

**UNIVERSITY  
OF KWAZULU NATAL**

**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND HOUSING**

*Dissertation:*



**Vilankulos  
Resettlement Process**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**Mozambique**

António José Filipe Saia  
**Student Number: 991238702**

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**DEDICATION:**

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*This dissertation is dedicated to my wife, Ermelinda, two sons Fernando and Candido, and my daughter Carmen and family, for their support and loving family atmosphere, throughout my University career.*

## *Vilankulos Coastal*



*This study addresses the opportunity for local community development through the resettlement process that has been carried out in the Vilankulos district. The emphasis is on the resettlement and its layout implications. These incorporate different factors and principles for local development through integrated programmes which consider the local people, their culture and needs, responsibilities of the developers and local authorities, in order to bring about harmonious progress.*

*Mozambique is now a peaceful Third World Country, living with conditions in which the commitment of the government and its partners is focused on development. The demand for rational utilisation of resources and rigorous maximisation of different opportunities is presented to different national policies and programs. This dissertation is therefore an attempt to alleviate poverty levels and improve the level of life of the Mozambican people as a national priority.*

*The study draws on international precedents of resettlement and provides comparisons and analyses that can be creatively applied in the Mozambican context. A set of guidelines and recommendations has been formulated (including an example of layout design) in order to facilitate better understanding. Furthermore, the intention is to inform the various role players of the complex process of resettlement and of important ways to build sustainable development.*

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:**

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### **The following abbreviations were used in the study:**

- AM - Mozambique water
- ANE - National Road Administration
- BIP – Bureau of Public Information
- BNP - Bazaruto National Park
- CARE - Concerned Americans for Relief Everywhere
- CNP - Comissao Nacional do Plano (National Planning Commission)
- DDM - District Development Mapping
- EDM - Mozambique Electricity
- FAO - Food and Agricultural Organisation
- FDC - Community Development Foundation
- FFH - Housing promotion Fund
- FUNHCR - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- GIS - Geographic Information System
- IFC - International Finance Corporation
- INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatistica (National Statistics Institute)
- IUCN - International Union for the Conservation of Nature
- NACOBTA - Namibian Community-Based Association
- NGO - Non-governmental organisation
- OMT - World Tourism Organization
- PARPA - Government program for poverty alleviation;
- PRM - Republic Mozambican Police
- PS - Healthy Center (Posto de Saúde)
- TDM - Mozambique telecommunications
- UEM - Eduardo Mondlane University
- UNCenter - United Nations Center
- UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- VCWS - Vilanculos Costal Wildlife Sanctuary;
- WB - World Bank
- WWF - Worldwide Fund for Nature

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# CHAPTER I

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Background

The concept of resettlement as a process has evolved over time. It has been defined and interpreted in a number of ways often resulting in contention with a lot of grey areas between the theory and practice thereof.

There have been many levels at which resettlement has taken place in various countries using different methods of intervention.

The Vilankulos - Quewene resettlement process in the Mozambican context, is an experience which could have lessons for the future. The Conservation and Tourism Development Project in the area required a displacement of a number of families from the wildlife zone (part of Matsopane), and relocating them into new areas close to the existing homes (old village of Chipo and Matsopane homes).

The Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary (VCWS) project is located along the coast of Mozambique in the Inhambane Province and District of Vilankulos, and includes the San Sebastian Peninsula and its surrounding waters, to form the southernmost portion of the spectacular Bazaruto Archipelago (Map 5 – Annexure 1).

The resettlement process took place to partly open the way for greater investment in the Conservation and Tourism Development of the area. According to the VCWS – Conservation the potential of the area is: “A large bay, tidal sand flats, an estuarine lagoon, sea grass beds, fresh water lakes, extensive mangrove swamps and reed swamps, coral and rocky reefs, idyllic sandy beaches, forested dunes and a wide tidal range. Over 400 species of fish, including the elusive sea horses and mudskippers, thousands of rare and unusual invertebrates, nesting turtles, millions of jellyfish, the enigmatic dugong, giant manta rays and whales offshore.” (VCWS – Conservation, 2003).

The Local Community which includes the resettled families and non-resettled households as part of the development in the area, is considered by the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary to be an important partner to achieve the aims of conservation and preservation of this exclusive area.

Therefore, the integrated development in the area is the key to address the main objectives of conservation and development where the Local Community expect to be given the opportunity of improving their lives and help in fighting poverty.

The resettlement process needs to be seen as an opportunity for development. It is essential to achieve each objective combining the policies with different and practical factors to provide a sustainable development for individuals, groups, and collective organizations.

The effects of resettlement on all aspects can be positive or negative. The resettlement issue is a major concern but on the other hand has the potential to enhance growth in developing countries such as Mozambique.

This chapter presents the research topic, research problem, research question and hypothesis for the research of this study.

## 1.2 Research Topic

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*Vilankulos – Quewene Community  
and the resettlement process  
to direct the way for  
Conservation and Tourism Development.*

---

## 1.3 Research Problem

The problem which exists is that a large number of rural households living a traditional way of life, have been uprooted and relocated to make way for the creation of a nature reserve, the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary, in which there will be four high level tourism nodes (see map 5.1 – Annexure 1).

The inhabitants have been resettled in two villages, i.e. Chipo and Matsopane (map 5.2 – Annexure 1), an area outside of the reserve, adjacent to the existing old residential homes from the Chipo and Matsopane village of Quewene – Vilankulos district. They have been resettled in a concentrated or cluster format which has the form of an urban settlement.

The problem which emerges from the resettlement is the resettlement pattern its subsequent need for appropriate infrastructure. Moreover, there is an opportunity to make use of the intended tourist development as a catalyst for this new urban life as well as to partially cross-subsidise some of the infrastructure and local economic development.

### 1.3.1 The Main Problem

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*The main concern is the form of the relocation, the structure, shape and pattern of the layout of this new semi-urban area.*

*It is also necessary to evaluate the resettlement process as a whole, its impacts and the roles and responsibilities of the Government and Developer.*

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Recognising that the Local Community has accepted being relocated to new homes as per the negotiations and agreements signed between the Local Community representatives and the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary, the issues linked to the layout design are important factors to be addressed in this study.

The development of conservation and tourism in the area was the main reason for the removal of the local people. Recognizing the fact that the public sector cannot afford to allocate the resources needed for the development of the infrastructure required, the problem is how to strategically define ways and means of raising opportunities for community development? At the same time it is suggested that the proposed tourism development must bring in other financial resources (mobilizing donations in partnership with Local Community and Government), including cross-subsidies to provide the area with basic infrastructure as well as real alternatives for local development to benefit the resettled and original families.

## 1.4 General Description of the Case Study:

The Vilankulos district (see map 4 – Annexure 1) covers an area of about 4 700 km<sup>2</sup>. The total population of the district is about 125 004 inhabitants, with a density of 27 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

Approximately 16 854 inhabitants live in Vilankulos Village, the district capital. The district has two main administrative posts – Vilankulo and Mapinhane. The Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary is located at the Mapinhane administrative post.

The VCWS – Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary, covers an area of 30 000 hectares of prestige marine and wildlife territory (see Map 5 – Annexure 1). It is the largest coastal concession ever to be awarded by the Mozambican Government. The area is a bird watcher's paradise, being home to marine, wetland and bush species.

Quewene is where the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary has resettled 170 families who were living in the area specified for Wildlife. The rural families living in Matsopane, Massaul, and Macache, have been relocated to new places in another part of Matsopane and Chipo. (see Map 5.2 – Annexure 1).

Efforts to address various factors of the resettlement process are in place but need complementary approaches in order to allocate appropriate spaces for the community.

Some of resettled families are close to the old residential areas of Chipo and Matsopane villages while others were resettled in different areas. Subsequent to the relocation project, the number of residents in the old residential areas of Chipo and Matsopane has increased significantly. Chipo village has the largest number of people living there.

There are interesting elements in the relocation project and the form of resettlement which has taken place with the direct involvement of the Local Authorities and the management of the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary. These can be assessed and learned from. The intention is to use this case as a “laboratory” for the study of the general social, political, economic and cultural issues linked with the resettlement process.

Public intervention, community participation, and the role and responsibilities of the private sector in the resettlement process comprise the main aspects to be looked at. The principal players and aspects of the integrated development need to be identified, as well as the elements which would contribute to the success of the resettlement process on the one hand and the success of all developments in the area on the other. These factors are the motivation for the research in order to identify lessons for future interventions.

The main issue for the success of the conservation and tourism development project in the zone is to look at the sustainable development of the area, including the community as a part of the integrated development. The case study which the researcher will consider is as follows:

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### ***Vilankulos – Quewene Community.***

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In order to analyse the main issues above, elements relating to the resettlement process will be studied and make a contribution for sustainable and *integrated development* in those areas.

The resettlement process has taken people living in a traditional spread out, low density manner, and has re-settled them in a semi-urban pattern. What does this mean in terms of:

- a) *Arrangement of household / family living unit?*
- b) *Patterns of earning a living, in what kind of layout?*
- c) *Basic services – schools, health and infrastructure – roads, water, waste needs?*

The VCWS projects will be used as an example that can be strategically and officially recognized and contribute to Government intervention for the programmes linked to poverty alleviation in Mozambique.

## **1.5 Research Question**

According to the research problem, the main research question is:

---

*What is an appropriate settlement / layout pattern,  
that will be  
partially urban and partially rural,  
to serve the best interests of this Community  
in respect of the arrangement of buildings,  
provision of appropriate alternative infrastructure,  
and some elements of local economic development?*

---

### ***1.5.1 Sub-questions:***

- 1.5.1.1 How were the relocated people living in the traditional settlement?
- 1.5.1.2 How have the relocated people been settled and relocated?
- 1.5.1.3 How are households presently living?

- c) *What are the economic activities?*
- d) *What are the arrangements for Agricultural purposes?*
- e) *What access is there to the water and waste service?*
- f) *What are the possibilities for access to transport?*
- g) *Are there other settlement / layout systems that are preferred?*

1.5.1.4 Will the tourist focus create the possibility to cross-subsidise basic infrastructure, e.g. water, sewerage, waste and a major road?

1.5.1.5 Can a tourist sub-focus be created in the new resettled areas?

## 1.6 Hypothesis:

The main hypothesis of this research is:

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**If social, cultural, economic and political factors are considered on the resettlement process, then:**

- (1) Government involvement will be improved in order to safeguard the main expectation of the communities.*
- (2) The provision of basic infrastructure closer to the Local Community and acceptable layouts be designed to respect the local patterns.*
- (3) The process of mobilising financial resources together with prospective investors for the provision of cross-subsidies for services and infrastructure purposes, can be implemented.*
- (4) Finally, the adequate provision of building materials for better housing activities, technology and financial resources for local development will be implemented.*

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# CHAPTER II

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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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### **2.1 Introduction**

For any research, the methodology is the tool to obtain the information needed and to ensure that the different data of the study is valid. The research question: “*What is an appropriate settlement / layout pattern that will be partially urban and partially rural, to serve the best interests of the Community in respect of arrangement of buildings, provision of appropriate alternative infrastructure and some elements of local economic development?*” determines the types of methodology to be employed.

In this part of the study, there will be a short introduction of various types of research methods that one may follow in this specific research investigation. The type of sampling used and the survey techniques considered for the different types of interview and questionnaires. Considering that both the resettled families and the old residential households from Chipo and Matsopane village families are very large, the time for study does not permit covering the entire region. The areas for the purpose of this study will be organized in *three categories, viz.*

- (1) The replaced household of Massaul, Macache, and part of Matsopane – old rural residential areas;*
- (2) The identified new relocated areas in Chipo and Matsopane – to the resettled families; and*
- (3) The existing old residential areas in Chipo and Machopane – where the existing old households live and do not have to be resettled.*

### **2.2 Research Methodology Objectives**

For this case study the research methodology objectives are:

- 2.2.1 To obtain a comprehensive background from national and international experience about the resettlement process;*
- 2.2.2 To collect information about the opinions and feelings of the new relocated families and old residential households from Chipo village resident families;*
- 2.2.3 To obtain the feelings and experiences of representative members of Central and Local Government, consultants and the expertise of national and international organisations.*
- 2.2.4 To investigate and analyse the appropriate layout for resettled people and recommend different ways for local development.*

### 2.3 Research Design

The research design for this study takes into consideration the methodology and techniques which are considered relevant to the problem and objectives of the research. Thus, in order to select international experience in resettlement process and to identify and evaluate the Mozambican reality, recommended models that meet the Community perspectives and the research are designed as the following table:

2.3.1 SECONDARY DATA <i>(Books, Legislation, Journals/Articles, Reports and Internet)</i>			
Objectives	Activities	Analysis	Synthesis
1. <i>Conceptual Framework:</i> ▪ Resentment process; ▪ Rural Housing Development; ▪ Different Forms of Layout; ▪ Traditional settlement form; ▪ Housing Patterns	a) Select relevant information and collect the international experience;	Analysis of the resettlement process	↓
	b) To collect from different authors the concepts linked with the research topic;	The experience and precedents	
	c) Look at different African countries: South Africa, Tanzania, and Kenya.	Underline the useful and forms	
2. <i>Precedents from International literature;</i>	d) Look at relevant issues of the Mozambican Land Legislation and policies that dealing whit resettlement process	Evaluate contributions	Provide ideas, alternatives
3. <i>Articles and Papers on Case Studies</i>	e) To identify different type of layout and collect data about semi-urban settlement patterns	Analysis of the models	↓
2.3.2 PRIMARY DATA <i>(Questionnaires, interviewees, Field visit, and collection of maps, photos etc)</i>			
Objectives	Activities – Methods and Techniques	Analysis	Synthesis
1. To collect clear data from the old rural residential areas. Characteristics of the new sites, and identify the semi-urban village.	a) Questionnaire / format of closed-ended questions and stratify sampling for selecting representative families from the two categories established – Resettled families and Old residential households from Chipo and Matsopane village resident	Opinion and feelings	↓
	b) Interview/ Semi-structured questions to collect data from purposive sampling established (1) Central and Local Government, (2) Housing Fund officials and (3) consultants.	Sensibility and perspectives	
2. To establish the following: (a) The impact of resettlement in Vilankulos, (b) ideas about acceptable sites and house, (c) infrastructure and services for semi-urban reality.			↓
3. Confirm the data	c) Field visit to different areas: (1) Old residential households from Chipo and Matsopane village resident (2) The area from replacement (3) New sites and houses.	Comparative information and findings	
2.3.3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS			



## 2.4 Research Techniques

There are two key research techniques: (1) documentary analysis, or collation of secondary data, and (2) survey analysis or primary data collection (Berg 1998). Both techniques will be used in this research.

- Secondary data – information that someone else has collected from a variety of sources including public and private archives, published books, journals, official documents (Berg, 1998).
- Primary data – information that an individual has to collect – through interviews, questionnaires and surveys (Clark and Hosking, 1968).

## 2.4 Survey Techniques

The survey techniques for this study can be divided into several surveys methods of which there are three types: (1) Interview Methods, (2) Questionnaire Methods, (3) Field and Laboratory Research (Huysamen, 1994; Berg, 1998). i.e.,

- Interview Methods – They are three types: (1) Structured interviews – asking predetermined questions (Huysamen, 1994; Berg, 1998); (2) Unstructured interview – has no set questions and the interviews are exploratory (Huysamen, 1994), and (3) Semi - structured interview – has a set of guidelines composed of topics (Berger, 1998).
- Questionnaire Methods – This method can be conducted and distributed face to face, via post, via electronic mail. Through the use of popular questionnaires the researcher obtains information about the respondent, behaviour, opinions, beliefs and experiences (Huysamen, 1994).
- Field and Laboratory Research – involves active research thought participation or observation in the field of study (Guy et al, 1987).

Sampling Tech	Objectives:	General Considerations
▪ <i>Stratified random sampling</i>	▪ To establish two categories – Old and new households and randomly to select 25 from each category for the questionnaire;	This sample should be accurate a representation of the larger population, as this contributes to the general relevance of the results obtained. (Gregory, 1978).
▪ <i>Non-Probability Sampling – purposive sample</i>	▪ According to the List of individual's members from the (a) Central and Local Government, (b) Professionals from Promotional Housing Fund, (c) Senior Consultant.	This technique was chosen to find specific members with interest for the purpose of the study.
▪ <i>Survey Technique – Interview Methods / Semi-structured interview</i>	▪ To elaborate the semi-structured questions, the field interview research calendar and send for each of the members in order to facilitate the open-interview;	The semi-structured interview will be used in this occasion with the individuals mentioned in order to have a natural exploratory conversation (Berg, 1998). Therefore, previous questions will be used only to orient the informal conversation with these personalities.
▪ <i>Survey Technique / Field and Laboratory Research</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To visit the old residential households from Chipu village semi-urban area and analyse the existing infrastructure;</li> <li>▪ To visit to the new sites or houses constructed for relocated families;</li> <li>▪ To visit the area where the rural families was replaced;</li> <li>▪ To visit the reserve area and perspective zone for Tourism Development.</li> <li>▪ Collect information and analysis the kind of structure, services and infrastructure that exist from the rural patterns, to semi-urban village until the prospective tourism project area.</li> </ul>	<p>In order to explore the different zones where the dislocated families were living before the visit to these sites and collect information about the rural pattern for of living and collect elements for comparative analysis of both places to ensure at list that the new areas has the same or better physical and natural conditions for the resettlement process.</p> <p>Thus, the Field Research will be covered by visit to relevant sites, before the interview and questionnaires in order to get better identity with the reality.</p>

## 2.6 Tasks for this Study:

Research Technique	Activity	Observations
<b>2.6.1 Secondary data:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Books</li> <li>▪ Legislation</li> <li>▪ Policies</li> <li>▪ Journals / Articles / Papers</li> <li>▪ Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To collect information at Natal University Library, Public Work Ministry and UEM – Eduardo Mondlane University in Mozambique, official Consultants and newspapers.</li> <li>▪ To rewrite the relevant experiences from the literature.</li> <li>▪ Analyse and to compile it as part of the theoretical study.</li> </ul>	<p>The internet will be used as a complementary source to find information about relevant experiences on resettlement.</p>
<b>2.6.2 Primary data</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <u>Questionnaire:</u> Resettled families (see List on Annexure 1 and questionnaire on Annexure 2)</li> <li>□ <u>Interview:</u> Central Government (see Annexure 2 / C and List of participants on Annexure 1)</li> <li>□ <u>Interview:</u> Local Authority (see Annexure 2 / D and List on Annexure 1)</li> <li>□ <u>Interview:</u> Officials from Housing Fund (see Annexure 2 / E)</li> <li>□ <u>Interview:</u> Consultants / Experts (Managers are included)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At Vilankulos Village will be collected the list of the resettled families and randomising to determine the area into the new sites or houses provided and select the sites or houses from the representative families for questionnaire work;</li> <li>▪ The process will obey also a stratify sample in order to select the minimal number of 25 representative relocated families;</li> <li>▪ To send the interview questions.</li> <li>▪ Send a letter informing the questions to the interviewers;</li> <li>▪ To record the interviewees.</li> <li>▪ To collect information from the interviewers.</li> <li>▪ Send a letter informing the questions to the interviewers;</li> <li>▪ To contact the selected names and organize the calendar.</li> <li>▪ To contact and collect information from different personalities with experience.</li> </ul>	<p>The resettled families should bring information about their feelings into all resettlement process, the stress experienced and their expectations.</p> <p>Also linked with the field and laboratory research, it will bring different information about the new sites provided the old rural residential area and the existing infrastructure for relocated people.</p> <p>The semi-structured questions will be used only to facilitate the informal interview and will be asked the permission to record the interview.</p> <p>The members referred on General Consideration above are Dr. Fernando Sumbana, Dr. John Kachamilla, Dr. Tomaz Salomao, Eng. Roberto White, Eng. Henriques Cossa, and all members of Central Government with interest for the purpose of the study.</p> <p>At Local Government, Dr Aires Aly who accompanied the resettled process with the Vilankulos Administrator and others individuals (DPADR, DPT, DPCOA, DPPF, DPMAS).</p> <p>Purposive sample”, because of the interviewee’s knowledge about the resettlement process will be chosen and meet relevant individuals names and collect information.</p> <p>Consultants and Expertises whose experience and their contribution will be useful. Some of them have done studies about Community Development and are considered with relevant know-how.</p>
<b>2.6.3 GIS – Geographic Information System</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps previous / existing settlement patterns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To collect maps from Local Government and SPGC – Serv Prov Geografia e Cadastro and Sanctuary of Vilankulos Conservation Project.</li> <li>▪ To select the representative maps for incorporate in the study as a geographic illustration of the case study – Vilankulos village.</li> </ul>	<p>This information will make possible to identify the residential zone, agriculture zone, routes or existing roads and potential resources for local development</p>

# CHAPTER III

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## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK – KEY INFORMANTS

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### *3.1 Introduction*

Every important advance in development formulates lessons that point in new directions, fostering a dialogue between practice and research that encourages creative re-examination of past approaches.

