AN ASSESSMENT OF ZIMBABWE’S ADHERENCE TO THE AFRICAN UNION’S CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS: THE CASE OF TOKWE MUKOSI

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DEDICATION

To my family
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I acknowledge the assistance of my supervisor Dr Nyoni a great man who made this research possible. My appreciation also goes to all of the respondents who took part in this research. To my family and friends thank you for the moral and financial support. Above all I thank the Lord for taking me this far.
ABSTRACT

The study assessed the adherence of the Zimbabwean government to the principles of the African Union’s Convention on assistance and protection of internally displaced persons commonly called the Kampala Convention. A case study of Tokwe Mukosi was undertaken. The study was undertaken to establish how the government of Zimbabwe responded to the plight of the internally displaced persons of Tokwe Mukosi with a view to establish if the response was in line with the Kampala principles. The study made use of a case study design. The research as carried out using interviews, document analysis and direct observations for data collection. Purposive sampling and snow ball sampling were used to select key informants while convenience sampling was used to select internally displaced persons at Chingwizi Camp. Interviews were conducted with internally displaced persons and key informants. The study findings revealed that the government upheld the Kampala Convention Principles by providing basic services which include schools and health facilities for the people at Chingwizi. The study findings also revealed that the government managed to assist the internally displaced persons of Tokwe Mukosi to move to safe areas as stipulated in the Convention. However the government of Zimbabwe has failed to adhere to the Kampala principles by failing to compensate IDPs as highlighted in article 12 (2) which says state parties should establish an effective legal framework to provide just and fair compensation and other forms of reparations to IDPs for damages incurred as a result of displacement in accordance with international standards. The government also failed to involve the IDPs in decision making processes regarding their movement and resettlement as stipulated in article 9 (2k) which says state parties shall consult displaced persons and allow them to participate in decisions relating to their protection and assistance and article 11 (2) which says state parties shall enable IDPs to make a free and informed choice on whether to return, integrate locally or relocate by consulting them on these and other options and ensuring their participation in finding sustainable solutions. In light of the above findings the study recommends that the government set up a legal framework on internally displaced persons and a monetary fund specifically for internally displaced persons. This will lessen the burden on the government when disasters occur.
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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background to study

Internal displacement happens when a person or groups of persons are forced to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence in particular as a result of or to avoid the effects or armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters and have not crossed an international recognized border (Guiding Principles 1998). According to Deng (1998) after the Cold War, there was an increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who after crossing the border were becoming refugees. As a result, states in the international community wanted to lessen the burden of taking care of refugees as it was expensive. States wanted to try and address causes of displacement internally as this would be less expensive for neighboring refugee receiving countries. According to Cohen (2010), NGOs namely Friends World Committee for Consultation, World Council of Churches and Refugee Policy Group were disturbed by the plights of IDPs and their lack of access to them. Hence they saw the need for a frame work for the protection of IDPs and after a lot of deliberations this gave rise to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, stipulating the rights of internally displaced persons. This was because the international community had noticed that due to displacement IDPs were exposed to a lot of threats and human rights violations hence they needed protection. However according to Kalin (2000) the guiding principles were and are still not legally binding making it difficult for the international community to hold a country accountable for any human rights violations on IDPs. As a result African countries saw the need to establish a legally binding Convention on IDPs whose foundation would be based on the Guiding Principles.
The African Union (AU) formed the first legally binding treaty on the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons in 2009 and it came into force in 2012 (Adebe 2011). The Convention was formed because the AU had observed an increase in the number of IDPs in Africa and their vulnerability hence there was need to protect and assist them. The AU also formed the treaty due to the increasing contribution by IDPs to conflicts in Africa for example the protracted conflicts in Sudan and DRC Congo. This resulted in the establishment of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa also known as the Kampala Convention. According to Adebe (2011), the Kampala Convention was a result of the region’s search for solutions to address the numerous challenges in the region which include conflicts, human rights violations and environmental degradation. According to Cohen (1998), the Kampala Convention addresses the rights and needs of IDPs at every stage from the prevention to the resolution of displacement. Article (1j) of the Kampala convention states that state parties should ensure assistance to internally displaced persons by meeting their basic needs as well as allowing and facilitating rapid and unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations and personnel. The Convention seeks to protect and assist those who would have been internally displaced by numerous reasons which include natural and human made disasters, conflicts and human rights violations. In some instances focus is given to those displaced by developmental projects as highlighted in the Article 10 of the Kampala Convention which states that people should be protected from eviction from their land due to developmental projects. To date out of 54 member states of the AU 39 countries have signed the treaty and 22 countries have ratified the treaty.

Zimbabwe is one of the African countries which signed and ratified the Kampala Convention. Zimbabwe signed the treaty in 2009 and ratified it in 2013 (Zilala 2013). The floods in February 2014 in Tokwe Mukorsi brought a chance for Zimbabwe to implement the stipulations of the recently ratified Kampala Convention. According to Mutangi and Mutari
(2014) the floods resulted in about 20 000 people being displaced from their homes and losing their property and livestock. This automatically made these people a responsibility of the government became it is the duty of the state under the Kampala Convention to assist and protect people internally displaced. This resulted in the President of Zimbabwe declaring it a national disaster on 9 February 2014 (UNICEF report 2014).

By ratifying the convention, Zimbabwe became obliged to follow the stipulations of the convention which include protecting and assisting IDPs, as highlighted in Article 5 (1) which says states bear primary duty and responsibility for providing protection and assistance to IDPs within their territory or jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind. The ratification of the Kampala Convention meant that Zimbabwe as a country was supposed to establish a legal framework specifically for IDPs because of their vulnerability so that maximum assistance will be awarded to them. This is highlighted in Article 3 (2a) which says state parties shall incorporate their obligations under this convention into domestic law by enacting or amending relevant legislation on protection and assistance to IDPs.

In instances where the government is not able to effectively assist IDPs the government is supposed to ask for help from other countries and non state actors. This is highlighted in Article 4 (3) which says, state parties may seek cooperation of international organizations or humanitarian agencies, civil society groups and other relevant actors to help IDPs .This means that Zimbabwe as a country was supposed to seek assistance from other stake holders to help the people of Tokwe Mukosi in cases where it was unable to assist the IDPs. The people of Tokwe Mukosi who were affected by the floods were supposed to be compensated by the government for their losses as stipulated in Article 12 (2) which says state parties should establish an effective legal framework to provide just and fair compensation and other
reparations where appropriate to IDPs for damage incurred as a result of displacement in accordance to international standards. The displaced people of Tokwe Mukosi were supposed to be consulted on issues which affected their day to day lives especially on issues which had to do with their relocation this is highlighted in Article 11 (2) which states that IDPs should be consulted on relocation and if they chose to go back to their places of origin the government was supposed to help them. In cases where the IDPs chose to be relocated elsewhere it is the duty of the government to help them integrate into the new environment.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The floods in February 2014 in Tokwe Mukosi resulted in about 20 000 people being displaced from their homes, losing their property, livestock and sources of income making them vulnerable. This situation brought the government of Zimbabwe on the spot light since the country had recently ratified the Kampala Convention. This disaster which was declared a national disaster by the president of Zimbabwe was a chance for the Zimbabwe government to implement the stipulations of the Kampala convention to assist and protect the displaced people of Tokwe Mukosi .This is stipulated in Article 5.4 which says state parties should protect and assist people who have been internally displaced due to natural or human made disasters including climate change.

There have been numerous negative reports in the media on how the government responded to the Tokwe Mukosi disaster. There have also been negative reports on how the government has been handling the IDPs at Chingwizi camp. As a result of the negative reports this study therefore sought to assess what the government of Zimbabwe did for the internally displaced persons of Tokwe Mukosi and to assess whether or not this assistance was in line with the Kampala Convention principles.
1.3 Aims of the study

This study aimed to assess the government of Zimbabwe’s adherence to the principles of the Kampala convention in response to the Tokwe Mukosi floods. Since Zimbabwe is a signatory to the Kampala Convention her conduct in dealing with the internally displaced persons of Tokwe Mukosi had to be guided by the Conventions principles. This study sought to explore the reaction of the Zimbabwean government and then establish if it was in line with Kampala Convention stipulations. It also sought to establish if the government had challenges in adhering to the Kampala Convention principles given the fact that there have been reports in the media about irregularities by the government in dealing with the displacement of the people of Tokwe Mukosi.

1.4 Research Questions

- How did the Government of Zimbabwe respond to the plight of the internally displaced people of Tokwe Mukosi?
- How did the response made by Zimbabwe measure up to the stipulations of the Kampala Convention?
- What challenges were faced by the Government of Zimbabwe in trying to adhere to the Kampala guidelines?

1.5 Assumption

This research was premised on the assumption that gaining access to the IDPs was going to be difficult due to transport cost and to the fact that they were in a protected camp making it difficult for the researcher to interview them. This would have affected the credibility of the
data had the researcher failed to gain access to the IDPs. The researcher however managed to
gain access to the IDPs enhancing the credibility of the data collected.

1.6 Significance of the study

This research is significant because it helps articulate government obligations to IDPs. According to the Kampala Convention it is the states’ responsibility to assist and protect IDPs. As a result this research helps IDPs to know of their human rights and what they should expect from their government when they are displaced in terms of assistance and protection. This research by highlighting the states’ obligation to its citizens, it helps in the accountability of government activities in helping IDPs. This research is significant because it highlights the obligations of non state actors to IDPs. Under the Kampala Convention non state actors are obliged to help IDPs in collaboration with the government. The research is significant because it helps the government to know how to implement the stipulations of the Kampala Convention. This study has been necessitated by the fact that internal displacement occurs frequently in Zimbabwe hence it is necessary for people to know their rights, and also to help the government to know how to assist IDPs. The research by highlighting the challenges faced by IDPs it helps the ordinary people to understand the plight of IDPs so that they can sympathize with them and in areas where they have been relocated the local community will accept the new comers without any reservations. It also helps make known the plight and challenges faced by IDPs to civil society groups and other stake holders so that they give maximum assistance to IDPs in future disasters. It also helps the government of Zimbabwe to know that the problem of internally displaced persons is real in the country and should be addressed by setting up a framework specifically on IDPs .The government should acknowledge the presence of IDPs in the country and not to call them citizens on the move.
1.7 Limitations the study
The researcher was faced with a number of limitations to start with, Chingwizi camp is a protected area and one has to be cleared to gain access to the camp. There was a lot of protocol in trying to get clearance and it was time consuming. However the researcher managed to gain access into Chingwizi camp. The researcher faced financial limitations through traveling expenses, the researcher lives in Mutare but had to travel to Masvingo to interview IDPs and to Harare to interview key informants.

1.8 Delimitation of the study
The study was done at Chingwizi Camp at Nuanetsi Ranch which is in Mwenezi District in Masvingo Province. Chingwizi camp is about about 230km from Masvingo City. Centers which are near Chingwizi are Rutenga which is about 61 km away and Triangle Sugarcane fields which is about 1 km away. The main source of water for Chingwizi is Runde River and Mukume River. The soil in Chingwizi is arable as land around the camp was used by ARDA as farmlands. The study was done at Chingwizi camp because that is where the people affected by the Tokwe Mukosi floods were ‘temporarily’ settled. The research was also conducted in Harare at IOM, UNICEF, Red Cross Society of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, UN OCH, Department of Health and Child Care, Department of Primary and Secondary Education and Department of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare.

