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**FACULTY OF ARTS**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

**INVOLUNTARY DISPLACEMENTS IN ZIMBABWE: A CASE STUDY  
OF CHIADZWA COMMUNITY IN MARANGE SINCE 2006-2015**

**BY**

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## Chapter 1

### Introduction to the study

It was in the year 2006, when diamonds were officially revealed in the Marange communal lands of Zimbabwe. In as much as people who remained behind at Chiadzwa were depressed of their farm lands, those villagers who had already been relocated also professed themselves as cursed due to a twine of misfortunes affecting their destiny.<sup>1</sup> Ecologically, Chiadzwa lies in the aridity region. Its annual rainfall is not only low, but also unreliable. Over an extensive period of time, inhabitants tested with various coping strategies in order to pacify their harsh environment. This included the subsequent concentration on the cultivation of drought-tolerant crops. They also collected wild fruits and carried out basketry in exchange for food. Before the year 2006, Chiadzwa was hardly as critical and special economically as it became thereafter. In fact, it was a deserted area since succeeding colonial and post-colonial governments could not plan for long-term projects such as irrigation schemes similar to those established at nearby Nyanyadzi or elsewhere in the country. Economical development in the area was nominal, so were the area's agriculture and food shortages.<sup>2</sup>

However, the detection and successive mining of sedimentary diamonds at the area of Ushonje, in Chiadzwa, brought unparalleled hope to local inhabitant that is the Chiadzwa community, particularly with regards to food security and infrastructural development. Residents looked up to the state for the development of infrastructure to rap the diamonds and direct some of the much needed proceeds to the area's food needs. Outlooks were high that since Chiadzwa utter within the confines of two rivers, Save to the West and Odzi to the East, revenue from diamond mining would be directed into water harvesting schemes from these sources to increase agricultural productivity, rather than trusting only on rain-fed cultivation. But by the end of 2007 signs were already screening that all was not well as the state initially

let illegal miners, to illegally crumple up for diamonds.<sup>3</sup> Already, some young people could not benefit directly from this tactic as it was an issue of “survival’ of the fittest. Hence the people of Chiadzwa said that the diamonds proved to be a curse to their living. It was after the discovery of diamonds that the government introduced and employed a relocation programme. This resulted in the relocation of the Chiadzwa community preparatory from 2010 so as to pave way for the mining of diamonds by private mining companies.

This dissertation contends the establishment of accommodation as positive move on the part of Government and mining companies, but the question of living in the new environment was barely attempted. Undeniably, by 2010, several families had been relocated into the newly-built housing units. At first, the affected people expressed cheerfulness that the mining companies were genuine, especially due to the apparently clad accommodation at the new site plus the promise of food aid.<sup>4</sup> No sooner did people settle than they were already condemning the state and mining companies of defaulting on their undertaking to feed them. Most of the promises attested to be a paper tiger which hardly went beyond measly expression of romanticism as they were not transformed into practical action. The facilities at Odzi were widely doomed because they lacked alternative means of livelihood compared to those at Chiadzwa where bearable options such as fruit collection, basketry and animal rearing were readily available to foil crop cultivation. This placed the newly-resettled inhabitants in an undesirable and unwarranted position as they were challenged with a hugely bargained food and water supply situation.<sup>5</sup> Villagers’ attempts to approach appropriate authorities for amplification failed to yield positive results as those stakeholders were not only elusive, but also supercilious and unwilling to shed light on the rapidly changing economics of relocation.

## **Statement of the problem**

The Zimbabwean Government has not developed a clear policy to deal with the involuntary displacement as this was against the background of her protracted history in development induced displacements from the colonial era as well as after independence. Hence the study analyse the challenges encountered by the victims of involuntary displacements with particular attention to the case of Chiadzwa despite the presence of other displacements that include dam and road construction.<sup>6</sup>

## **Main objectives**

The study seeks to analyse the history of relocation in Zimbabwe and the cause of relocation and also to identifying the reaction of the relocated Chiadzwa community. The study also analyse the impacts of forced relocation and identifying how the displaced community is coping with the new environment.

## **Research Questions**

- 1) What caused the relocation and what were the main problems encountered by the Chiadzwa community due to relocation?
- 2) What was the reaction of the Chiadzwa community to relocation?
- 3) How were human rights Organisation and the Zimbabwe Government involved in addressing economic and social situation during the relocation of the Chiadzwa community?
- 4) How was the Chiadzwa relocatees manage to adapt to their New Environment?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

It is vital to note that a number of scholars have written about involuntary displacements in Zimbabwe. However, this research establishes some of the gaps left out by these writers, which this research intent to fulfil. According to Nyawo, Goredema and King, as they stress that people were digging for diamonds, so as to change their lives.<sup>8</sup> The findings were sold right away and the profits were divided equally among the members. When the findings were more, the members would take a break for a while and go home to rest. They would come back after a couple of days, to continue with their mining activities. Essentially the literature of Nyawo et al has relevance to the study, however though they stress on all these issues, the point of intercession is about the unfairness of the Government on the lives of Chiadzwa community.

Moreso the study by Mwonzora in his research paper, he argues that the relocation process has associated with fighting between the Chiadzwa villagers and the government over the relocation issue, hence his work has much significance the study as he postulates that during the year 2006, diamonds were formally discovered in Marange communal area in Zimbabwe. However, it was after the unearthing of diamonds that the government introduced and implemented a relocation programme.<sup>9</sup> this resulted in the forced relocation of the Chiadzwa community to open space for mining of diamonds by private mining companies. It was by this effect which leads human rights watch community to have flouted with the state and mining companies over the abuse of people by their own Government policies on relocation, particularly the Chiadzwa community.

The study by Colson and Masundire on the relocation of the community surrounding Kariba Dam is one of the important papers on relocation which draw its relevance to the relocation of the Chiadzwa community because of diamond abstraction.<sup>10</sup> However, in these studies

they specifically tackle on the human rights issues as well as economic and social issues. This study is also quite applicable since Zimbabwe in general, Marange in particular has been interesting in various forums be it locally and county-wide over suspected disruptions of people's lives. However, this study pronounces how the government's response to the lives of the relocated families, does it restrict in helping the families with aids or resources to facilitate their life standards.

Moreso, the study by Mashingaidze stresses the displacements of the Tonga community by the colonial Southern Rhodesian government. The Tonga people were driven away from the Zambezi River plains due to the construction of the World Bank financed hydroelectric power generating Kariba Dam in the late 1950s. The dislocated communities were resettled in the contiguous uplands of Binga District where they did not benefit from the waters of the Kariba Dam as well as the wild animal resources.<sup>11</sup> Hence the study gives a green light to my study because what the Tonga community went through during their displacements under the White rule is all the same as the Chiadzwa community under their own black government they did not benefit from the resources extracted in their former ancestral lands, so the study is of great significance.