Historically, the disciplines that have most explored resettlement processes and have informed resettlement policy, have been social anthropology and sociology geography. But for reasons discussed by different authors, the anthropological analysis of resettlement has remained somewhat isolated and insufficiently complemented by parallel inquiry in the economic disciplines (Michael Cernea, 1999).

The planning and housing process becomes an essential tool in order to complement these studies, join with other disciplines and design the development of the resettlement. There are in the resettlement process prerequisites for some infrastructure projects and development of economic activities which can be better addressed with the planning and housing contribution.

Evidence from the methodology of interventions has somehow failed to find effective remedies and this lack of integration has deprived many resettlement projects of the financial means necessary to succeed.

Therefore, resettlement programs need to be more informed in order to adjust and address the complexities of the resettlement process.

Generally development is intensely concerned with broadening the framework of knowledge and action particularly incorporating social dimensions into the economic development paradigm. This is the substance of the new “Comprehensive Development Framework,” which proposes a “...more inclusive picture of development. We cannot adopt a system in which the macroeconomic and financial aspects are considered separately from the structural, social and human aspects, and vice versa. *Integration of each of these subjects is imperative*” (Wolfensohn, 1999; authors emphasis).

The same social concerns are also at the core of the proposed “New development paradigm”, which emerges from “both the failures of past conceptions and the changes in the world that lead to the necessity of a new conception (Stiglitz, 1998).

The main conceptual approaches of this chapter are those collected from literature and international experiences. It has four main subcategories:

- (1) *Body of literature / reasons;*
- (2) *Key Theories of the study;*
- (3) *Concepts, and*
- (4) *Precedents.*

Each approach in the study is set out in a logical sequence so as to facilitate understanding thereof, but they are then all integrated as part of the conceptual framework used in the study.

### 3.2 Body of Literature

According to the research topic, this research covers the following issues:

- (1) *Development;*
- (2) *Migration;*
- (3) *Resettlement process;*
- (4) *Settlement patterns;*
- (5) *Layout;*
- (6) *Local Community Development;*
- (7) *Community Basic Need; and*
- (8) *Community Participation.*

The different ideas and contributions discussed in this study have arisen essentially from these theories and concepts and are summarised as follows:

- ***Development theory*** presents the comprehensive notion which proposes a more inclusive picture of development. According to Wolfensohn (1999), it is not possible to adopt a system in which the macroeconomic and financial are considered separately from the structural, social and human aspects thereof. Integration of each of these aspects is imperative.

When considering the resettlement process not as a problem but as an opportunity for development, it is imperative to take the macroeconomic level into account. Stiglitz (1998), says that “New development Paradigm which emerges from both the failures of past conceptions and the changes in the world that lead to the necessity of a new conception.”

“The planner’s tool-kit which was primarily developed during a period of uncontested belief in overall economic and social progress and in an environment of relative abundance of resources, has to be completely redesigned and adjusted to meet the needs of today’s society”. (Stiglitz, Joseph E., 1998).

- The resettlement process relates to *migration* theories because of the permanent collective movement of people from one geographical area to another space.

According to Anthony Oliver-Smith's (1968), argument: "Migration is one of those actions that people do as individuals or groups and consider it as a "relatively permanent moving away, where to be considered a migration a movement must include a relatively permanent change of residences. The movement of the body through space must be geographical and physical."

Therefore, the movement of the rural families carried out in Vilankulos can be considered as a migration to make way for conservation and tourism development in the area.

The rural families abandoned their old geographical residential space for new areas where they have to build new houses in which to live.

- The concept relating to the *community's basic needs* has to be associated with the provision of minimal infrastructure and services, i.e. roads, water, electricity, schools and hospital need to be closer to the relocated people. Then it has to provide an acceptable layout for the residential area which respects their cultural and traditional patterns.
- The *settlement pattern* as a concept is close to the Community's basic needs, but it is important to take into consideration those aspects that are linked with the traditions, habit and values of the settlement. The culture within the community has different factors that determine the characteristics of different people.
- The *layout* design is probably the most critical step in the development process. Within the concerns of different areas, public, private and communities, the layout becomes the main tool to provide the solutions to meet their various interests and to provide the answer for the essential needs of the beneficiaries, respecting their patterns and culture.

The basic factor in the creation of a good environment for homes and housing development is good planning which means a well-organised arrangement of spaces for different uses.

The hierarchy of these spaces extends from a home and its private outdoor areas to the abutting houses, common spaces for circulation, and green areas to the larger neighbourhood unit, the community and the residential areas as a whole.

The open spaces, including areas for greenbelts, passive and active recreation, buffer zones, vehicular and pedestrian traffic, etc., must be designed and considered within a good layout. It must be designed for these functions, be well defined, provide visual interest, a sense of both continuity and variety, good visual control; and relate properly to buildings and the human scale.

- According to the research problem, *community participation* as a concept is a crucial issue to be observed. The main problem is the form of the resettlement process of those rural families from a traditional pattern to a new semi-urban pattern area and the subsequent need for an appropriate layout that respects the cultural and traditional patterns of the community.

It is therefore not possible to obtain satisfactory results with positive impact without the involvement of the target group. Accepting that the local development has to be accepted and assumed from the Local Community, it is clear that their involvement is an imperative factor.

### 3.3. Key Theories of the Study:

#### 3.3.1 Development

The word “development” has different definitions and concepts, but in a Third World perspective it means the capacity and level of economic growth where the process of industrialisation is the reference to define the stage of development. The majority of the world’s population lives in Third World countries and is essentially agricultural and, in terms of manufactured products, is dependent on developed countries (Todaro, 1994).

The World Bank (World Development Report, 1991) identifies Development as the most important challenge facing the human race. In strictly economic terms, development has traditionally meant the capacity of a national economy, whose initial economic condition has been more or less static for a long time, to generate and sustain an annual increase in its gross national product (GNP) at rates of 5% to 7% or more.

Different explanations about development appear in various bodies of literature and, according to K. Akhorff (1974), development and underdevelopment are interdependent phenomena. The development of every advanced nation derives, at least in part, from the exploitation of less-advanced nations. Historically, according to the same author, the development of most of the currently advanced countries was made possible by “corrective deprivation” which involves economic exploitation of a large portion of their own populations or that of other countries. The nineteenth-century historian, Alexander Herzen, commented on this process as follows: “In order to develop, it is necessary that things should be much better for some and much worse for others; then those who are better off can develop at the expense of others.” The “some” could be nations as well individuals, as was the case in much of past colonialism (K. Akhorff, 1974).

For the purpose of this study, development is defined along the lines of three objectives which Todaro (1994) sees as being of the essence of development:

- *“To increase the availability and wider distribution of life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and security;*
- *To obtain levels (standards) of living including, in addition to higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education, and greater attention to cultural and humanistic values. All of which will serve not only to enhance material well-being but also generate further individual and national self-esteem;*
- *To expand the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nations by freeing them from servitude and dependence not only in relation to other people and nation-states but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery” (Todaro, 1994).*

#### 3.3.2 Development Strategies

Every nation strives for development. Economic progress is an essential component, but it is not the only component. Development is not purely an economic phenomenon it must ultimately encompass more than the material and financial side of people’s lives. Development should therefore be perceived as a multi-dimensional process involving the

reorganisation and reorientation of entire economic and social systems. In addition to improvements in income and output it involves radical changes in institutional, social, and administrative structures as well as in popular attitudes and, in many cases, even customs and beliefs (Todaro, 1984).

The use of specific strategies to promote development is not a recent idea. Over the years various development strategies, focussing on different aspects and means of meeting the needs of poorer countries and their populations, have been proposed. In brief, according to Todaro (1994) and Potter et al (1999) the following strategies have been applied in ongoing attempts to meet the development needs of people and countries around the world:

- *Classical / Traditional Approaches;*
- *Structural Change Theory;*
- *Dependence Theory;*
- *Neo-classical Counter-Revolution (Bottom-Up and Alternative approaches).*

According to Todaro (1994), theorists of the 1950s and early 1960s viewed the process of development as a series of successive stages of economic growth through which all countries must pass. This linear stages approach was largely replaced in the 1970s by two competing economic (and indeed ideological) schools of thought. The first, which focused on theories and patterns of structural change, used modern economic theory and statistical analysis in an attempt to portray the internal process of structural change that a “typical” developing country must undergo if it is to succeed in generating and sustaining a process of rapid economic growth. The second, the international dependence revolution, was more radical and political in orientation. Dependence theories tended to emphasise external and internal institutional and political constraints on economic development. Emphasis was placed on the need for major new policies to eradicate poverty, to provide more diversified employment opportunities, and to reduce income inequalities.

A third approach prevailed throughout much of the 1980s. This neo-classical (sometimes called neo-liberal) counter revolution in economic thought emphasised the beneficial role of free markets, open economies and the privatisation of inefficient and wasteful public enterprises. Failure to develop, according to this theory, was not due to exploitive external and internal forces as expounded by dependence theorists, rather, it was primarily the result of too much Government intervention and regulation of the economy.

Finally, in the late 1980s and the 1990s, a few neo-classical and institutional economists began to develop the new growth theory. It attempts to modify and extend traditional growth theory in a way that helps explain why some countries develop rapidly while others stagnate and why, even in a neo-classical world of private markets, Governments may still have an important role to play in the development process (Todaro, 1994).

However, as with all strategies, as one failed to live up to expectation a new and better strategy was adopted with the current trend focussing on alternative and bottom-up approaches. These approaches focus on and involve the local people. They attempt to have the local people provide the means for achieving development within the area by working for themselves rather than having foreign people coming in and trying to achieve development through projects which are unsuitable to the area, the climate, the culture or local beliefs (Todaro, 1994; Potter et al, 1999).



### ***3.3.3 Sustainable Development***

The history of economic development studies shows five main approaches to economic development, referred to above by Todaro, (1994), and alternative approaches (Wall, 1997). It is within an alternative development approach that sustainable development lies, promoting a holistic approach towards development in terms of including not only social and economic processes, but also considering ethical and environmental concerns (Wall, 1997).

The three major considerations comprising sustainable development are those of: considering the environment as part of an economic process and as a non-renewable resource; promoting equity, involving respecting and protecting tribal and indigenous populations and cultures; and futurity, the move from a short-term focus to along-term goal (Diggines, 1998).

Diggines (1998) offers a definition of sustainable development as “a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change, are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations”.

According to different international organizations such as IUCN, and WWF, (1991): “...living sustainable depends on accepting a duty to seek harmony with other people and with nature. We will need to ensure that education programs reflect the importance of an ethic for living sustainable”. (IUCN, and WWF, 1991, p5). Furthermore, sustainable living is a harmonious development which takes into consideration the biophysical, social and cultural aspects of the situation without which such development could not take place. Sustainability means different factors in a harmonious relationship each of which contributing to the success thereof.

### ***3.3.4 Migrations and Forced Migration***

Migration, according to Mangalam (1968:8): “... is a relatively permanent moving away of a collectivity, called migrants, from one geographical location to another, preceded by decision-making on the part of the migrants.” The relatively permanent moving away differentiates migration from population mobility”; to be considered a migration, a movement must include a relatively permanent change of residence and the movement must be geographical, i.e., it must be a physical movement of the body through space.

As Mangalan noted, “Migrants have been treated largely like inanimate bodies moving through physical space and time” (1968:6). Kunz exemplifies this in a comment (1973; 13), referring to the movement of refugees as kinetic, resembling “the movement of the billiard ball: devoid of inner direction, their path is governed by kinetic factors.”

Oliver-Smith's point of view of migrants (1982:3 - including refugees) is quite different from that of Kunz. He agrees with Mangalam that migrants are first and foremost:

People in a social unit who:

- think,
- learn,
- perceive,
- decide, and
- act.

Migration is one of these actions and is undertaken as a consequence of the prior learning, perceiving and deciding that people do as individuals and in-group. At the same time, of course, migration also affects the social and cognitive worlds of the migrants, who must come to grips in some way with the consequences of their actions (Mangalan, 1968).

Forced migration is often the result of war or natural disaster. It can also be for economic reasons when people have to move from one place to another as the result of primary development objectives. This can be seen in places that have potential resources which are of importance to the development of the country. Government intervention, by providing new areas with similar or better conditions, is usually the only way to help those people affected.

### **3.3.5 Conclusion:**

Resettlement processes and development theories can integrate various ideas resulting in the acceptable standards for the required design. On the other hand, the policy dealing with these issues should be adequate and recommendations on these directions will be suggested.

Local participation links with the empowerment perspective and development raised by different authors suggest that there are two concepts with crucial significance for the improvement of the quality of life of poor people in our Third World countries.

International programmes assemble experience to inspire ways and designs according to realistic strategic plans that can be used to change and modify the face of our cities, villages and rural communities. These have to be integrated and their success depends essentially on the efficiency with which new policies and legislation are approached and how technologies are selected as well as the implementation of the models.

The issues being looked at in this research is the specific process of relocation, its consequent stresses and the need to adapt to new semi-urban locations realistically in the economic tourist development project produced for the Vilankulos rural communities are. One must also appreciate and study the extension of the new areas and the need for adequate layout designs for those who are being relocated.

The important issue with layout design is to identify forms that respect the traditions and culture of the community. These are aspects which the developers, central and local governments should observe carefully so as to provide the community with acceptable perspectives. This will include housing and the opportunity of improving the standard of living for those being resettled.

Migrants are not inanimate bodies moving through physical space, as Mangalan noted (1968:6). They are, according to Oliver-Smith (1982:3), a social unit of people who think, learn, perceive, decide and act. It is not enough therefore to move to a new place, the most important thing is to perceive and act in order to preserve the social and cultural unit with the economic alternatives to survive and develop. The desired result of the relocation project would be to preserve the level of existing social structures and normal local economic activities.

It is clearly recognized that development is significant for developing countries and by taking the various factors of resettlement projects into account, it is possible to improve the economy at local levels as well as facilitate the promotion of suitable infrastructure for the local community. This important concept of migration helps one realize that the community perceived the need for the development of the tourism project and themselves decided to move to another place so as to facilitate its implementation.

Therefore, and according to A. Oliver-Smith's point of view "the dislocated families must come to grips with the consequences of the relocation process".

Development within a resettlement programme is the main objective of this study and is greatly influenced by the above approaches. Appropriate strategies must be used in the development of resettlement programmes at local levels. Thus, the resettlement project can be seen as an influence process to stimulate those families which have been permanently moved, or according to Mangalam's (1968) definition: "... relatively permanent moving away" from their original place of residence to a new area.

Diggines's definition of sustainable development emphasises the holistic approach of sustainability on development by taking into account not only the environment where the development is taking place, but also by considering issues such as the direction of investments and the orientation of technology (Diggines, 1998).

Housing layout is discussed in relation to economics, aesthetics and administration. The first stage of the economics of housing layouts is at a national level, and consists in the determination of the type of economic development desired, where it should take place and to what extent. The second stage is regional development, in which the sizes of the development areas and the inter-relationships have to be considered. The third stage is the development by an active team of specialists, who should consider each house and its services in terms of efficiency and service to the community. The three cost items in a housing layout, viz. land, dwellings and engineering services, should be carefully studied, and each decision made should be related to the rent families can afford to pay. At the same time the planners must ensure that the appearance of the layout is such as to afford an efficient and attractive environment for the inhabitants (D. M. Claderwood, 1956).

There is now a substantial body of literature on resettlement arising from a common interest in the problems of dislocated people in various parts of the world because of wars, natural or planned economic purposes.

In developing countries such as Mozambique, relocation is a frequent phenomenon and also occurs for different reasons and in different ways. This study will focus on dislocated and resettled people in the Kewena locality, district of Vilankulos, and Inhambane province of Mozambique. Because of the promoted investment and planned creation of VCWS, a nature reserve zone for conservation and tourism purposes, a large number of rural families has been relocated and resettled in new areas outside of the reserve.

The research topic “Vilankulos - Quewene Community and the resettlement process through the Vilankulos Sanctuary tourism and conservation project” raises issues that need to be investigated. It is necessary to examine the specific nature of the “forced” dislocation of families to make way for the development of the project. Analysis of the reasons motivating their removal, and the agreements reached, will help improve the quality of the resettled residential areas to which the urbanisation process will bring a significant change for these rural families.