1.9 Definition of terms
1. Internally displaced persons according to the Kampala convention are people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. For the
purposes of this research IDPs are a group of people who are forced to leave their homes to avoid effects of flooding

2. **Protection** will be used to mean keeping the people of Tokwe Mukosi safe and free from harm.

3. **Disaster** according to the Red Cross is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community’s or society’s ability to cope using its own resources. In this case this refers to floods

4. **Human Rights** are fundamental rights that humans have by the fact of being human, and that are neither created nor can be abrogated by any government.

### 1.10 Summary

The chapter provided an outline to the background of the study, unpacking the problem of the internal displacement of the people of Tokwe Mukorsi by floods and directing the ultimate purpose of the study which is to assess if the response by the Zimbabwean government to the plight of IDPs adhered to the principles of the Kampala Convention. This chapter also highlights the significance of the research. Limitations were also discussed in this chapter which related mainly to accessibility of Chingwizi camp. The next chapter will review literature on internal displacement.
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights the theoretical framework underpinning this study. The chapter gives a background of the Kampala Convention. It also defines what an internally displaced person is and the causes of displacement. This chapter also looks at how governments respond to internal displacement. The chapter also analyses various literature written by different researchers on the challenges governments face in trying to adhere to the Kampala principles. In the process, the researcher analyses other research and establish gaps of knowledge and how the research bridges those gaps. In this case most of the research work done so far concentrates more on the violation of human rights of IDPs by the Zimbabwean government and little is written on what the government is doing to help or has done to assist IDPs in line with the Kampala principles.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Complex interdependence theory propounded by Keahone and Nye underpins this study. According to Keahone and Nye (2001) there are numerous actors in the international system which include non state actors, multinational organizations, regional blocs and states themselves. They move away from what realists believe that the international system is only made up of states. According to Keahone and Nye (2001) regional blocs like the AU are also part of the international system responsible for decision making and regulating state behavior. This can be evidenced by ability of the AU to come up with a legally binding Convention on the assistance and protection of internally displaced persons which binds the conduct of states...
the only perceived actors in the international system by realists. Once a country signs and ratifies the Kampala Convention it is supposed to follow its stipulations and the AU is mandated to act as a check and balance to a states response to internal displacement within its borders. The Convention also says member states of the AU should assist each other to prevent internal displacement and in cases where it has already occurred member states should assist by protecting and assisting IDPs. This means the AU is now dictating both the domestic and foreign polices of states. Obligations of Ngos are also highlighted in the Convention which means they are also actors in the international system. As a result since the AU can assess a government’s adherence to its principles it means the problem of one state can affect the whole African bloc bringing out the complex interdependence that is if one African country sneezes the whole continent shakes’.

Keahone and Nye (2001) also say there are new threats in the international system that need the combined efforts of the states to overcome them. These include environmental disasters such as floods, droughts and earthquakes as threats which need combined effort to be curbed. In countries like Kenya, Somalia and Sudan droughts have resulted in a lot of people being internally displaced. These people have been recognized as an immediate destabilizing factor in the region hence the need for combined effort to protect and reintegrate the IDPs. According to Kalin (2000) internally displaced persons are vulnerable to manipulation and recruitment by armed forces and militia groups which fuels conflicts in a country or region as a whole. As a result of these new threats internal displacement should be dealt with by the AU as a regional bloc.

2.3 Background to the Kampala Convention

Adebe (2011) maintains that the Kampala Convention was adopted in 2009 at the first ever AU summit in Kampala Uganda. He further argues that the convention was a result of the
regions search for solutions to challenges of forced migration, environmental degradation, conflicts and human rights violations. Giustiniani (2012) says Africa has about 11 million IDPs almost half of the global total of IDPs which is at 26 million. According to Adele (2011) the convention seeks to protect and mitigate displacement and provides for the assistance and protection of persons displaced as a result of natural disasters and climate change. Mani (2011) goes on further to say the ultimate aim of the Kampala convention is to end internal displacement when possible as well as reduce its negative effects as a matter of urgency. The Kampala Convention has however failed to address the problem of internal displacement and for African countries to think they can end internal displacement completely is being over ambitious. This is because there are now environmental challenges such as droughts and floods which have become more frequent in Africa due to climate change. States in the international system have not found ways to control climate change hence aiming to eradicate internal displacement completely would be impossible to achieve as it is caused in some cases by environmental factors.

According a report by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) (2014) the Kampala Convention was created on the foundation of the UN Guiding Principles. The Guiding Principles aimed at upholding the rights of IDPs which include the right to shelter, health, food, education and protection among others. This report came to this conclusion because the definition of internal displacement in both the Kampala Convention and the Guiding principles is the same. The report maintains that the Kampala Convention turned soft law into hard law because unlike the Guiding Principles (GPs) which are not legally binding the Kampala Convention is legally binding. The GPs are based on the Sphere Charter on humanitarian charter and minimum standards in disaster response. According to the Sphere handbook (2004) there are minimum standards on water supply, sanitation, shelter, food aid, nutrition and health services which should be awarded in times of disasters. These
humanitarian principles are also embodied in the Kampala Convention. The Kampala Convention is however different from the Guiding Principles and the Sphere Charter because it is not right based which is one of its short comings. The Kampala Convention focuses on obligations of states and does not focus on the rights of the individuals. An example is Article 5(1) which says state parties shall bear the primary duty and responsibility for providing protection and assistance to internally displaced persons within their territory or jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind. This article does not clearly state that it is the right of the IDP to be assisted by the government by virtue of being a citizen of the country. Which means the human rights of IDPs can be taken for granted because the Convention itself is vague about individual rights.

Cohen and Deng (1998) p23 quote the former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan when he said ‘internal displacement has emerged as the greatest human tragedies of our time, the severity of the problem both in intensity and scope is obvious from the number of the displaced, no region is spared’ by giving this quotation the two scholars were highlighting that indeed internal displacement was a serious problem. In African alone according to Cohen (2004) there are about 10 million displaced persons. Hence it was necessary for the African continent to come up with a legal framework for a Pan African prevention of internal displacement and protection and assistance of the internally displaced (Manu 2011). Although internal displacement is a serious issue in Africa, in Zimbabwe the statistics are not alarmingly high as with other regions in Africa. According to the Norwegian Refugee Council/Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (NRC/IDMC) (2014) in 2008 there were about 36 000 IDPs in Zimbabwe which is different from the 2.4 million found in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2012 (UNHRC 2012). The low record in Zimbabwe of IDPs can be the reason why the country does not have a framework on internal displacement.
Hence although the problem of internal displacement is a major challenge as highlighted by Kofi Annan it is not high in every country particularly in Zimbabwe.

The Kampala Convention according to Dare (2013) highlights roles and duties of non state actors and the government before, during and after displacement. This is because according to the complex interdependence theory non state actors have a role to play in international systems. Article 2 (d) of the Convention says the objective of the convention is to provide for the obligations and responsibilities of states parties, with respect to the prevention of internal displacement and protection of, and assistance, to internally displaced persons. Dare (2013) goes on to say after ratification states should develop measures in the form of national policies on internal displacement to help IDPs to give effect to the objectives of the Convention and also the creation of a fund or budget allocated specifically dedicated for the internally displaced this is highlighted in Article 3.2 of the convention where it says state parties should incorporate their obligations under this Convention into domestic law by enacting or amending relevant legislation on the protection of, and assistance to, internally displaced persons in conformity with their obligations under international law. Although it is stipulated in the Convention Zimbabwe has failed to domesticate the Kampala Convention.

2.4 Unpacking an internally displaced person

There has not been a consensus among scholars on what really constitutes internal displacement or who qualifies to be considered to as an IDP. In some countries governments do not refer to these vulnerable people as IDPs a case in point is of Zimbabwe which refers to IDPs as mobile populations, others call them internal refugees. However all scholars agree that internally displaced persons are a result of conflicts and human rights violations.

Mooney (2005) argues that the term internally displaced person refers only to people who have been uprooted by conflict, violence and are persecuted. This definition by Mooney is
inadequate. This is because it leaves out people who have been internally displaced by environmental disaster such as the case of the People of Tokwe Mukosi who were displaced by floods. This definition would not be suitable for use in countries such as Zimbabwe which are relatively peaceful. In addition the definition would disregard the presence of people internally displaced by environmental phenomenon and government policies. Mooney’s definition would be suitable for people in Afghanistan and Iraq because they have been uprooted by conflicts and violence. Mooney (2005) further argues that IDPs are people who would be considered as refugees if they were to cross the border. Mooney goes on further to question the necessity of singling out IDPs as a group. Hathaway (1991) also concurs with Mooney’s argument he is against the idea of recognizing internally displaced persons as a vulnerable group. He argues that refugees are the ones who are vulnerable unlike IDPs who remain within their country hence are safe. He also argues that recognizing IDPs as a group can infringe on state sovereignty. These two scholars overlook the fact that IDPs are vulnerable because of loss of property and livelihood. According to Deng (1998) state sovereignty would be not a problem if IDPs are recognized to him state sovereignty actually means the state has a responsibility to protect its IDPs. IDPs should receive recognition unlike what Mooney and Hathaway advocate for. IDPs are vulnerable because they would have lost their homes, sources of income and in some cases families. In Zimbabwe people internally displaced by the farm invasions lost their homes and sources of income at the same time and they needed government assistance.

In 1992 Boutros Boutros-Ghali the then UN Secretary General defined IDPs as persons or groups who have been forced to flee their homes suddenly or unexpectedly in large numbers as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights, natural or manmade disasters and who are within their country (Mooney 2005). In this definition the Secretary General failed to acknowledge the fact that some people flee in small numbers
hence this definition only serves large groups of people in some cases especially in cases of human rights violations usually it is the minority who are targeted and displaced as a result there was a need for another definition.

Cohen and Bradley (2010) bring in a different argument all together they argue that climate induced disasters are becoming a leading cause of forced displacement. As a result according to these two, environmentally displaced persons should be placed in a category of their own. They argue that frameworks set up for other vulnerable groups like refuges, women, children and recently IDPs fail to adequately protect environmental displaced persons. Hence they advocate for a special framework for the environmentally displaced. Cohen and Bradley (2010) like Nye and Keahone (2001) who came up with the complex interdependence theory recognize environmental threats as causes of instability hence environmentally displaced persons should be protected, assisted and reintegrated. Cohen and Bradley’s argument is valid especially in recent years this is because climate change has been a major cause of internal displacement in the world. A case in point is of the Tokwe Mukosi floods which internally displaced about 20,000 people also the droughts in Somalia which have displaced quite a number of people.

Some scholars are against singling out IDPs as a vulnerable group. They argue that singling out this group will privilege the displaced and lead to discrimination against others (Mooney 2005) These scholars argue that already the international community recognized the vulnerable groups in society namely the disabled, women and children hence they find it unnecessary to recognize IDPs given the fact that disease like HIV and AIDS have left a lot of people vulnerable but they are not put in a special category making them eligible for special treatment.
According to Roscini (2009) the Great Lakes Pact has its own definition of an IDP. According to Great Lakes countries IDPs is a person or groups of persons forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of large scale development project, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized border. These countries went on further to include development as a cause of displacement which was a point left out in almost all definitions. Although the Great Lakes Pact includes developmental projects to define internal displacement there are few to none records of people internally displaced by developmental projects in sub Saharan Africa. Usually these records are found in Asia for example when the 3gorges dam was constructed in China. In Africa developmental projects such as urban refurbishments and mines do not keep records of internally displaced persons. As a result to include developmental projects in definition of an IDP would not be suitable for African countries.