Furthermore newspapers stress the significance of relocation of the Chiadzwa community as they are more anxious with making headlines concerning the Chiadzwa relocation. This study therefore seeks to bond the practitioner-academic divide that occurs by sightseeing this issue in a scholarly perspective though the newspapers has brought out something about relocation of the Chiadzwa community in particular.<sup>12</sup> The government and Marange diamond mining firms have mismatched over the relocation agreement signed by the two parties when villagers were relocated from Chiadzwa to Arda Transau. Government has been pointing fingers at the miners over the challenges bedeviling villagers relocated to Arda Transau and those still stuck in Chiadzwa. However in these literatures it clearly shows that the relocation

process itself affected the lives of the people of Chiadzwa community, so the study is an eye opener as it gives the chance to see whether the Government carry out an assessment on the lives and new environments of the relocated Chiadzwa diamond mining community from their traditional lands to Odzi area.<sup>13</sup>

Another scholar by the name Marungwara in his research paper, the government chose Mwenezi District as the area for new resettlement for the victims of Tokwe Mukosi floods. The relocation place were, Chingwizi, Chisase and Masangula lands. Several thousands of people in south eastern drought-prone Masvingo province left their ancestral homes and were relocated in the infertile plots without enough accomodationvillages.<sup>14</sup> Due to a feeble resource base, the government employed a passive method coupled with a delay in processing the compensation of the affected families to facilitate building of houses in the relocation sites. Though the study has relevance, it is of great importance to this study as it pronounces the role of the government in supporting the displaced families by shepherding developmental programs such as creating employments projects to help the relocatees.

The relocation of the Marange people affected their food security because their new location had pitiable soils to sustain agricultural activities. The research by Kusena. In as much as people who remained behind at Chiadzwa were driven away from their land, those villagers who had already been relocated also saw themselves as cursed due to a thread of misfortunes affecting their lives.<sup>15</sup> However the study gives the focal point on how the Government treat its people under the policy of relocation as the displaced Chiadzwa families are still side-lined. Therefore over a substantial period of time, inhabitants tested with various strategies in order to pacify their harsh environment. Before the unearthing of diamonds in 2006, Chiadzwa was hardly as acute and singular economically as it became after. In fact, it was just a common if not ordinary area with no agricultural long-term projects such as irrigation schemes in the nearby Nyanyadzi area. The development of roads as well as health services

were limited, so the area's food security was also limited.<sup>16</sup> Hence this literature has significance to my study, however it is significant to analyse the problem of food shortage stomachached by relocated households of Chiadzwa Ward of Marange in Zimbabwe, as well as how these people responded to new threats of food susceptibility at their new location, that is Odzi Arda Transau. Although food shortfalls were not unusual in Chiadzwa before the 'unearthing' of diamonds in the area, residents used numerous surviving mechanisms in order to meet their daily food necessities. However, after their relocated villagers quickly became disadvantaged and food insecure, having been far aloof from their known traditional sources of livelihood.

The study further argues that the key problem challenging these villagers was the utter absence of mechanisms to close the rapidly deteriorating socio-economic issues of the relocated families. This was particularly caused by the nature of the relocation programme which was quick. The focus of this relocation programme was to move to the Odzi area in a short space of time.<sup>17</sup> It appears that since the mining companies were given the mining contracts they had to act fast and mine the minerals in a hurry manner, especially Anjin, adopted a gaining approach, fearing that anything could change before they had not even mine enough. This could have been the reason why those companies quickly boarded on day and night shifts in order to amass as much alluvial diamond as possible within the shortest conceivable time. At Odzi, the cultivable area could have been amplified in order to give room for families to continue with growing of crops for their own survival without forestalling getting it all the time from the companies. Due to the relocation policy convicted people suffered from their previous means of survival.

From a closer look at the main reason for the villagers not to repel Government efforts at relocating them was they feared the work of the security forces, it was the police dashing after artisanal miners, with a number of these illegal miners getting extremely injured. With

time, some of these miners required refuge amongst the locals in Chiadzwa. Hence the use of security forces was the order of the day in Chiadzwa.<sup>18</sup> However this have been led to compulsorily relocation without being consulted about the relocation area without even receiving compensation and without the relocation area having been well equipped.

Madebwe et al in their research they focuses of the experience the people of Chiadzwa which they gone through during the resettlement era. The odd families are excluded from the preparation and decision making process.<sup>19</sup> Some displaced families were relocated before they had quite finished harvesting their crops which led to food shortages. Displacement was spontaneous and they would have repelled the move if they could have the power to. Discontentment with the planned relocation was uttered during community meetings. However the research has its own short adverts though, the point of intervention is that the relocated families were disregarded by the government and the diamond mining companies such as Anjin Investments, Mbada Diamonds and Marange Resources.

The above literatures from different researchers are of great significances and an eye opener in scrutinising the displacement issue in Zimbabwe, however this study focuses on the Chiadzwa diamond mining community's lives in their newly relocated environment of Arda Transau as well as the study utters the role of the governments towards the relocation, its injustice, its actions upon the displaced people and its failure to compensate the lost property of Chiadzwa community.

### **Sources and Methodology**

The research made use of qualitative research design. The use of qualitative method was to encourage an analytical framework and disputing the weaknesses of the method. The research largely drew information through interviews with people who live in the Chiadzwa area, Marange District, Buhera Central and Mutare District.<sup>21</sup> To furrow information about food

aids, interview with Chief Chiadzwa, following 'firm' pledges made by mining companies to support people's livelihoods, as well as some other organisations that used to provide food aid at Chiadzwa were no longer doing so. For example, This alleviated pressure, especially during those agricultural seasons when harvests were poor this information was helpful because of the people on ground who were interviewed. However, at Odzi, things changed. The distance to the only two schools helping the newly established communities improved with the expanding housing programme as people were being relocated in lots, pending accomplishment of construction work in progress. While at Chiadzwa it is believed that pupils were given food received during tea break and at Odzi, the companies were incapable to do likewise in spite of their promises, provoking many pupils to drop out of school as they almost always went out hungry. the Interview with a family member of the Chiadzwa community. Though these interviews played an essential part in coming up with information on the lives of Marange community.<sup>22</sup> The weakness, however, was that some interviewees who had more to supply found it difficult to prolong talk on something they were not questioned about. Moreso the interwees sometimes give information with a lot of bias hence the use of qualitative method saves because there is a consultation of many approaches like the use of text books, government reports these methods help in coming up with valid and reliable information.