The displacement and resettlement process identifies issues to be investigated to improve government policies and to attend to crucial factors in determining the new layout design, type of buildings, services and infrastructure required to make the new Vilankulos villages a successful residential area. This means that these resettled people, who as a social unit have abandoned their old residential area for the planned tourism project development, have understood, perceived and decided to accept relocation to the new area.

The developer’s responsibilities to provide better conditions must be effectively implemented according to local community traditions, culture and needs for development. The literature collected broadly covers theoretically experiences, ideas, concepts and assumptions that are lined nationally and internationally with displacement and resettlement processes, rural housing development and traditional settlement forms. It provides the background needed for the propose of this research with which we hope to make a modest contribution to the important and crucial resettlement process in Vilankulos - Quewene Community in Mozambique.

The Mozambican Government has started to look more carefully at these issues, and has great hopes of working in partnership with the planned tourism and conservation project so as to bring about effective change as well as an acceptable new settlement area. The various community development programmes should therefore focus on housing according to the Government’s priority programmes and be linked with poverty alleviation.

The above approaches should be analysed with broadly existing concepts which help to understand the resettlement process as a whole. Some of these are presented in the next point.

The collected approaches contribute significantly to this study and attempt to improve the standard of living of the relocated families in Vilankulos, with an appropriate layout design and strategic phases of implementation.

## 3.4 Concepts

### 3.4.1 Resettlement

Resettlement is a physical relocation of communities. It creates significant uncertainty and anxiety among people living in the affected area. If countries do not have both the capacity and the commitment to handle a resettlement process well they should not embark on it.

For years, in most instances, the infrastructure and human side of various projects in different countries were completely disconnected. This is now changing as more countries voice their commitment to better handling of resettlement.

However, a better indicator of that commitment would be to put stronger monitoring and evaluation into place, and better still would be when Governments treat resettlement not as a problem but as an opportunity. One key element in this would be to mix land-based and diversified strategies and not just to restore people's incomes but also to improve them.

A second would be to move out of the traditional project cycle and instruments. This means looking for income-generating opportunities well in advance of resettlement and continuing to assess how farming is improving after the dam and resettlement are complete. It also means going beyond the project's finances to tap into other sources.

The third key element is to work with NGOs, private players, the Government agencies, and external donors - to give development a chance (Robert Picciotto, Warren Van Wicklin, and Edward Rice - World Bank, 2000).

### 3.4.2. Resettlement – Success and Failures

Coburn et al (1984: 52), in discussing the success and failures of resettlement in Bingol Province in Turkey, have suggested that the following three factors are crucial in determining the success or failure of a resettlement project. (1) The physical environment of the new settlement; (2) The relationship to the old residential household's village; and (3) The capability of the Community to develop itself.

Regarding the uneven development performance of resettled villages in Turkey, Coburn et al (1984: 52), suggested that the success or failure of the settlement should be judged by the extent to which the village has become self-reliant in its own right or a viable partner to its original village. These conditions can best be assessed by the following factors:

- 1) *The number of houses still occupied;*
- 2) *The modification of the form and internal layout of the housing provided;*
- 3) *The degree of maintenance and state of repair;*
- 4) *The development of gardens, tree planting and enclosures thereof;*
- 5) *The extension of buildings and investment in them, and*
- 6) *The construction of private buildings.*

Poor choice of sites for resettlement projects is one of the most frequently mentioned factor for resettlement failure (Yasemin Aysan, 1992). Projects that suffer failure or, at best, are only partially successful, are often characterised by policies which depend on very little consultation with the group to be resettled (Oliver-Smith, 1988).

According to Lamping, (1984); Razani, (1984), many of the issues mentioned, such as poor site selection, inappropriate settlement design and unsatisfactory housing, derive from a lack of consultation with the people involved and the resulting lack of understanding of their social and cultural needs and values.

Oliver-Smith (1977) subsumes these factors in finding that the reasons behind the rejection and/or failure of resettlement projects can be grouped into four major categories:

- 1) *Site;*
- 2) *Layout;*
- 3) *Housing, and*
- 4) *Community participation.*

Distance from resources such as water or pasture (Lamping 1984); or labour and commodity markets (Oliver-Smith 1986); are also factors which contribute to the rejection or failure of resettlement sites.

Social factors such as distance from kin, or from the old residential households from Chipso and Matsopane village, in cases where the partial resettlement is attempted, are also cited as major factors in the failure of new villages (Kronenberger 1984; Lamping 1984 UNDR0 1982; Kazani 1984).

According to Maria Clara Mejia (1999), the resettlement operations mentioned clearly reflect the progress made by development agencies in understanding planning, and implementing projects that involve involuntary displacement. Some of the most notable advances and positive results are briefly:

- a) *Resettlement Plans and Policies.* All the projects have resettlement plans generally consistent with Bank Policy and with the norms and regulations of each country;
- b) *Taking into account the views of the affected population. Consultation and participation by the communities directly affected is a fundamental part of all resettlement operations currently in progress*
- c) *Participation from the earliest stages.* Recent projects have shown progress in conducting consultation and participation from the first stages of planning, thereby contributing significantly to the social feasibility and acceptance of the project;
- d) *New Initiatives.* Significant efforts have been made by the interdisciplinary technical teams of the projects to provide sound technical economic, environmental and social solutions to mitigate the impacts of forced displacement. In several projects, innovative instruments have been developed for the replacement of housing, such as letters of credit, options to purchase, residential aid, contracting out services to third parts, and so on.
- e) *Growing Institutional Capacity.* The technical capacity and accumulation of experience on the part of the social teams in charge of resettlement has slowly permitted and fortified the capacity of the borrowing institutions.

- f) *Inter institutional coordination.* Important progress in inter-institutional coordination through adoption of formal agreements has permitted a clearer designation of responsibility among agencies involved in resettlement.
- g) *Best practices.* The process of analysing and understanding past resettlement experiences, while still weak, has yielded important lessons that have been incorporated into current resettlement plans.
- h) *Financial Support.* At the borrower's request, the Bank has augmented its participation in financing resettlement and rehabilitation plans, greatly increasing cash flow availability.
- i) *Planning - Preparation.* To improve the planning, management, and social outcomes of resettlement programmes it would help to consider the following aspects:
  - *Early resettlement arrangements;*
  - *Social assistance and economic recovery activities;*
  - *Adoption of a resettlement policy at national, state, and sectarian levels;*
  - *Staffing projects with adequate social specialist teams;*
  - *Resettlement as a planning process and not just as document preparation;*
  - *Carry out a social assessment (SA) and analysis of stakeholders;*
  - *More than just replacement housing;*
  - *Adequate economic and cultural data;*
  - *Improved estimation of the costs, financing, and time frame for resettlement;*
  - *Resettlement Financing;*
  - *Institution strengthening for implementing Agencies;*
  - *A range of alternatives for the affected population;*
  - *Contingency plans.*

The process of implementation would be improved if, immediately after project approval counterpart funds for resettlement are transferred to a special account to guarantee timely availability of resources for the implementing agency. An interdisciplinary team should be in charge of resettlement during the entire implementation phase and should include, where possible, architects and specialists in social science, community participation and social engineering. The principal civil works and resettlement activities should be developed in tandem, phase by phase, through a special project management unit. It is critical that the resettlement team is part of the project management unit.

### **3.4.3 Involuntary Resettlement**

The primary goal of any involuntary resettlement process is to prevent impoverishment and to improve the lives of those being resettled. Government and technical agencies must therefore understand the economics of dispossession, impoverishment and recovery, and plan for growth at the relocation site. The key point is that displaced populations face a *specific set of risks*.

These typical risks are not addressed in routine project economic analysis. Robust empirical evidence has shown that, in most cases, these overlooked and little understood risks result in cumulated deprivation and severe impoverishment (Michael M. Cernea, 1999).

#### **3.4.4 Community**

A 'community' means different things in different contexts, to different people. In this study, a community is a group of people who share a territory and are commonly affected by the commencement of the relocation in different Vilankulos villages, including resettlement arising from the main Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary. These are young, old and middle-aged people who interact differently with one another.

#### **3.4.5 A Community's Basic Needs**

Quality of life is often measured in terms of access to certain basic needs. There is no universally accepted definition of basic needs and the concept is not without controversy. However, frequent and widespread use of the concept has developed it into a yardstick by which lifestyles may be assessed and compared both within and between communities.

Basic needs are usually considered to include nutrition, clothing, housing, domestic water, provision of sanitation, fuel, education, health, transport, labour participation, income or material standard of living and leisure (E.M. Ardington, 1989).

Every community, city, town, village or rural area includes the people who live there, the property owners who may or may not be residents, and Local Government authorities. These three segments of the local society may or may not share compatible values, values and goals and ideas about local development or developing tourism. Each group may have different needs, benefit from tourism in different ways, and wield different levels of influence on decision-making.

These people have a basic right to preserve their cultural identity and not become alienated from their traditions. Local authority must respect the needs of the diverse elements of the community, facilitate broad participation and ensure each group an equitable share of the development's benefit (George McIntyre - WTO, 1993).

The essential needs that must be met in a residential area, according to the Her Majesty's Stationery Office (1952), can be summarised under four headings:

- a) *There must be enough living accommodation arranged in a suitable variety of dwellings.*
- b) *The dwellings themselves must be so arranged on the ground that the rooms get sufficient light, air, and sunshine, and there should be some open space near the dwellings which can be used for casual exercise and sitting outside, and as a visual relief from only looking at bricks and mortar.*
- c) *The dwellings should be conveniently sited in relation to shops, schools, open space and other places that residents need to visit frequently, i.e. certain other land uses will normally be required within residential area for the general convenience of residents.*
- d) *The residential area as a whole should be conveniently related, in both position and scale, to the rest of the town, allowing reasonably good access to the town centre, the main areas of employment, and the other residential areas.*



The Habitat: United Nations Center for Human Settlements, (1981), emphasized the need for an equitable distribution of the benefit of economic and urban development, and recommended that “human settlements particularly by promoting more equitable distributions of the benefit of development amount regions and by making such benefit and public services equally accessible to all groups”.

The Habitat: UN Center (2000), also mentions that community members should seek a healthy place in which to live, including the following:

- *Food, adequate and clean water, health care, rewarding work for equitable pay, education and recreation;*
- *Respect for cultural traditions;*
- *Opportunities to make decisions about the future.*

Some concerns that each group may have and hold in common include:

- *Issues of access, such as when, where and how tourists visit and move;*
- *Host and guest issues, such as cultural impact or common use of infrastructure;*
- *Land use issues, such as hunting, wildlife habitat, agriculture, recreation, preservation, development, etc. (Habitat: UN Center, 2000).*

#### **3.4.6 Relocation and Reconstruction of New Systems**

Considering resettlement as a ‘*multisided opportunity for the reconstruction of systems of production and human settlements that ... represent a development in the standard of life of those affected, as well as in the regional economy of which they are a part*’ ... Writing of policies developed by the World Bank, Cernea recommends that the major objective is to ensure that those who are being resettled are afforded opportunities to become established and economically self-sustaining in the shortest possible period...’ (M. Cernea, 1988: 19).

Dislocation and resettlement, according to established traditions that can force migration situations include the following:

- *Wars and other forms of socio-political unrest produce refugees, as well as other people who are uprooted but remain within the boundaries of the nation;*
- *Natural disasters sometimes produce victims who are dislocated and resettled; and*
- *Planned or administrative removals frequently affect targeted populations in the name of development (A. Oliver-Smith, 1987).*

Local development must be planned as an overall plan and be managed to improve the quality of life as well as protect the local natural and cultural environment. Protecting the environment and achieving successful tourism development are inseparable (George McIntyre - OMT 1993).

### 3.4.7 Layout

The layout or design of the settlement is frequently cited as a source of dissatisfaction with resettlement and can result in the site being abandoned. Again, ease of construction and the imposition of urban middle-class values on rural populations seem to lie at the root of problems of monotonous, uniform, camp-like designs for resettled populations. Such resettled village layouts lack the variety as well as the culturally constructed ritual spaces required by people in their environments (Razani 1984; Kronenberger 1984).

Other issues considered by Geoffrey Payne (1984) for the layout purpose are:

- a) *Where the entire site is under public ownership, However, the task of planning site utilisation will be greatly simplified;*
- b) *The nature of site boundaries, together with the characteristics of adjoining development, will determine the points of access to the site and will influence road planning and housing layouts within the site;*
- c) *The existence of steep slopes for example will reduce the chances of fully developing or upgrading a site.*

Traditional houses have evolved over time as functional to the needs of the household unit. The design of resettlement houses is also often appropriate for domestic activities requiring various types of spaces for different uses according to the seasons (Coburn et al, 1984: 53).

The loss of privacy is another frequent complaint leading to the abandonment of settlements. It is necessary to identify any constraints for new settlement projects which may prevent an efficient layout from being developed. The main considerations for upgrading projects will be to assess the existing layout as a possible basis for operations. This evolves assessing any problems that may arise in providing an efficient street layout and utilities network. Evidence of house improvement may indicate that there is an effective demand for an upgrading project. Lack of improvement may be due, however, to insecurity of tenure (Ulubas, 1980).

The overall development plans should establish broad policies for their areas, including the anticipated future population and employment of the main settlements, the main changes in the communication system, policies for landscaping and outdoor recreation, and the main new requirements for detailed local plans. For these overall plans there are advantages in using relatively large planning areas (C. Buchanan and Partners, 1968).

Fishing along the coast is the main economic activity with agriculture being the most important activity across the interior. The layout should therefore consider the relative potential of the different areas for fishing activities on the one hand and the increasing agricultural production on the other hand.

The incomes derived from both these economic activities (fishing and agriculture) have to be taken into consideration in order to improve household incomes and consequently the level of their shelter.

### **3.4.8 Residential Density**

Residential density signifies the degree of closeness with which dwellings, and hence the people occupying them, are arranged in the residential areas of towns and villages.

The connection between residential density and living conditions is also clear, in a general way, the evils resulting from high density in many of large towns are widely recognized and as are the evils of low-density - 'urban sprawl' which were characteristics of so much inter-war development, and which were in part a reaction against the crowded conditions in the big towns (Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1952).

In physical planning the fundamental problem of the relationship between people and the amount of land they need for their accommodation may arise in various forms.

It may for instance, be necessary to estimate the amount of land which a given number of people will require for their dwellings and other associated purposes. Or it may be necessary to ascertain whether, in an existing city, there too many, or even too few, people living within a certain area.

The density can be planned according to each reality with a variety of sites being introduced into the same plan to create harmony in the residential area. These differences should be considered when attending to the specific requirements of the people in the Chipso Village who partly live in urban, semi-urban and rural conditions.

Densities will also be important in the study. Where these are very high installation of utilities or public facilities will be more difficult and expensive and may well involve substantial demolition and social disruption.

Lower density areas do not generally present these problems and it should thus be easier to find a site within the specified area for any household who has to be moved. It is also easier to accommodate displaced households nearby when a new site is being developed adjacent to the upgrading area (G. Payne, 1984).

### **3.4.9 Basic Infrastructure and Services**

Considering basic infrastructure according to the World Bank (1988):

- (1) Roads – the main road and secondary road;
- (2) Water supply;
- (3) Sewerage;
- (4) Electricity;
- (5) Waste removal.

This basic infrastructure should take note of the following:

- *The main road should be located close to the residential-village area;*
- *This will facilitate the construction of secondary roads where these are not provided by the implementing project agencies;*
- *Water supply. If it is not possible to provide water for the individual sites, it should be possible to identify crucial points where all families in the village can access the water-pump;*
- *Electricity for public areas and services - schools, hospitals and commercial areas;*
- *The provision for waste removal in the area.*

### **3.4.10 The Agricultural Characteristics of Rural Resettlement Programmes**

According to Michael M. Cernea (1988), for resettlement projects involving agriculture, in-depth knowledge of that physical environment is essential for decisions on:

- *The appropriate agricultural and livestock enterprises to be promoted;*
- *The types and levels of agricultural input necessary to establish and sustain those enterprises over time;*
- *The time necessary to establish those enterprises and the risks involved.*

Cernea states that: “Unlike urban resettlement efforts, resettlement aimed at restoring the incomes of farm families must deal with climatic and biological factors as an integral part of project design and implementation.” This is particularly true when resettlement occurs in frontier areas on marginal soils, as was the case of the resettlement programmes reviewed (see more detail in precedent).

### **3.4.11 The Promise for an Economics of Recovery**

A relevant precedent convincingly suggests the great contribution that economics can make. Until recently environmental economics were little researched. Environmental losses and mitigation costs were externalised out of the project budgets and overlooked in planning. But when the civic and political recognition of environmental concerns grew to being a powerful force, mainstream economics could no longer afford to ignore environmental losses.

Clearly, similar steps are much needed to build up the economics of resettlement into an economy of recovery. Such economics as fertile ground from which to grow: its basic premises lies in welfare economics, environmental economics, partly in public goods economics, and more generally in development economics and political economy (Michael M. Cernea, 1999).

According to the above author, specific areas where economic concepts and methods for addressing involuntary resettlement need better articulation, are:

- *Under valuation of losses; the market's role versus administrative expropriations;*
- *Risks of des-capitalization to the displaced and risk-insurance options;*
- *Impoverishment of resettlers, relative or absolute, and the design of effective safety nets;*
- *Patterns of externalisation and internalisation of displacements and recovery costs (including transaction costs to displaced);*
- *Criteria for financing resettlement components in projects;*
- *Distribution inequities in projects entailing relocation;*
- *Re-establishment of the productivity of displaced through growth enhancing financial investments, additional to compensation.*

### **3.4.12 Financial Resource**

Meeting essential needs requires not only a new era of economic growth for nations in which the majority are now poor, but also an assurance that these poor get their fair share of the resources required to sustain that growth (George McIntyre - OMT, 1993).

Normally when we think about development we link this with financial resources. This is only partly true. Financial resources are one of the key resources needed for any development but, on the other hand, we should not ignore the importance of local human resources as another key factor for development.

Opportunities for underdeveloped countries to replace poverty depend, in part, on their capacity to improve and manage their own resources and their ability to acquire new technologies in this world of globalisation.

### **3.4.13 Government Involvement**

The series of problems that confront dislocated groups, and the ways they cope and find solutions in order to continue as individuals, families and collectively, depends largely on Government involvement in the resettlement process into new areas of those families dislocated for economic reasons.

Government intervention in the resettlement process raises confidence because there are elements related to infrastructure for which only the Government is able to provide, approve or design the monitoring plan and influence implementation.

