced displacement. The volume edited by Picciotto, Van Wicklin, and Rice (2001) includes six case studies of dam displacement and resettlement, including that in the Upper Krishna Project in India, the Shuikou and Yantan dam projects in China, the Pak Mun Dam Project in Thailand, the Kedung Ombo Dam Project in Indonesia, the Itaparica Dam in Brazil, and the Nangbeto Dam in Togo. The WCD website provides online access to countless case studies of dam projects throughout the world, many of which have involved displacement and resettlement. International Rivers Network (IRN), and its regular publication *World Rivers Review*, are good sources of news on dam and water infrastructure projects and their impacts on people and the environment.

### **2.2.1 Urban Infrastructure and Transportation**

Urban infrastructure and transportation projects that cause displacement include slum clearance and upgrading; the establishment of industrial and commercial estates; the building and upgrading of sewerage systems, schools, hospitals, ports, etc.; and the construction of communication and transportation networks, including those connecting different urban centres. Cernea's paper (1997), *The Urban Environment and Population Relocation*, provides a brief review of the literature and gives a comprehensive overview of some of the most important issues involved in urban displacement and resettlement.

The WBED has estimated that 60 per cent of development-induced displacement every year, about 6 million people is a result of urban infrastructure and transportation projects. This same proportion is not reflected in World Bank-assisted projects in 1993, only 22.6 per cent of displacement was caused by urban and transportation projects. Evidence from case studies suggests that the number of people displaced in individual urban and transportation projects is much lower than the number displaced in many large infrastructure projects. Indonesia's Jabotabek project, which displaced 40, 00050,000 people, and India's Hyderabad Water Supply Project, which ousted 50,000 people, are among the largest urban displacements on record. However, Cernea's paper points out that, while displacement from individual urban development projects is low, the frequency of such projects is higher than in some other

sectors, resulting in a high overall number of displacees. Furthermore, while the amount of land appropriated for individual urban projects is often minimal compared to that acquired for individual large dam or irrigation projects, the ratio of people displaced per unit of expropriated land is usually higher as a result of high urban population densities. This situation only looks to be intensifying as the global trend of urbanization grows. While in 1980, only 15.8 per cent of the world's population lived in cities with 4 million or more residents, demographers suggest that by 2025 this will rise to 24.5 per cent globally and 28.2 per cent in developing countries. Rural development projects that have caused displacement have played their own role in this rise, as many resettlers have either been relocated to cities or have migrated there from poor resettlement sites in search of employment.

Perlman's book (1976) is a well-known account of favela (slum) removal and forced relocation in Rio de Janeiro, while Pereira's chapter (1994) provides a discussion of the resettlement of 130 families in two separate urban relocation operations in Mozambique, which together generated space for an urban renewal project. Manga's chapter (1994) depicts the displacement and resettlement of roughly 45,000 people in the Nylon Urban Upgrading Project in Douala, Cameroon, which aimed to restructure and improve conditions in an urban 'spontaneous' settlement. As is the case in most cases of DIDR, many displacees in the Nylon project were amongst the city's poorest residents.

### **2.2.2 Natural resources extraction**

Principally, this category of projects includes those having to do with mineral and oil extraction. Despite their similarity, forestry extraction projects are dealt with in the research guide focusing on conservation-induced displacement. No cumulative or annual statistics are available on the number of people displaced by natural resource extraction projects world-wide; however, anecdotal evidence and figures from World Bank projects (shown above) suggest that displacement in such projects is much lower than in many dam and urban renewal and development projects.

The DIDR literature on mining and oil projects is sparse compared to that on dams and urban renewal and development projects. This is likely due to two factors. Firstly, mining and oil projects cause only limited displacement compared to large infrastructure projects. Secondly, the displacement caused by such projects is often indirect – for example, seepage from an oil pipeline might cause drinking-water contamination and the destruction of farmland, leading families to abandon their homes and lands for safer conditions elsewhere. In contrast to the

direct displacement caused by many large infrastructure projects, such indirect forms of displacement are less apparent and seldom lead to formal resettlement operations. They are therefore less examined in the literature.

Chatty (1994) discusses a case of petroleum exploitation that led to physical and livelihood displacement among members of the Harasiis tribe, a pastoral nomadic group in Oman. Human Rights Watch's (HRW) report (1999) on oil extraction activities in the Niger Delta of Nigeria details the abuse of local dwellers' human rights by the Nigerian government and participating corporations in their efforts to quell local opposition to the extraction projects. It also discusses the projects' environmental impacts, including those stemming from regular oil spills (at least 300 annually, according to Nigerian official estimates, which are likely low) and the construction of roads and canals, which contribute to the displacement of some from the region. Amnesty International's report (2000) discusses the oil industry and its role in human rights abuses in Sudan, including the forced expulsion of tens of thousands of people from their homes. Government troops have reportedly used bombings, helicopter gunships, and mass executions as tools to ensure that people flee the region.

### **2.3 The Relationship Between IDPS and Their Development (The Evils and Booms Of Development Induced Displacement On The IDPS)**

The consequences of DIDR depend largely on how resettlement is planned, negotiated, and carried out. Displacement and development, however, are not unrelated. On the one hand, lack of development can trigger instability and conflict which leads to displacement, as do the lack of early warning, preparedness, disaster risk management and adaptation in countries prone to natural disasters. Lack of development can also hinder the return of people to devastated areas and affect other settlement options. Displacement might also undermine or even reverse the development of a region and it always increases the risk of impoverishment and perceived marginalization.

On the other hand, well-designed development interventions can help to prevent displacement by stabilizing fragile areas and reducing the risks associated with disasters. Displacement can even offer development opportunities. Displaced people can make positive contributions to their host communities, boost the local economy and create opportunities that may benefit both themselves and their hosts, so encouraging peaceful relations. An influx of labour may improve food production, and the upgrading of health and education services has a lasting local impact, even after IDPs have returned to their homes.