Finally there is the definition by the UN Guiding Principles, which was also adopted by the AU in the Kampala Convention (Iwabukuna 2011). According to the UN Guiding Principles and Kampala Convention IDPs refer to a person or groups of persons forced to flee or to leave their homes places of habitual residence in particular as a result of or to avoid the effects or armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters and who have not crossed an international recognized border. According to this definition the people of Tokwe Mukosi are internally displaced persons. This is because they were forced to leave their habitual residents as a result of floods which fall under natural disasters. According to the Kampala convention it is the state’s obligation to assist and protect these people as highlighted in article 5.1 says States Parties shall bear the primary duty and responsibility for providing protection of and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their territory or jurisdiction without
discrimination of any kind. Although the definition seems to be exhaustive it fails to acknowledge that some people are internally displaced by government policies. Some people are internally displaced when governments decide to create nature parks for example the creation of the Kibale National Park in 1993 in the Uganda internally displaced 35 000 people (Cernea 1997).The Kampala Convention’s definition should include people internally displaced as a result of government policies.

2.5 Causes of internal displacement

There are a plethora of causes which result in a person or people being regarded as an IDP. All scholars who have written on the issues of internal displacement agree that conflicts are a major cause of internal displacement. Manu (2011) says in Sudan as a result of the protracted conflict there are more the 6 million IDPs. According to Cohen (2004) due to an increase in internal conflicts a lot of people are being displaced from their homes. Mukwana and Ridderbes (2010) say the conflict in Uganda between the Lord’s Resistant Army and the Uganda government has left 1.8 million people internally displaced. People flee from their homes to avoid persecution by both the rebels and the government. The people who remain in deserted villages are further forced into protected villages ‘camps’ by the government. So clearly conflicts cause internal displacement leaving a lot of people vulnerable and needing government assistance as stipulated in the Kampala Convention. However not all internal displacement is caused by conflicts and in most cases people affected by conflicts end crossing borders becoming refuges. This has been the case in Syria where the inhabitants of that country have crossed into Lebanon, Jordan and other countries to become refuges due to the conflict in Syria.

Human rights violations displace people internally. Tibaijuka (2005) says that about 570 000 people in Zimbabwe were displaced as a result of human rights violations during 'operation
murambatsvina”. According to Tibaijuka (2005) the government of Zimbabwe violated the right to shelter when it destroyed informal settlements during ‘operation murambatsvina’ lots of people were rendered homeless and left vulnerable. Some children stopped going to school because they had nowhere to live and in some cases they had to relocate. Human rights violations are a common cause of internal displacement in the world this is not common only in Africa but in other continents as well. Usually the perpetrator of these violations is the government which makes it difficult if not impossible for Kampala Convention principles to be upheld. African countries are often accused of human rights violations as a result some have not ratified the Convention because article 3 (1a) says state parties shall refrain from, prohibit and prevent arbitrary displacement of populations. This results in those countries which are usually accused of human rights violations refraining from ratifying the treaty. However it is not always the case that human rights violations cause internal displacement in most cases it results in people fleeing the country and become refugees or asylum seekers.

According to the definition given by the Kampala Convention generalized violence is a cause of internal displacement. Klopp and Sheekh (2010) say about 600 000 people were displaced in Kenya after the 2007 elections. In Zimbabwe according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (2008) a lot of people were displaced by the violence during the land reform program. The report by this centre highlights the fact that farm workers were displaced together with their families. What made this situation disheartening was some of these workers were of foreign descent and had no documentation and the only homes they knew were those farms. These workers and their families had to leave the farms when war veterans occupied these farms and in cases where the government transformed these farms into A1 and A2 farms rendering these workers and their families homeless.

Cohen (2010) argues that climate change is a phenomenon which is causing a lot of environmental disasters. Gwimbi (2009) highlights that Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe
and Zambia have in recent years suffered from floods and cyclones which has resulted in the displacement of people. Of late in Zimbabwe floods have resulted in the displacement of the people of Tokwe Mukosi which is the area of study in this research. In Ethiopia and Somali droughts and famines have displaced a lot of people who go in search of food and pastures for their livestock.

Developmental projects have also resulted in the internal displacement of people Galvin (2010) gives an example of Kariba dam, 3 Gorges dam in China and the Lesotho Highlands water projects which displaced a lot of people and even broke family ties in the process. People are often forced to relocate to make way for large developmental projects. Musarurwa and Lunda (2012) give an example of the Marange diamonds fields and how they displaced the communities of Marange to Odzi. The people of Marange lost their land and their cultural shrines, family ties were also broken because people were relocated to different areas. However states do not keep records of people internally displaced by developmental projects. States particularly developing countries advocate for development irregardless of the fact that people will be displaced in the process. During the construction of the Kariba dam the Tonga people were displaced because the then Rhodesian government said the dam stood to be beneficial to the whole country.

### 2.6 Challenges faced by IDPs

IDPs face a lot of challenges which resulted in the Kampala Convention being established so that these people could be protected and assisted. IDPs lose their shelter and yet according to Kidane (2011) the right to shelter is a fundamental human right. The humanitarian charter and minimum standards in disaster response (SPHERE handbook) highlights that IDPs should have shelter for example tents and or large infrastructure which include schools. The handbook says the shelter provided should be well ventilated and ideal for the weather
conditions of the area where IDPs are found. This is because due to the numerous causes of displacement people lose their homes in some cases they are completely destroyed as with the case during floods. This was the situation for the Tokwe Mukosi residents unanticipated floods came and destroyed their homes. As a result these people were forced to sleep in the open living them vulnerable to attacks by wild animals and thieves. Hence these people need assistance from the government. Although it is stipulated in the Kampala Convention and SPHERE handbook that IDPs should be given shelter governments often fail to give IDPs shelter. In the Zimbabwean case it was the government which actually destroyed people’s homes during the Operation Murambatsvina. However not all IDPs lack shelter, some are accommodated by their relatives and friends hence not all IDPs face the challenge of lack of shelter but most of them are face this challenge.

According to Sheekh, Atta-Asamcan and Sharamo (2012) IDPs face a higher mortality rate as compared to citizens of that same country who are not displaced. This has been the case in Ugandan holding camps. This argument by these two scholars holds water because in most cases when people are displaced they lose their documentation. As a result these people are not attended to at health institutions because they lack identification and proper documentation as a result they die. For some who are HIV positive they are unable to get their ARVs .This is because due to displacement they might end up being far away from health facilities and in some areas the health facilities available do not have drugs necessary for their condition hence leaving these people vulnerable and yet it is a basic human right to have access to health facilities. Most camps where IDPs are taken to are usually overcrowded exposing them to infectious diseases. However, in Zimbabwe there has been no record of deaths at Chingwizi camp due to unhealthy conditions and also at Chingwizi camp people were attended to at the clinic with or without documentation and health care was actually free of charge.
Internally displaced women and girls are exposed to sexual abuse. Aspelt (2004) says women and girls are subject to sexual abuse and exploitation in route to their safety. In some cases they are even infected with sexually transmitted diseases and in some cases they are impregnated and given another mouth to feed whilst they do not have shelter or food themselves. According to Mapiko and Chinyoka (2013) internally displaced girls in Chipinge where impregnated by their teachers generally because they looked older than other children and that they did not feel the need to protect then since they were not from the same area. Also according to Rusvingo (2014) there was a high rate of teenage pregnancies at Chingwizi camp in Zimbabwe this was probably because males and females lived in close proximity and shared tents. The views of these scholars are relevant to this study because generally women are the weaker sex and are usually victims of sexual abuse. This situation is made worse when these women and girls have to sleep outside due to displacement and have to travel to far away places and in some case unaccompanied by male counterparts. This leaves them vulnerable to sexual abuse.

Internally displaced people often suffer some form of discrimination. Iwabukuna (2011) says IDPs are often discriminated against by communities in which they are resettled in. They are often viewed as outsiders. In Chipinge according to Mapiko and Chinyoka (2013) IDPs were regarded as people who bring bad omen to the communities in which they were relocated these communities believed that disaster followed these IDPs. Rusvingo (2014) alludes to the discrimination faced by women during the Tokwe Mukosi disaster, compensation was given to male households discriminating women. He further goes on to highlight that assistance given by government and non state actors does not take into consideration the needs of the disabled.

Livelihoods are destroyed and IDPs are left vulnerable to poverty. Mutangi and Mutari (2014) say the people of Tokwe Mukosi grew vegetables as a cooperative
(mushandirapamwe) in gardens and sold their produce for a profit. As a result of displacement they were left without any source of income. According to Rusvingo (2014) men were forced to work in plots so as to get food at the camp, they were denied the opportunity to go and search for meaningful employment.

Children are deprived of their right to education in times of displacement. According to Mapiko and Chinyoka (2014) schools are usually far from camps as with the case in Tokwe Mukosi. Also documentation in usually lost during displacement such that some students are sent away from school due to lack of documentation those who were eligible to sit for exams are denied that chance to do because of lack of documentation. Some due to displacement fall back in classes and feel shy to go back hence they become school drop outs. Mapiko and Chinyoka 2013’s analysis is valid to this study because in countries like Iraq due to protracted displacement children dropped out of schools and some of them became child soldiers. This has also been the case in Uganda were the Lord’s resistance army recruited child soldiers. These children end up not going to school and often enough they become uneducated the rest of their lives. However in the Zimbabwean case the government of Zimbabwe provided learning facilities at Chingwizi transit camp.

2.7 Responses to internal displacement by governments

The numerous challenges faced by IDPs and their plight resulted in the Kampala Convention being established. Under the Kampala Convention article 5.1 States Parties shall bear the primary duty and responsibility for providing protection of and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their territory or jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind. After ratification of the Convention states are supposed to establish legal frameworks at the national level specifically to deal internal displacement. According to Dare (2013), Uganda was the first country to ratify the Kampala convention and went on to develop a
national policy on IDPs as stipulated in the Convention. According to this scholar almost all of the country’s 251 official displacement camps were dismantled. The country is trying to find durable solutions to the issue of internal displacement by facilitating returning and large scale resettlement. This has however not been the case in Zimbabwe the country has not yet set up a framework on internally displaced persons.

In Kenya according to Kloop and Sheekh (2010) after the violence in 2007 which displaced about 600 000 people the government responded by establishing a Task Force on Resettlement and allocated approximately US 16.5 million to buy land to resettle the displaced. However some people were forced to go back to their places of origin leaving them vulnerable to the same problems which had previously forced them to relocate. In some cases the IDPs were not consulted on where they would want to be relocated and this has resulted in some of them being in worse situations than they were in before. IDPs are usually never consulted on issue which affect their lives. For example in Zimbabwe the government did not consult the IDPs regarding resettlement. One hectare plots were imposed on the people of Tokwe Mukosi by the government. This is common in all situations of displacement world over.

According to a report by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) (2013) floods occur regularly in Nigeria particularly in the lowlands and river basins. In 2003 a committee was established to draft a national policy on IDPs long before the Kampala Convention which would clearly define the role and responsibility of the state agencies and civil society organizations. However according to Olagungu (2006), the government of Nigeria does not have the capacity to address the IDPs issue. He argues that the government created organizations but their capacity to handle internal displacement related problems is minimal.
The lack of capacity by national government in trying to deal with internal displacement has been the norm in Africa for example Uganda has a framework on internal displacement but it has been ignored and so was the one in Kenya. As a result it is not surprising to see that Zimbabwe does not have a framework on IDPs because maybe if it was there the country would not have the capacity to see it being successful.