Group discussion were also used to spread the network of different responses from different individuals. however, group discussions as a qualitative approach has its own weakness as the people involved in discussion turn introverted and sometimes gives false information, hence the use of archives with well documented information. The use of newspapers as a source to gather information about how the Chiadzwa relocated people live, however its weakness are sometimes they give invalid information as the newspaper companies are in business to wholesale their papers so they can be biased.<sup>23</sup>

Through the social networking method information was obtained and different respondents were betrothed. Though it has its short comings as some information produced was pregnant with some falsehoods. However, snow balling sampling was employed to identify respondents views as a way of counter the group discussion and social networking methods. Snow balling method was used to gain entry to locate and recruit population affected. The snow balling method builds up as the research involves probable interviewees participation and the entry point to the Chiadzwa community was through the village heads. Although the method has its own loopholes as some people engaged produced information expectant of falsehoods and bias.

The use of judgement observation was every important in carrying out the study since it enhance the researcher to get first- hand information and distinguish some of the environmental impacts visa vi land, water and air pollution.

## **Dissertation Layout**

The research is organised chronologically sequenced and arranged as follows;

### **Chapter 1**

#### **Introduction to the study**

The first chapter serves as an introductory chapter of the research. It encompasses of the introduction, background information to the relocation of the Chiadzwa villagers, the research objectives, research questions, literature review and the overall methodologies which were used in shepherding the research.

## **Chapter 2**

### **A history of relocation in Zimbabwe**

The chapter particularly shade light on the history of relocations that takes place in Zimbabwe during the colonial and in the present day for example the relocation of the Tonga community by the colonial Southern Rhodesian government from the organically fertile Zambezi River plains due to the construction of the World Bank funded hydroelectric power generating Kariba Dam. The Tokwe Mukosi case were the several thousands of people of south eastern drought prone Masvingo province left their ancestral homes as well as the relocation of the Chiadzwa diamond mining community of Marange in Manicaland province due to the unearthing of the precious diamond mineral, which let the community without option rather than to be relocated to the Arda Transau Area

## **Chapter 3**

### **Response and reaction to involuntary displacement in Chiadzwa**

The third chapter discusses an overview of the disturbance on their livelihood that prevailed during the relocation of the Chiadzwa community. The chapter helps in situating and identifying an entry point for analysis to the impacts brought by the displacement process and highlighting methods used by the Government in relocating the Marange villagers.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Impacts of forced relocation in Chiadzwa**

The final chapter highlights the responses by the relocated families and analyse their new implementation to the new environment and how they are copying. In this case the main

focus will be targeted on whether the communities managed to forget and accept their new life and move on as people together.

## **Chapter 5**

### **Conclusion**

This chapter gives the judgement of the whole dissertation purpose as the study of the relocation in Zimbabwean plateau are mainly caused by development for instance the construction of dams and mining which led to the displacement of community. The relocation of the Tonga community due to the construction of the Kariba Dam and the relocation of the Chiadzwa community due to the mining of diamond as well as the relocation of the Zvishavane community by the Murowa mining company without ignoring the relocation of the South eastern community in Masvingo due to flooding of the Tokwe Mukosi dam, hence the chapter analyse the problems encountered by those displaced victims cause of involuntary displacements. The chapter also figures out the roles by the Zimbabwean government in resolving the issues of the victims of relocation especially its intervention to the lives of the Chiadzwa community during and after their relocation.

## ENDNOTES

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## **Chapter 2**

This chapter focuses on the history of relocation in Zimbabwe and primarily highlights the various drifts that have occurred with respects to internally displaced people in Zimbabwe, using a few examples in the process. The chapter seeks to sightsee and explain the specific vulnerable groups within the displaced communities themselves like women and children. Therefore it is an assessment across Zimbabwe, hence this particular research on the involuntary displacement of Chiadzwa community.

### **2.1 A history of relocation in Zimbabwe**

The relocation of rural communities due to development-induced displacements are not limited to the abstraction of natural resources as it is not a new development in the Zimbabwean history. However, it should be noted that in most cases, the relocation of these societies has taken place as a result of what is called development-induced displacements. For instance such developing projects that have displaced and resettled many rural communities in Zimbabwe include the construction of dams such as the Kariba dam and the Osborne Dam in Mutare. Masundire noted that all the cases of displacements that had happened in the Zimbabwe plateua, the biggest case is that of the Tonga people who once reside the Zambezi Valley so as to foster for the construction of the Kariba dam.<sup>2</sup> During the colonial era people in the Zimbabwean plateau were visible to displacements without their concern, hence the Chiadzwa relocatees are not the only victims caught in the process. Mashingaidze argues that the relocation of the Tonga people by the colonial government was one of the induced displacements which takes place in Zimbabwe during the colonial period. The displaced communities were later resettled in the poor lands of Binga District where their lives are threatened by day to day surviving tactics and their crops are vulnerable to destruction by wild animals from the nearby parks.<sup>3</sup> This state's monopoly of natural resources and not

include the victims of relocation has been politicised which lead to the rise of misunderstanding of the government and the minority Tongas.<sup>4</sup>

It is of paramount importance to note that the replacement of the Chiadzwa community is therefore extricable linked to such historical examples of involuntary displacements. Astonishingly the Zimbabwe government has not developed a clear policy framework to deal with the issues of resettlement as this was against the background of her long history in the relocation processes which takes place in both the colonial and post colonial times, hence it is imperative to note that specific suitcases of mining induced displacement and resettlements in Zimbabwe excluding for the Murowa diamond mining and recently the Chiadzwa case have been few if not less. However these developments of relocation include the dam as well as road construction.

The Zimbabwe nation experience a number of involuntary displacement issues starting from the pre-colonial era long back before independence, rural societies were displaced for a number of reasons. Deviating too many other nations in Africa, displacements in Zimbabwe are as a result of widespread natural resource occurrences which have been more unfamiliar. Zimbabwe has beheld internal displacement within its borders. Ouch with the view that, every development that involves the relocation of communities and programs that have been at the forefront of lead of internal displacement in all the Southern African countries lead to the impoverishment of the people. This is because the developments are characterised with unjust means as the sole beneficiaries were left out to poverty sticking positions. The community is forced to leave their communities without their concern due to these induced developments.

Moreso, some historical scholars in thier argument have the, that a number of urban dwellers were driven out of the urban cities of Zimbabwe during the so called Operation

Murambatsvina targeted on destroying illegal construction a thing which led to the displacements of many people out of towns hence the abuse of peoples right in the same vein as the government was trying to deal with clearing illegal settlements in the urban cities. Moreover, amazingly the government of Zimbabwe during the demolition of those illegal dwelling at the same time abusing peoples rights of living the human right organisation remained insolent and failed to take action about the issues pertaining human abuses, hence the government continues to do the relocation of people in a haphazard manner without ant fear of the outside world as the displacements of people within the Zimbabwean plateau has taken a shift.