Therefore, the discussion above clearly shows that though deemed detrimental, displacements if well managed could pose as development opportunities for the affected people, however, the following considerations ought to be mastered if displacements is going to be a blessing; successful displacement and resettlement must first and foremost be anchored on a well-designed development plan that runs from pre, during and post displacement. Development planning must include enough flexibility to allow for timely initiatives by development actors when displacement situations change. Secondly, successful displacement and resettlement is one in which the affected people are key decision makers at all levels of the process, from negotiations, to handovers. IDPs must be informed and consulted during development planning, and their specific needs must be factored into area-based approaches. Thirdly, specific programmes targeting IDPs should be linked to general development plans as a way of making them effective and sustainable. General development plans, meanwhile, should also be adapted in a way that allows IDPs to benefit from them according to their needs. For example, connecting IDPs and host communities to local, national, regional and international market opportunities will lead to sustainable livelihoods and economies. Lastly, the (re)construction of infrastructure is necessary for local authorities to function, for the provision of basic services and for the (re-)establishment of livelihoods. It is also essential to ensure that trained staff and resources are available to run and maintain such infrastructure and services (Pereira, 1994).

Several theoretical frameworks have been proposed to explain and highlight the social consequences of forced relocation as well as to further discuss what causes conflicts between development agencies and IDPs. The Scudder-Colson theory is discussed below.

## **2.4 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.4.1 Scudder-Colson Theory**

In the early 1980s, building upon earlier approaches that dealt primarily with the processes of voluntary resettlement, Scudder and Colson proposed a four-stage model of how people and socio-cultural systems respond to resettlement. The stages were labelled recruitment, transition, potential development, and handing over or incorporation. In the recruitment phase, policy-makers and/or developers formulate development and resettlement plans, often without informing those to be displaced. During transition, people will come to know that they are going to be displaced from their native place and will be resettled in alien places. This will naturally increase the psychological stress of people. This stage as is it is aptly named transition to elucidate the real condition of the people to be displaced. Potential

development stage begins after people were physically removed from the original habitation and relocated in strange place. Those displaced begin the process of rebuilding their economy and social networks. Handing over or incorporation refers to the handing over of local production systems and community leadership to a second generation of residents that identifies with and feels at home in the community. Once this stage has been achieved, resettlement is deemed a success.

This study will then adopt this theory. This is because, the happenings in Lumbo Village took the same root and yet development has not been deemed as a success. People's participation has not taken into consideration in this model, it has not thrown its light upon people's problems at these four stages and remedies for their problems, and it indirectly encourages displacement by neglecting the people's livelihood, environmental, educational, socio-politico-economic loss and cultural disturbances which is to give prime importance among all losses.

#### **2.4.2 Conceptual Framework**

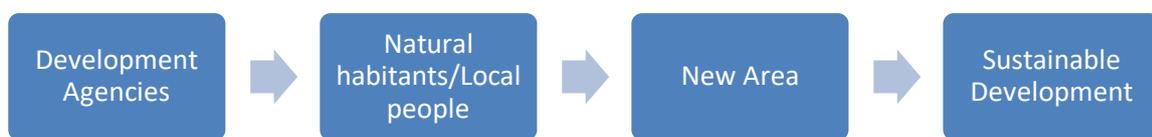
Development agencies have been going to communities not only to develop them but to also gain something and in the process people have ended up being displaced. Displacement intrinsically contains a risk pattern though the vulnerability differs in groups and communities. In particular, it stresses that, unless specifically addressed by targeted policies, displacement can cause impoverishment among the displaced by bringing about landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of access to common property resources, increased morbidity and mortality, and community disarticulation.

Although, development programmes aim at developing and providing better life, displacement of people became inevitable either involuntarily or forcibly. However, when it comes to the displacement or resettlement it is lower stratum of people mostly tribals and scheduled caste people who are badly affected while others enjoy the fruits of the national development of this kind. They are forced to offer their socio-cultural and economic sacrifices at the altar of national interest.

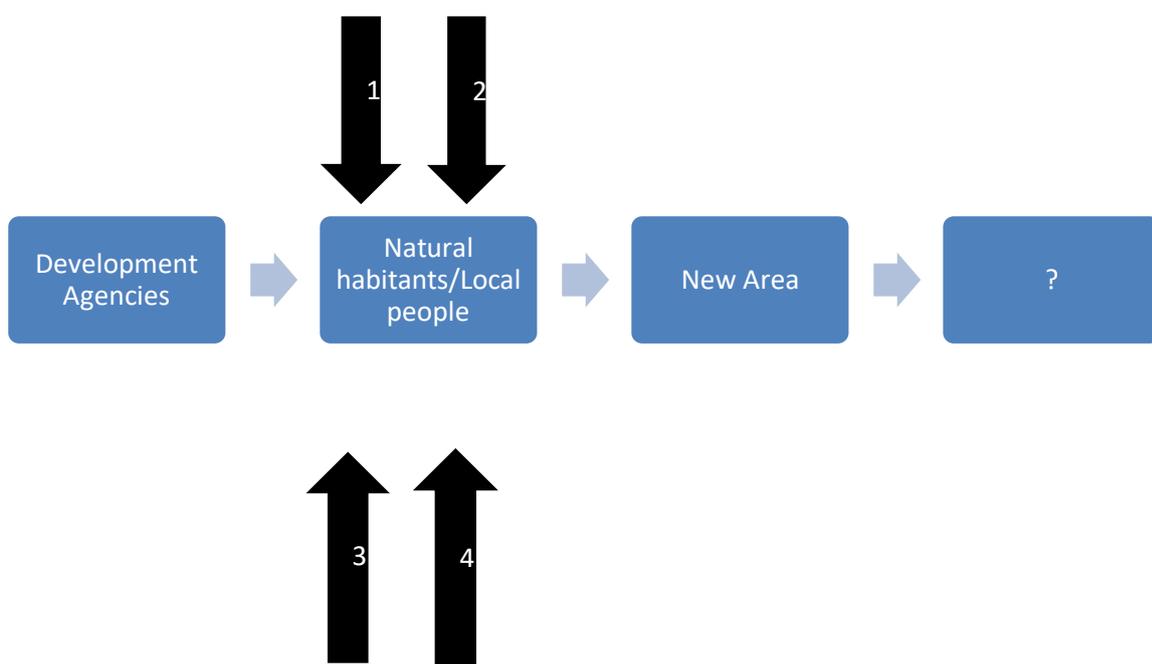
However, displacement does not only have its evils, it has a positive side to it in that sustainable development is attained in communities of the displaced but instead of sustainable development being attained, development agencies have forsaken those displaced and they have been left to suffer on their own. Most communities of the displaced in Zambia have nothing to show that development agencies were there in their communities, no

development can be seen. Yes the development agencies seem to be supportive and helpful in the beginning but later on they become more focused on their gains and not on ensuring sustainable development for those that faced displacement because of them.