Interventions are always difficult politically, and often technically, difficult to introduce and to enforce. Basically the policies and institutions to implement them are the product of political forces and thus an expression of the relative power of dominant groups in society. Because of this, political support for any new intervention is essential as the technical component of any solution proposed (Doebels, 1983: 355).

The frequent failure of resettlement projects is understandable since such dislocation constitutes a disaster which affects the entire community, where the economy is disrupted and the group becomes temporarily or permanently dependent on outside aid, as has been pointed out by Torry (1978), Davis (1978) and others. Given the complex and problematic nature of uprooting and resettlement in general, it is worth asking why authorities deem it necessary to resettle people so often (Scudder and Colson 1982).

Government intervention is also a concern because of its economic significance, particularly regarding its sources of revenue. The justification of such intervention is the tremendous financial stake, taxes paid by various enterprises, indirect taxes paid by visitors and the employment provided in areas where alternative ways of earning a living are not usually available (Middleton 1974, 11).

#### **3.4.14 Empowerment Process**

Empowerment, according to J. Rappaport (1980), is the result of programmes designed by professionals, but more likely will be found in those circumstances where there is either true collaboration among professionals and the supposed beneficiaries, or in settings and under conditions where professionals are not the key role players.

The fundamental assumption in Gram's reference development strategy is that the Government must use the necessary resources on mass development and mass welfare. The poor population majority will be sufficiently powerful to force such a policy upon the Government. Therefore, the strategy above all aims at empowering the poor and deprived social groups ( J. Morlinsen, 1995).

The empowerment process has to be seen as one important issue that is directly connected with the most important resources that we have – *the man*. Even, for example, with the risk of those students who go abroad for their education and migrate to developed countries.

The process of transmitting skills has to take place in all small programmes and more people will acquire skills.

#### **3.4.15 The Land**

In general, according to different authors, securing title and the facilitation of dealing in a free market context necessarily leads to accumulation and concentration in the hands of a few on the one hand, and ruin and dispossession of the majority, on the other. In between these two are marginal processes arising from the excessive sub-division of limited land (David A. Fennel, 1999).

From a neutral, functional point of view, there are several reasons for the Government to intervene in the land market. To begin with, a major reason for Government intervention is the difficulty of gaining access to land, services and security of tenure encountered by major sections of populations. Other reasons for public intervention include:

- a) *Land demand by the Public Sector itself;*
- b) *The need to act beyond the individual level of land owners for purposes of planning, distribution of betterments and public service benefit, cross-subsidisation, etc.; and,*
- c) *Taxation* (Shoup, 1978: 10-21).

Irrespective of whether there is a land policy or not, in practice all Government is involved in the land market. Indeed, traditionally administration of land is a public task. The Government is thus involved through the enforcement of tax and planning regulations and the provision of infrastructure and services (McAuslan 1991; 12).

### **3.4.16 Housing Process**

The housing process, according to Geoffrey Payne (1984), mentions that all the practical ideas for reducing urban housing problems in the developing world, that have emerged during the last 20 years as the most widely adopted, are the upgrading of sites, services and settlements.

When rural-urban migration first triggered urban growth in the 1950s, the almost universal response was to construct public housing estates on cheap peripheral land. Whilst dwellings in these projects conformed to high standards of construction and services provision, they were far too expensive for the households intended and required such heavy subsidies that they were unable to meet more than a nominal proportion of total housing demand (Geoffrey Payne, 1984).

A United Nations Seminar (1970) identified the objectives of settlement upgrading as incorporating the initiative, organisational ability, and capacity for work of the marginal population in the urban community, and achieving the creation of social benefits with the limited resources available.

A number of other objectives may also have applied, including:

- *Reducing health risks resulting from inadequate provision of clean water and sewerage;*
- *Winning political support for entrenched and increasingly active slum or squatter communities;*
- *Extending control over officially unplanned areas;*
- *Assisting households too poor even to afford a dwelling in a sites and services project, most of whom represent the lowest 10% of a city's population (UN Seminar, 1970).*

It was however, one thing to expose the limitations of this earlier conventional wisdom, and another to find a more realistic alternative. Changes therefore, began to occur on the basis of individually tailored or ad hoc procedures rather than coordinated programmes. Individual low-income settlements, which had obtained political support or public attention, were provided with basic services and a measure of security, even when official policies may have required their removal (Geoffrey Payne, 1984).

### **3.4.17 Tourism**

Tourism is defined as the set of activities, including travel, which a person engages in when travelling to a place outside of his/her usual environment for more than 24 hours, but for less than one year (Smith, 1995).

When a person travels to destinations within his/her country of origin, then they are partaking in domestic tourism. If their destination is outside of their country of origin, then it is termed international tourism. There are three main categories of tourism:

- (1) *Business tourism;*
- (2) *Mass or leisure tourism; and,*
- (3) *Alternative tourism.*

Business tourism is essentially that which relates to travellers whose main priority is related to business. Mass or leisure tourism refers to the type of tourism option taken by those who are travelling for the main purposes of leisure or recreation, and finally there is alternative tourism, which encompasses sustainable tourism, community based tourism and eco-tourism which is essentially small scale tourism developed by local people and which is based on local natural, historical and cultural resources (Smith, 1997).

#### ***3.4.18 Conservation priorities***

According to WWF report (2002) about conservation priorities, it is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony, by:

- *Conserving the world's biological diversity;*
- *Ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, and*
- *Promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.*

These priorities, according to WWF, cover important issues as well as some of the most important places in the world for biodiversity conservation (eco-regions), where WWF will apply its efforts and support.

The conservation of forests, freshwater ecosystems, and oceans and coasts, contains the bulk of the world's biodiversity and provides the environmental goods and services upon which all life ultimately depends (WWF, 2002).

#### ***3.4.19 Community-Based Tourism***

In recent years, community-based tourism (CBT), and the role local communities play in tourism initiatives has come to the fore, as it has been recognised that sustainable tourism is not possible without the active participation of the local people (Ashley and Roe, 1998; Mitchell and Reid, 2001).

Two of the better known African countries that already have extensive CBT projects in place are Zimbabwe: the "Campfire – Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources", and Namibia – "NACOBTA / Namibian Community-Based Association, which aids in promoting and encouraging both community managed tourism projects and community involvement and participation in externally controlled projects (Ashley and Roe, 1998 and Mitchell and Reid, 2001).

Both of these programmes allow for the local communities to have a degree of control over, as well a role in management decisions relating to, their local resources. This increases the awareness and interest of local communities in their natural resources and it also encourages them to participate in ensuring that they are sustainably used.



### 3.4.20 Comments and Observations

Land may be designed for resettlement purposes because of ease of acquisition for public or private development. Accessibility and topography favouring rapid construction for authorities seeking to maximise efficiency in the use of resources and 'speedy solutions', are also reasons to pay attention (Coburn et al. 1984).

Compounding this lack of understanding of local needs and values is the frequent importation of outside labour to construct the settlement itself. This not only robs people of a sense of participation in their new village but also deprives them of the opportunity to gain new and relevant skills for jobs in a developing economy.

Such lack of participation also produces little sense of ownership or personal responsibility for either home or the village, as well as a engendering a prolonged period of dependency on outside resources (Oliver-Smith, 1988).

Again is important to consider what Cernea's concept of resettlement is about and its policies developed by the World Bank. He recommends *that the major objective is to ensure that those who are resettled are afforded opportunities to become established and economically self-sustaining in the shortest possible period...*' (M. Cernea, 1988: 19).

The research focuses on the layout design of the village residence and examines various experiences of resettlement projects. Different stages of housing process will be considered to improve the local community's standard of living on the one hand and, on the other, provide minimum conditions for local development.

The role that local communities play in the conservation and tourism initiatives, when well recognized, will assist in the creation of an adequate environment for people to participate actively in the success of the integrated development in the area.

Anthony Oliver-Smith (1982), and Yasemin Aysan and Ian Davis, (1992) have a common approach to development, stating that - 'The problem with development is not only to get access to the resources, but it is also about the educational process of training and acquiring of sufficient skills to be able to do what is necessary'.

Internationally there is no ideal model which the Third World countries can simply copy and transplant. But, most importantly, there are examples of successes and failures from which to learn.

This different comparison of pairs of voluntary and involuntary concepts for resettlement programmes being taken into consideration indicate that resettlement in itself is a great opportunity for local development.

The Ghana references appear to be a good example in terms of defining income restoration for rural families through planned agriculture sites. The agencies involved in the Ghana resettlement project have respected the traditional patterns of rural families and the agricultural characteristics of their economic activities which are key factors in the success of the resettlement programme.

### **3.4.21 Conclusion:**

Taking into account the major aspects of the concepts raised here, a way is provided for affected families to participate in the development by receiving technical assistance from the Government on the one hand, and from implementing agencies and the private sector on the other.

Government commitment should create the conditions for all processes to be monitored because the resettled families need competent assistance in order to be accommodated and to afford the household activities.

The broad concepts should help in the identification of principles, technology, methods and forms to define the resettlement programmes and incorporate the means to make the final beneficiaries accept and improve their activities. A large contribution for a sensible issue on the resettlement of rural families is linked to the layout. Thus identifying and suggestion an appropriate layout incorporating the cultural and traditional needs of the resettled families should be considered an essential aspect of an acceptable resettlement programme.

The agricultural characteristic of the resettlement programme is also an important issue to consider, as well as providing the necessary and complementary infrastructure, establishing appropriate farm models to improve the main economic activity and the reduction of risks of unemployment. Thus the selection of land for agricultural purposes is seen to be a priority for those rural families displaced to new environmental areas.

Tourism should play an important role in terms of income generation to the local community. Developing initiatives such as CBT (Community-Based Tourism) can result in greater involvement of local people in tourism development projects thus creating jobs and other opportunities. But care must be taken when considering the impact of tourism development which can be beneficial as well as result in negative outcomes.

Development at Vilankulos must be seen as a way for families to have a reasonably good life. Parents have the opportunity and the necessary skills and resources to improve their homes. On the other hand, education or training to secure regular employment; improvement of income, having clothing, food, school for their children and saving some money for later life are also important factors. Development also means roads, schools, hospitals, electricity, water supply and other complementary services.

## 3.5 PRECEDENTS

### 3.5.1 Case Studies

The relevant case studies identified in the international literature research are:

1. *Critical Factors Concerning Housing Policy in Squatter Areas – Case of Rumelihisar Squatter Area in Istanbul, TURKEY. By Metin Hepper (1981)*
2. *A global study of the Guatemalan earthquake - by Antony Oliver-Smith (1992)*
3. *Kitumbi-Chanika and Kitumbi-Tibili: Two Ujamaa Villages that Refused to become one – Michaela von Freyhold, Heinemann, London, 1979)*
4. *Example of sustainable development and the cultural environment: Understanding traditions in Bali, Indonesia. Report on Environment and Development. Gadjah Mada University (1990).*
5. *Infrastructure Perspectives in India – By HABITAT: United Nation Centre for Human Settlement Development (2000).*
6. *Tourism Development in Bali – Paradise Reviewed: Tourism in Bali in: de Kadt, E, 1984: Tourism Passport to development? - Case study by R. Noronha, (1984).*

The traditional approach of the international organizations providing technical aid to the developing countries has been that of developing manuals and handbooks. That approach has now been generally abandoned. Variegated situations at different localities are increasingly taken into account. This seems to be the case in the area of housing too: “In setting priorities for the improvement of uncontrolled settlements, the roots of the problems should be considered along with the problems themselves. The order of priorities could be modified according to the level of development in each country, the resources available and local conditions (Metin Heper, 1981). According to this author, different factors are taken into consideration:

- *The present state of the art, however, is still far from satisfactory. The emerging trend of “environmentalist” approach is not consistently adopted. It is sometimes asserted, “Information or any successful experience in one country should be immediately available to the other countries with similar problems.” But, other countries may have similar problems: and certain characteristics of their environments may make it impossible to solve those similar problems by similar means.*
- *Both the political and cultural aspects are critical issues that should be taken into account in devising policies and determining whether people will expect most things from the state.*

*Including housing or whether people will have community organisations, rules and regulations for such purposes as peace and order, fire-fighting, community celebrations, and welfare activities.*

*The socio-economic structure will determine whether pull or push factors will be dominant, with their extremely important consequences. Also, the socio-economic structure largely shapes the social stratification pattern, which in turn will determine the amount of funds allocated to the social housing.*

### 3.5.2 *Critical Assessment of the Research that has been done*

Internationally, different assessments have been carried out. This research considered them a great contribution to the resettlement process.

Issues related with resettlement plans and policies, participation, flexibility, institutional capacity and coordination, financial support and others, are crucial and well appointed by different authors who have been researched in the resettlement area.

In terms of costs it is important to mention the reference made by the World Bank (1999) to *Underestimating Resettlement Costs*. Its failure to understand the nature and complexity of the resettlement processes caused chronic underestimation of the costs thereof. The only resettlement costs usually included in the budgets of projects involving involuntary displacement are related to acquisition of land, construction of housing, and compensation for material losses. Below is a list of some of the typical activities whose costs need to be recognized from the outset:

- *Consultation and participation*
- *Field studies and gathering of census information*
- *Design of housing projects*
- *Land acquisition and construction of housing and service infrastructure*
- *Investment in expanding or improving existing services to meet the new demand created by the resettled population*
- *Transactions with the communities receiving the displaced populations*
- *Indemnification and compensation for material losses and adverse impacts on economic activities*
- *Moving the displaced population*
- *Social assistance and income restoration programmes*
- *Title and registration*
- *Administrative costs and salaries of social researchers and related specialists*
- *Incremental costs between the institutions and agents involved*
- *Cost contingencies for miscellaneous activities not previously anticipated.*

Finally, administrative costs due to the institutional complexity of these projects are generally greater than predicted. Very frequently, arriving at agreements between institutions, creating institutional co-coordinating committees, and overcoming the geographic and bureaucratic dispersion of the agencies involved, leads to unforeseen costs. The *Costs of Resettlement* - presents the unit costs for resettlement in eight activities and in-preparation Bank-financed projects in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The average unit costs are approximately \$10,200. However, the characteristics of the solutions offered such as: location, lot and house size, services, and community facilities, vary. The actual costs range from a low of \$1,700 to buy a flimsy, existing house in the same or another slum, to a high of \$33,450 for building a finished, single-family unit complete with services, community facilities, and socio-economic assistance programmes in Argentina.

*Table No. 1 - Resettlement Costs per Family*

<i>Country / project</i>	<i>Cost per family (US\$)</i>
<i>Projects under implementation</i>	
Brazil-Paraná Water Quality and Pollution Control Project	6,800
Brazil-Minas Gerais Water Quality and Pollution Controle Project	
Contagem	6,780-7,300
Belo Horizonte	7,372-12,643
Brazil-São Paulo Water Quality and Pollution Control Project	1,700-20,515
Brazil-Rio Flood Reconstruction and Prevention Project	6,502-13,960
Argentina-Yacyretá Hydroelectric Project II	10,105-17,122
Paraguay-Yacyretá Hydroelectric Project II	17,000-22,000
Brazil-Integrated Urban Transport Project	
Belo Horizonte	7,200
Recife	6,300
<i>Project Preparation</i>	
Colombia-Santa Fe 1 Water Supply and Sewerage Rehabilitation and Private Sector Development Project	13,492
Brazil-Minas Gerais Urban Development (Ipatinga)	10,199

This is the maximum cost that is invested in the purchase of slum house where intervention takes place

Source: Maria Clara Megia, (1999)

This Table shows the total cost of the resettlement program as a percentage of total costs in seven projects. As mentioned, the real total cost of resettlement is higher due to the fact that the figures do not include all factors associated with resettlement. Actual costs are much higher in projects that entail massive relocation and large upgrading components; for example, in the Sao Paulo project and the Rio de Flood reconstruction project, resettlement costs rose by 27 percent and 15 percent of the total project costs, respectively.

In most cases, however, resettlement costs are of little significance in relation to total project costs, and their effect on profitability is minimal. In most projects, local counterpart resources for resettlement have been insufficient due to underestimation of resettlement costs, changes in financing priorities due to changes in public administration, and changes in project design and expansion of the area to be affected.

Furthermore, the funds that do exist and which have been appropriated by the borrower are not always available when needed due to bureaucratic delays in moving the funds to the implementing agencies. Greater World Bank involvement in resettlement financing could help solve some of these problems.

**Table No. 2 - World Bank Participation - Financing Resettlement**

<i>Project</i>	<i>Bank Participation</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Paraná Water Quality and Pollution Control	Yes	Until now the state of Paraná has been responsible for 100 percent of resettlement costs. At the borrower's request, the Bank will finance the infrastructure and earthworks as well as water and sewage services for the lots.
Sao Paulo Water Quality and Pollution Control	Yes	The state of São Paulo, with the support of the municipality of São Paulo, is responsible for 98.7 percent of the resettlement costs. The Bank is financing the services infrastructure in the housing developments (1.3 percent of the total construction costs for the housing)
Rio Flood Reconstruction and Prevention	Yes	The Bank is financing 60 percent of the resettlement costs (state component), and the Federal Government is financing 40 percent.
Minas Gerais Water Quality and Pollution Control	Yes	Until now, the states of Minas Gerais and the Municipality have been responsible for 100 percent of resettlement costs. At the request of the state Government, the Bank will finance the housing construction component.
Yacyretá Hydroelectric II	Yes	The Argentine Government is responsible for resettlement financing, but the Bank is financing 6 percent of the total cost of the plan, including urban and rural relocation.
Belo Horizonte and Recife Metropolitan Transportation	No	The implementing agency will be responsible for 100 percent of the resettlement costs.
Santa Fe I Water Supply and Sewerage Rehabilitation and Private Sector Development	No	The implementing agency will be responsible for all resettlement costs.

*Source: Maria Clara Megia, (1999)*

The World Bank has other financial support instruments specifically directed towards project preparation through the Project Preparation Facilities (PPF).

Generally, the projects with resettlement in the portfolio for Latin America and the Caribbean have not used such financing. It would be interesting to investigate the reasons why, and find ways to facilitate access to preparation funds, specifically for projects with resettlement.

Discussing the successes and failures of resettlement in Bingol Province in Turkey, the resettlement projects in Latin America and those in India, different approaches have been collected and these suggest that there are three factors to consider:

- 1) *The physical environment of the new settlement;*
- 2) *The relationship with the old residential households village; and.*

- 3) *The capability of the resettled families to adapt to a new environment - sites provided, and work to develop the new opportunities.*

The agricultural characteristics of the resettlement projects in China, irrigated crop production in India, and the Kpong Hydroelectric Project in Ghana, were implemented successfully.