To complement on, the relocation process as a thing which disrupt the human lives the Operation Chikorokoza chapera (no illegal panning) bring a shift to the Marange people as they faced the doorsteps of relocation leaving their traditional lands to reside in Arda Transau. More so these people who were removed from the Marange due to the operations joined the masses disposed by the fast track land reform and the Operation Murambatsvina as they are today leaving in unbearable condition without proper accommodation and food for their living.

This study was mainly influenced by the ever increasing cases of internal relocation in Zimbabwe resulting in the insolvency of the communities countrywide for example the Tokwe Mukosi floods disaster of 2014 which lead to the removals of many families to passage camps in Chingwizi, Chisase and Masangula lands. A qualitative explanation was used to figure out how the displaced communities are managing to cope up with their situation at hand.<sup>5</sup> The study results uncovered that internally displaced people faced a number of challenges if not multiple as they are vulnerable to food shortages, health as well as abuse in their new areas of relocation, with both the children and the women are much more at risk. Furthermore the Chiadzwa relocation is one of the sweltering issues caused by

the Government due to the official mining of diamonds in Marange, because the people of Chiadzwa had already faced the same displacement scenario as they were displaced earlier from the Osborne Dam some time ago.

## **2.2. Chiadzwa community and the mining period**

With the evidence from some online sources it is viewed that the diamond discovery has a lot of falsehood as others say a child dreamt of a place with diamonds and the minerals are believed that they have to benefit the Marange people only and the community was to perform some tradition ceremonies so as to thank the ancestors about the mineral blessing.<sup>6</sup> Nyawo et al notes that, a school child saw a vision of a place with many diamonds and the place was later called the Mbada or the depression so as to definitely benefit the Chiadzwa locals and to change their life styles to a better living as it was before the time of diamond were officially revealed.

The mining of diamonds had shifted the lives of the Chiadzwa people before the government had put an end to illegal mining of diamonds. Scholars purported that the miners grouped themselves and quarrying of diamonds during the day and night and they later sell the proceeds for money, hence the formalisation of Chiadzwa mining changed the lives of the people as they were chased away from the mining fields leading to the closure of informal mining.<sup>7</sup>

More so, the mining of diamonds affects the lives of the Chiadzwa community socially because all the people go to the fields for survival hence leading to family distractions for instance the school going age groups abandon school and went for mining as well as family members leave their duties unattended because of diamond mining. These shift in life style

leads to the bad behaviors as there was prostitution in the mining fields and culturally the Chiadzwa community turn its back to its traditional norms as diamond mining destroy their culture due to fusion of people from different walks of life in search of mineral wealth. Hence the community's way of life and traditional values were destroyed.

On the other hand the young ones of school going age viewed education as a senseless issue because due to diamond the children had no plans for school but to look for money out of mining than going to school because education was no longer a necessity to them as they enjoy illegal mining in the Chiadzwa fields. Out of mining some of the Students got a break through as they buy some vehicle which they later use to transport people from one place to another.

In tallying, education was no longer a necessity to the Chiadzwa children as they saw themselves as rich with good lives out of diamond mining, hence they justify their move of leaving education with the option of informal mining. With the interview with some students they say,

we no longer want to be at school because we are already in possession of many goods which can transform our lives so education is no longer a scapegoat for us.<sup>9</sup>

Having another interview, with the teachers in Marange say that they are facing the challenges of not having students at school as many of them are spending much of their times in the mining fields in search for minerals, hence this disrupt the teachers profession as there is no students to teach due to diamond mining in the nearby Chiadzwa community. Moreso due to these challenges and the economic melt down of the country teachers began to leave their work and cross the borders in search for greener pastures in the countries like Botswana as well as South Africa for employment opportunities.<sup>10</sup>

### **2.3. Chiadzwa villagers under the closure of illegal mining**

The involvement of the Government into formal mining in Chiadzwa left many villagers in uncompromised circumstances because they were used to casual mining for their survival. The people shown their resentment through the interviews as their life was becoming better but suddenly it was just taken away from them. For example some people who were in the small business they were upset due to the closure of informal mining as some of their shops were still in construction progress and were forced to leave them leading to a turn around in their lives.<sup>11</sup>

To demonstrate that the Government was in the full operation and control of the Chiadzwa diamonds. The government through its law enforcement department the police officer went a step ahead and started to take the property gained by the community through informal mining. Due to property confiscation the Chiadzwa community was left without anything as all the got from the diamond mining was taken from them because they had no proof to show that it was from their sweat and hard digging in the fields ,hence their lives were scrutinised and left at the poverty edge.<sup>12</sup> More over all the nearby villagers were in danger of property taken as the security forces claim that they got it from the illegal diamond mining so these people viewed their own government as heartless without the care of its own people due to the move they undertake during the Operation how did you get the money for your property. This demonstrate that the government wanted to put any end to informal mining and drive the people from illegal mining syndrome which was the order of the day in Chiadzwa.

## 2.4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion the chapter evaluate and analyse the insights on the context of the history of relocation in Zimbabwe. Moreso, the chapter argued that there were various relocation which takes place before the Chiadzwa community relocation for example the induced displacements of the Tonga as well as the Tokwe Mukosi. However among the induced development displacements which takes place all over the land between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers it was only the Murowa diamond mining which successfully manage to fulfil its promises in the resettlement of the victims due to their mining operations.

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## Chapter 3

### 3.0. Responses and reaction to involuntary displacement: Discovery of diamond mining in Chiadzwa

This chapter analyse and explain the theory of involuntary displacements of Chiadzwa community in Zimbabwe with much courtesy to the reaction of the victims.

#### 3.1. Introduction

The Government of Zimbabwe entered into diamond mining corporations with private investors following the agreement with the mining companies to take mining activities in Marange fields. The government come up with a plan to resettle the Chiadzwa community so as to facilitate the smooth mining of diamonds.<sup>1</sup> The affected families were to be relocated to the farm of Arda Transau some kilometres away from the city of Mutare, but however the land at Arda Transau was limited as compared to a number of people to be relocated so the challenge arose of acute land for housing purposes to settle the affected Marange families who were formally staying in their ancestral land enjoying good accommodation and enough land for crop growing purposes. As summed up by a spokesperson for the families relocated by one of the diamond mining company, Anjin Investments, he says that the soils at Arda Transau was not good for agricultural purposes as it was sandy and not suitable for farming.<sup>2</sup> The absence of passable and apt land for agriculture, coupled with the lack of income creating projects at Arda Transau has predestined the poor villagers to a recurrent cycle of poverty. The relocated people have no basis of livelihood, and they depend completely on the diamond companies for food give-aways and these food hand-outs have however not been reliable. And with each passing day the villagers are descending deeper into the chasm of abject poverty.<sup>3</sup> Women and children who constitute a bigger number of the population relocated faced the challenge and impacts brought by relocation. The relocation process were

not completed so as to accommodate the Chiadzwa families because the mining companies were too reluctant to finish their pledges hence the people rose up in arms against the delay so as to show their discontentment as others were still to be relocated.<sup>4</sup>

### **3.2. Reaction of the Chiadzwa community to relocation area**

Subsequently it was involuntary displacement which led the community to have no optimal choice to choose their own area in which they want to be resettled though it was just the government control and it detects were it wanted to relocate the Chiadzwa community without the community's concern<sup>5</sup> To speak-out their resentment, villagers say they were not given the chance to give their views on the area of their own choice for relocation. As the government was in partnership with the diamond mining company hence the choice of relocating the displaced Chiadzwa people on a government farm not too far away to cut the costs. However the affected people if they had given the opportunity they could have choose to stay somewhere with their relatives rather than in the Arda Transau farm area.