In the actual sense, what must happen when development agencies go to an area, they must bring development with them and make sure those that are affected by their development and face displacement must be compensated and sustainable development must be achieved so that they carry on in their new places. However, this is not what is happening in most places in Zambia and Lumbo village is not an exception. A proper illustration can be seen below.



**Figure: 2.4.2.1 showing the correct root development agencies should take**



**Figure: 2.4.2.2 showing what actually happens.**

As seen in Figure 2.4.2.1 above, that is the right way that should be taken by development agencies when they displace people, the end result or output must be sustainable development for the displaced people.

However, Figure 2.4.2.2 shows that sustainable development is questionable and this is so because of the conflicts shown as arrows in the figure above that the displaced local people face with development agencies. These conflicts include; poor communication, lack of proper planning, frustration and stress and poor involvement of the rightful people in the displacement process.

## **2.5 Conclusion**

The chapter explored the several views of how IDPs are perceived and defined in a broader context and not only to limit them to the displaced people but to include even the displacement developers, incidental migrants during the process and the affected host population.

A holistic approach to reviewing cases of DIDR was embarked on starting with the global view, continental and trimmed down to Zambia. In this holistic review, literature showed that, DIDR prevailed more in less developed nations and areas, and that a correlation between displacement and development was established, a correlation which has showed both sides of the relationship, that development causes displacement and vice versa. As to whether, displacement causes poverty or development, it was established that, it is determined by the nature, course and implementation of the resettlement project. The relationship has potential for both harm and good. In establishing this assertion, a theory that focuses on how to undertake a successful resettlement was discussed, and to show the conflicts that IDPs and Development Agencies face a conceptual framework was drawn.

It is therefore, hoped that with the rich and vast discussion undertaken in this chapter, a well-informed foundation is set for the research data collection as it will guide the kind of methods and methodology to be used in the research.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This section of the study explains the design of the study in detail, on assessing the factors that led to conflict between developing agencies and the people of Lumbo Village. It outlines the study population, sample design and procedure, data collection instruments and administration of data collection instruments and data analysis procedure that will be employed.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The study will adopt descriptive research design to determine the conflicts faced between Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and development agencies. This will provide a systematic description and bring out first hand (primary) data that would help in showing actual preceding's, processes and effects of the displacement as witnessed and perceived by the affected people.

The research will collect Qualitative data. The nature of the research major objective is deemed to be more concentrated on establishing the knowledge, ownership, participation and sustainability of the displaced, a qualitative oriented research would be suitable.

#### **3.3 Sampling Technique**

Purposive sampling will be used to select respondents from the internally displaced people (IDPs) in Lumbo village of Kazungula district. This will ensure that all IDPs are given an equal chance of being selected into the study sample. A purposive sampling technique will be more suitable for this research because the sample population is predetermined.

#### **3.4 Sample Population and Size**

As highlighted already above, the target population for this study comprises broadly key figures within Lumbo village ranging from the actual IDPs, village leaders and the civil service personnel who were members of the community before and during displacement of the affected people.

The sample size for this study comprises of all the 38 households that were resettled at Lumbo village. It is vital to mention that from the 38 households, not all household members will be considered in the population target but only and mostly the heads of the household, their spouses and any other adult who were involved directly in terms of decision making process during the displacement. This is in a way to target the true IDPs.

### **3.5 Sources and Methods of Data Collection**

Since the three objectives of the research are to establish the existence of developing agencies in Kazungula district, to establish the knowledge, ownership, participation and sustainability of the Lumbo village displaced people and to determine suitable recommendations to give to stakeholders in order to ensure development bound displacement, it is viewed that such kind of data required as in line with the objectives are descriptive, exploratory and subjective in nature, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and semi-structured interviews will be used as methods of data collection for this research. The above methods have been selected also because the research is mostly qualitative so as to explicitly determine attitudes and feelings of the IDPs as regards to the conflicts they face.

Furthermore, given the academic status and level of most of the respondents, any other methods other than the ones proposed would be very technical and complicated for them to participate. However, with the choice of these methods limitations would not be avoided. Nevertheless, the two methods are chosen because of the nature of the research objectives to be met and the educational level of the respondents.

### **3.6 Techniques of Data Analysis**

A descriptive analysis will mainly be used to analyse the data collected, as this will try to highlight, compare, contrast, evaluate and echo salient positions that will be posited by the respondents and off course as observed by the researcher. As earlier mentioned, issues of human displacements followed by some kind compensations are multifaceted, complex and high contested and viewed with different lenses by different people from different walks of life including the displaced and the displacers. It is in this light that feelings and attitudes towards this topic could really be varying and on opposite ends, hence a discourse analysis will help in picking out all divergent views, predict hidden notions, and highlight hot issues as presented by the research.

To compliment some views in the discourse analysis, the research will also to a lesser extent employ a thematic categorization method of data analysis. Not only will this compliment the

discourse analysis, it will also help make the research have an easier, clearer and smarter data presentation layout as common salient, themes, observations and conclusions will be grouped and categorized.