According to Cohen and Deng (1998), there has been an increase in displacement caused by disasters both natural and human made. As a result response to internal displacement should also look at disaster risk management so as to reduce impact of disaster which displace people and in cases where possible to prevent disasters. Article 4.2 of the Kampala Convention says States Parties shall devise early warning systems, in the context of the continental early warning system, in areas of potential displacement, establish and implement disaster risk reduction strategies, emergency and disaster preparedness and management measures and, where necessary, provide immediate protection and assistance to internally displaced persons. Musarurwa and Lunga (2012) maintain that in Zimbabwe disaster management is biased towards emergency response rather than mitigation. In Zimbabwe according to these scholars floods in Zimbabwe rarely have direct costs on human lives hence response to floods is reactive rather than proactive. As a result the country waits for people to be victims of floods then reacts after they are displaced and their livestock and property is destroyed as with the case in Tokwe Mukosi.

According to Mapiko and Chinyoka (2013), in response to the plight of internally displaced persons particularly children in Chipinge the Ministry of Education put in place a programme known as Performance Lack Address Programme (PLAP). This programme helps to assist children who fell back in grades due to displacement this programme allows a teacher to
assist a student catch up with his age mates within the same class without having to drop out of school or going a grade back. However this program is facing resistance from teachers because it means they have to work extra hours and yet they are not being given extra salary because of the extra hours. In the case of the Tokwe Mukosi displaced children the government established makeshift schools about 6km from the Chingwizi transit camp. However small children felt it was too far to walk and stopped going to school.

Tibaijuka (2005) says it is difficult for the government of Zimbabwe to respond to the issue of internal displacement because in her report Zimbabwe has constantly denied the existence of IDPs within her borders she chooses to call them mobile populations. Mapiko and Chinyoka concur with her and say IDPs in Zimbabwe are referred to as mobile and vulnerable populations. As a result aid giving organizations and international organizations do not always see the need to help this group because they do not see their situation as dire because of the definition. As a result when a country fails to acknowledge the presence Of IDPs within its borders it means the government will not be able to respond to the plights of the IDPs.

Bongo, Chipangura, Sithole and Moyo (2010) say Zimbabwe has the Civil Protection Act to respond to issues of internal displacement particularly by natural and human made disasters. According to these scholars during an emergency this system activates all available resources such as setting up of National Civil Protection Fund. There is also the department of Civil Protection which prepares for prevention where possible and mitigating the effects of disasters which displace people once they occur and resource mobilization to help IDPs. It is however important to note that the Civil Protection Unit does not at any point allude to
internally displaced persons. This results in this unit taking too long to react to cases of internal displacement as was the case with the Tokwe Mukosi floods.

The government of Zimbabwe responded by constructing houses under the Operation Garikai for the people displaced by Operation Murambatsvina (Tibaijuka 2005) These houses were meant to benefit displaced persons but these houses where given to civil servants and in some instances these displaced people are asked to pay a fee to be allocated houses yet the government knows full well that these people when their houses were destroyed they had to resign from work because they did not have shelter so they do not have money. In some areas particularly in Mutare they are a hazardous environment because there is no water and the people are vulnerable to dysentery and cholera.

The new Constitution of Zimbabwe allows people of foreign descent to get identity cards and birth certificates. This helps those farm workers of foreign descent who were internally displaced due to land invasions to get documentation and get employment elsewhere and also to have access to health care. In the case of children this allows them to attend school just like any other child.

2.8 Challenges being faced by governments

According to Iwabukuna (2011) governments and nongovernmental organizations face a lot of challenges in trying to help and assist IDPs. In central and Eastern Africa it is difficult to gain access to the IDPs. This is because due to conflicts and violence people in these areas people flee into forests. The problem is worsened by the fact that in Central and Eastern African there are impenetrable forests and this makes it hard for government to assist these
people. Also in these forests this is where rebels stay so it is difficult for the government to go into these areas.

In Zimbabwe the country is faced by staff shortages. According to Cohen natural disasters cause displacement as a result it is important to try and address the problem as stipulated in the Kampala Convention. According to Davis (2012) Zimbabwe meteorological office which is supposed to assist in disaster risk management is subjected to high staff turnover, inadequate funding and non staff replacement and it has crippled the capacity of this department.

According to Madamombe (2011) the meteorological department issues flood forecasts so that people can be moved in areas of potential victims. However the problem is the meteorological forecasts can only provide very short forecasts accurately and this may not allow enough time for evacuation. Also there have been issues of false alarms such that people have stopped believing the warnings leaving them vulnerable to floods.

2.9 Summary

The chapter gave a background of the Kampala Convention and highlighted that it was formed so that IDPs could be protected and assisted. The chapter also looked several definitions of an internally displaced person and from the definitions concluded that the people of Tokwe Mukosi are IDPs. Causes of internal displacement where discussed in this chapter and floods were found to be among the causes as in the Tokwe Mukosi. Challenges faced by IDPs which include food shortages and lack of shelter were looked at. In this chapter it came to light that some governments actually put in place policies which internally displace people. In this chapter it was highlighted that governments face financial challenges
among others in trying to assist IDPs. The next chapter looked at the methodology used for data collection.
CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights and justifies the research methodology selected in assessing the government of Zimbabwe’s adherence to the principles of the Kampala Convention. The chapter outlines the research design, data collection techniques, data collection tools, data analysis and ethical issues considered in the research.

3.2 Research design

Research design is a logical sequence that connects the empirical data to a study’s initial research questions. Collier and Mahoney (1996) define a research design as a blue print for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings. The study employed a case study research design. Yin (2004) defines a case study as an intensive study of a single unit for the purpose of understanding a larger class of (similar) units. Case study research design allowed for an in depth examination of events, phenomenon and other observations with in a real life context at Chingwizi camp.

According to Merriam (1999), the case study does not claim any specific data collection methods. This means almost all methods of data collection can be used in case studies for example interviews, archival records, documents and observations. The use of more than one method of data collection helped in establishing reliability and validity of the research .This study employed interviews, direct observations and document analysis this enabled the researcher to cover a broader range of issues, and to develop converging lines of inquiry by the process of triangulation. This was necessary for this research because one method would not have been sufficient to get unbiased results for example some victims of internal
displacement refused to be interviewed because of fear of victimization as a result the researcher employed direct observations.

Yin (2003) maintains that case studies are useful in the study of human affairs because they are down-to-earth and attention-holding. This approach to research made sense to researcher because it resembles our understanding of the naturalistic world through our personal experiences. This was ideal for this research because the researcher was able to relate with the plight of IDPs and relate to their loss in one way or another.

There are however disadvantages associated with the case study design. According to Merrian (2009) when using case studies the searcher may not have the time or money to devote to the study at hand.

3.3 Research Instruments

Research instruments are the tools designed to obtain data on this topic of interest from research subjects. According to Perry (1998) case studies do not have a set category of data collection instruments as with other research designs. This has been considered by other researchers as a disadvantage of cases study research design. However for this research it has been an advantage because this flexibility allowed the researcher to use different methods of data collection enabling the research to be valid and reliable. The study employed document analysis, semi structured interviews and direct observation to ensure triangulation According to Yin (2004) triangulation assists in making results reliable.

3.3.1 Documentary analysis

Documentary analysis was used in this research to collect data. According to Hancock, Ockleford and Windridge (2007) document analysis is the study of existing documents, either to understand their substantive content or to illuminate deeper meanings which may be
revealed by their style and coverage. The researcher studied situation reports from Unicef, Oxfam, Red Cross Society and Crisis reports and newspapers. Articles by Mutangi and Mutari (2014), and Tarisayi (2014) on Tokwe Mukosi floods were used. Document analysis was helpful for this research because it helped corroborate information gathered from interview. It was also useful because some people particularly government officials evaded answering some questions which they regarded as sensitive hence analyzing documents from NGOs was informative for the researcher.

However, documents had some disadvantages it was very time consuming for the researcher to go through a lot of documents. To counter this, the researcher limited the number of documents to be studied to Situation reports by different Ngos. To counter this limitation the researcher resorted to using other methods of data collection namely interviews.

3.3.2 Interview

Semi structured interviews were used to collect data. According to Opdenakker (2006) semi structured interviews involve direct interaction between the researcher and a respondent or group. The researcher may have some initial guiding questions but there is no formal structured instrument or protocol. Semi structured interviews allowed the respondents to tell their stories about their stay at Chingwizi camp in their own words, with prompting by the interviewer. This helped the researcher to understand the plight of the IDPs at Chingwizi camp and to understand how they felt emotionally because some respondents cried while telling their story. The interviews were used because they enabled the researcher to probe the respondents in cases which the researcher failed to understand what the respondents were saying. This happened often because of the different dialects the researcher in from Manicaland and she had to interview people from Masvingo. Hence through probing the respondents the researcher managed to understand and record what the respondents were
saying . Interviews helped the researcher to get information from key informants who were out of the country. The researcher used telephone interviews to get information from key informants who were far from the researcher vicinity.

However there were disadvantages in using semi structured interviews, the researcher had to use a lot of money in traveling expenses to go and conduct interviews. This was however countered because the researcher in some cases used telephone interviews reducing transport costs. Language barrier was another limitation for interviews with the researcher and respondents speaking different dialects however a translator was engaged in cases where the researcher and respondent failed to understand each other.

3.3.3 Direct observation

Direct observation was used. According to Kawulich (2005) direct observation is first hand visual inspection of the parameters under study. It does not involve engaging in the said practice or activity, but rather watching as it is being done it is can be referred to as site visits, or field work. The researcher observed tents which are used by IDPs for shelter. The researcher observed boreholes at Chingwizi. The researcher also observed that the camp was overcrowded. Direct observation gave the researcher direct experience of the phenomena being studied, and created an opportunity to see and hear what was happening at Chingwizi camp in a social setting .Direct observations gave the researcher firsthand experience on government response to the plight of the IDPs it helped the researcher to get a feel of what the government has done for its citizens which made it helpful in the assessment of its adherence to the Kampala Convention stipulations.
3.4 Population

Population refers to a group of individuals or items that share one or more characteristics from which data can be gathered and analyze (Ary, Jacobs and Asgher 1972). The population for this study was made up of 20,000 at Chingwizi camp who were displaced by the Tokwe Mukosi floods. These people according to Tarisiya (2014) were displaced from 12 villages in all namely Chekanai, Jahwa, Zifunzi, Mharadzano, Chikandigwa and Vhomo in Nemauzhe communal lands and Matandizvo, Chikosi, Mashenjere and Nongera in Neruvanga communal lands. The population was also be made up of the civil society groups with knowledge on internal displacement and who assisted the IDPs namely the Red Cross of Zimbabwe, UNICEF, Christian Care, Oxfam GB, International organization of migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Zimbabwe lawyers for human rights, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Religious organizations which include the Catholic Church, ZAOGA, Family of God and United Methodist Church (UMC) who assisted the IDPs also make up the population for this study. Government departments namely the Department of Primary and Secondary Education, Department of Health and Child Care, Department of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare and the Department of Civil Protection made up the population for the study.

3.5 Sample

According to Ary et al (1972) a sample is a group of individuals who are actually studied. It is was impossible to study all the internally displaced persons at Chingwizi camp as a result only a few were chosen for the study. The advantage of using a case study is that the sample does not have to be representative of the whole population. As a result 30 respondents from Chingwizi camp were conveniently chosen as the sample for the research. The researcher sought to promote gender equality. The sample for the key informants was 15 these were
purposefully chosen because of their knowledge on internal displacement. Key informants consisted of representatives from IOM, Unicef, UN OCHA, Red Cross Society of Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights. Government officials interviewed came from the Department of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Department of Primary and Secondary Education and Department of Health and Child Care. Religious organizations interviewed were Zimbabwe Assemblies of God Africa (ZAOGA), United Methodist Church (UMC) and Catholic Church. Academics interviewed were from Great Zimbabwe and the University of Zimbabwe.