Some scholars like Madebwe e tal argues that affected people testified that the mining company told villagers that they could carter for their cost particularly for the people who stay in Arda Transua excluding those who move away on their own cost and they could not compensate them.<sup>6</sup> As a result displaced Chiadzwa families had no choice but to go to the ARDA Transau farm out of option. For about thirty per cent of the relocated families plan to move away from the relocation area in the future but forced to stay with the belief in mind that they will get compensated before they move out. The relocated Chiadzwa community become more distressed of the new area as the major cause of discontent with the current

relocation area was that there were few facilities that are poor access to health services, water, transport and grazing land. The mining company has assured to build a clinic in the future and boreholes for displacement households.<sup>7</sup> Nonetheless, most of the members of Chiadzwa take up the blame to both parties the Government and the Mining companies for failing to uphold their promises to the people's needs.

Likewise the, community respond to food insecurity due to the relocation, as the community say the relocation opened up famine and insufficiency. The Community had no food because the mining companies had promised to give them food aids as the Arda Transau area had no soils to facilitate farming of crops for sustainability, hence they have no option to ponder down the issue of food shortages. Chiadzwa community rise up against the mining companies for failure to uphold their promises of facilitating the irrigation scheme which was to be used as the biblical Moses in liberating the poverty stricken Chiadzwa community in Arda as they people resort to gardening projects along the Odzi river to cater for their survival hence the government and its mining partners are to blame for the food challenge of the Chiadzwa community in Arda area since they already knew that the area was not agricultural area to facilitate farming as the bulk of the Chiadzwa community were subsistence farmers as the Arda Transau area was like an urban setup in its style of location without enough land for the rural Chiadzwa community.<sup>8</sup>

Conversely it should be clearly noted that this study does not totally shoulder the blame on the mining companies and the government due to a number of problems and challenges encountered by the relocated people as the agreement signed by the two parties does not specify on how to deal with the relocation process as well as whatever the document state was out of knowhow to the displaced victims as the government and the mining companies.<sup>9</sup> The government provides the land for resettlement and the mining companies had the duty to build infrastructural development to cater for the lives of the Chiadzwa community in Arda

Transau. The central point was that the mining companies had to take care of the welfare for the relocated people in form of giving services such as health, roads, water and building schools for children of relocated Chiadzwa community in the new area of Arda Transau. The government had a duty to do as it was to enforce the laws to keep on its eyes on the mining companies ensuring that they were fulfilling their promises to the relocated community. More it is also the government's responsibility to cater for the displaced people hence its dual responsibility in safeguarding its citizens' welfare.<sup>10</sup> Most outstandingly, a people centred government cannot but that was not the case as in Arda Transau women and children who makes the bulk of the relocated population who were relocated from their traditional lands of Marange were left vulnerable to impoverishment and abject poverty.

### **3.3. Chiadzwa Community and cost repacations**

Subsequently, losing their traditional land of birth the Chiadzwa community hopes of a better living ahead in their new location of Arda Transau with the support of the Government and the mining companies to better their living standards. The relocated families were denied by the mining companies and government to compensate them for the loss of land and livelihoods.<sup>11</sup> The relocation of Marange people was different from other relocation projects carried out in the past in Zimbabwe. The failure of the Chiadzwa community to get compensational developments like houses as well as health facilities makes the Marange case a unique one. During the building of Osborne Dam in Mutasa district in the early 1990s and Mpudzi Dam in Mutare district in the 2000s many families were relocated to make way for the dam construction. However these displaced families were given compensation and land on top of their losses. However in Marange none of the diamond mining companies has

compensated the relocated families except the Mbada diamond mining. For the Chiadzwa community it was not clear on whether they are going to be compensated as there was the rumour that only those who had shops which were disrupted by mining were qualified to get compensation a thing which was not fair to all who lost their property in Marange.<sup>12</sup>

However, even if compensation for the Marange families is to take place in the future, it will be difficult since there is no paper written to show the actual numbers of properties destroyed during the relocation process as the destruction of their inhabitation was a clear sign that the Chiadzwa area was now a restricted area.<sup>13</sup> Moreover, no documents signed between the relocatees, government and the mining companies, hence it was not easy for Chiadzwa families to convey compensation because any claim was characterised with the word of mouth.

Furthermore, the Chiadzwa community through their leaders protested to both the government and the mining companies for compensation of their losses. The community members say that the companies had promised to drill boreholes and facilitate the irrigation schemes as part of compensation but due to lack of understanding between the parties as the relocation process was done in a quick manner as the Chiadzwa community were taken out of their traditional lands of Marange by government vehicles to Arda Transau so it was not clear for the locals on whom to go to for compensation as the government and its mining companies played a role in the relocation of Chiadzwa community. However, to show that the relocation was not in favour of the victims, the Chiadzwa community as such some of its members who were relocated to Arda only found out that their homes were yet to be finished. Moreover, if the families were sufficiently compensated they could have moved to places of their own choice even without government support.

In addition, some of the affected families press for a compensation and with the assistance of community leaders the Chiadzwa people were not willing to give in their lower demands. The opinions from the community leadership is that the government's boldness was based on the argument that the Marange land is Communal land hence the community should not validated claim of the use of their land.<sup>14</sup> However even if government was to reject compensating Marange families for loss of land there is no point that hold on water concerning the fact that the Chiadzwa community were the not merely qualified to be compensated from the destruction of their properties in Marange and the cultural social and economic losses they suffered during the relocation process.