### **3.7 Ethical Consideration**

It was paramount to obtain consent from the participants. It therefore followed that letters expressing purpose, benefits and risks were given to all eligible participants and authorities in Lumbo village. The participants were assured of confidentiality to the extent permitted by law. None of the information will identify the premises of the participants by name and all information provided will be considered confidential.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.1 Introduction

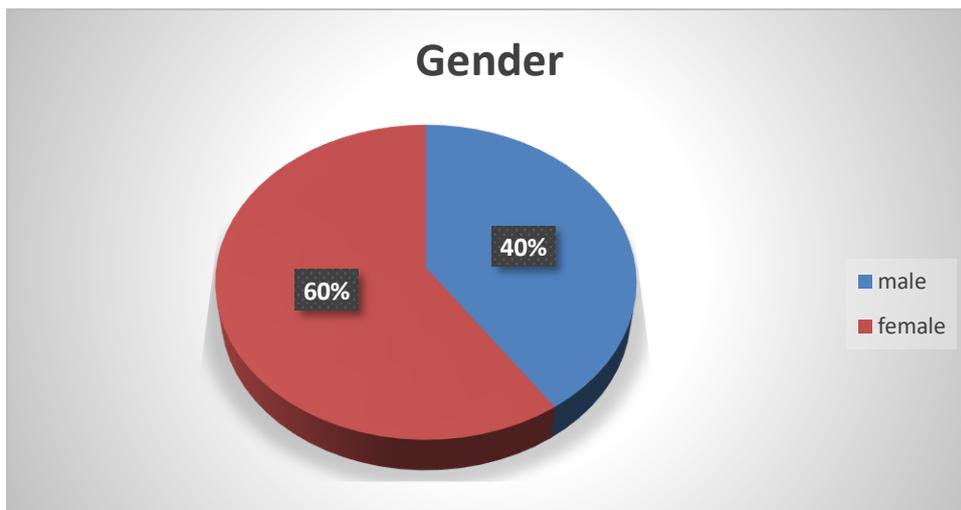
This chapter presents data and findings of the study on assessing the factors that lead to conflict between local people and developing agencies. The data collected for this study was analyzed based on descriptive analysis to address the objectives of the study. The study findings were presented according to the research objectives and questions. The results are mainly presented using frequency tables and charts where areas those from the respondents' questionnaire are mainly presented by use of frequency table and charts.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	10	40
Female	15	60
Total Respondents	25	100

**Table: 4.2 showing the response rate**

From the table above, it is noted that twenty five (25) individuals were interviewed in Lumbo village of which ten (10) were male yielding forty percent (40%) and fifteen (15) were female yielding sixty percent (60%). Hence, giving a total response rate of hundred percent (100%).



**Figure: 4.2 showing gender of respondents**

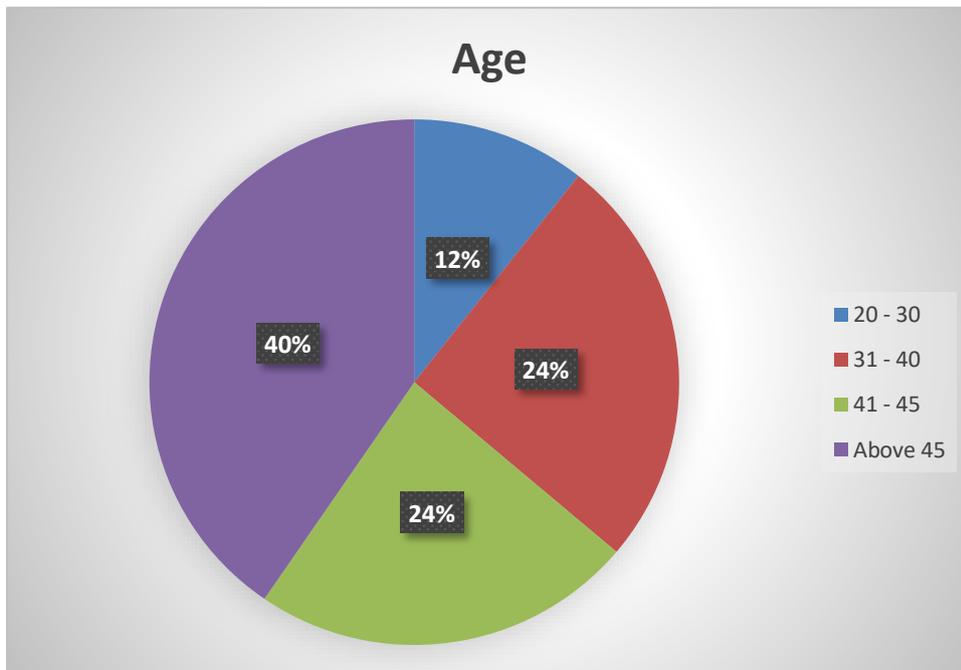
The figure above gives a clear understanding on the respondents in terms of their gender.

### 4.3 Age Group of the Respondents

Age Group	Number of Respondents
Between 20 – 30	3
Between 31 – 40	6
Between 41 – 45	6
Above 45	10
Total	25

**Table: 4.3 showing the age group of the respondents**

According to the table above, three (3) respondents were between the age group of twenty to thirty (20 – 30) years of age, six(6) respondents were between the age group of thirty one to forty (31 – 40) years of age, six (6) respondents were between the age of forty one to forty five years (41 – 45) and ten (10) respondents were above the age of forty five (> 45) years of age.



**Figure: 4.3 showing Age of respondents**

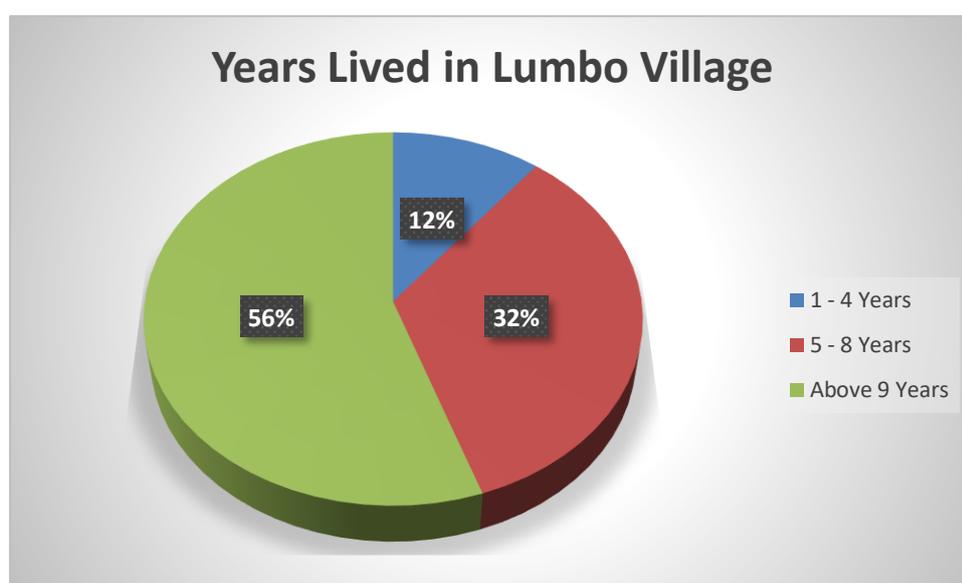
From the figure above, it shows that twelve percent (12%) of the respondents belonged to the age group of twenty to thirty (20 – 30) years of age, twenty four percent (24%) of the respondents belonged to the age group of forty one to forty five (41 - 45) years of age, twenty four percent (24%) of the respondents belonged to the age group of thirty one to forty (31 – 40) years of age and the largest group of respondents interviewed was above forty five (>45) years of age.