3.5.1. Sampling techniques

Sampling is the process of selecting a group of subjects in such a way that individuals represent the larger group from which they were selected (Yin 2004). Non probability methods of sampling were used namely purposive sampling, which means choosing a sample with a purpose in mind. According to Hamel (1993), purposive sampling means selecting participants for their ability to provide rich information. Usually, the sample being investigated is quite small, especially when compared with probability sampling techniques (Yin 2004).

3.5.2 Purposive sampling of key informants

Purposive sampling was used in selecting key informants because there are few people who have been at Chingwizi camp and few have been cleared to get access to the camp as a result the researcher sought to interview only those people with first-hand information of Chingwizi camp. Purposive sampling was also used because few people were willing to talk about internal displacement in Zimbabwe because it is labeled as a sensitive topic and internally displaced persons are not recognized in the country.
However purposive sampling has its own draw backs. According to Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2000) purposive sampling relies on the judgment of the researcher when it comes to selecting the units such as people, cases, organizations, events, pieces of data that are to be studied. This can result in biases with reference to the sample. The researcher might choose respondents which give information favourable to the researcher. The researcher avoided doing this because she did a background search on the organizations which assisted the IDPs at Tokwe Mukosi and approached them. To overcome this draw back again the researcher consulted the informants she interviewed on other possible informants which takes us to the other sampling technique used namely snow balling.

3.5.3 Snowball sampling for key informants

Snowball sampling was used in this research. According to Faugier and Sargent (1997) this is a method in which the researcher gets information about possible participants from other participants usually these are hard to reach participants. This was used in this research because since internal displacement is not officially recognized in Zimbabwe the researcher did not know all the informants who deal with internal displacement. As a result the researcher got information about possible informants from interviewed participants. For example when the researcher carried out an interview UN OCHA the key informant helped the researcher by setting up a meeting with another key informant at IOM. The Kampala Convention was ratified in 2013 which is last year as a result few people knew about it such that result the researcher was referred to people with useful information by other respondents.

Snowballing sampling had its disadvantages because when approached some informants recommended to researcher where not welcoming. This was overcome when the researcher made reference of the names of the people who had given the researcher the name of the participant. The informants became welcoming and forthcoming with information. Snow
bailing proved to be an expense for the researcher because of traveling expenses. This was
overcome because the researcher made use of the telephone and emails to communicate with
suggested informants.

3.5.4 Convenience sampling for internally displaced persons

Convenience sampling was used in the research. Convenience sampling is when subjects are
selected because it is easy to access them and they are willing to take part in the research (Yin
2004). With reference to interviews with IDPs at Chingwizi the researcher used convenience
sampling because it was difficult to get access to the IDPs in the camp hence the researcher
made use of those encountered outside the camp that she had befriended. Most IDPs at the
camp were afraid to take part in the research due to fear of victimization as a result the
research sample was made up of the few IDPs who were willing to be interviewed.

3.6 Ethical considerations

In research, ethics is an area never to be ignored. George and Bennett. (2004) points out that
ethics assists researchers to deal with dilemmas that arise in the research. This section
outlines the ethical considerations the researcher had to undergo to ensure that the
respondents were treated fairly and equitably as well as being informed about all aspects
which were relevant to them. Ethics were also considered to protect the rights of the
participants in the research process and to report results fairly and accurately. The following
ethical considerations were taken into account.

3.6.1 Informed consent

Consent was sought from all the research participants before they were interviewed so as to
recognise and respect their rights. The researcher kindly sought consent from key informants
and IDPs at Chingwizi to participate in the study. At the same time, the researcher fully
explained the purpose of the study to research participants. This aimed at ensuring that the research participants were fully aware of the nature of the research and their role in it.

3.6.2 Anonymity

Internal displacement is a highly politically sensitive issue in Zimbabwe and the researcher thus took every effort to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of all those who participated in this research. As part of ensuring anonymity, no names were used to refer to contributions made by participants in this study.

3.6.3 Interview ethics

During interviews, the researcher clearly explained that she would be jotting down relevant information emanating from the discussions as well as the recordings the proceedings using the researcher’s mobile cell phone with the consent of the respondents. This was done to avoid suspicions and animosity that usually emerge when a respondent discovers that information is being recorded.

3.6.4 Referencing

The researcher cited every material that was used in writing this research. Some of the information in this research was collected from newspaper articles, journals, books and the internet.

3.7 Procedures of data collection

The researcher went to Chingwizi camp in Mwenezi District, Masvingo province where interviews were conducted with IDPs. The researcher conducted interviews with representatives from of civil society groups for example Unicef, Red Cross Society of
Zimbabwe, IOM, Zimbabwe Human Rights Lawyers and Oxfam in Harare at their offices. The key informants were mostly field officers who have been at Chingwizi. Interviews with religious organizations for example the Catholic Church, UMC, Family of God were conducted in Harare. Officials from government departments which include the social welfare, health and education, were conducted in Harare and Mwenezi. The researcher observed the IDPs at Chingwizi camp. Documents were accessed from civil society groups, religious organizations and government departments which had dealt with the IDPs were reviewed.

3.8 Data presentation and analysis procedures

Responses from interviews were recorded by hand verbatim and with a recording machine in the field by the researcher. A journal was used to record observations at Chingwizi camp. Microsoft Office suite was used to capture the data, conduct analysis, tabulate and make graphical presentations of the findings. The findings were analyzed against the views discussed in the literature review and theoretical framework. This approach is called pattern matching (Yin 1994). According to Yin (1994) it is a pattern used for searching if some of the theoretically salient explaining conditions might be articulated in empirical findings. It is a useful technique for linking interview data to theoretical propositions guiding the study.

3.9 Summary

The chapter highlighted the research design used for the study. The researcher also articulated the instruments which were used to collect data to assess how the government reacted to the internal displacement of the people of Tokwe Mukorsi. These instruments are direct observations, document analysis and interviews. The chapter also established the population understudy. It also highlighted the sample and sampling techniques which include purposive
sampling. The chapter articulated how data was analyzed and this will be seen in the data presentation section, which is discussed in detail in the next chapter.
CHAPTER FOUR

INTRODUCTION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study. It makes an analysis of the measures taken by the government of Zimbabwe in response to the plight of the internally displaced persons of Tokwe Mukosi and assesses if this response adhered to the Kampala Convention principles. This is done in line with the problem and the objectives as well as the research questions. The findings will be discussed and a conclusion will be drawn from the pattern of the data. Quotations from interviews are cited in this chapter to indicate the respondent’s opinions with regard to the responses by the government of Zimbabwe to their plights. The findings are presented in form of tables and critical analysis is provided giving focus to the objectives of the study.

4.2 Demographic characteristics of participants

A sample population of 30 IDPs was drawn from Chingwizi camp. In addition 15 key informants were interviewed. The key informants consisted of 4 academics from Great Zimbabwe University and University of Zimbabwe who have written on internal displacement. Three government officials from the Department of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Department of Health and Child Care and Department of Primary and Secondary Education. Five representatives from civil society organizations namely IOM, Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, Unicef, UN OCHA and Red cross society of Zimbabwe were interviewed. Three representatives from religious organizations namely United Methodist Church (UMC), Catholic Church and Zimbabwe Assemblies of God
(ZAOGA). Data was gathered from a total of 30 IDPs as well as 15 key informants making the total of 45 respondents. In addition document analysis and observations were. Below is a summary of respondents and response rate.

Table 1 demographic characteristic of IDPs

<table>
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<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>61+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male respondents</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female respondents</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of education</td>
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<tr>
<td>primary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’level</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ‘level</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four respondents (13.3%) were between 20 and 30 years, 15 respondents (50%) were between 31 and 40 years. Four respondents (13.3%) were between 41 and 50 years. Two respondents (6.7%) were between 51-60 years and 5 respondents (16.7) were 61 years and above. These findings show that most of the respondents are relatively young people who are of child bearing age which means that they are more vulnerable because they have other people besides themselves to look after. Relatively young people have more needs than older people as they consume more food than older people hence these findings could show that grievances were bound to be more among the young adults.
Sixteen respondents (53.3%) were male while 14 respondents (46.7%) were female. From the table there were fewer females than males because women were generally afraid of taking part in the research. The African tradition also prevents women from taking a leading role in activities as a result some women were probably forced by their husbands not to take part in the research. In any disaster, the males usually protect their women and are suspicious of anyone who wants to talk to their families. This could explain why they were few female respondents.

Sixteen respondents (53.3 %) attained basic primary education, 10 respondents (33.3%) attained O’level education while 4 respondents (13.3%) reached up to A ‘level. The level of education contributes to a person’s vulnerability. Least educated people are more vulnerable because they cannot find employment to fend for themselves. The statistics from the table show that more people were uneducated hence they depend on the state during their displacement because they cannot be employed because of lack of education.

4.3 Distribution of respondents by their place of origin

This question sought to establish the place of origin for people who have been moved to Chingwizi. This sought to establish whether or not the people at Chingwizi camp actually left their homes. This was done so as to establish if they are eligible to be called IDPs. According to the Kampala Convention an IDP is a person or groups of persons forced to flee or to leave their homes places of habitual residence (Iwabukuna 2011).From the findings most people said they were from Neruvanga communal lands and some said they were from Nemauzhe communal lands which according to Tarisayi (2014) are the two communal areas affected by the floods. The response highlighted that all the respondents interviewed did not originate from Chingwizi area hence according to the Kampala Convention’s definition of IDPs they
are indeed internally displaced persons and as stipulated in Article 5 (1) of the Convention states parties shall bear the primary duty and responsibility for providing protection of and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their territory or jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind. Hence Zimbabwean government has the primary responsibility to assist the IDPs. Despite establishing that the people at Chingwizi are IDPs they are citizens of Zimbabwe and by virtue of them being Zimbabwean citizens under the state theory they are a responsibility of the government.

4.4 Reasons given by the IDPs at Chingwizi camp for moving from away from their homes

This question sought to establish whether or not the move by these people was voluntary or it was forced on them. If it was forced on them they would be eligible to be called internally displaced persons and that makes their welfare the responsibility of the government. According to Cohen (2010) for a person to be called an IDP the move from their place of origin has to be involuntary and cannot be avoided. According to the Kampala Convention's definition of an IDP natural disaster are factors which cause people to move resulting in them being called IDPs. Most of the people replied that they moved away from their homes because their homes had been submerged under the water. One male respondent aged 35 had this to say:

‘Takaenda kunovata husiku semazuva ose patakamuka rungwanani takashamisika chaizvo tichiona mvura yazara mudzimba dzedu.Izvi zvakatishungurudza chaizvo nekuti taisazvifungira nokuda kwekuti nzvimbo ino haisinayi mvura yakawanda. Mvura iyi yakatimanikidza kutamira kuno kuChingwizi nekuda kwekuti takanga tisisina pamwe pokugara’ (We went to sleep as usual and when we woke up we found our homes filled with water there was no warning of any impending floods and worse this was a drought prone area
we never at one time imagined that our homes would be filled by water and become
inhabitable).