World Bank assistance in financing resettlement projects brings together the theoretical and practical knowledge needed for preparing the complex resettlement programmes and monitoring the implementation process thereof.

Government intervention is an important factor to bring confidence and to ensure, through the policies and regulations, consistent order in resettlement programmes.

Regarding the uneven development performance of resettled villages in Turkey, it is felt that the success or failure of a settlement should be judged by the extent to which the village has become self-reliant in its own right or a viable partner with its original village. These conditions can best be assessed by six factors:

- 1) *The number of houses still occupied;*
- 2) *The modification of the form and internal layout;*
- 3) *The degree of maintenance and state of repair;*
- 4) *The development of gardens, tree planting and enclosure thereof;*
- 5) *The extension of buildings and investment in them; and*
- 6) *The construction of private buildings (Coburn et al. 1984: 52).*

Looking at the Tanzanian and South African experience, issues relative to the culture and tradition of these communities are considered important factors for successful resettlement projects.

The factors behind the rejection and or failure of resettlement after earthquakes can be grouped into four major categories:

- 1) *Site;*
- 2) *Layout;*
- 3) *Housing; and,*
- 4) *Community Participation.*

These factors are examples from international literature, mentioned in different countries in Africa (map 1 – annexure 1) Asia, Latin America, and are considered important assessments of this study. The examples of various approaches and results, carried out internationally, assist in understanding the difficulties encountered in different countries and respecting these factors as part of the success.

According to Shankland Cox, (1977), “In all countries there is a very real difficulty in appreciating the value of housing to its occupants when viewed from a distance and by someone who does not share the same social and economic background as those who are the object of the study. The difficulty can be aggravated, when someone is working in someone else’s country, by additional problems of culture and language” (Cox, Shankland Partnership, 1977).

### 3.5.3 *Ghana – Agricultural focus to the Resettlement Project*

Cernea, (1988) refers to Ghana where planners designed the siting of new settlement villages around four basic objectives:

- 1) *To retain the rural lifestyle of the villages while providing the means for self-development;*
- 2) *To supply sufficiently good farmland and water in proximity to the resettlement areas;*
- 3) *To maintain health, especially with respect to bilharzia; and,*
- 4) *To respect land tenure rights and traditional, tribal, and clan groupings. No attempt was made to change the existing traditional farming systems as part of the resettlement programme.*

In contrast to involuntary resettlement activities, all the voluntary resettlement projects were planned with a central focus on agriculture and rural development. The appraisal reports for these projects contain much more detailed and location-specific discussions of resource conditions and relate them directly to the agricultural enterprises to be promoted and their income-generating potential.

### 3.5.4 *Conclusion:*

Every nation strives for development. Economic progress is an essential component but it is not only an isolated component. Development should therefore be perceived as a multi-dimensional process involving the reorganization and reorientation of entire economic and social systems. In addition to improvements in incomes and output, it typically involves radical changes in institutional, social, and administrative structures as well as in popular attitudes and, in many cases, even customs and beliefs (Todaro, 1994).

Different approaches presented in the concept are complementary to the main theories arising in this study and need to be adjusted to the local reality. According to Lewis T. Preston, a former President of the World Bank, a development theory by itself has little value unless it translates into results and it improves people's lives when applied.

Tanzania's experience, where the programme was defined by the authorities, contrasts with that of Ghana. According to Cernea, (1988) the authorities planned the siting of new settlements by respecting principals and clear objectives, i.e. maintaining rural life, self-development, providing water closer to the community and respecting the traditions of the local community, thus making the project an unquestionable success.

The comparison of voluntary and involuntary resettlement projects showed that even though involuntary resettlement is the more difficult undertaking, it constantly receives less attention from official authorities. The experience in Tanzania with two Ujamaa villages that refused to become one, was planned by the Local Government with low community involvement resulting in its rejection by the targeted population. In Turkey, serious problems with the policy makers highlighted the lack of attention paid to the issues by the authorities.



Creating broad infrastructure development at national levels where rural infrastructures is included is critical. According to Heper, (1981) political culture is a critical issue that should be taken into account when devising policies and determining whether people will expect most things from the state, including housing...”.

Community participation at the beginning of a planning process is a better way of safeguarding the need to integrate the beneficiaries, to work together with other parties involved, and to respect local cultural and traditional patterns.

Thus, it is understandable that the interrelation between various factors, i.e. political, cultural, social and economic, has to be reformulated and defined along lines from where the opportunity for local development can be well planned and implemented.

The resettlement project has costs and does not have to be seen as an investment to recovery. It is part of the project costs and Government efforts for local community development.

Different alternatives can be well planned according to the reality of Vilankulos Villages. For instance, considering the cost of infrastructure and services, those families relocated near the old residential households from Chipso and Matsopane village can be provided with medium-sized sites and large land for agricultural purposes. The group of families relocated on the internal areas should retain their rural lifestyle with large sites and the right to be supplied with water, electricity and other services.

This means that in terms of roads, while the main road gives access the village, it would be feasible for the community to construct secondary roads that also have access to the main village. As a complement the construction of the houses has to be according to the flexible building-material disposable designed in order to bring the possibility for upgrading and improving according to the needs of each family.

Therefore, roads and houses are two of the largest single categories of construction, but they are by no means the only ones. A considerable building programme will be required to provide the adequate localisation for hospitals, schools, commercial centre, transport, entertainment and recreation facilities etc

These alternatives in the layout will contribute substantially to bringing solutions for an appropriate lifestyle in the villages, or semi-rural lifestyle that characterises the majority of the families in this resettlement area in Vilankulos. This also enables the needs of the rural village's areas to be seen as a whole in terms of national development and provided for on a coherent basis for local development.

Once the development required to attain the main objectives has been broadly allocated between the different resettlement areas of Vilankulos, it will be necessary to prepare broad overall development plans for all the various internal areas, and detailed local plans for each area as an integrated development plan. It should include the future population and employment of the main settlements, the main new requirements for detailed local plans, and especially the agriculture and residential sites needing priority because of imminent major development.

The resettlement process and its complementary approaches are complex and require an integrated plan to be successful. The complexity starts with the social, political and cultural factors leading to the resources needed to provide efficiency at planning design level to the implementation process. These experiences demonstrate the need for multi-disciplinary approaches as well as high levels of commitment from Central Government to Local Authorities who will all play a determinant role in the resettlement process.

The new physical environment, the relationship with the old residential households from Chibo and Matsopane village, and the capacity of the resettled families to adapt, depends largely on the sites provided and the form of layout that must take into account the agricultural characteristics of these families. This is one of the most important factors to be considered in order to make the complex resettlement programmes successful and monitoring the implementation process.

Lower density will not generally present problems and it will be easier to find a site within the project area for any household that has to be moved. It is also easier to accommodate displaced households nearby when a new site is being developed adjacent to the upgrading area (G. Payne, 1984).

Looking at international experience in respect of the culture and tradition of this community is also considered to be very important for the layout design to be successful for its beneficiaries. Here traditional factors should also be taken into account and the site size should be appropriate.

The national Government policy and strategies should be in keeping with the objectives of national economic development and should bring guidance for all prospective investment (from both public and private sector).

A new approach needs to be looked at so that the national development perspectives include the needs of people at different levels of society, and should take in the characteristics and priorities of the rural areas. The Vilankulos resettlement process, as a case study, is one of those that needs to be carefully addressed with new approaches that have come from international experience.

Lessons from different parts of the world help to better understand this phenomenon and to influence new strategies and forms for the resettlement project. The next chapter covers the characteristics of the people, its location and structures, to facilitate understanding of the specific reality.

# CHAPTER IV

## THE CASE STUDY: VILANKULOS RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

### 4.1 Introduction:

Mozambique has frontiers with Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and South Africa (see map 1 - annexure 1).

Map 2 - Mozambique



Mozambique is divided into 10 provinces, which in turn are subdivided into districts and localities. Each province has its capital, which is the headquarters of the provincial Government. Mozambique's national capital is Maputo City, the seat of Government, and which has the status of a province. The provinces are;

1. *Maputo;*
2. *Gaza;*
3. *Inhambane*
4. *Sofala*
5. *Manica*
6. *Zambézia*
7. *Tete*
8. *Nampula*
9. *Cabo Delgado*
10. *Niassa.*

The case study is in the Inhambane Province, and lies in southern Mozambique and along Indian Ocean coastline.

The climate varies from humid tropical along the coast to dry tropical inland. At the peak of the rainy season, in January and February, the rainfall is about 120mm during each of those months. Temperatures range from about 30°C around New Year to 20°C in the winter months of June through August. Deciduous and semi-deciduous forests are found here and there throughout the province, with mangrove swamps and dune forests along the coast.

Traditionally Inhambane province is Mozambique's second most important cashew nut growing area, after Nampula, and it also has vast coconut plantations. It was once the country's principal citrus growing region. With its long coastline Inhambane also provides a livelihood for fishermen whose dhow-rigged boats are a timeless feature of the offshore scene (map 2 – 3 – annexure 1).

The province boasts some of the finest seaside resorts in Mozambique. These include the Bazaruto Archipelago, a national park known as the Paradise Islands. Inhambane also has an interesting history. At Ponta Chibuene on the coast, archaeologists have found fragments of porcelain and pieces of bottles (probably Chinese) alongside early Iron Age local pottery.

Thus, foreign trade may have been going on there in the early to middle centuries of the first millennium AD. States linked culturally to Great Zimbabwe have also been found not far from the coast, notably at Manekeni, 50 km inland from Ponta Chibuene.

In 1534 the Portuguese established a permanent trading post at Inhambane, making it one of the oldest European settlements in southern Africa (Christine, Iain 1996).

#### 4.2 Population - Vilankulos district (map 4 – annexure 1) and Chipo and Matsopane

The Vilankulos district (see map 4 – annexure 1), according to Local Government estimates the population of all districts to be about 106 371 inhabitants. The population of the capital is 16,845. With an area of 4 700 square kilometres, the population density in Vilankulos is approximately 23 inhabitants per square kilometre.

According to information received from the Local Authorities, the resettlement area of Chipo and Matsopane has a population about 6 000 inhabitants. The main concentration of population in Quewene locality is at the Chipo village with some 2 500 people.

Table No. 3 - Density for residential area / Vilankulos-Quewene locality

Area	Number of Households	Number of family Members
<b>A – Old residential households from Chipo and Matsopane:</b>		
Chipo .....	360	3 600
Matsopane .....	70	700
<b>B – New relocated families:</b>		
Chipo .....	90	900
Matsopane .....	80	800
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>6 000</b>

Source: Surveys conducted by author: Nov 2003

According to this data, the 1 700 people from the 170 resettled families will have to be included in the Chipo and Matsopane residential area. This will make a total of 6 000 people living around these two villages inside the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary.

The Chipo village is where the majority of the people live which means that this is the area with major pressure in terms of infrastructure and services.

Table No. 4 – Percentage of the population in Chipo / Matsopane.

Village:	Number of people	Percentage (%)
Chipo	4 500	75
Matsopane	1 500	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Surveys conducted by author: Nov 2003

Another characteristic is that the people living in Matsopane are more dispersed and the majority of them are agricultural families who need more space in terms of land for their economic activities.

#### 4.3 Land Use and Crop Cultivation

Vilankulos district is moderately large. The total area cultivated in the family farming sector is estimated at 31 905 hectares, which represents about 7% of the district's land area. As a result the district administration reports no substantial conflicts over land, water, wood or other resources. Farming is the dominant activity and involves almost 90% of the households in the district. Each household cultivates an average of 1.4 hectares.

Access to land for farming or on which to build a house is through the local authority, and community leaders monitor the occupation of land in their areas. No payment is required to obtain land, but the rights to it may not be sold, although they can be passed on through inheritance. Where local disputes arise the administration noted that the district and traditional authorities as well as traditional healers might help in their resolution.

The UNHCR and UNDP, (1997) report that the staple food crops for family sector households are maize, groundnuts, cowpeas, sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potato and vegetables. The 1996 FAO/WFP crop assessment mission estimated that the crop area of maize in the family sector was 11 486 hectares, followed by sorghum (6 381 hectares), cowpeas (5 743 hectares), groundnuts (4 785 hectares) and cassava (2 552 hectares). Maize accounted for about 26% of the 1996 harvest, while the tonnage of cassava was almost 44% of the total.

The district officials noted that the agricultural potential of the district lies in its fertile soils suitable for maize, groundnuts and many other crops. There is also potential for livestock production, notably chickens, goats, sheep, pigs and cattle. However, this potential is limited by irregular rainfall and shortages of seeds and tools.

#### 4.4 Water, Roads and Electricity

The UNHCR and UNDP, (1997) reports that administrative posts, Vilankulos and Mapinhane, and all the localities, with the exception of Quenene, have an improved water source in the form of a well or borehole. The boreholes in Vilankulos, Mapinhane, Belane and Muabsa have Afridev pumps.

These water sources also serve the surrounding communities of each locality, meaning that not only residents of Quenene lack an improved water source but also residents of the surrounding villages.

The NGO *CARE* has organised training in pump and well maintenance for district authorities and community leaders as well as residents, including women, in the use of Afridev and Volanta pumps.

Spare parts for pumps are available in the district through commercial outlets, NGOs and *Agua Rural*, the state rural water company. *CARE* and UNICEF finance and organise activity in the water sector specifically in providing spare parts and in opening new water sources and rehabilitating others.

The Vilankulos branch of the *Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos* (National Hydrocarbons Company) has contributed to the development of water supply. The piped water system in the district capital has broken down completely because of damage inflicted during the war.

Management and maintenance of the water supply was decentralised in 1995. This means that each community receives training to be able to look after its own source of supply and members contribute money to buy spare parts when these are needed (UNHCR and UNDP, 1997).

Vilankulos district is served by road, sea and air transport. The district is crossed by the main national highway (EN 1), which connects Maputo to the Beira Corridor linking Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean.

A stretch of 20 kilometres of national road links the town of Vilankulos to the EN 1 and 80 km to the VCWS to the EN 1. Vilankulos district is also connected to the major national cities and neighbouring countries through its international airport.

The 100 km road link between Chichocane and Quenene has not been rehabilitated. This road is closed because of land mines and extensive weather damage. A sea link has been established to maintain access between these localities.

Vilankulos district is also served by the Sasol Company in terms of electricity which starts in the main village of Vilankulos, but there are plans to extend this to different localities of the district.

#### **4.5 Public Administration**

Vilankulos district consists of two administrative posts: Vilankulos (the district capital) and Mapinhane, with five localities.

The district Government is composed of District Directorates of Agriculture and Fisheries, Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Education, Finance and Planning, Public Works and Housing, Health and Social Action.

Other public institutions in the district include the cultural services, the Meteorological Institute, the Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Disasters (DPCCN), the state housing authority, the civil registry, the police, the court, the public prosecutor's office, the post office and the maritime administration.

The work of the Government is coordinated by means of fortnightly sessions of the district executive council, as well as special meetings as necessary between the district administrator and the heads of the various departments.

The traditional authorities are structured in a hierarchy of chiefs and headmen. While they have no formal role in the Government, the chiefs use their knowledge and experience to assist the secretaries of the incentive groups in the conduct of their daily duties. The district administration named three chiefs in the district (UNHCR and UNHCR, 1995).

#### 4.6 The VCWS – Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary

The San Sebastian peninsula and hinterland – Kewene, lies in the southern area of the Bazaruto archipelago near the town of Vilankulos. The Peninsula and bay are located approximately 18 km from Vilankulos, a small town near the islands of Bazaruto on the mainland.

The Bay is subject to significant tidal flows, and is characterised by sand banks partially exposed at low tide, but fully covered at high tide.

The Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary comprises a series of interlinked marine, coastal, estuarine, lagoon, terrestrial and freshwater systems that, in combination, form one of the most diverse and interesting biodiversity hotspots on the east coast of Africa. Furthermore, the area has a rich and interesting cultural history that combines elements of Africa, Asia and Europe (see map 5 - annexure 1).

Considering the biological and cultural diversity of the area increases the potential value of the place. The Archipelago is really a famous World Heritage site.

Vilankulos town offers an international airport with permanent Customs and Immigration facilities, a post office, police station and Mobil fuel depot. It is also the main feeder town to Bazaruto, Bengerrera and Magaruque islands to the north of the San Sebastian area. The areas of Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary include another small settlement in the form of traditional rural villages:

- (1) *Marape;*
- (2) *Chingogwene;*
- (3) *Chionzueni;*
- (4) *Lenene Island*
- (5) *Old Lighthouse.*

For tourism development of the VCWS (see Map 5.1 - annexure 1) define (including the reserve) the following tourist developments - Lodges:

- *Dugong*
- *Nhat*
- *Mussassa*
- *Pescada*
- *Linene*
- *Fifty housing sites along the coastline.*

There are five small lodges consisting of one commercial lodge on Lenene Island with 60 beds, and four private commercial lodges with 12 beds each, located at Xavier, Chilonzuini Island and another on the main land opposite Lenene Island and the last one on the estuary – Mussassa. These top class lodges offer marine experience for a limited number of guests, including first class service and amenities in a private reserve, exotic diving, fly-fishing and marine life. There are also 50 private residential sites available along the coastline, for those who would like to be part of the preservation and exclusive use of a piece of paradise.

In terms of wildlife, according to the VCWS - Conservation, the idea is to introduce game species which have historically appeared in the area, so as to add to the complete African wildlife experience. Therefore elephant, black rhino, buffalo, hippo, zebra, eland, waterbuck, warthog, impala, nhala, kudu, etc., will be introduced once the 30km electric fence has been completed.

The project combines both marine and wildlife environments. The marine life has one of the highest species diversity in the world. Marine species which already occur are: dugongo (very rare), dolphin, whale-shark, manta-rays, and marine turtles (VCWS-Conservation 2003).

The value of these properties appears to increase over time as a result of the importance of the eco-system and the measures to be taken to protect the area as a whole. According to VCWS the reserve has one of the highest diversities of eco-systems, fauna and flora in the whole of Africa, and they see the *common facilities* for each phase on the San Sebastian coast as follows:

- *Road access from the airstrip to each site;*
- *A warehousing facility for storage of building material;*
- *Water supply;*
- *A launch facility per phase;*
- *A tie up Marina per phase and central boat park area, and*
- *A workshop.*

Thus, to ensure the success of the various phases of the project implementation, the VCWS has prepared all steps in order to provide the services needed for each Tourism Development in the area timeously.

#### **4.7 Local Organization, Potentiality and Resources**

Two main structures were found at Vilankulos - Quewene Villages: the traditional authorities and the representative of the local administrative district of Vilankulos who really represents the Local Government. The structure is organised according to the existing villages.