#### 4.4 Number of Years Lived in Lumbo Village by the Respondents

Years	Number of Respondents
Between 1 – 4 Years	3
Between 5 – 8 Years	8
Above 9 Years	14
Total	25

**Table: 4.4 showing the number of years lived in Lumbo Village by respondents**

From the table above, three (3) respondents have lived in Lumbo village for about one to four (1 – 4 ) years, eight (8) respondents have lived in Lumbo village for about five to eight ( 5 – 8) years and fourteen (14) respondents have lived in Lumbo village for above nine (9) years.



**Figure: 4.4 Showing the years lived in Lumbo Village**

The pie chart above shows that twelve percent (12%) of the respondents have lived in Lumbo village for one to four (1 – 4) years, thirty two percent (32%) of the respondents have lived in Lumbo village for five to eight (5 – 8) years and the majority being fifty six (56%) of the respondents have lived in Lumbo village for nine (9) years and above.

#### 4.5 Factors That Hinder Local People from Being Active Participants in Development of Their Areas

The study focused on finding out the factors that hinder the local people towards contributing to the development of their settlements.

As development is not regarded a natural cause, there are steps to be followed in order to achieve a set of goals were development is involved. However, development is a

phenomenon that one or a group of people should work towards with intent, purpose and focus. Therefore, the respondents were asked to give their views on who they thought was responsible for developing their community. Most of them said the developing agencies are responsible for the development of their community only a few acknowledged the fact that they were equally responsible for the development of their community in the same vein. A respondent said “developing agencies are responsible as they are the ones that displaced us to this place with promises of better living standards of which they are not meeting.”

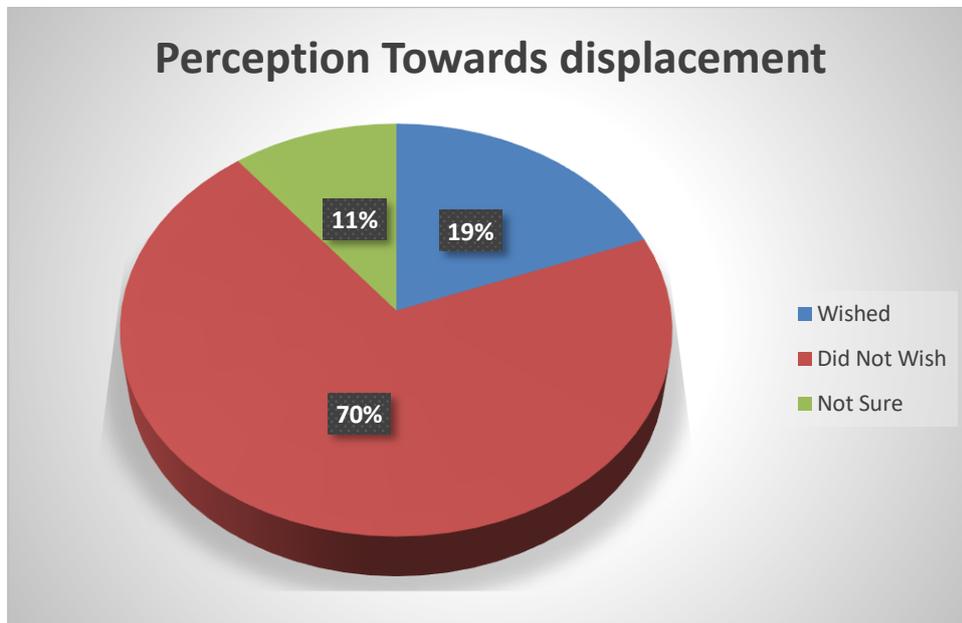
In trying to assess the factors that hindered the local people from contributing to the development of their settlements, about 75 percent of the respondents indicated that the biggest challenge they faced was a change in economic activity, from what they grew up doing to a new skill which they were not adequately prepared and adequately compensated in and also the shift from a place of geographical conduciveness to less conducive environment for the purposed new way of life. They also face disputes over land barriers between them and the neighboring village which makes it difficult for them to engage in growing crops and farming. In addition, as highlighted earlier above, the study showed that failure to adapt to the new economic activity hindered the local people from developing as this was facilitated by the lack of equipment and inputs.

#### **4.6 The Local People’s Knowledge, Perceptions and Attitudes Towards Developing Agencies**

This study was conducted so as to find reasons as to why conflicts were present between local people and development agencies, hence, the researcher wanted to find out the impact displacement had on the affected people and the feelings it generated in them about the development agencies.

However, displacement can either be voluntary or involuntary. With regard to voluntary displacement, it was noted that about nine (9) of the respondents wished to be displaced rather relocated voluntarily and were willing and welcomed the move as they were promised good living conditions of which they thought was better for them. One respondent said “*it is better to be relocated because poverty will be out of my life as promised by these development agencies*”. On the other hand, thirty three (33) of the respondents did not wish to move as they were not psychologically prepared for it but they raised a point stating that “mostly displacement is a public concern and under the duress of the government in conjunction with development agencies. This being the case, they were forced to relocate against their own wish and to some extent they were displaced out of good will so as to

protect people from danger that could be created from works at the project site. To this regard, one respondent said “it is ok for development agencies to relocate people only if they will be compensated and given good living conditions as their benefits”. And five (5) of the respondents were not decided as they saw some advantages and disadvantages on them being relocated. This can be seen in the figure below



**Figure: 4.6 Showing the perception towards displacement**

Looking at the local people’s willingness and extent of their contribution to the development of their settlement. It was discovered that their contribution was dependent on the impact that displacement had on their social-economic well-being. The respondents were asked if displacement brought about change in the social economic point of view. From the respondents point of view most of them thought displacement brought about a positive change as it was deemed as uplifting to their lives. One respondent stated the fact that “*I can now grow crops because I have a new field, I have a new house and I have a whole new surrounding. Therefore, it is right for me to say that there is economic change*”. On the other hand, there are some respondents who regarded displacement as making them poorer as the promises that were told to them were not fulfilled. They regarded displacement as positive in the beginning but as they experienced it, it became negative. As one respondent said “*we were so excited about being displaced because we were offered money and good living standards that would never make us poor but after experiencing displacement things have changed as the money we were given is finished and life has become hard for us to fend for our families*”. Apparently, some respondents stressed out the fact that they accepted to be displaced because living in that land they were displaced from was considered illegal, hence,

they moved as they did not want problems. Otherwise, if given a chance to go back to their old homes, they would go back and do things they used to do to fend for their homes.