However few respondents said they were forced to move by the government as their houses
were not filled up with water. One female respondent aged 40 said: ‘Isu dzimba dzedu dzaira
dzisina kupinda mvura makanga musina kana donhwe remvura takashamisika chaizvo
tichinzi titame kuenda kuChingwizi. Takadoedza kuramba kutama asi vamiriri vehurumende
vakauya vakatimanikidza kutama. Isu taisatomboda zvekutama isu madzimai taitova
nemushandirapamwe wedu wemagadheni takatosiya zvose nekumanikidzwa ikoko. Touya
kuno hatina pokurara kana chokuda uye chinotiramisa’. (We do not even know why we
were forced to leave our homes, we were so happy in our villages and had already grown
vegetables in our gardens which we used to sell. We were surprised when the government
officials told us that we had to move. Our homes were not affected by the floods so we
wonder why the government forced us to move)

Findings in this research show that the people of Tokwe Mukorsi were forced to move
because of floods. These corroborated Gwimbi (2009’s) findings that floods in Mozambique,
Malawi and Zambia have become a common phenomenon which has displaced people. The
responses by the respondents show that the move from their homes was involuntary hence
they qualify to be called IDPs.

4.5 Number of children per family and school attendance

This question sought to establish the different areas of vulnerabilities of IDPs. Those who
have children are more vulnerable than those who travel alone without children. Those with
children have to look for food for themselves and their children, they also have to look for
shelter for their children increasing their burden in times of displacement. Most of the
respondents said they had children. However a few said they did not have children with them
as their children had all grown up and had their own families. The table below shows the number of children the respondents have.

Table 2 Number of children per respondent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of children</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1-3</th>
<th>4-7</th>
<th>8-11</th>
<th>12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>respondents</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five respondents said they did not have children. Ten respondents said they had between 1 and 3 children. Nine respondents said they had between 4 and 7 children. Five respondents said they had between 8 and 11 children. One respondent said he had 12 children.

The IDPs with children were asked about the school attendance of their children. This is because during a disaster which results in displacement aid givers and governments are often concerned with life and death issues and rights of children for example the right to education are ignored. Under the Kampala Convention the government should provide basic services to IDPs and education is one of them. Most of the respondents said they had children. One female respondent aged 35 had this to say: ‘Hongu vana tinavo ini ndine vana vatatu uye ndinotogara nezvana zviviri zvomunin’ina wangu uyo akaenda kunoshanda Joni. Vana ava vese vari pazera rokuenda kuchikoro uye tiri pano paChingwizi vana vari kuenda kuchikoro asi zvikoro zvacho hazvina kuita sezvikoro chaizvo vana vanogara pasi uye havana pekunyorera. Mwana wangu muduku aigwadziwa kufamba kuenda ku chikoro cheChingwizi ndakatozomubvisa ava kuenda pazvikoro zviri padyo zvakagadzirwa nehumende’ (yes we have families personally I have 2 children and I also live with my sisters 2 children because she went to South Africa in search of work. All the children I live with are of school going age and yes they are going to school. However these schools are not adequately equipped for
a learning environment. My youngest child used to go to Chingwizi school but it was too far to walk as a result I had to transfer my child to the new school set up by the government near the camp).

4.6 Assistance given to the IDPs by the government to move to Chingwizi camp

This question sought to find out whether or not the government assisted the people affected by floods in moving as stipulated in the Kampala Convention. All the respondents highlighted that they were assisted by the government to move from the flooded areas to safe places, they were flown in helicopters and some said they were carried in trucks together with their belongings. Bongo, Chipangura, Sithole and Moyo (2010) also confirm that during a disaster victims are assisted through the Civil Protection Unit this unit facilitates the assistance of all persons affected by floods. Under the Kampala Convention IDPs are supposed to receive assistance Article 5 (6) of the Kampala Convention says States Parties shall provide sufficient protection and assistance to internally displaced persons, and where available resources are inadequate to enable them to do so, they shall cooperate in seeking the assistance of international organizations and humanitarian agencies, civil society organizations and other relevant actors. Such organizations may offer their services to all those in need.

Key informants on being asked to comment on the assistance given to IDPs by the government of Zimbabwe had divergent views. Informants from Unicef and UN OCHA said considering this was an emergency the government responded positively in assisting the IDPs. The army was brought in to assist people during the floods and there were no reports of loss of human life as a result of the floods. This is contrary to what happens in other countries for example according to Rayhan and Grote (2008) in flood prone areas like Bangladesh even though floods are a common occurrence there are always reports of losses of lives which was however not the case in Zimbabwe. This is regardless of the fact that these are common
problems meaning both the people and the government should always be prepared and resilient the floods. The declaration of a national disaster by the President helped to facilitated assistance to the IDPs by the international and regional communities. Article 4 (3) states that states parties may seek the cooperation of international organizations or humanitarian agencies, civil society organizations and other relevant actors to help and assist IDPs. Zimbabwe sought the help of other countries and civil society organizations this was evidenced by the presence of a Namibian helicopter which assisted in the relocation of people. It is also evidenced by the presents of numerous civil society groups involved in the assisted of the IDPs .However some academics and civil society representative said the assistance given by the government of Zimbabwe to the IDPs was not satisfactory they maintain that the government took long to declare the emergency a national disaster. They maintain that the assistance given to IDPs was not in line with the Sphere hand book on Humanitarian assistance which is also in cooperated in the Kampala Convention. They also accused the government of putting a large chunk of the burden of assisting IDPs on aid giving agencies yet according to the Convention protecting and assisting IDPs is the primary responsibility of the government according to the Kampala Convention article 5 (1) says states

parties shall bear the primary duty and responsibility for providing protection of and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their territory or jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind.

4.7 Views of IDPS about the availability of food

The right to food is a basic human right which is stipulated in the Universal declaration of human rights (Mackenzi 1995) which Zimbabwe is a signatory to. This question sought to find out what the IDPs were surviving on and to establish where they were getting their food from. Under Article 9 (2d) of the Kampala Convention states must provide internally
displaced persons to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, with adequate humanitarian assistance, which shall include food, water, shelter, medical care and other health services, sanitation, education, and any other necessary social services, and where appropriate, extend such assistance to local and host communities. According to this article it then means the government of Zimbabwe has to provide internally displaced persons with food. The majority of the respondents interviewed at Chingwizi said they got their food from the government, civil society groups which included FAO and religious organizations which include the United Methodist Church and ZAOGA. The people of Tokwe Mukosi lost their homes, livestock and sources of income such that they are not able to fend for themselves. According to Mutangi and Mutari (2014) their crops which consisted of sorghum were completely destroyed by the water and they will not be able to harvest anything. Worse the planting season was already over when the floods occurred as a result the people will not be able to get food for themselves. One male respondent aged 45 had this to say

‘Tinopuwa zvokudya nehurstumende zvinouya zviri mumarori tinopuwa zvosanganisira hupfu nematemba. Asi chinonetsera zokudya izvi ndozvokuti isu tine mhuri dzakakura tinongopuwa zvakafanana nezvinopuwa vane mhuri duku. Kazhinji kacho vana vanotoswera nenzara tashaya chekvapva nokuti zvishoma zviri kupihwa’. (we get food from the government we get food stuff such as mealie meal and matemba. However this food is not given according to family sizes people with large families get same ration as people with small families. Our children complain of hunger).

This confirms what has been written by Cohen (2010) that lack of food is a challenge faced by IDPs regardless of the fact that they are in their own country. Cohen (2010) goes on to say food shortages increase vulnerability of IDPs particularly women, children, girls and those suffering from HIV/AIDS.
4.8 Accommodation for the IDPs

This sought to establish the living conditions of the IDPs. It sought to establish if they had shelter. The *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (SPHERE handbook)* has set standards for shelter given to people affected by disasters. These standards are included in the Kampala Convention. The sphere handbook stipulated that under humanitarian law and human rights law IDPs should have basic accommodation for protection against harsh weather conditions and danger. Most of the respondents replied that they slept in tents as temporary shelter and were not exposed to harsh weather conditions; these tents were also observed by the researcher. However, a few of the respondents complained of not having adequate shelter; they argued that they were sleeping in the open as tents allocated to each family were few and some family members were left to fend for themselves in the open. During displacement lack of shelter is another challenge which IDPs are exposed to as alluded to in chapter 2. Tabajuka (2005) also made reference to IDPs sleeping in the open after the operation murambatsvina in Zimbabwe; hence it is a common feature to see IDPs sleeping in the open. One respondent without adequate shelter had this to say:

‘isu takawanda mumhuri medu asi takangopihwa tende imwe chete. Tende iyi haikwani kuti tiise nhumbi dzedu uye isu tichizokwana kuraramo zvakare nokudaro ava madeko zvana zvedu ndizvo zvinorara mutende kuti vachengetedzeke. Isu vakuru tongoisa bendekete chete mutende manje zvakafanana nokurara pazhe’ (we are many in our family and yet we were given only one tent per family which is not big to accommodate our belongings and us. As a result we make our children sleep in the tent for safety reasons; us parents we sleep outside only parts of our bodies fit in the tent for example the head alone; the rest of the body would be outside as a result it is as good as sleeping outside).
4.9 Access to health facilities

This question sought to establish whether or not the IDPs in Zimbabwe had access to a health facility. All the respondents confirmed that there is a health facility at Chingwizi. They said there was a make shift clinic at Chingwizi camp which was constructed by Cesvi in collaboration with the government of Zimbabwe. The IDPs in response to the questions alluded to the fact that there was also a permanent clinic which was being built at the resettlement site by National Aids Council (NAC) and nurses’ houses were actually completed. According to the respondents the clinic is well stocked in terms of drugs and there were a lot of medical personnel assisting them. The respondents said although the clinic was there at one point the government shut it down but it has since been open. The researcher also observed a structure which served as a clinic. Antoon De Baets (2009) argues that the right to health and a healthy environment is a fundamental human right he says no one should infringe or deny a person that right. The Kampala Convention Article 9 (2d) says the state must provide internally displaced persons to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, with adequate humanitarian assistance, which shall include food, water, shelter, medical care and other health services, sanitation, education, and any other necessary social services, and where appropriate, extend such assistance to local and host communities. The situation at Chingwizi is contrary to that in other countries. According Bozzoli, Bruck and Muhumuza (2011) there has been record of deaths in Uganda at IDP camps due to poor health care facilities and also high child mortality rates which has not been the case in Zimbabwe.

4.10 Distribution of grievances of IDPs on the treatment they have been getting from the government

This question sought to establish if the IDPs had any grievances. By expressing their grievances the IDPs will help the government for future purposes when the government
finally decides to formulate a policy for IDPs. This is because the government will know from first hand information what IDPs require. This question sought to understand how the IDPs felt emotionally, which is an advantage of a case study research design this is because the researcher gets to get an in-depth understanding of the IDPs. All the respondents said they had grievances. Both men and women among the IDPs were not happy by the fact that they were not getting the originally agreed upon 4 hectares of land. The IDPs said the government had initially promised to give them 4 hectares of land but was now giving them 1 hectare instead. They were not happy because according to them 1 hectare in not enough for them to practice farming and also to serve as a homestead. The respondents also complained that the government was taking too long to compensate them. A male respondents aged 38 said:

‘tisati tauya kuno kuChingwizi hurumende yakatimbisa 4 maheketera okugara pamhuri imwe chete asi iye zvino havachati vavakuti tokupai imwe chete. Hurumende yakativimbisa zvakare mari asi nazvino hapana kana chatati tawana taakutomanikidzwa kutama tisati taphwa mari idzi handizii vanoda kuti tirarame nei

zcikwadi’.(before we came here the government promised to give us 4 hectares of land per family we were so happy and comforted because then we would have land to farm on and grow our own food. The government also promised to give us monetary compensation and this comforted us because we had lost most of our belongings as a result we thought the money from the government would help us make a new and fresh start. However contrary to our expectations up to date the government has not compensated most of us. Only a few people have been compensated the rest of us are left to fend for ourselves)

Parents with school going children complained that the make shift schools were overcrowded and did not have all the necessary learning material which made learning comfortable. The
researcher observed that the respondents became emotional when they were talking about the issue of compensation and land.