- *Chibo*
- *Matsopane*
- *Chicuinine;*
- *Machuiduele;*
- *Mahatsela.*
- *Marape;*
- *Chingogwene;*
- *Chionzueni;*
- *Lenene Island*
- *Old Lighthouse.*

The representative traditional chiefs were appointed as part of the Local Community Committee. The head of the committee is the Quewene Locality President, which also involves the Local Secretary, Jus President and the circle secretaries. The traditional



authorities were called by the Local Government and Developers to join and be organised in the representative local Committee, where:

- *The traditional authorities who were chosen as part of the different areas of the community are permanent members of the committee;*
- *This organisation has six influential traditional chiefs, who meet once a month in their own committee building which was built by the project to facilitate committee meetings and other aspects.*

The committee's responsibilities are to deal with the land administration and distribute space for various families. Normally the allocation for members of each family is the responsibility of each head of the household, and when they need more space this is arranged by the traditional chiefs who know where there is vacant land.

Recognising that the states have the main responsibility of land distribution according to the Mozambican Land Law, traditional authorities have the power to decide on the future of the land. Thus, any development before being submit to the Local Government, has a period of consultation where the representative Community chiefs give their opinions and follow up any other legal steps for the concession.

The Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary, according to statements made on 15<sup>th</sup> of December 2000, had a formal meeting with the local authority of Quewene – Cabo de San Sebastian, when the project was presented and the participants informed about the different areas where the tourism and conservation would be implemented. At the same meeting the community representative's ideas on the project development were discussed, and finally the agreement between the Community representative authority and the VCWS Management project was signed. The Management Project accepted responsibility to identify new areas for resettlement and build new houses of better quality.

The area has great potential and resources making it a unique place wherein to invest in development. These points are summarised as follows:

- *The area has high value to develop eco-tourism;*
- *Vilankulos town offers an international airport with permanent services and facilities. It is also the main feeder town to Bazaruto, Benguerra and Magaruque Island to the north of the San Sebastian area.*
- *The birds in the area are extensive and number approximately 450 species of sea, wader and fresh water birds as well as most of the bush variety. Flamingoes and Pelicans abound.*
- *The area is well known for all kinds of fish. All types of tropical fish inhabit the substantial coral reefs on the seaside of the peninsula.*
- *The fresh water wetlands on the western side of the bay along the main land are particularly sensitive areas;*
- *The area is a very sensitive combination of coral reefs, sand banks, wetlands and islands all within the immediate area of bay;*
- *Dugongs, considered very rare, breed in the brown and blue water areas in the bay;*
- *Leather back turtles use the beaches around and south of San Sebastian light to lay eggs;*
- *The reefs of San Sebastian are unspoiled and provide a unique diving location;*
- *Marine life has one of the highest species diversity in the world;*

- *Game species which used to occur in the area will be reintroduced thus adding to the complete African wildlife;*
- *The species expected to be introduced include: Elephant, Buffalo, Hippo, Zebra, Eland, Waterbuck, Warthog, Impala, Nyala, Kudu.*
- *The species currently found are: Bush pig, Vervet monkey, Stembok, Suni, Common duiker, Red duiker, Crocodile, Baboon, Leopard.*

There is great diversity in the area. These eco-systems have to be protected and utilised in a sustainable manner. The 30 km area for wildlife will have an electric fence, and is a unique combination of both marine and land environments.

#### **4.9 Conclusion**

The description of the tourism development in the VCWS indicates the various possibilities available to put part of the infrastructure planned for development in the area closer to the communities. Road and water in the community residential areas, particularly, have great potential to be improved and thus show the future of the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary as a great place in which to live with the ability to grow.

In terms of infrastructure, the area has to be seen as a whole integrated development with the same objectives. The development of the tourism nodes and the local community development have been formulated so as to provide basic infrastructure closer to the community residential area.

This would ensure that the host communities have the opportunity of receiving the tools to improve the road, provision of water and other services such as school and clinic. The process should look at the capacity of the local community to be able to afford to maintain the road and supply of water services, as well as that they will, in future, be able to afford to pay for education, health and sanitation services.

The village seems to have the conditions and capacity to improve the lifestyle of the existing rural households. Opportunities exist to create jobs through local economic activities with, for example, the provision by locals of fish and agricultural products to the commercial lodges. Other services and local products could also be provided thus stimulating development and bringing high levels of satisfaction to visitors to the area.

Thus, the local economic activities have the potential to be a success. This however depends, in part, on the adequacy of the strategies chosen and community monitoring by the local authority and other stakeholders.

The resettlement process is a great opportunity to provide a kick-start for local people to create jobs and other alternatives to increase their incomes.

The case study area incorporates various groups of families, individuals, organisations and institutions linked to the relocation project in Vilankulos. All the motivations and interests are not the same, but in the end there is great potential to incorporate the different interests into one dream and integrated plan to combine the objectives and create development benefiting all parties.

Legal framework to guide the resettlement process does not exist, and the few legal tools used are not without contradictions. It is therefore not surprising that there can never be a single method to intervene in this kind of process.

However, there is hope of understanding and improving the agreement between the different stakeholders involved in the project and to share different alternatives in a suitable plan for local development.

The difficulties and challenges in the process provide avenues for practice. It is not just a case for history, it is a case for study in order to identify the “starting” phase and to improve shelter for the initial resettled families which the research has covered.

Communication by the EN I to the VCWS is not according to the level of requirements of the development projected in the area. Improvement of the road needs to be addressed to meet and improve the need of the proposed development taking place in the region.

The economic base for all the districts has been broadened as the result of the stimulus provided by the natural tourism potential and the preservation activity that started with the creation of the Bazaruto National Park.

Nearly all of these economic activities have been sponsored by the private sector and international organisations particularly WWF and IUCN, IFC with varying forms of support.

The methodology (see pages 7 - 10), chosen for the study has permitted the research to select and list different local and international approaches, to listen carefully to the representative members and families of the Local Community, professionals, the main Reserve Project Developer and the local and Central Government.

The information evaluated from the questionnaire/interviewees information (Chapter IV), concluded and defined recommendations (Chapter VI) for this case study. The planning process, or the creative process of implementation, should create progress for the Vilankulos relocation project and result in a great contribution to poverty alleviation in Mozambique.

Considering that increased tourism has been a major and beneficial impact of the preservation activity in the area, interest in visiting the historic Vilankulos district is increases constantly and attracts both tourists and visitors from different parts of the world and local and foreign investors.

The VCWS, as part of the development of all districts in terms of preservation and tourism development, together with other partners, could contribute significantly in their areas. Various innovative initiatives in the district development can also contribute in different ways to the efforts of local development as mentioned in the next point (4.9 Findings).

## **4.9 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS/FINDINGS**

### **4.9.1 Introduction**

The research findings below will examine the impact of the relocation in the Vilankulos village, in terms of layout for residential purposes, site arrangements, community organisations, infrastructure and services, and other facilities such as transport, employment, schooling and health linked to the people who live in the area.

The participants, identified via the stratified random sampling, made it possible to establish two categories of households for the questionnaire – the old Chibo and Matsopane residents and the new relocated rural families.

In order to obtain the feelings of the local community according to the research methodology, 25 households from the two categories were selected randomly from a total of 50 households who had participated in the questionnaire.

### **4.9.2 QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### **4.9.2.1 General Considerations**

The questionnaires took about two weeks, and two young local people assisted with the collection of data. Because of the nature of Mozambican culture, which is very social and community orientated, the questionnaires were conducted in the presence of other people, members of the family who were sometimes invited to help in answering of some questions.

They all had things they wanted to say. Considering the social nature of Mozambican culture, even when people in the house are eating, when visitors arrive they are invited to join in. Usually the households have their meals outside of their homes which permits them to share their food with others. Normally the only time spent inside the house is when the members of the family want to sleep or to discuss internal issues of individual households.

Direct contact with the respondents, particularly from the old Chibo residents, made it possible to identify that everything around them, each tree and space, had meaning and a use. Residents even had ideas about the future use of some spaces which were apparently not being used at that time. Most of them mentioned that these spaces were reserved for future members of family to build their homes on when they got married.

It is important to mention that the researchers conducted the questionnaire respecting the above factors depending on the respondent's ability to express him or herself to the questions in their own way. Thus the process sometimes took longer.

For these cultural reasons, it was almost impossible to have private and individual answers to any aspects of the questionnaire. However, when a third party wanted to add or contradict some of the statements made by one or other of the member of the family answering, space was provided. Even so the statements were often similar and although

people have all gone through their own particular journeys, in the end the general experiences were quite similar. This similarity of experience may be what has brought them together as community.

Another aspect that was taken into account was that people preferred to participate without having to give their names and the participants were thus only identified by numbers. It also soon became apparent when talking to the residents of the old and new Vilankulos households, that they were all community members who had been relocated in the same area and lived with similar experiences, worries and expectations about their future.

The majority of the participants were married traditionally and 40% of them have more than one wife with 6-12 children. The children's ages varied between 6-12 years but the majority were about 7-12 years old, i.e. of school going age.

The main occupation of the people in Quewene is fishing (60%) followed by farming (28%). The balance of 12% are in other occupations in commerce, transport and education or are employed in the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary and its tourism development projects.

**Table No. 5 – Percentage of occupations from a total of 50 people living in Chibo and Matsopane village:**

Number about:	Occupation:	Percentage (%)
30	Fishing	60
13	Agriculture	28
7	Other occupations	12

Source: Surveys conducted by author: Nov 2003

The table shows that of the total of people living in Chibo and Matsopane village, 60% have fishing as their main occupation, and another 28% are farming families with 12% in other occupations. This raises different requirements in terms of provision of land and also residential arrangements.

Some families at Matsopane mentioned problems particularly with the size of the sites. They would like to have more space for different family activities, and also space for their children to be able to play, for example with balloons, as they did previously without disturbing other home activities.

Other respondents argue that space is also needed for the keeping of small animals and production of other agricultural products for food. This makes sense as it would be easier for a family to have some products in close proximity to their home without necessarily having to waste time going to the main agricultural area.

Of the old residents, the majority of the respondents have lived in the area for more than two years. Most of the families are from Quewene. Even the relocated families, when asked how long they have been living in the area, gave similar answers. They do not like to be known as new households in the area.

Some respondents feel that they have received appropriate treatment from the VCWS relocation project. Professionals have been in contact with them and started the process of the construction of part of their houses. The main problems relate to the size of sites and building materials and, according to the respondents, it is important that this aspect be well addressed.

The majority of the existing old residential households from Chibo and Matsopane village mentioned that they had constructed their homes at Quewene because other members of their families were near. They could thus share social problems using the oldest members of the family as a reference, engendering a feeling of security. The new resettled families mentioned similar feelings, where the entire households had never lived in another place. Both groups of families felt that the new conditions, in terms of environment, are better but some activities need to be addressed in time.

#### ***4.9.2.2 Arrangements of Houses***

One of the local Committee members from the old residential area of Chipso, felt that people are learning how to improve their living conditions. He said that they now have more opportunities to contact different families and they get to know each other better.

Neighbours are not considered a problem, but families need to have privacy in their own home as it is unacceptable for the problems of one family to be known to everyone else. In addition, he indicated that they are accustomed to visiting each other and make friends more easily. Conflicts are only referred to the committee when the head of each household is not able to solve internal problems himself.

Respondents mentioned that the main reason they had built in the area was that they had never been in any other place. This new reality, with the building of houses for resettled families, will only increase the number of families more closely to each other than before.

The households that were living in the reserve will enjoy the same facilities in terms of attention from the Local Authorities, and the traditional relationship between them will continue normally.

Relationships were good even before relocation to the new areas. He said that before contact and visits had been few because of the distances. In general, the community has adapted to and accepted the new area. The people ask for site arrangements that respect their patterns and traditional habits

#### ***4.9.2.3 Sites – Spatial Needs***

In general the respondents indicated that the space in the houses must be increased between 200, 500 to at least 5 000m<sup>2</sup>, particularly for those who need space for agricultural purposes and rearing of small animals.

To accommodate all these aspects and considering that the respondents want to have space for future site division to accommodate internal family needs, the size of sites must be bigger so as to accommodate the main needs of these families. It will bring commodities, privacy and security for each household.

The respondents also wish to have a clinic because when, for instance they need urgent medical attention, they have to walk distances of between 100km to 180km to the Vilankulos district to find a hospital. There is clinical assistance in this area. The old building planned for use as a clinic was not completed and the number of people in the area is increasing.

A further single example is that people consider the area where their ancestors are resting as a space to be respected as an important social and cultural factor reflecting internally on the individual and collective social dynamics of the community. These issues must be considered.

#### ***4.9.2.4 Land for Economic Activities***

All the respondents had the same argument when referring to the space for residential areas and for economic activities. They need the space to be identified and well planned for the long term.

Then, for economic activities, the respondents suggest that the sites are officially registered and planned according to requirements for long-term development.

The land provided for agricultural use should be located near the existing water lagoons, with suitable soil. Regarding fishing activities, the communities would like to build a small harbour to improve and facilitate their activities.

A market place is another request for local economic activity. Space for fishing and agriculture should be considered as the first priority because these are the main activities practiced in the area.

A few members of the community are involved in other small areas such as commerce, transport, restaurants, “barracks”, etc. In future, respondents will also consider other opportunities but this again depends on receiving appropriate help at the right time for them to start and improve their own initiatives.

#### ***4.9.2.5 Access to Basic Infrastructure***

The respondents have inquired about the possibility of having access to the road, water supply, and electricity. They feel that all houses should benefit in terms of accessibility to the road that is essential for social and economic activities.

Water: The respondents have asked for the pump water supply to be located strategically in various areas so as to benefit even those who are located far from the old residential households from Chibo and Matsopane village.

Street lighting: The respondents feel that this should be improved step by step particularly in the public areas where, at various times, cultural and social activities, and meetings, etc., are held.

They are concerned that because of the affordability of these benefits, it will take a long time for them to be instituted. They have therefore requested that, to begin with, at least minimum street lighting be installed in a few but strategic public spaces.

All these activities will indicate that their lives have been improved by relocating to the new area of Chipo and Matsopane resettlement villages. The area has good conditions for the establishment of the new residential area.

The resources have not yet been badly exploited. Thus the opportunity exists for the community to plan and know how to contribute to the main project by protecting these resources as part of the community's objectives. They clearly understand that there are parts of the great preservation area where they have to contribute as part of the development in the area.

#### 4.9.2.6 *Schooling*

In terms of schooling in the new area, no new schools have been built to date after the commencement of the relocation project. This should not be seen as a particular problem. There is suitable space which can be reserved for the construction of a school. The Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary has built two rooms to increase the capacity of the existing primary school in Chipo Village.

The average age of the respondents is 40. Most of them are not literate. The majority of them have not had access to formal education that indicates the need for a school at the Vilankulos - Qewene Community, specially for children of school going age. The initiative that had taken place in Chibo village, where a number of 14 year olds are participating in classes shows that people want and need to have access to schooling.

To minimise the long distance, the local teacher mentions the possibility of constructing other rooms according to the initial experience that took place with the VCWS. From home to the school is between 3-10 km for the majority of families. These points were also mentioned by different respondents who stated that they would like to see these issues (school construction) addressed closer to their residential areas.

**Table No. 6 - Children in the school in the area**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Old and New Households</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Number of respondents	50	100
Children / school going age	300	100
Number of children in school	175	52,5

Source: Surveys conducted by author: Nov 2003

The table indicates that only 52,5% of children of school going age have access to school, while there is no space for the other 47,5% whose families then involve them in fishing and agricultural activities.



#### **4.9.2.7 Job Availability**

A considerable number of the respondents, when asked about their occupation, indicated that fishing was the main activity and agriculture the next predominant economic activity in the study area.

The Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary has employed 180 people and the other tourist developments will employ about 300 people in the area. To sum up, relocation can be traumatic for the new residents particularly in instances where no income generation exists, or is small compared to the requirements of adjusting to the new conditions in Chibo, the area with denser concentrations, and Matsopane villages.

#### **4.9.2.8 Transport Facilities**

Respondents said that there were limited transport facilities in the study area and have concerns that there is only one mode of transport available – that of *small rowing boats*. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce a small 4x4 track for people to transport their products from the area to other markets. Even using the same transport for people to access the hospital for instance, is one of the worries which affects all families generally. Respondents mentioned that such facilities could be another opportunity to involve the people who want to develop the commercial activities linked with the two markets for fish and agricultural products. Some of the respondents feel that they could possibly take on the responsibility of managing this kind of transport and learn how to maintain it.

#### **4.9.2.9 Commercial Activity**

The need for commercial activity became evident from the respondents when asked about their initiatives to market their products locally and further afield. They feel that the local crops and sea-foods have a market because in future there will be the various tourism developments areas where these can be sold. They also know that in future they will have to increase the quality in terms of technique and commercial preparation of their products to be able to keep up with the requirements of each local tourism development. This will also create better conditions for them to sell their products outside of their villages.

Even so, the respondents have indicated that people visiting the area often buy their fish and agricultural products produced under low technical conditions. This indicates that they will also come in the future when the same products have better commercial presentation. The technical support that the respondents refer to will increase the value of their production, their incomes and consequently their capacity to pay for the different services provided for them in the area. The respondents, particularly these linked with fish also mentioned that there are no facilities for freezing and preparing the packages according to outside market requirements. Thus, they have to make contact with the buyers from the local tourism lodges every day

There is a real need, according to the respondents, for them to be given the skills and tools with which to improve their economic activities. This will also be an opportunity to promote small entrepreneurs linked with the sale of local products. Step-by-step

action to provide better conditions to improve the actual standard of the few small shops “barracks” would also contribute to change and the tendency to essentially sell only alcohol to the locals. The people require food products, fabrics and other basic items for their families that could be coped with by the introduction and improvement of small commercial businesses.

#### ***4.9.2.10 Building Material / Observations***

Traditional building materials consist of reed, straw and wood. A section of the local community is dissatisfied with the kind of building materials provided for housing construction. According to the VCWS – Housing it costs one thousand dollars (1 000 US\$) for each house built. This amount covers the value of the major part of the houses registered and evaluated before the resettlement process began. The respondents recognize that the houses provided by the project are of a better quality.

A considerable section of the respondents thought they would have the opportunity of building their homes with conventional materials, i.e. blocks and zinc. But according to agreements with the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary and the Representative Chiefs of the Community, each family would receive the same kind of house, of similar building materials, that had been registered in the replaced area.