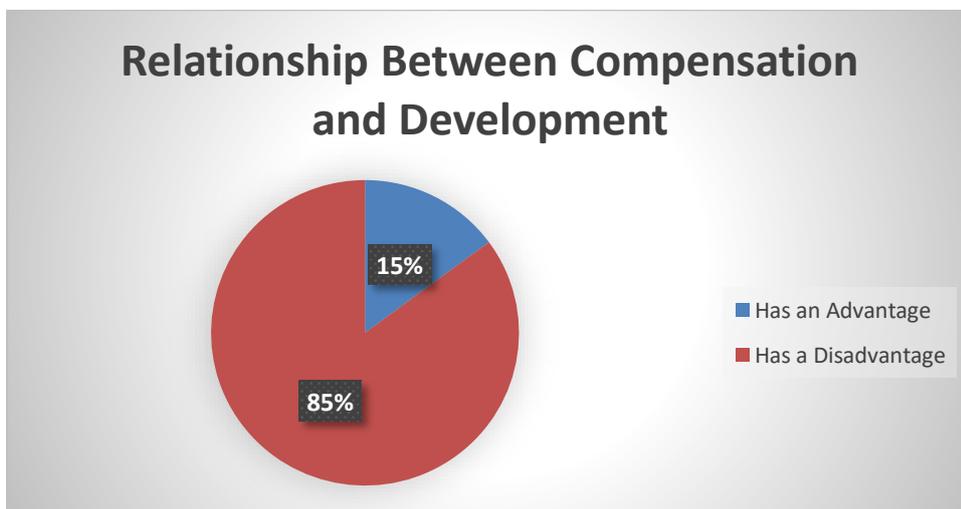
The study also sought to find out if the social impact of displacement could have a bearing on the attitudes that the local people had on contributing to their development. Therefore, the respondents were asked about how they felt when joining the host community, did they feel welcome and were they able to integrate into the new community. The study showed that from the onset, the reception of the local people was warm, however, due to demographic changes, competition for resources and social amnesties became a source of conflict between the local people, Hosts and the community leaders. From the respondent's point of view, it was noted that due to displacement outcomes such as; nepotism, favoritism and other factors such as money which was compensated to them by the developing agencies, conflict has risen. One respondent said "I am no longer happy with this place because of the rise in conflict. Whenever different people are put in one place conflict arises due to the fact that they have different traits and behaviors and also the fact that many people who are given leadership to run our new area favor their relatives in terms of land and compensation issues. In addition, we are not free socially because we are now a big community unlike were we are coming from where we were a small community thereby giving us social freedom. With this factor being stressed, if I was given a chance to go back I would not hesitate as I would do it all heartedly so as to protect my social welfare."

With regard to gender, Gender is known to be a key factor that determines people's response to societal development. Hence, the study also sought to find out the impact displacement had on matters concerning gender. The study wanted to find out which gender group was affected the most due to displacement and how this would affect to the local peoples contribution to development of their settlement. It was realized and noted that women, mothers to be precise were affected the most. Due to less economic activities, their husbands resorted to beer drinking which made them leave their wives and children home, thereby, leaving their wives to fend and provide for the family instead. One woman said "it has really become hard for us because our husbands are no longer fending for our families due to the fact that there is no economic activity they do apart from drinking and so we do everything possible as mothers to make sure there is food on the table for our children's sake"

#### 4.7 The Relationship Between Local People’s Compensation and Development

Lastly the study sought to establish the effects that compensation has on the affected people, so as to propose better policies in the future for proper compensation that will ensure displacement that is sustainable and that will encompass resettlement and rehabilitation of the local people. As such the study sought to find out if there was a relationship between compensation and development and that was the relationship able to help local people contribute to development of their settlement or vice versa.

Compensation comes with advantages and disadvantages. About 7 of the respondents said compensation had an advantage and could help in the development of their community thereby improving their well-being. On the other hand, 40 of the respondents said that compensation had a disadvantage as it was not enough and adequate to enable them have sustainable development and help them contribute to the development of their settlement. This was so because the developing agencies failed to meet their compensation promises. It was discovered that lack of consultation by the developing agencies on what the suitable compensation is that would be enough and adequate to bring about community development by the local people in the long run is, was the major reason compensation was not enough to foster local people to contribute to the development of their settlement. This can be seen in the figure below



**Figure: 4.7 Showing the relationship between compensation and development**

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

The findings presented in the preceding chapter will now be discussed in line with the objectives and research questions.

#### **5.1 Development Agencies and their roles**

Therefore, from the data collected, it was discovered that there are three developing agencies in Kazungula district, namely; RDA, AFEC and DAEWOO. RDA's primary objective is to develop the roads, AFEC and DAEWOO are responsible for the construction of the bridge. These developing agencies built houses for the displaced people and also gave them a sum of k10, 000 per household as a compensation fee for resettlement. Also a school was built for them. However, this was not enough to ensure sustainability due to the fact that the sum of money offered to the displaced people was not enough to keep them for a longtime. Hence, displacement of people should not only focus on moving and compensating them, rather rehabilitation (restoring to the former condition) and resettlement should be factored in so as to ensure sustainable development.

#### **5.2 The relationship between Development Agencies and the local people**

The relationship between development agencies and the local people is not well established. Successful displacement and resettlement is one in which the affected people are key decision makers at all levels of the process, from negotiations, to handovers. IDPs must be informed and consulted during development planning, and their specific needs must be factored into area-based approaches. The proper channel of communication is not followed well.