### **3.4. Educational disruption**

The children were disturbed educationally due to the relocation as they were jammed in between a number of trials in their learning. As education was the only scapegoat for the children from their poverty it was mess up in the process of relocation. it however appeared during interviews with women and children that school attendances were disrupted during and after the relocation exercise. The children in the examination classes were disturbed during the relocation as some of the relocation took place during the October and November were the could have be seating for examinations, hence they were destructed their right to education. Moreover some of the Chiadzwa family member transferred their children to complete their education in places where they have relation but if was difficult for some who could not have relative lead to the worsening of their educational progress thereby upsetting of the school going age group in Arda Transau.<sup>15</sup> Students affected by the displacement argues that they found some technical subjects like information and technology were not offered in the schools in Arda Transau.<sup>16</sup>

To enlarge on, the relocation was done hurriedly the families were moved into Arda Transau before school arrangement was put in place to accommodate many children affected by relocation. There were only two primary schools, one in the Anjin relocation area and Wellington Primary school in the Arda Transau area. Due to limited number of schools these lead to disruption of education to the relocated school going ages. The situation which expected to cause declines in literacy rates for children in Arda Transau since the schools are poorly equipped with learning stuff as in the same vein the parents had no enough money to pay for their children's fees as they had no other means of getting money with.

Furthermore, some children at Anjin Primary school use temporary classrooms due to lack of classrooms. The use of unfinished classrooms which have no chairs and desks as well as limited text books facilitating the decline of education in the Arda Transau area which was a no doubt case that education was on a verge of decline in the area. They used tatty out car tyres as erudition aids instead of cones and bean bags. Some of the children had no school uniforms, portraying the relentless poverty in the community. Moreso, some children dress in school uniforms which they have already use to wear back in the Marange area because their parents failure to buy the new ones.<sup>17</sup>

### **3.5. The Chiadzwa women's responsibility**

Meanwhile most of the Zimbabwean rural families are headed by women, hence it becomes a challenging factor for the women to cope up with the new responsibilities they found awaiting for them in their new place of relocation due to the displacement as back in Marange they were used to wait for their husbands to come up with money from illegal mining. In Arda the life take a shift as these women were now being regarded as the new bread winners in their new place of resettlement. Futhermore, to demonstrate that women were shouldered with a

lot of responsibilities as new house head due to relocation and these was initiated due to the relocation as men who were relocated had to Arda leaving their type of life as illegal miners in Marange had to move out of the relocation area and look for jobs in the city of Mutare as well as in Harare. Thereby opening the gap for women to new responsibilities as new family activities of looking after the family business which was once the men's profession.

Moreover, this resulted in retrenchments across all sectors of the economy. As men lost their official jobs women took up the position of looking after the families through subsistence agriculture and informal trade. So having all these load the Chiadzwa women were in a tough situation in as far as they was no longer casual mining and they were compelled out of the Chiadzwa mining area. Life becomes difficult for the women to accomplish their increased responsibilities of looking after their families while the men were missing.<sup>18</sup>

In addition, women has become new breadwinners for their families in the new community of Arda Transau. The displacement of the community from Chiadzwa to Arda Transau disempowered men who were used to contract jobs at the diamond mines whilst some involved in artisanal diamond mining, So at new community of relocation the men found themselves with no jobs and no other possibility to earn money for their families' lives hence women rise as the new breadwinners by way of seeking any tedious jobs in the nearby villages for instance the, selling firewood together with their children.

### 3.6. CONCLUSION

The discussion in this chapter established that involuntary displacements displacement is a serious problem not only in Zimbabwe but across Africa but in most cases the victims are flouted and do not receive satisfactory attention from either their governments or the international community.<sup>19</sup> The chapter assess Zimbabwe with respects to involuntary displacements and establish that the issue is not new to the country as it has been happen for quite a while with particular reference the Tonga displacements, Murowa displacements, Tokwe Mukosi as well as the Land Reform. It is crystal clear that the relocatees were unsatisfied by their displacements as witnessed through the reaction they show. Since it is known that the majority of the displaced Chiadzwa community are a small weighbridge farmers dependent on agriculture for a living. Livelihood options were limited in the newly area of settlement, the mine did not offer young people jobs, hence some of the men have gone back to illegal mining activities while others have gone to Mutare to look for work.

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## **Chapter 4**

### **Impacts of forced relocation in Chiadzwa**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

The chapter discusses an indication of the disruptions of Chiadzwa community living that triumphed during the relocation era as they lost admittance to community services such as water, they was also inadequate housing, loss of access to common property for example land, with particular orientation to the violation of human rights. The chapter also helps to situating and identifying an entry point for analysis to the impacts brought by the displacement process and highlighting methods used by the Government in relocating the Marange Community.

#### **4.1. Food insecurity in the new area of relocation**

Due to the displacement the Chiadzwa community was smash by food challenges. Regardless of Government efforts to restraint food insecurity and hunger in these thirstier areas of the country, However, the shortage of food in the new area of relocation lead the people to start to question the government and the mining companies about the issue of food aids which was no longer accessible by the Chiadzwa community in Arda Transau.<sup>1</sup> Also the government had not been active in assisting these relocatees with any food aid because of its failure to come up with an alternative policy which deals with the people affected by relocation caused with development induced relocations.

Food problems which was brought by displacement lead to many questions than answers because after the relocation these victim villagers quickly became disadvantaged without adequate food to withstand their families. Although food shortages was not new the Chiadzwa community before the mineral diamond they sustain with some surviving initiatives. However the relocation turns the lives of the Chiadzwa community as poverty was knocking on their door steps in Arda Transau.<sup>2</sup> This shows that the lives of the Chiadzwa community changing with no sufficient food for survival.

In totalling, the fiasco by the mining companies have to fully support the relocated families with food aids as in one of the causes of food shortages as the companies' failure to deliver its promise to provide the community with the irrigation schemes as a mechanism to carter for food shortages through the of withstand the agricultural accomplishments to the Chiadzwa community as this proved to be a paper tiger. They had also made a responsibility that they would provide food aid to the relocated families until the irrigation schemes was up and running.

#### **4.2 The shortage of accommodation**

The Chiadzwa relocatees faced the finer problem of accommodation in Arda Transau their new area resettlement and other relocated members were denied access to housing. Through the interviews the Chiadzwa community members they raised the question of land shortages hence they suffered the issue of few accommodation in Arda Transau.<sup>4</sup> In the Arda area some relocatees faced the shortage of poor accommodation as well as they were deprived of their right to have land whilst they moved away from their traditional lands.

Supplementary, according to interview with the locals in their new area of settlement that is Arda Transau, they specified that a number of houses were accomplished but some heads of families who possessed homes in Marange were not given access to accommodation in Arda

Transau. Some families who live separately were now forced to live under one roof because of the housing set ups in their new relocation area.<sup>5</sup> They have no certification, which was offered for their homestead they lost in Marange. The process relocation into the new homesteads was on the basis of word of mouth. This lack of security means their living was in a compromising situation in the new place of relocation. Some of the relocated people say that they were living with in shanty houses in Arda Transau with no good accommodation.<sup>8</sup> Hence the issue of accommodation was a menacing cancer in the lives of the relocated Chiadzwa community in Arda Transau.