4.11 How should government deal with people in your situation?

All the respondents said the government should consult the people who are displaced before making decisions which have a long term impact on their lives particularly in the case of the 1 hectare piece of land. They felt that since it was the land which they will use to grow their food and at the same time keep their livestock they feel the land is not enough. The IDPs suggested that the government should facilitated the quick compensation for IDPs because often enough they would not be having a single cent to survive on yet they have needs which cannot be met by aid given by the government for example some people have special diets which are not catered for by the government. IDPs also suggested that the government should warn people of any impeding disaster so that loses can be minimized. Women who made up 46.7% of the respondents said the government should consider the needs of women and girls in cases of internal displacement they argued that women and girls should be given adequate shelter so that they will not be exposed to rape and other sexual exploitation. Women also said they should be given more rations of food to avoid prostitution for food and other commodities.

4.12 Policies in place for internally displaced persons

According Tabajuka (2005) in previous years the Zimbabwean government has made policies which displaced people for example the land reform program and the operation Murambatsvina. As a result the question sought to establish what the government was doing for IDPs. Academics and civil society key informants said Zimbabwe does not have a policy on IDPs. Article 3 (2a) says state parties should incorporate their obligations under this Convention into domestic law by enacting or amending relevant legislation on the protection of, and assistance to, internally displaced persons in conformity with their obligations under
international law. According to Tabaijuka (2005) Zimbabwe does not even acknowledge the presence of IDPs in the country they are called vulnerable and mobile populations. In this aspect Zimbabwe is not adhering to the Kampala principles. However government officials said although Zimbabwe does not have a specific policy on IDPs but there is an Act which helps prevent internal displacement and the protection and assistance of IDPs this is the Civil Protection Act. The act facilitated the formation of the Civil Protection Unit which is found at national, provincial and district levels. The Act might however be changed to Disaster Management Bill if it passes in parliament. This Bill although it has not been passed in parliament some of its provisions are already being practiced. Respondents from religious organization did not know about policies on internal displacement and considered the matter political hence they did not respond.

4.13 Views of key informants on the sufficiency of policies in place to deal with internal displacement.

This question sought to establish whether or not IDPs where being protected and assisted in Zimbabwe as stipulated in the Kampala Convention. All key informants said since there was no policy which specifically focused on internal displacement the answer to the question would be no the policies were not sufficient. They however all agreed that the Civil Protection Act was useful to some extent.

4.14 Views on the response by the government in meeting the needs of the internally displaced persons

This question sought to establish whether or not the government of Zimbabwe was assisting the IDPs as stipulated in the Convention. Article 5(4) of the Convention says states parties shall take measures to protect and assist persons who have been internally displaced due to natural or human made disasters, including climate change. This means that the response by
the government was supposed to protect and assist IDPs. Some respondents said in some cases the response by the government met the needs of the IDPs particularly in the case of education and health. However in cases of shelter and compensation the response by the government did not meet the needs of the IDPs this is because the government took too long to compensate the people leaving then vulnerable to hunger and is some cases prostitution so that they acquire food and money among other necessities. Academics and representatives from ngos made reference to the sphere standard which has set standards for people affected by disasters. They said with regards to the sphere handbook used in disasters the government’s response was found lacking.

4.15 Capacity of the government to deal with the challenge of internally displaced persons

This question sought to establish whether or not the Zimbabwean government had the capacity to deal with internal displacement and adhere to the Kampala Convention principle which the country ratified. All the people interviewed said Zimbabwe does not have the capacity to deal with the challenge of internal displacement this was blamed on the bad economic situation in the country. The state does not have money for example to set up a fund on the threat internal displacement when it is having a major challenge in paying its civil servants and even servicing its debt to the World Bank. According to Davis (2012) Zimbabwe meteorological office which is supposed to assist in disaster risk management is subjected to high staff turnover, inadequate funding and non staff replacement and it has crippled the capacity of this department. This then means the country does not have the adequate capacity to issue early warnings for impending disasters which will cause internal displacement. The lack of capacity by governments to deal with internal displacement is a common feature in Africa. According to Olagungu (2006) Nigeria does have a policy on
internal displacement but does not have the capacity to address this problem. This has also been the case in Uganda.

4.16 Views on the role played by the civil society and international aid in the crisis

This question sought out to establish the adherence of the government to the Convention which says it should seek help if faced with challenges in assisting IDPs. The government should allow humanitarian aid workers access to IDPs. According to Bagshew (2011) the UN Guiding Principles which make the foundation of the Kampala Convention was the brain child of NGOs namely Friends World Committee For Consultation, World Council of Churches and Refugee Policy Group. These NGOs wanted to help and assist IDPs and this has been the case in the Kampala convention. All respondents said international aid and the NGOs had played a tremendous role to alleviate negative impacts of the crisis. A water treatment plant was provided by international aid givers, tents were provided by international aid givers, schools were set up by international aid givers and also health facilities. So indeed international aid played an important role in the assistance of IDPs but it was made possible by the government which was willing to work with these people and allowing them access to the IDPs. Under the Kampala Convention a state can ask for international assistance in dealing with IDPs if she is overwhelmed by the problem. This is what Zimbabwe did by declaring the floods a national disaster the country was calling out for international aid. The provision of aid by non state actors and aid givers is in line with the interdependence theory because aid givers have taken up the role of assisting citizens of sovereign states who according to realists a the responsibility of the state. This proves that the international community now has multiple actors.
4.17 Roles played by the internally displaced persons in determining their day to day affairs and their future.

This question sought to establish whether or not the government consulted IDPs regarding their welfare. The majority of the respondents said the IDPs were not consulted initially this was because according to one humanitarian worker it was an emergency and the first priority was to save lives as a result there was no need and time to consult the IDPs. Again the IDPs were not consulted on issues to do with compensation and allocation of land. Terms and conditions were imposed on them to the extent that when they refused to be moved from Chingwizi transit camp the clinic there was temporarily closed. However at a later stage the IDPs were consulted by the IOM in a community planning program so that their views could be heard so as to smoothen their integration into the new settlements. Article 11 (2) says States Parties shall enable internally displaced persons to make a free and informed choice on whether to return, integrate locally or relocate by consulting them on these and other options and ensuring their participation in finding sustainable solutions. This means the government of Zimbabwe had to consult with the IDPs on their day to day affairs and their future. Internally displaced persons are rarely consulted on their views according to Dare (2013) IDPs in Uganda were taken into protective camps to protect them from the Lord’s Resistance army they were not consulted and in some cases these camps were not safe for these villagers.

4.18 Divergent views on reports of violence, sexual abuse and other forms of human rights abuse

The question was asked to establish the validity of reports in the media of violence, human rights abuses and sexual abuse at transit camps portraying the state as failing to protect IDPs. The state should protect IDPs from any forms of violence, human right abuses and sexual abuse this is stipulated in the Kampala Convention. All of the respondents responded by
saying there have not been any official reports of cases of sexual abuse they were actually surprised to read about them in the press, they went further to say maybe it was a way to sell news. One humanitarian worker said after seeing reports in the press of 100 school girls being impregnated they visited schools at the resettlement sites to find out if there had been any drop outs but there were none. So in this case according to the respondents no reports were made hence assuming that they were reports meant to boost sales for the press. However with regards to violence and human rights abuses some of the key informants said they have heard reports of such and they alluded to the case of Chingwizi camp residence who were taken to court.

4.19 Policy recommendations for future challenges

This question sought to help policy makers to address the issues of internal displacement in the country. The respondents recommended that the country should ratify all international conventions relating to issues of the displaced person and amend local laws to be in line with international instruments for example the United Nations guiding principles and the Kampala Convention itself should be incorporated into local laws so that they can be effective.

The government should also build capacity of the Civil Protection Unit, strengthen their mandate and provide adequate resources so that they can be effective in providing assistance and protection in cases of a disaster. The civil protection unit should set up early warning systems in areas prone to disasters to avoid loss of life and property.

The country should set up a national fund to assist those displaced. It must be established from the national reserves, so that it becomes the core fund and donors can complement this fund. Unlike in the current situation where the country waits on donors to take the initiative
in assisting the citizens of Zimbabwe who under the Kampala Convention are the responsibility of the state.

4.20 Summary

The chapter presented, analyzed and discussed the research findings. The data was presented through tables and. Key issues emerging from the research are that Zimbabwe adhered to the principles of the Kampala convention in dealing with the internally displaced persons of Tokwe Mukosi to a great extent. This is probably because the Convention itself does not give set a par in which states can be measured against. It says states should assist and protect IDPs to an extent possible to the country it does not consider the fact that the extent possible to the state might not be enough for IDPs. Despite not having a policy on IDPs the government has tried to cater for the need of IDPs this is because they are getting the basic social services advocated for in all human rights convention. The next chapter gives a summary of the major findings, recommendations and areas for further research.
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on giving a summary of the research, conclusions drawn and recommendations. Recommendations are given to the government of Zimbabwe on how to adhere to the stipulations of the Kampala Convention so that IDPs can be effectively assisted and protected as stipulated in the Convention.

5.2 Summary

The purpose of this study was to assess the government of Zimbabwe’s adherence to the principles of the Kampala Convention on internally displaced persons which the country ratified in 2013. The Tokwe Mukosi floods internally displaced 20 000 people hence this was an opportunity for the Zimbabwe government to fulfill the requirements of the Convention. The main aims of this study were find out the response of the government to the plight of the internally displaced persons of Tokwe Mukosi, to assess if the response by the government was in line with the Kampala Convention principles and lastly to establish if the Zimbabwean government had challenges in trying to adhere to the principles of the Convention.

The case study methodology was used in carrying out the research as it was imperative to get an in-depth examination of the lives of the IDPs at resettlement sites and observations in a real life context. This way the researcher could establish if the assistance given to the people of Tokwe Mukosi by the government adhered to the Kampala Convention principles. The study was guided by literature review that looked at the reasons for the establishment of the
Kampala Convention and the reasons for internal displacement. It looked at the work done by other authors on challenges faced by internally displaced persons and governments in trying to help the IDPs.

Data collection methods such as interviews, direct observations and document analysis were used during the research. The target population for this research was selected through purposive sampling in order to gather credible information from organizations, institutions and government departments who were directly involved in assisting the IDPs and also from the internally displaced persons themselves. Snowballing sampling was also used because the researcher did not know all the stakeholders who had taken part in assisting the displaced persons as a result she was made aware of other actors by interview participants. Convenience sampling was also used because it was difficult to get hold of all key informants so only those available for interviews were used.

The findings show that the government of Zimbabwe responded to the plight of the internally displaced people of Tokwe Mukosi in a number of ways. First and foremost the government responded by declaring the floods a national disaster on February 9 2014. By declaring the floods a national disaster the government was calling upon both international and regional aid givers to assist the displaced persons. This resulted in civil society groups which include Oxfam GB, IOM Unicef, FAO and Christian Care, religious organizations which include ZAOGA, Family of God and United Methodist Church and member countries of the African Union namely Namibia assisting the IDPs. So basically the government of Zimbabwe responded by declaring a national disaster hence facilitating the influx of international and regional aid in the form of food, shelter and clothes to the IDPs.