Specific programmes targeting IDPs should be linked to general development plans as a way of making them effective and sustainable. General development plans, meanwhile, should also be adapted in a way that allows IDPs to benefit from them according to their needs. For example, connecting IDPs and host communities to local, national, regional and international market opportunities will lead to sustainable livelihoods and economies.

The IDPs under study indicated mostly the poor resettlement plan and process by the displacers. The respondents alluded to the fact the resettlement plan was not fully communicated to them in order for them to know what to expect and prepare, however, plans

and processes were only uncoordinatedly imposed on them. In addition, the study also revealed that apart from the resettlement plan not being communicated fully to the affected people from inception through out to the end of it, even the little promised to them was not fully accomplished. In this regard therefore, it can be argued that IDPs will never take up responsibility to contribute to the development of their community if their needs after displacement were not met. It can further be mentioned that, they cannot suddenly wake up and be in charge of their improvement when they still feel robbed of their rights and the nightmares of being displaced are still lingering in their minds. It cannot go without mention therefore, that, the IDPs will never work to develop a place they found if they are not fully rehabilitated and that this rehabilitation is a 3 staged process; pre-displacement (informed about the relocation plan), during displacement (being active participants in the process and choose their own fate), and post displacement (ensuring that they are fully resettled and all the shocks are absorbed).

Since displacement can either be voluntary or involuntary, most of the people did not wish to be displaced as they were not psychologically prepared and as such, they stressed out the fact that “mostly displacement is a public concern and done under the duress of the government in conjunction with the developing agencies. Most respondents thought displacement brought about change as they deemed it as uplifting to their lives due to the fact that they were relocated to a much better place but after some time they discovered that the promises that were given to them by developing agencies were not fully met. The respondents stated that the reception into the new community was welcoming but the only problem they faced was an increase rate in conflict as they were many people in one area with issues regarding to favoritism and nepotism as the most problems. It was also discovered that the most affected gender was the women as they were the ones fending for their families. They stressed out the point that “as there was economic change, their husbands do nothing but drink all day as a new way of life.”

However, looking at the relationship between the local people’s compensation and development. It was discovered that there is a positive relationship between compensation and development. Meaning when the compensation is high, development equally improves greatly. However, the respondents stated that “there is no development because we are not compensated rightly” they considered their compensation as a disadvantage to development as the compensation was not enough.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides the summary of the findings from chapter four, and it also gives the conclusions and recommendations of the study based on the objectives of the study.

#### **6.2 Conclusion**

Based on the results from data analysis and findings of the research, one can safely conclude the following, based on the objectives of the study; the relationship between the development agencies and the local people.

The process of displacement was not well followed. It was observed that for a displacement to create sustainable development for people that will in the long run contribute to the development of their community, a widely consultative process has to be embraced from pre-displacement, through to displacement and finally to the post displacement settlement.

The study indicated that there is need for deliberate preparatory skills training and material support for the IDPs necessary for their adaption into the new socio-economic lifestyle.

The study findings from the respondents' perspective suggested that displacement brought about change as it was deemed as uplifting to their lives not until the promises made to them where not fulfilled by the developing agencies as they are only focused on their well-being and enriching themselves. Most respondents never wished to be displaced as they were not psychologically prepared and ready. To this effect, they regarded displacement as a public concern and under the duress of the government in conjunction with the developing agencies. And so, they felt they had no say over the issue of displacement.

#### **6.3 Recommendations**

##### **6.3.1 To the Local People**

- Local people should come up with programs that will help them integrate into community leadership positions so that they may be represented and have their voices heard to the developing agencies.
- They should form cooperatives so as to create capacity and market for their economic productions.

- Local people should create committees that will be able to follow up on the agreements made between them and the developing agencies and these committees should be strong enough in order for their voices to be heard.

### **6.3.2 To the Developing Agencies and the Government Responsible for Displacement**

- Develop programs for women so as to improve their livelihoods and food security.
- To develop and reform a sustainable development induced displacement policy.
- Consult the local people for participation during the development of the policy, the adoption and implementation of the policy as well.
- Support local people by developing a linkage to employers based on the skills taught to them or by their existing skills.

### **6.4 Recommendations for further research**

There is need to undertake further research to address knowledge gaps so as to provide an improved evidence base for practitioners and policy makers on internal displacement in Zambia. Further research is needed to fill the key knowledge gaps identified by this study and inform improved programming for IDPs during all phases of displacement. Research should particularly focus on factors that would bring about peace between the local people and the developing agencies.

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## APPENDIX I

### INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE LOCAL PEOPLE ABOUT THE RESEARCH

THIS IS A PURELY ACADEMIC RESEARCH BY A STUDENT FROM THE ZIMBABWE OPEN UNIVERSITY IN COLLABORATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA (UNZA-ZOU). THE RESEARCH IS FOCUSED ON ASSESSING THE FACTORS THAT LED TO CONFLICT BETWEEN LOCAL PEOPLE AND DEVELOPING AGENCIES. THE RESEARCH WILL BE CONDUCTED AT LUMBO VILLAGE OF KAZUNGULA DISTRICT ZAMBIA

#### **Individual characteristics**

1. What is your age?
  - a) 20-30
  - b) 31-40
  - c) 41-45
  - d) 45 and above
2. Gender?
  - a) Male
  - b) Female
3. What is your current economic occupation (activity)
  - a) Crop farming
  - b) Charcoal burning and selling
  - c) Fishing
  - d) Pastoral farming
  - e) Other.  
Specify.....  
.....
4. What is your family status?
  - a) Head of house/ spouse
  - b) Child
  - c) dependant
  - d) Relative to head of house /spouse
  - e) Other.  
Specify.....  
.....