#### **4.3. Poor health facilities faced by the relocatees**

The provision of health services in the Arda area was too scarce as the Chiadzwa community suffered. For the betterment of the people the health delivery is a necessity, hence the people in the Arda Transau area. Moreso, some members of the Chiadzwa community says that this shortage of health services in their residential area proved to be an all time challenge. There were not enough health services in the Arda area where there are few clinics which were in the area and run short of medicine as well as nurses and doctors to cater for the health service delivery to people who were in need of it, this is supported by the interviews undertaken in Arda Transau areas.<sup>10</sup> People have to use their own candles if patients fail to convey their own. In one such incident a pregnant woman stayed at the clinic at an undisclosed date in 2013 and had complications due to the poor services at the clinic and the ambulance was called from Mutare arrived a bit late and the woman died on admission at Mutare General Hospital due to loss of blood while at the clinic.<sup>10</sup> This surely shows how difficult health delivery was in the

new area of relocation as the located were not receiving enough treatment at a local clinic in Arda Transau.

To add on, the delivery of health delivery was insufficient to the Chiadzwa community especially the pregnant women among others they suffered a lot in Arda Transau. More through the interviews it is a justified claim that some people walk long and tiresome trips to find clinics as they were located far away from their residing places, hence health facilities were scarce in Arda Transau leading to the risk of peoples lives especially the women and children. So in the newly area of relocation the Chiadzwa community as a whole faced the challenge of inadequate health delivery a thing which threaten their livelihood.<sup>11</sup>

#### **4.4 Social impacts of the Chiadzwa community due to relocation**

The Chiadzwa diamond mining community faced a number of social impacts that threatened their lives due to relocation for instance loss of livelihoods as diamonds had become the main source of livelihood for the relocated families for four years and relocation meant a loss of occupation with Arda Transau failing to offer an akin alternative. The only other source of livelihood for some was employment in the Chinese construction firm contracted to build houses for the relocated households. There was conversely little guarantee of continued employment once the project was completed. Some of the villagers resorted to peddling thatching grass, an activity that was not anywhere near as money-making as diamond mining. Add on, they was poor health services because relocation generally has inference on health as communities have to adjust to their new environment. For such reason there was need to take into account provision of health facilities before households were moved in, when the households were relocated the clinic for the Arda Transau settlers was still under erection and people had to travel to Odzi for medical treatment which becomes a bigger challenge faced by the locals.<sup>15</sup>

Additionally they was lack of accommodation for the relocatees in Arda Transau which becomes a major insinuation to the community without shelter. This lead to moral and cultural disruptions of the Chiadzwa villagers. The disruption of cultural connection was witnessed by some of the Chiadzwa community members.<sup>16</sup> Having saying all, the challenges faced by the Chiadzwa community which is loss of homes, food insecurity, joblessness, poor health facilities during the displacement process , they is need to assess the violation of human rights in the process disseminated by the Government and the mining companies who were the two parts in diamond mining activities at Chiadzwa.

#### **4.5 Chiadzwa community and the sustainable livelihood**

The Chiadzwa community was depressed of the right to poor standard of live in their traditional land due to the mining of diamond which lead to the involuntary displacement. The Chiadzwa society were affected during the relocation process. The right to a sustainable livelihood comprises of various rights and entitlements. Moreso, the right to livelihood was abused as well as the right to the standard of living, health, education, clothing, food, housing, medical care and essential social services during the relocation process.<sup>17</sup>

With the interview the lead of the Chiadzwa Community Development Trust (CCDT) wires that they were forced to reduce the number of their livestock so as to accommodate their animal to carter with the few grazing lands in Arda Transau. Hence their rights were abused as it was now mandatory to have few goats and cattle in the new place of relocation. However, on the same vein some locals in Arda Transau purports that the government was not doing justice to its citizens basing on the fact that they were the sole actors in disturbing the lives of the Chiadzwa community due to their development induced relocation.<sup>18</sup>

Consuming the above notion that the right to livelihood was affected a situation draws the attention of the human rights organisation around the world though these organisation were just there in theory and failed to act against the violation of right to the relocatees in Arda Transau. Futhermore, study discoveries established that there was water shortages due to fewer boreholes in the new site of relocation. Therefore that scuffle over access to water is a serious social injustice issue as replicated elsewhere, around the world for example in South African. However in the Chiadzwa case issues that have to compact with access, availability and quality of water appeared a very strong issue brought out because of the interviews with the Chiadzwa community members.<sup>19</sup> Though the study discovers that the human right organisation perform much in terms dealing with the violation of relocatees lives.

#### **4.6. Chiadzwa community and the vulnerable group rights**

Involuntary displacement lead to the abuse of certain groups especially women and children. In Chiadzwa it appeared that children's access to education was mess up and it is a justified fact that some families were relocated during the months on October and November were the children were to write their final examinations. The human rights organisations noted that in the new site of relocation in Arda Transau there were few schools nearby, hence their education of the vulnerable relocated children were at a compromised edge as this is supported by the interviews which were undertaken during field work. However this also smeared to the access to health services like immunisation for children and health care for women.

More so it is argued that the nearest clinic was far away from the new relocation site. Even though the human rights arms were operating in the area of relocation to engage with the relocatees so as to obtain information concerning their lives in Arda Transau. However these

organisations were mere toothless bull dog as they failed to deal with the violation of the Chiadzwa community members in Arda area as the new relocation side after their removal from their own ancestral lands of Marange.<sup>20</sup>

#### **4.7 The Chiadzwa relocatees and their new environment**

The community of Chiadzwa had no other option but to settle in Arda Transau as their new place of relocation and adapt to the environment. Hence they cope and develop a number of survival strategies so as to adapt to the environment for example the women and children resort to fetching firewood for sell and cutting thatching grass to sell as a way to subsist since the men were no longer working and the women become the bread winners for the family. The families are managing to cope up with the environment with new economic activities being practised so as to counter the challenge of food security as well as to provide for their children's fees. Though the area does not receive enough rainfall to facilitate good agriculture as most of the Chiadzwa community members are subsistence farmers in Arda they were practising farming projects for example the garden project along the Odzi river. Some people resorted to diamond mining in the restricted areas and gold panning in Odzi were done so as to carter for their financial challenges. Moreso, most of the relocated women resort to buying and selling of bananas from Honde valley as well as the business of cross border trade rise among the chiadzwa family member so as to cub the economic hardships they face in the new environment of Arda Transau.

To stress more on the activities carried by the Chiadzwa members in Arda as a way to earn their living. Most of the women venture into the cross border trading activities so as to carter for their children's fees and to provide food hence the trade becomes a normal activities to them. They travel as far as Mozambique to buy shoes and clothes which were later sold to the locals and others went to Mutare to open flee markets to sell their stuff. By the activity of

buying and selling of shoes and clothes the life of other people in Arda Transau was transformed and bettered as they manage to pay the fees and have good living from cross border trading activity.