The emergency evacuation of the IDPs from flooded areas to safe dry areas by the government was one of the findings of this research. There was no record of loss of human
life due to the floods. The government in collaboration with the Air force of Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe National Army managed to evacuate people from the flooded areas.

The findings show that the government of Zimbabwe responded by providing teachers and medical practitioners at Chingwizi transit camp and resettlement sites. It is usually a very difficult task to convince civil servants or any other employee in general to move to remote locations, but the government of Zimbabwe managed to mobilize teachers and medical practitioners to go and work at Chingwizi camp. This made sure that the IDPs had social services during the time of their displacement.

The government responded by giving the IDPs land on which to settle on approximately 1 hectare of land per each family. The evacuation was an emergency and the government had not located land on which to settle the people of Tokwe Mukosi as a result allocating 1 hectare pieces of land to the IDPs by the government was helpful to the IDPs because they had nowhere else to go. According to the findings although the government responded to the plight of the IDPs by evacuating them to safety the people of Tokwe Mukosi were not consulted during the evacuation process about their views on where they would want to be resettled or the sizes of land they wanted.

The government responded to the plight of the IDPs of Tokwe Mukosi by compensating some of the IDPs for their losses. According to the findings some of the IDPs were given between $5000 and $15000 which they are supposed to use for the construction of permanent structures. However the findings showed that not all of the IDPs have been compensated by the government only a few have been compensated.

The findings of the study show that Zimbabwe declared the floods a national disaster hence facilitating the influx of international and regional aid. This measures up to the stipulations of the Kampala Convention because Article 5 (6) says States Parties shall provide sufficient
protection and assistance to internally displaced persons, and where available resources are inadequate to enable them to do so, they shall cooperate in seeking the assistance of international organizations and humanitarian agencies, civil society organizations and other relevant actors. Such organizations may offer their services to all those in need. The declaration by the government of a national disaster meant that the government was admitting that it did not have adequate resources to deal with the challenge of Tokwe Mukosi IDPs hence was seeking assistance from other countries and humanitarian agencies.

The findings reveal that the response by Zimbabwe measured up to the Kampala Conventions stipulations because the government facilitated the evacuation of the flood victims to safety preventing any human life losses. This measured up to the Conventions stipulations because article 5 (1) says states parties shall bear the primary duty and responsibility for providing protection of and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their territory or jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind.

The findings prove that to some extent Zimbabwe’s responses to the Tokwe Mukosi disaster adhered to the Kampala Conventions stipulations. This is because the government managed to compensate some of the IDPs for their losses and managed to give them land on which to start new lives on. The awarding of compensation to IDPs by the government is clearly stated in article 12 (2) which says states parties shall establish an effective legal framework to provide just and fair compensation and other forms of reparations, where appropriate, to internally displaced persons for damage incurred as a result of displacement, in accordance with international standards. However according to the findings not all IDPs were compensated proving that the response by the government failed to measure up to the stipulations of the Kampala Convention.
The findings revealed that the government of Zimbabwe did not adhere to the Kampala principles this is because the government did not consult the IDPs on their views about where they would want to be resettled or the size of land they wanted. They were taken to Chingwizi transit camps and others in trucks without consultation. By doing this the government was failing to measure up to the stipulations of the Kampala convention which says States Parties shall enable internally displaced persons to make a free and informed choice on whether to return, integrate locally or relocate by consulting them on these and other options and ensuring their participation in finding sustainable solutions (Article 11.2). The reason for this could have been the government’s main concern was taking these people to safety so as to save their lives and consultation was ignored.

The findings also revealed that the government of Zimbabwe facilitated the provision of social services and food to the IDPs and this measures up to stipulations of the Kampala Convention. The government ensured the availability of teachers, medical staff and food at transit camps and resettlement site. This measured up to the Kampala Convention stipulations Article 9(2b) says state parties should provide internally displaced persons to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, with adequate humanitarian assistance, which shall include food, water, shelter, medical care and other health services, sanitation, education, and any other necessary social services, and where appropriate, extend such assistance to local and host communities.

The findings indicate that the government of Zimbabwe faced numerous challenges in trying to adhere to the Kampala guidelines. The first challenge was Zimbabwe does not have a legal framework on internally displaced persons as stipulated in the Convention itself. As a result
without a legal framework the government did not know to respond effectively to the plights of IDPs.

The findings revealed that monetary constraints made it difficult for the government of Zimbabwe to adhere to the Kampala convention stipulations. The government failed to compensate the IDPs in time hence they stayed at Chingwizi camp longer than necessary. This was because they had no money to use if they moved to relocation sites this resulted in the government closing Chingwizi camp by force.

5.2 Conclusions of findings

Based on the findings of the research, the following conclusions are made that.

5.2.1 The government of Zimbabwe managed to adhere in part to the principles of the Kampala Convention of protecting and assisting the IDPs of Tokwe Mukosi this is because the government of Zimbabwe managed to evacuate the IDPs to safe areas and saving their lives. This was because under the Kampala Convention the state is responsible for the welfare of IDPs in its country and Zimbabwe managed to save the lives of flood victims.

5.2.2 The government declared the emergency a national disaster which mobilized international and regional aid givers to take part in assisting the flood victims. As a result the declaration by the government made it possible for agencies like IOM to provide tents for the IDPs, Oxfam GB to provide a water purification plant such that the IDPs managed to have essential necessities.

5.2.3 The government also managed to adhere to the Kampala Convention principles by allowing humanitarian aid agencies and their workers access to the IDPs at Chingwizi camp and other resettlement sites. This is stipulated in article 5 (7) which says state parties shall allow rapid and unimpeded passage of all relief consignments, equipment and personnel to
internally displaced persons. States Parties shall also enable and facilitate the role of local and international organizations and humanitarian agencies, civil society organizations and other relevant actors, to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons.

5.2.4 Due to financial constraints the government failed to adhere to some of the Kampala Convention stipulations. The government failed to compensate all of the flood victims on time and also failed to consult IDPs on their views with regards to their lives. The government gave IDPs 1 hectare pieces of land without consulting them also the government failed to give IDPs monetary compensation resulting in them refusing to vacate Chingwizi camp.

5.2.5 By not having a legal frame work on IDPs the government failed to adhere to the stipulations of the Convention. When a country ratifies the Kampala Convention it is obliged to create a legal framework which caters for the needs of internally displaced person. As a result of not having a legal framework on internally displaced persons the different stakeholders did not know their obligations and guidelines with regards to their conduct with IDPs. A case in point was that of the violence which erupted at the Chingwizi transit camp between IDPs and the police. Under the Kampala Convention uniformed forces are not supposed to disrupt the lives of IDPs and in cases where they do they should be brought to book.

5.2.6 The government failed to adhere to the Kampala principles when armed forces clashed with IDPs at Chingwizi camp. The armed forces should not have been at the camp as it is a violation of the Kampala principles.
5.3 Recommendations

In light of the above findings, the researcher recommends that;

5.3.1 The government of Zimbabwe should set up a legal framework specifically for IDPs. This is because in Zimbabwe internal displacement is a common feature in Zimbabwe hence there should be a legal framework specifically on IDPs. With a legal framework available the government will be better prepared for challenges of emergency displacement and will know how to help the IDPs. Having a legal framework on IDPs will also minimize the formulation of government policies which cause internal displacement as was the case with the operation murambatsvina, the demolition of houses in Chitungwiza and the land invasions which left a lot of people internally displaced.

5.3.2 The government of Zimbabwe in collaboration with the Meteorological department should issue early warning systems in disaster prone areas. There has been an increase in flood occurrence in Zimbabwe with high property losses for example the floods in parts of Matebeleland, Muzarabani and recently Tokwe Mukosi. Early warning systems will facilitate the evacuation of people prior to the disaster hence saving lives, property and psychological trauma.

5.3.3 The government should have a disaster preparedness plan, strong contingency planning. The researcher noted that the government is rather reactive instead of preventative. The government does not try to avoid issues which cause displacement rather they waits until people are displaced then come in intending to give help.

5.3.4 The government should set up a national fund on disasters which stays in place all year round instead of having to try and mobilize funds when faced with a problem. The money
should be readily available so that people receive assistance immediately so that they do not have to stay in transit camps which are overcrowded longer than necessary.

5.3.6 The government in cases like that of the Tokwe Mukosi should facilitate the fast track compensation to IDPs this is because these people have needs and also this reduces tensions between the government and IDPs. The government should consult IDPs about issues with regards to their long term settlement this is because failure to consult these people will result in some of them going back to their homes exposing them to more hazards.

5.3.7 With reference to aid humanitarian agencies and the government should make sure that transparency is promoted and corruption curbed when aid is given to IDPs. This is because there were reports of some officials diverting aid meant for IDPs to their own personal use depriving the IDPs of the much needed aid. As a result there have to be some form of checks and balances with regards to awarding to aid to IDPs

In conclusion the study was able to provide answers for research questions. It was successful in establishing the response taken by the Zimbabwean government in responses to the plight of the IDPs of Tokwe Mukosi and the challenges the government encountered while trying to uphold the Kampala Convention stipulations. The Zimbabwean government despite not recognizing officially the presence of IDPs in the country managed to assist the people of Tokwe Mukosi who were affected by the 2014 floods in line with the Kampala Convention stipulations. However the government lacks the financial capacity to assist effectively the IDPs in the country in line with the Kampala Convention stipulations.
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Appendix 1       INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

I, Lorraine Patience Nyamavuvu, a student with Bindura University of Science Education, am carrying out a research into the “ASSESSMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE’S ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE AFRICAN UNION CONVENTION ON PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA (KAMPALA CONVENTION): A CASE STUDY OF TOKWE MUKOSI ” in partial fulfilment of a Master’s degree in International Relations. The interview is entirely for educational purposes and participation is voluntarily. If you are not comfortable in answering any question during the interview for any reason, you are free to say so. All information is private and confidential and may you answer the interview questions honestly. Thank you in advance for your support and cooperation. The interview will take approximately 30 minutes.
Appendix 2   Interview guide for internally displaced persons

1) Where do you come from originally?

2) Why did you move away from your homes?

3) Do you have a family? If yes or no
   a) how many children do you have in your family
   b) how many of your children go to school
   c) how many children do not go to school and why

4) Did you get assistance from any organization to move your belongings yes or no if yes who?

5 ) Where do you get your food from since the time you left your homes

6) Where do you sleep?

7) Do you have access to a health facility?

8 ) Do you have any grievances  about the treatment you have been getting if yes what are they?

9) Do you have any suggestions for the government on how to treat people if your situation?
Appendix 3  Interview guide for key informants

1) Please share your views on the assistance given to the people of Tokwe Mukosi by the government.

2) Please share on some of the policies Zimbabwe has in place to deal with internally displaced persons?

3) In your own opinion are these policies sufficient?

4) What has the government of Zimbabwe done for the victim floods of Tokwe Mukosi with reference to:
   a) education
   b) health care
   c) shelter
   d) gender

5) Did the response by the government meet for the needs of the Internally displaced persons?
   a) Was the responses in line with the requirements of international and regional human rights laws

6) Does the government have adequate capacity to deal with the challenge of internally displaced persons?

7) What role has the civil society and international aid played in the crisis?

8) What role has the displaced persons played in determining their day to day affairs and their future?

9) There have been reports of violence, sexual abuse and other forms of human rights abuse? To the best of your knowledge how prevalent are these challenges?

10) What policy recommendations would you make for future challenges?