### **Impact of displacement**

5. Were you directly or indirectly affected during the displacement? (Where you registered as an affected person and was considered for compensation?)
6. What was your general feeling towards displacement
7. Economically how has displacement impacted you? Positively or negatively? (Has it crumbled your former economic activity or it has opened new opportunities?)
8. On the social aspect, do you feel more connected and embraced to the new community or the former from where you were displaced from?
9. In general terms, which group of people between males and females do you think were more negatively affected by displacement

### **Attitudes towards development**

10. In your own understanding, who do you think should be responsible for the challenges faced by internally displaced people?
11. Do you think you and your community have the capacity to initiate some development projects for your community?
12. Do you feel your community has made some strides in participating in the development of your community?
13. Do you feel there are some factors in your community that cause people not to participate in the development of the community? **(if yes, probe the factors)**
14. What roles or services do you think the government and the organizations in-charge of displacements should give to the affected people before, during and after displacement?

### **Compensation**

12. Do you think the compensation received after displacement was sufficient for sustainable resettlement
13. What other kind of compensation apart from money and housing (e.g. skills or training) do you think were necessary to help you become more economically productive?

### **General factors**

14. Do you have any general comments regarding the contribution that IDPs can have to the development of the community?

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION.  
(RE-ASSURE THE RESPONDENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY AND ANONYMITY)**

## APPENDIX II

### INFORMED CONSENT FORM

**Study name** : Conflict between Local People and Developing Agencies

**Researchers** : Mofya Evelyn Kamangala

**University** : Student from Zimbabwe Open University in collaboration with the University of Zambia.

Directorate of Research and Graduate Studies (DRGS)

**Programme** : Pursing Master of Science in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution

**Contacts** : cell- 0977 969610 email **address-** mekamangala@yahoo.com

#### **Purpose of the Research**

To assess the factors that lead to conflict between the local people and the developing agencies. One on one interviews will be conducted, the findings of the research will be used for mainly academic purposes, hence the findings will be documented and presented at the University of Zambia and the report will only be accessed from the University Library upon authorization by the University administration.

#### **What will you be asked to do in the research**

One on one Interviews will not take more one hour, unless due to logistical challenges that will be communicated to the respondent before commencement of the exercise.

Respondents are requested to respond freely without fear or favor and seek clarity at any given time. If you feel uncomfortable with the process at any given time due to any factors, please you can freely communicate to the researcher.

#### **Risks and discomforts**

The research might arouse feelings of sad past memories and shame and might see information deemed very personal. However, the researcher assures that, no harm will be caused to the dignity and integrity of the respondent as questions or discussions of that nature will avoided and or controlled. However, if by any chance, the respondent feels uncomfortable, you are free to indicate your discomfort or withdraw from the exercise.

#### **Benefits of the research**

No economic benefits will be realized from the research for both the researcher and respondent. However, basic refreshments (water, drink and snack) will be provided during the exercise.

On the other hand, the benefits of the research are predicted to be more wider for the community in the future, as it is expected that, the research report will be documented,

hence, other academicians, institutions and government would refer to the findings of the report and possibly channel efforts towards the plight of the community at large. However, not that this is an expected assumption and not automatic outcome.

**Voluntarily participation**

Your participation in the research is completely voluntary and that participants may choose to stop participating at any time. Your decision to discontinue participating will not influence or impact the relationship negatively in any way between you and the researcher or with the university, or any other person or organization.

If you stop participating, you will still be eligible to receive the refreshment provided by the researcher.

**Confidentiality**

The researcher will collect data using handwritten notes. The data collected will only be accessed, stored and used by the researcher and his supervisor for purely academic purpose.

The respondent is assured of anonymity during report writing. Synonyms will be used to refer to respondents and that no specific statements or actions will be attributed to the respondent, however, general statements will be used.

After the report is written, all data in print formats will be destroyed (deleted, burnt and shredded).

**Confidentiality will be provided to the fullest extent possible by law.**

*The research has been reviewed and approved by the UNZA-ZOU Directorate of Research and Graduate studies, and it conforms to the standards of the university research ethics standards and guidelines.*

**Signatures:**

**I .....consent to participate in the study conducted by Mofya Kamangala. I have understood the nature of this project and wish to participate. I am not waiving any of legal rights by signing this form. My signature below indicates my consent.**

Signature : Date :

Participants name :

**Additional consent:**

Do you additionally consent for the researcher’s use of the photos and recording devices?

YES	NO

## **APPENDIX III**

### **FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION TOOL FOR THE IDPS**

#### **ABOUT THE RESEARCH**

THIS IS A PURELY ACADEMIC RESEARCH BY A STUDENT FROM THE ZIMBABWE OPEN UNIVERSITY IN COLLABORATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA (UNZA-ZOU). THE RESEARCH IS FOCUSED ON ASSESSING THE FACTORS THAT LED TO CONFLICT BETWEEN LOCAL PEOPLE AND DEVELOPING AGENCIES. THE RESEARCH WILL BE CONDUCTED AT LUMBO VILLAGE OF KAZUNGULA DISTRICT ZAMBIA

#### **VITAL INFORMATION**

- The Focus Group Discussion is intended not to take more than 2 hours
- The researcher will ensure that the views of everyone present be respected
- As indicated in the informed consent, the researcher, will use camera and recorder to capture data. This is merely for purposes of reference during report writing and not for any form of broadcast to anyone else.

#### **FGD GUIDING QUESTIONS AND GUIDELINES**

1. In order to pave way for national developments, governments and other multi-national organizations have and will displace people from one place to another. From your knowledge and experience, do you think there are other alternatives that can be embarked on other than displacement of people?
2. Do you think the process of displacement is consultative and inclusive enough especially in light of the affected people?
3. Do you feel displacement brings some benefit(s) to the individuals affected?
4. Do you feel displacement brings some benefit to the affected community as a whole?
5. In small groups of 3's discuss some challenges that you think displacement brings on the affected individuals and the community

6. Create new groups of 3's and discuss if you think the challenges created by displacements can be solved by the affected people and how
7. (Individual task: yellow card indicates positive response (YES) and the red card denoting a negative response (NO)) do you feel your community has done enough in trying to work towards development of your community?
8. (Whole group) suggest ways in which you think the community can work together (community initiatives) to bring development

- **CLOSE THE DISCUSSION WITH AN ICE BREAKER (SONG OR ANY ACCEPTABLE PLAY) TO RELAX THE PARTICIPANTS**
- **REMEMBER TO THANK THE PARTICIPANTS FOR THEIR TIME AND PARTICIPATION**
- **RE-ASSURE THE PARTICIPANTS OF CONFIDENTIALITY AND ANONYMITY**