Some people in Arda Transau resorted to illegal gold panning in Odzi river as a way for survival because back in Marange they were used to that type of life as informal miners so it was of no surprise to them to continue with the activities as it was the only survival way left for them to look after their families in the New Environment of Arda Transau. Although illegal mining was a crime and has harmful effects to the environment the Chiadzwa members played witlessness to the law. Some relocatees people in Arda Transau who were used to illegal mining back in Marange conduct operations in the mighty Odzi river. Hence this was taken as an advantages by some people in Arda Transau to carry their illegal gold panning along the Odzi river so as to survive and earn their living.<sup>21</sup>

In addition, as a way of adapting the new environment the Chiadzwa members practised vegetable gardening along the Odzi river using the plenty of Odzi water for watering their crops. They started to grow tomatoes, onions, beans potatoes for both selling and for consumption purposes a mechanism which sustain them from hunger. The profits they obtain after the selling of their garden products was used to pay for school fees as well as buying groceries for home consumption. Moreso, some people resorted to vending as they started buying and selling of bananas from Honde valley and sell them in the Nenhohwe, Nyanyadzi and Hot spring business centres and it becomes their way of income generation to carter for their family needs back home in Arda Transau. They also sell a variety of products besides bananas such as sweets, chips and soft drinks along the Mutare – Hrare highway as well as the Township of Odzi superette. Devouring all this its shows how the Chiadzwa community manages to survive in their new environment of Arda Transau as the develop a number of mechanisms so as to earn their living and improve their living.

In conclusion it is therefore clear to allude that the impacts of forced relocation and the violation of human rights in Chiadzwa was an interplay of activities of the mining companies and the government as they ignored the important of addressing major problems encountered by the relocatees and failing to conform with the needs and demands of the Chiadzwa relocatees who suffered economically and socially in the new area of relocation that is Arda Transau. Also the government failed to give assistance to the newly relocated Chiadzwa members when they needed most as they writhed to earn living in the new environment as most of the men turn to illegal gold panning with others going back to the restricted Marange diamond fields with some trapped and gunned in the fields trying to find diamonds to look after their families back in Arda Transau. However there was the violation of the human rights in the new location of the Chiadzwa community as they had inadequate land for farming and housing, inadequate health facilities, schools for their children as well as the denial by the mining companies to compensate the lost assets of the Chiadzwa families.

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## Chapter 5

### Conclusion

The involuntary displacement of the Chiadzwa diamond mining community in Marange in the Manicaland province was one of the developed induced internal relocation which takes place in Zimbabwe as depicted by the whole research findings. The Chiadzwa community left their ancestral homes due to the mining developments initiated by the Government and the mining companies a thing which was meant to uphold and boost the economy of the Country. Surprisingly the development was seen as a welcome innovative move toward the country's growth to all the Zimbabweans in general but in particular the Chiadzwa community was on the receiving edge as the government has not developed a clear policy which guarantees in the assistance of spontaneous displacements. Therefore the study through the findings analyse the impacts encountered by the victims particularly the case of the Chiadzwa diamond community.

In the first chapter, the research found out that the discovery of diamonds in Marange community a thing which led to the displacement of the Chiadzwa families. The mining of diamonds in Chiadzwa area has been portrayed as the genesis to the current problems encountered by the Chiadzwa community in their new settlement of Arda Transau like food shortages, poor health and educational facilities for their children a thing which has become a brain drain to their living. The Chiadzwa community has been forcibly moved from their traditional homes by the government and the mining companies so as to pave way for mining activities. The Chiadzwa residents looked up to the state for the developments of infrastructure to tap the diamonds and direct some of the much needed proceeds the area's food needs.

The second chapter of the study findings gave an analysis on the history of relocation in Zimbabwe highlighting some of the internal displacements which took place before the Chiadzwa diamond mining community displacement. The relocation of rural communities due to development induced issues like the extraction of natural resources as well as the construction of dams. Examples of such developmental projects that have displaced and resettled communities in Zimbabwe includes the relocation of the Tonga people due to the construction of the Kariba Dam and the Osborne Dam in Mutare, the relocation of the Zvishavane community by the Murowa diamond mining company and the also the case of the Towe Mukosi in Masvingo. It is of paramount importance to note that the relocation of the Chiadzwa community is therefore linked to such historical examples of involuntary displacements.

In the third chapter the research findings brought about the most interesting part as it exposes the responses and reactions by the Chiadzwa community to involuntary displacements. To speak out their bitterness, villagers say they were not consulted about choice of resettlement area. According to the research findings if the affected people have been consulted they would have opted to relocate at the government farms located elsewhere other than Arda Transau.

Moreso, in the last part of the research findings clearly depicts the impacts of forced relocation as they was the challenge of food insecurity, due to the displacement the Chiadzwa community was hard hit by food shortages despite the government efforts to curb food shortages and hunger in the drier areas of the country which include the Marange and Zimunya. Inadequate housing was also another problem faced by the relocatees in their new resettlement area. Due to the research findings it is therefore argued that the Chiadzwa community was violated its right to both right to sustainable livelihood and the violation of

vulnerable group right as their living was scrutinised by the government and the mining companies.

However, the research found out that after the relocation of the Chiadzwa community in Arda Transau as their new place of settlement they adopt a number of strategies to cope up with the new environment to carter for their day to day living as the women who become the new bread winners resort to selling and cutting of thatching grass, fetching firewood. Though the area does not receive enough rainfall to facilitate agriculture the Chiadzwa community started practising farming projects such as garden project along the Odzi River so as to counter the challenge of food security. More importantly as articulated by the research findings, some women resorted to buying and selling of bananas from Honde valley as well as the business of cross border trade to curb the economic hardships they face in the new environment.

In conclusion it is therefore crystal clear to allude that the involuntary displacement of the Chiadzwa community was marred with negativity than positivity as the research findings clearly demonstrate the impacts of forced relocation in the case of the Chiadzwa shown the reluctance of the government to clear put in place developmental framework to carter for the living of the relocatees and their marginalisation in both socially and economic aspects.

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## **Appendix**

### Appendix A

#### **Interviews with the Chiadzwa Leaders, the locals and the teachers**

My name is Tatenda Tazarurwa. I am a fourth year student at the Midlands State University. In partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Bachelor of Arts in History Honours Degree. I am carrying out an academic research on the Involuntary Displacements in Zimbabwe: a case study of Chiadzwa diamond mining in Marange since 2006-2015. I kindly request for your participation and contribution as well as your experience will be of great importance to this study.

1. Do you have the access to building equipment to improve your shelter ?
2. Are there separate accommodation arrangements for Children?
3. Do you feel secure in your current environment now?