These apparently different points of view have to be treated carefully and solutions identified which will take cognisance of the people’s feelings. On the other hand, it is also important to consider that the housing activities may bring opportunities to the area for the creation of jobs and improvement of a household’s income in a short period of time.

Efforts were made to locate building materials closer to the community so that these could be accessed in the area and thus save transport costs. It must be acknowledged that the development prospects at Vilankulos village have improved people’s feelings. They therefore expect to have the opportunity of improving their homes and economic activities with the collaboration of the Reserve Project, according to the negotiations and agreements that were signed with the Local Authorities involvement.

#### ***4.9.2.11 Considering the Costs***

When respondents were asked about costs, they felt that the important issues were those related to a water supply and the improvement of the road. All households would benefit from a water supply and access to the road. It was suggested that electricity be initially provided at the market, school and hospital.

Considering the high cost of infrastructure and services, it was clearly indicated by the respondents that all villagers were prepared to receive fewer services in the initial stage, but that they would like to have access to these in the near future. The respondents considered that each family would pay for such services according to their capabilities and also felt that families would, as a result of improvement of business initiatives and salaries, eventually be in a better position to pay for such services.

### **4.9.3. INTERVIEWEES**

#### **4.9.3.1 General Considerations**

The semi-structured question schedule was used to interview individuals in Government, Institutions and Consultants who provide complementary information about the research problem and questions (see list on Appendix 1).

According to the methodology of this study, all interviews were conducted with a set of guidelines composed of topics which facilitated the process of obtaining information about issues organised on the interview questions (see Appendix 1), and collecting from these various key people who were directly involved as well as not directly involved in the Chipso and Matsopane Resettlement project.

Lists C, D, E and F (refer annexure 3), were considered for this research as individuals with experience in respect of resettlement, housing projects and other complementary factors such as transport, communication, infrastructure and services, tourism, community development, etc., that gave input to this study. From 25 names, it was possible to interview 18 individuals about various issues.

The individual interviews took between 2/3 hours. Each interview was conducted in a different office. The time given by the interviewees was comfortable, the atmosphere amicable, and each of them was able to present his/her own opinions about the questions presented. Some of the questions were changed so as to move naturally from one topic to the next and share any ideas, or suggestions overlooked, by the interviewer and researcher.

When conducting the interviews some of the key persons interviewed recommended looking at the impact of relocation on people's lives and the responsibility of the parties on the rebuilding of the social unit. Furthermore they recommend that the research should include *counselling* services to assist families to settle and adjust to their new environment so as to ensure a smooth transition in the moving process.

It is interesting to learn that different Government members at central and local level are interested in the resettlement process being promoted by the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary so as to better understand what is taking place. They have common feelings in terms of development for the chosen area for conservation, and share different opinions and suggestions when it comes to the case study in terms of relocation. Therefore, summarising the main aspects and information collected the most important findings are set out hereunder.

#### **4.9.3.2 The Necessary Relocation Project**

Interviewees indicate that the relocation of people from the proposed Reserve Project to the new residential area was necessary. They argued that the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary development is a way of creating space for investment and opportunity for development. It is a necessary action in order to create conditions for conservation purposes. According to the VCWS – Conservation references, the resettlement process was essentially in the area for the protection of wildlife – part of Matsopane, Massaul and Macache villages.

The Local Government of Vilankulos recognises the complexity of the resettlement process. The Administrator illustrated it by comparing it to the reconstruction of a big tree, which needs careful efforts. Mainly as an area chosen for conservation, different requirements for the protection of species has to be organised involving the local people to develop and consolidate control of the forest, animals, typical and native plants, marine species, etc. One must also take into consideration the fact that sporadic bouts of intensive fishing activities with long nets take place in the area, and that these are highly destructive. Local fishermen complain that the resource has declined drastically. This situation is not good for local people or for preservation purposes. Thus, there is a need for developers, Local Authorities and community to work in partnership in the identification of alternatives and solutions to better address the issues related to the relocation project. At the same time the issues linked with the preservation of the resources in the area must be studied carefully.

The Administrator stressed that when different aspects of the Community's lives are threatened, upgrading the new area according to the negotiations and agreements between the local and traditional authorities and the main Reserve Projects, the relocation occurs without stress particularly for the affected relocated families. For this road, water and housing construction is an important item to observe. According to the local authority some of the families had expected to have the opportunity to build with conventional materials (blocks, cement and zinc) which give more security and durability. According to the Local Government these issues may need more assistance with the VCWS assisting the community with regard to creating an enabling environment into their shelter.

The Tourism Director considered that, on the other hand, the relocation staff did not institute appropriate consultation and assistance with each of the resettled families so as to obtain the community's input. Considering that unfortunately the unavailability of a policy document about the resettlement and relocation process is an element that does not help to facilitate the process itself.

This is recognized as an important tool that has to be addressed by the Government as soon as possible.

#### **4.9.3.3 Who Benefits**

The Tourism Ministry and the Inhambane Governor considered, in general, that the main beneficiary is the local community. They should share the potential of Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary area of development, as a partner of the development. At the end the benefits are for all stakeholders, i.e. the Government, the developers and the community. These benefits can be summarised as follows:

- a. *Families residing in the new residential areas, receiving the minimal in terms of infrastructure and services;*
- b. *Receiving titles of the house property and concessions for each space providing for economic activities.*
- c. *In the long term the impact of the services provided, particularly education and health.*

Added to the above is that the investments will bring opportunities for employment. In the end, in general, Mozambique as a country collects an important experience that could be used in similar interventions in the future.

#### ***4.9.3.4 Layout Considerations***

The Vilankulos Municipal President mentioned that the layout has to take into account different factors and objectives, in order to respect the main requirements of the beneficiaries. Thus, planning of the different areas indicated by the communities should be officially approved by the Local Authorities and they should join forces to design with the involvement of the Local Government, developers and community.

The availability of financial resources is a crucial aspect to be taken into consideration in order to determine the level of infrastructure and services.

To combine and integrate various levels of services, for instance, into the layout design might offer acceptable spaces for families in which they can either live in semi-urban conditions or, for those who prefer, can preserve their rural way of life.

The Head of the Vilankulos Municipality emphasises that for a Community that has been living in isolation for many years, but at the same time integrated into the traditional and cultural habit and values, would naturally apply for similar conditions. According to him the process of changing has to be gradual and at the speed of the beneficiaries and local possibilities.

These cultural and social values are important factors that have to receive appropriate treatment. The local people must be given an appropriate layout design for them to adapt to the new conditions and to help them improve their standard of living.

The different developments in Vilankulos should be seen as one, and be integrated into the broad development of the district as a whole. Thus, according the Municipality President each project has to participate in the main objectives of Local Development.

Vilankulos city, for instance, is part of all development and the city is connected to different regions where different developments are implemented. According to him, Vilankulos is a natural area with potential for tourism development. The various interventions should therefore be creating the facilities needed for tourism development.

#### ***4.9.3.5 Infrastructure and Services***

The majority of the interviewees consider road, water, electricity and services to be a basic need to improve the quality of life in urban or semi-urban conditions. Even in rural areas, when infrastructure is created the quality of life improves immediately.

The interviewees made reference to the fact that the Government aims to provide this basic infrastructure but financial and technical limitations do not permit them to do so, as part of the national plan. Therefore, the possibility of working in partnership with the Private Sector and other institutions is being stimulated by the Government. In other

words, partnerships can allow Local Authorities to expand their initiatives, mobilising financial and technical resources with direct community involvement.

The Government's role, in order to identify national and international investors or donors as individuals or organizations to finance the infrastructure and services needed for local development, has to be improved in different directions. This task is not exclusively the role of Central Government. However, to ensure successful partnership there must be willingness from the Local Government and cooperation from community. For this to happen, it is important for the partnership between Local Government and the community to also be developed, from a local vision.

It was also mentioned that issues linked with the costs and affordability of local people to pay for and preserve facilities, have to be taken into consideration, otherwise there is a great risk of failure resulting in bad investments. The representative of the Transport and Communication Department mentioned that some facilities should be provided in terms of transport. The bicycle, for example, is traditionally well used in the rural areas being a useful means of transportation of goods and people.

He considers that the bicycle should be introduced in the Chipo and Vilankulos conditions. Another form for local people, is their good experience with animals which is improving in the rural conditions. These alternatives will be helpful for use by families and for children going to school. Complementary, and in accordance with financial availability, other more flexible modes of transport must be provided to cover long distance trips.

Regarding communication the interviewees mentioned the existence of three areas where the Mozambican Telecommunications signal exists under very good conditions. Thus public phones could be installed allowing people the opportunity to with their families who are working outside of Vilankulos.

#### ***4.9.3.6 The Economic Activities / Local Development:***

The income-generating projects require special support ranging from the direct welfare of the Local Government on one hand, and activities that directly enhance their competitive advantage on the other. It was clearly said by the Inhambane Governor, that the support provided to local development is not enough and that the Local Government needs to be assisted also to undertake this role efficiently.

The responsibilities on the poverty alleviation programmes are at different levels, but not all of them are well prepared to take the responsibility. The possibility for intervention in partnership with the Developers is an acceptable way that has to be maximised. Furthermore, to work in partnership with Local Government; institutions like NGOs, donors, and economic associations are efforts that the Government wants to improve in order to promote development.

The interviewees recognize that it is not possible for the Government alone to devise strategies and to fight against the poverty. All parts within different efforts and initiatives are welcome and the Government considers it an important contribution to the global process to develop the country.

#### **4.9.3.7 Agricultural Activity**

The members of Local Government of Vilankulos consider that the provision of space for agricultural purposes is essential considering that it is a main economic activity. These areas should be carefully identified by agricultural professionals and be demarcated for this type of activity.

They also indicate that the local and traditional authorities should make internal distribution of this concession to new families who apply for farming activity. As the relocated families have a prior right, they may have the opportunity of choosing the size and locality of their agricultural areas. Concessions could be provided for each household whose main economic activity is farming.

#### **4.9.3.8 Fishing Activity**

This is also an important economic activity in the area and provides considerable income for the local people. Thus it is essential to reserve space where fishermen usually have their activities. These areas may be improved with services to guarantee better quality of product and sanitary conditions for these sensitive sea products which are sold at the market. This will also be a commercial part of the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary and other tourism businesses, etc.

Economic fishing activity in the area is essential for local sustainability. The people should therefore receive official support to continue and improve their activity through local organisations and businesses with long term perspectives. The local fishing people should, for example, be responsible for supplying local tourism projects and this market should be reserved for them thus in time replacing the tendency of tourists to consume products from neighbouring countries.

#### **4.9.3.9 Tourism Activity**

The Ministry of Tourism considers the tourism sector as one of the most important for use as a strategic industry to contribute towards the Government's objectives, for instance in the national programme for poverty alleviation. Because this industry has the capacity to create, in a short time, employment and more importantly to provide conditions to bring more income to the local community.

On the other hand, this preservation activity may contribute significantly to the revitalisation of the Vilankulos area as a whole thus contributing economically, socially, physically and aesthetically to the creation of an attractive new area of conservation and tourism development. The VCWS has a great opportunity to learn how to manage the forestry, wildlife, and marine resources and address the development.

The Tourism Minister maintained that it is not easy to determine all the issues that would have to be taken into account in order to archive the conservation and tourism development in the area. He emphasized however that the local people, the majority of whom are farmers and fishermen have an important role to play in all processes. For instance, they can produce agricultural products for the local hotels and also supply quality fish to the local nodes of Tourism Development.

Tourism developers and local people understand the issue of preserving resources in order to maintain them even for future generations. There is also no doubt that there is a strong link between the local arts/culture and the conservation/tourism development. This natural partnership will result in not only helping local people, but also in the improvement of local initiatives, giving tourists an experience that will be long remembered.

The IUCN and Eco-Africa Environmental Consultant's research (2002:42), also concludes that without some primary research it is difficult to give precise answers. It will therefore be important to start monitoring fish catches and assess 'standing stocks' (meaning to estimate the total size of fish stocks and other resources) as soon as the project starts fully. This will help determine how fast 'standing stocks' are depleted; giving an indication of how quickly the different resources are being damaged and at which point it will no longer be economically viable to harvest them. In the meantime a precautionary principle should apply, namely one should assume that all the resources are hard hit and on the decline.

According to the IUCN and Eco-Africa Environmental Consultant, the ideal situation would have been to have everyone refrain from using resources until one could establish their current state, but this is obviously not possible. The second best option is to start to apply the alternative plans as soon as possible, in the hope that the decline of the fisheries will slowly be reversed. Thus the VCWS fishermen will assume such a high degree of ownership of the resources that they will do what they can to look after them.

The Tourism Ministry also refers to other economic activities that take more time and are more dependent on other factors such as the lack of receiving the skills and tools needed for local people to start developing them. Therefore, developing the tourism initiatives to impact significantly on the levels of income of local families, would contribute sustainable alternatives and complementary activities for the main VCWS – tourism projects. He considers this chance as a natural process giving people short term results that the community needs not only to survive, but also to be able to start their new economic activities and improve the level of their lives.

Tourism can work as an 'oxygen balloon'. As an example the long distance runner is provided with water to help conserve energy and help him arrive at his goal. Thus minimal energy for survival is crucial to create the motivation to develop other small business activities. Tourism can play the role of a *blood vessel or communicative vase*, transferring outside resources to the area and attracting the tourists to visit the local market to buy what the local community provides.

Communication between stakeholders is very important. The objective in the area is to provide low-density tourism development and high returns and finding links between the main project and local community initiatives, such as:

- *Selling of sea food products;*
- *Walking and visiting places by small boats;*
- *Training locals to work as tourist guides;*
- *Visiting historical and cultural locations;*
- *etc.*



The examples can be well packaged and empowering people immediately results in complementary community contributions to achieve these main development goals of all development in the area as a whole. If it is considered that the local values, traditions and culture are important elements, it raises a great opportunity for the local community.

Globalisation raises the risk of losing these important local values and culture which are strategically important to preserve and conserve the potential of the area. It is one of the most attractive values to develop and show visitors. Therefore, the community can be stimulated and provided skills to develop complementary activities for the local tourism development. They can be given the responsibility to provide the agriculture, fishing, and artesian products to the local hotels. For instance, culture is an important element in the area and can be organised in different ways to bring entertainment to the local people as well as to the visitors.

The conservation purposes combined with the tourism activity in the area need to address various aspects, one being to train people to manage their marine, wildlife, and forestry conservation well. To do this the local people need to be prepared with enough knowledge about the importance of the complex biodiversity. Creating small museums with practical teaching programmes would be helpful and the same people could be used as tourist guides to visit different locals where the conservation process is a success in the zone. This is also another way to provide job opportunities for local people.

#### ***4.9.3.10 Employment Possibilities***

The number of people without formal employment is increasing and more pressure is being generated in the cities and rural areas. The chance for people themselves to create jobs is a real possibility, but according to the Work Ministry, they need to be prepared and monitored. The Institution has plans in the area and for next year is designed in partnership with other agencies to open a training centre, where the locals can receive skills on how to prepare and manage their own business activities.

The reserve itself provides the same post of employees, and in the long term other investments will provide more job opportunities for the local people. But it is important to consider other possibilities such as the potential of local entrepreneurs to also provide jobs for themselves as it seems will happen in the near future.

#### ***4.9.3.11 Financial Alternatives***

The VCWS Manager Director has indicated that the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary project has plans to mobilise another tourism investment for the area. This means that the region will benefit from further financial resources to promote, on the one hand, the conservation area and, on the other, the high level of tourism development. These investments in the area are the result of the Government's efforts to mobilise foreign investment and provide the conditions for these investments to be addressed to Vilankulos district.

Considering that this development will be implemented in the future, tourist's movements should increase resulting in more income for local people. It may also result in additional revenue for local development. According to the Inhambane Governor,

corresponding efforts have to be put in place with the specific resettlement projects, exploring the possibility of mobilizing international institutions, to finance this kind of intervention. He mentioned that the Mozambican Government does not have enough resources to address the real needs of these interventions, and to do it in partnership with the Private Sector is the best way to bring about acceptable solutions for all parties.

On the other hand the tourism Ministry recognized that the country is living with limited financial resources needed for cover the different programmes. Efforts have been made at Central Government to prioritise the allocation of the few available resources. One of these main Government priorities is related to poverty alleviation. Therefore, partnership with the Private Sector should be the result of natural negotiations and maximisation of efforts to address the social responsibilities of each tourist project development. All stakeholders have to be invited to join these efforts and Local Authorities have to improve the quality of their interventions in order to safeguard the investment for development of the region.

Both the Tourism Ministry and Inhambane Governor feel that it is not a question of force or imposing. It has to result from the negotiations and agreements entered into as well as combined efforts and understanding between the parties interested in the integrated development.

#### ***4.9.3.12 National Programme for Poverty Alleviation***

In general the interviewees at central and provincial level share the same considerations about the national programme for poverty alleviation. The poverty alleviation programme has become a national priority. For instance, as members of the Central Government, the Environmental and Tourism Ministries consider that, given the situation of poverty in the whole country, various ideas to generate programmes are welcome in order to complement those which the community has initiated by themselves.

The programmes defined by the public departments, i.e. Planning and Finance, Public Works and habitation, industry and commerce, tourism, agriculture and rural development, women and social coordination, etc., will be additional. The Environment Ministry emphasises that the Government alone cannot be overlooked in contributing enough towards poverty alleviation.

Other initiatives are applied towards the PARPA. The opportunity of using different development projects was considered by the same Ministry as a welcome attitude. These should be stimulated by the provision of skills and tools to local people as part of their social contribution. However, dependence must be discouraged. Links between different spheres of the Government in supporting the poverty alleviation programme need to be improved and Local Government must receive adequate instructions for their intervention with consequent improvement in performance and responsibilities to look at the local community.

The resettlement projects that take place in Vilankulos have a number of elements to be addressed as part of, or as linked with, the poverty alleviation programme. Its strategy needs to be incorporated and integrated in one integrated Vilankulos plan to fight poverty.

#### **4.9.3.13 National Priorities**

The different interviewees considered the following programmes and activities as national priorities:

- *The Government programme for poverty alleviation (PARPA);*
- *The public reform programme that is linked with the transformation of the old attitudes of officials and aims to provide a harmonious state system for the country's development;*
- *The decentralisation policy – which is recommended by the public reform and the Government programme. The Government has decentralised considerable power to Local Government for this policy;*
- *National development plan.*

Strategies cannot be specific enough to guide contextual participation in complex issues relating to the resettlement. On the other hand, the Government's monitoring capacity is not well addressed according to actual requirements. In general members of the Government have recognised people's feelings in terms of the need to have opportunities to develop and improve the poor condition of their lives.

The Tourism Ministry suggests that multi-disciplinary teams made up of various institutions, particularly those dealing with infrastructure would have the opportunity of evaluating the national programmes. They would thus be in a good position to answer diverse questions regarding local development as a part of the national development. The following deal particularly with infrastructure and services:

- *EDM – Mozambique Electricity;*
- *ANE – National Road Administration;*
- *AM – Mozambique water;*
- *TDM – Mozambique telecommunications;*
- *FFH – Housing promotion Fund;*
- *FUTUR – Tourism National Fund etc.*

#### **4.9.3.14 Local Authority**

For the specific relocation project in Vilankulos the State Administration Ministry indicated that it is crucial to have co-operation between Local Authorities, the developer and the community. This is essential as it minimises differences and creates a platform for dialogue to achieve a common goal.

Experience shows that the traditional authorities have formed a committee and they are working very well. They have improved their relationship tremendously by successive meetings where they discussed different community issues. Thus the local people expect to receive the complementary support of the Local Government and developer.

The State Ministry has identified a strong need for Local Government to intervene. The study acknowledges the efforts of Local Government to intervene, particularly in the negotiations and agreements signed between different parties.

The State Ministry recognises the need for local initiatives to be controlled and monitored. The development has produced other types of problems and the authorities have also to be prepared to take their interventions in that direction.

Simultaneously, Local Government has the responsibility of accompany the local communities directly. The officials indicated that different forms could be adopted. By using local organisations they should also receive enough information to evaluate the progress of each programme and the implementation of the district plan.

Experience has shown that when the community is in the presence of consultants or other professionals outside of their normal contact and communication, they cannot express themselves openly and cannot easily share different issues of their lives. This is because they do not have enough confidence or feel comfortable enough in their presence. Thus the role of Local Government is essential to establish confidence between the parties involved in the development programme.

#### **4.10 Conclusion**

The issues raised in the findings are a very important contribution to the relocation project. According to respondents and interviews conditions for success are present because the Local Government, Developer and Community accept to join efforts and work together. The different parties involved, directly and indirectly, in the project have pointed out essential issues that need to be better coordinated and well planned. One of the most important issues to address is the *relationship* between different parties and their ability to coordinate efforts to address the resettlement process needs. Significant impact will result if the parties concerned, community, developers and Local Government, are able to communicate amongst themselves and together identify different alternatives, including the process of mobilising international resources (financial and technical) to respond to the resettlement process as a whole.

Therefore, as a part of the preservation objectives, the type and house design may maintain the same structure as part of the buildings that the local families want to preserve with the same format and structure, and where possible to combine other improvements of the shelter to meet the expectations of the local people. Several issues of relocation can be treated with an appropriate layout, providing the right space for residence, social and economic activity development.

Complementary to transferring skills to local people, addressing the reality and practical needs will contribute to poverty alleviation. It is crucial to pay attention that all households as a whole are integrated in the environmental habitat. It is also necessary for the level of life to be equal for the entire community otherwise conflicts can be created between the families.

In this chapter the respondents and interviews focus on issues of jobs creating and identifying various alternatives. Both sides recognise that the area has potential for this it and the various institutions and agencies can assist in the implementation of different scenarios and strategies to increase the availability of jobs and integrating all factors for local development. The involvement of different stakeholders, particularly the Local Government in partnership with the main Reserve Project, was considered important by the majority of the interviewees so as to address the main objectives and expectations of the

households as the main beneficiaries of the resettlement project taking place in the area. Again, in terms of employment, and referring to what the Tourism Ministry said, it can be viewed as a result of combined alternatives: from agriculture, fishing, the Reserve Project, small business (tourism, commerce, and transport) etc.

The issue of job opportunities is linked to the lack of improvement in these areas and that also includes construction of the houses, appointed by the VCWS – Project Management. Income generating emerges here in many forms and its success depends on both the type of initiative and the economic environment within which they operate. During the interviews in this research, the various opportunities for small businesses were considered from different points of view. One of the most important alternatives is for the community themselves to create jobs for other members of the local community.

Development of the Vilankulos Conservation Area is now no longer a dream but a reality. In reply to the majority of requests of the respondents, particularly of those who have been relocated to the new areas of Chipo and Matsopane villages, the planners and other disciplines have the challenge of assisting the Local Authorities in the provision of the layout. It should respond to the improvement of people's lives in the future with adequate sized sites, access to water, road and the possibility of electrification.

Therefore, if social, cultural, economic and political factors are all considered in this great opportunity of development through the relocation project of Vilankulos, progress in maximising the main Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary resources will become a reality. Furthermore, and referring to the hypothesis of this research, the Government's involvement needs to be improved and directed to the specific development objectives as pointed out by the State Ministry.

Answers from the participants not only clarified underlying interests, but helped clarify relationships of differences between the stakeholders. It indicated what the Inhambane Governor has mentioned, that some barriers are real and that these small obstacles must be treated and monitored by the Local Government. It described the nature of collaborative negotiations and planning which began with sets of interests and a sense of possibilities that needed to be improved. Fortunately it seems that at the Vilankulos level there is open commitment from the parties to work together, i.e. developer with the community and Local Authorities. The research identified, from the different parties, strong feelings indicating that they share the same sentiments and that they accept working together and joining efforts for sustainable development in the resettlement area.

The main obstacle relates to poor communication between different stakeholders, issues pointed out by the Inhambane Governor, and where outside agencies, organisations and public institutions must pay special attention to help them, and push for closer relationships. The analysis and evaluation of the above findings, its relationship to the theories and approaches and international experiences, is set out in the next chapter. This is addressed to identify different ways for local development and the start-up phase through the definition of an appropriate layout that provides living conditions at acceptable standards.

These and other factors are analysed in the next chapter and the various approaches coming from the different parties are evaluated. The evaluation is made taking into consideration international experiences and the Vilankulos reality of trying to build better understanding in order to put forward some alternatives.

# CHAPTER V

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## ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION:

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### *5.1 Introduction*

The study incorporates the different interest approaches and considerations used to address the problem of resettlement awareness in the Mozambican context. More specifically the study has to address the Vilankulos relocation project throughout the main Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary. It looked at the way the resettlement has been defined and traced this back to the origins of the culture and traditions of the Vilankulos relocated families.

The resources, including capital, technology and human skills required to launch a global war on poverty and underdevelopment exist in abundance and are within our reach. What is required to mobilise these resources and to use them properly in a bold and imaginative leadership, is a genuine commitment to a sustained human development effort and the eradication of poverty, as well as a new global partnership based on shared responsibility and mutual interest (NEPAD, 2001:1).

Mentioned earlier is that the role of Local Government has been substantially expanded in the resettlement process. However, in many instances, Local Government is not in a position to take up these extra responsibilities.

Local Government needs additional support to perform some of its roles. It has to ensure (as opposite to drive) delivery and development, by performing a policy and coordinating function.

This acknowledges the fact that Local Government does not have the capacity to do the whole lot on its own. Furthermore, different documents also highlight the clear onus on Local Government to create an enabling and supportive environment for the local community. To establish relations with the selected agents, there is a need to firstly distinguish the links between the various spheres of Government in supporting the resettlement program.

The hypothesis of this study points out that: "if different factors are considered, Government intervention would engender the confidence to make local development a success.

The analysis takes into consideration various findings and local and international experiences which should provide interesting lessons to the Vilankulos project and other future similar interventions.

This chapter raises the different issues, and tries to respond to the data and information collected. The following analysis and evaluations, bring reflections that would address the

need to improve the Mozambican experience in the resettlement process. This is however not enough and the researcher obviously recognises the limitations (see Point 5.3).

Therefore, these lessons assembled from international experiences would have value for Mozambique as a nation, and should contribute to the enormous responsibility of those who have to intervene in the planning and implementation projects.

## ***5.2 The Analysis and Evaluation Form of the Research:***

The issues for this research are that a large number of rural households, living in a traditional rural lifestyle, have been uprooted and relocated to make way for the creation of a nature reserve. In other words, they were relocated from rural traditional patterns to a semi-urban pattern (see details on pages 2 and 4).

Evaluating the situation in terms of the main question, the research will try to formulate suggestions to achieve an appropriate process and solutions, particularly in terms of layout pattern, taking into consideration different interests and factors.

Theoretically promoting local development can seem easy, but impractical if different elements and factors are not carefully planned. The study tries to suggest the minimal elements and factors that should be observed in order to give the process strong and powerful elements for development.

The issue of *close relationship and communication between the various parties and the financial resources* must be carefully studied and it will be seen that the existent resources in the area invite and bring investment. Thus, the community as a partnership in these developments could see their expectations well addressed and safeguarded.

Furthermore the alternatives chosen to be implemented in the short term would help to consolidate people's trust and their perception that they have a partner who has come to be with them and share the opportunities of the existing potential area of conservation and tourism development.

There is a need for people to adapt to the new areas creating employment opportunities, school and health, access to reasonable transport and communication. Essential issues considered as part of the contribution to reduce the stressful stage that the relocation process normally produces on each family.

The resettled families believe that the relocation was a reality from where they expect to have the opportunity for their recovery first and secondly to improve their level of life. "It is not a question of people to claim opportunities without any reason. It is a matter of teaching them how to fish rather than giving them fish to eat". At the end of the day, the results should be positive for all, and the integrated development run according to negotiations that took place between different parties and the agreements respected also according to real possibilities.

Different economic initiatives are generally not run by individuals, but are put together collectively by groups. These initiatives involve co-operation and collective efforts among members and also have collective benefits. Unemployed people who have no other alternative characterise them.

Women members are more dominant particularly in agricultural activities rather than in the fishing activities. Fishing is reserved only for men, but the selling of sea-products is generally directed by and reserved for women.

The Vilankulos relocation process is not different from others taking place in other countries. It has numerous signals of success in terms of people's involvement in the whole process and being empowered to develop their own initiatives. There is also continuity by Government officials and other institutions or agencies, to see if the beneficiaries are visited and assisted. With the particular Vilankulos resettlement process as a considered success programme in this research, the country wins and learns from its experience and thus improves the future interventions for different areas where similar interventions will take place.

To be pro-active and present solutions is a strategically better way, and the Government should take into consideration the possibility of systemising the experience and disseminating information.

The opportunities are latent and Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary has an opportunity to collect knowledge and disseminate it for another local officials in other regions where they may be called to have direct interventions. The quality of their interventions is a basis to guarantee the success of each and every development.

The research has taken the problems, analysed them according to the ideas and approaches from the literature, and evaluated the different elements according to the reality. These lessons may be applicable whether one is working at local, regional or national levels, and whether within a Governmental, non-Governmental or multi-lateral setting.

The analysis or plural analysis of the findings, gives an idea of the reality; and the evaluation of these elements according to the research objectives, supported by the literature and international experience, raises the following considerations.

### ***5.2.1 Potential and Needs***

If the Vilankulos potential is well planned, taking into consideration the community's basic needs, the local development should succeed. Todaro, (1994) suggests that better planning will:

- *“Improve the availability and wider distribution of life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and protection;*
- *Raise levels (standards) of living including, in addition to higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education, and greater attention to cultural and humanistic values. All of which will serve not only to enhance material well-being but also generate fitter individual and national self-esteem;*
- *Expand the range of economic and social choices available to individuals by freeing them from servitude and dependence not only in relation to other people but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery” (Todaro, 1994).*



The basic needs are not without controversy but for this research the following can be considered essential in terms of community needs (E.M. Arrington, 1989):

- *Housing;*
- *Domestic water;*
- *Nutrition;*
- *Sanitation;*
- *Fuel;*
- *Education;*
- *Health;*
- *Transport;*
- *Labour participation;*
- *Income or material standard of living, and*
- *Leisure.*

Local people generally mentioned the above mentioned issues in the findings, which can also be found in the various strategic alternatives of local development.

The layout can be the primary phase to address these issues. Although some are more likely to be situated in areas further from the road than others, most of them include the accessibility and possibility to be developed.

The above needs will be ensured by different stages of development. Each economic activity will start at a different time and according to the empowerment of the beneficiaries and possibility to assist and finance.

Further, considering the essential needs for a residential area, (see page 24) referred to by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (1952), physical planning and the relationship between these four aspects are by no means simple.

This is due to the fact that some of the factors concerned are more or less contradictory to nature. On the one hand there is the desire for ample dwellings, spacious surroundings with plenty of room close at hand for outdoor activities, the satisfaction of which makes for open low-density development. On the other hand there is the desire for convenience, accessibility and sociability, which are all factors tending to make for compact high-density development.

Public intervention can be considered essential to coordinate efforts with the Private Sector and submit the Vilankulos resettlement project to international agencies, particularly the World Bank which has a great deal of experience in financing and interventions in similar processes in other countries. (See critical assessment page 36). The important analysis in this regard is linked with the possibility for local authority and developers to consider the possibility of receiving the World Bank approach in order to satisfy different requirements of the resettlement process.

### **5.2.2 Land Provision**

The actual stage of Mozambique development is required for the national process of land plan and development perspectives to be clearly defined by a multi-disciplinary planning team that leads with issues of development.

Public acceptance and commitment were demonstrated with the new Mozambican Land Law that was officially approved after high national involvement with different people.

The Vilankulos resettlement is a development at district level and the provision of land according to the development takes national law into consideration. The administration of land is a public task. Therefore, for Local Government, there is a necessary element to be addressed in coordination with the VCWS – Management Project, in order to provide the land needed for the complex process of resettlement.

### ***5.2.3 Layout Patterns and Arrangements of Land Use***

As demonstrated, the major part of social and cultural activities of the Vilankulos - Quewene Community, are carried out in open and large spaces. Thus the high availability of land should receive more emphasis in order to provide enough space for different aspects of community life.

According to Yasemin, poor choice of the site for resettlement projects is one of the most important factors of resettlement failure. (Yasemin Aysan, 1992). Coburn et al, also suggest that the physical environment is part of the factors for success or failure (Corbun et al, 1984).

Therefore, attending to the fact that the region has space, naturally the official authority may register the community land concession for present and future necessities.

### ***5.2.4 Size, Shape and arrangement of Accommodation/Buildings***

The size of different spaces is a factor treated in the layout design and the alternatives suggested trying to shape the rural characteristics of the end-user. The relocation projects should not be treated as if they exist in a vacuum, they should be acknowledged and in time be accepted as one form of intervention for obviously good intentions.

Based on Corbun's concepts drawn from international experience the main approaches involve:

- (1) *The physical environment of the new settlement;*
- (2) *The relationship with the old residential households from Chibo and Matsopane village; and*
- (3) *The capacity of the resettled families to adapt to the new environment, sites provided, and to work to develop the new opportunities. (Corbun et al. 1984:52).*

### ***5.2.5 Building Material***

Housing is more than physical shelter. The residential environmental consists of not only the dwelling unit but the site and setting, neighbours and community, habitability and accessibility, rights and responsibilities, costs and benefits. Housing has a meaning and significant physical, economic, emotional, symbolic and expressive for each of us. We occupy our houses, and for better or worse, they become our home (Ardington, E.M., 1989).

Therefore, the durability of the end product is one of the aspects referred in the findings and it becomes a crucial issue that needs to be evaluated again. In this regard affordable housing may mean a sacrifice in certain levels of quality, but the durability of the structure built should not be compromised.

Thus, while all of us have needs that may be frustrated or facilitated by our actual or potential housing situations, it is impossible to determine “objectively” how well housing “actually” meets a person’s needs (Aysan, Y. and Oliver, P. 1987).

For the Vilankulos case to combine with the great efforts to build with the same costs, houses with conventional building material, is a great possibility to meet household needs.

Considering that traditional building materials cost one thousand dollars and 24m<sup>2</sup> building materials cost two thousand dollars, according to the FFH’s experience, the difference at the beginning is double but at the end (in the long term) the same. It is therefore important to evaluate the costs broadly including other factors which, when are considered, help to understand this aspect.

The housing programme has the characteristic to be a process that is more aware of social and community dynamics. This should be done in conjunction with all stakeholders in and around a particular site, where the development is proposed. It is believed that development is about recognising different role players and forming partnership with such key participants in the process.

In housing projects, social impact plays a useful role in enabling interaction amongst the role players. People play a vital role in the decision making as they make contributions to the planning, design of the house, and so on. As mentioned at the United Nations Seminar (1970), “...incorporating the initiative, organizational ability... and achieving the social benefit with limited resources available” (United Nations Seminar, 1970), housing programmes should be better researched and be accessed with a practical framework for the Vilankulos relocation project.

### ***5.2.6 Relationships***

Relationships between the new resettled families and the old residential households from Chibo and Matsopane village are very friendly and, in general, people are working together in trying to find solutions for their lives.

Furthermore, these relationships are closer because the majority of them have families in both areas and they have been together for a long time.

According to findings, relationships between the local community and the Main Reserve Project are also good. The obstacles mentioned at the few feedback sessions between the VCWS Management Project and the Local Government, will shortly be addressed recognising that they have to be promoted by actions that contribute to the development of the district and consequently benefit all stakeholders as part of the development.

### **5.2.7 Community Organisation**

Community organisation should be directed to functions that are linked with local development. Thus, to specialise in different sectors will contribute significantly to the promotion of these activities. These issues are:

- a) *Farming families need space depending on activities such as vegetable growing and keeping cattle or other animals. They need access to get to land and goods; but,*
- b) *The fishing groups need a small area for boats and road access.*

These issues are important elements to be considered in the layout design. Natural community organisation must be respected. Adjusting different arrangements such as the road to give the agricultural or fishing families access to their economic activities and access to water, are also aspects to be considered in the layout design.

Cernea, (1988), indicates that in Ghana, planners designed the siting of new settlement villages around the following four basic objectives:

- 1) *To retain the rural life style of villagers, while providing the means for self-development;*
- 2) *To supply sufficiently good farmland and water in proximity to the resettlement areas;*
- 3) *To maintain health; and,*
- 4) *To respect land tenure rights and traditional, tribal, and clan groupings. No attempt was made to change the existing traditional farming systems as part of the resettlement programme.*

Thus, in the Vilankulos reality where the fishing group of families is incorporated in this reality, these factors have been taken into consideration. Moreover, to guarantee future interventions, the committee members of the Quewene communities may start receiving training on these different issues in order to empower them with the knowledge needed for future performance in these issues.

### **5.2.8 Opportunities for Local Development**

In terms of opportunities for development, different initiatives are taken into consideration in partnership with the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary, who until now are open to help and bring the skills and finance for different economic activities.

A special category of small business will assist individual entrepreneurs who have the capacity to start running their activities. If it is acknowledged that there are entrepreneurs from disadvantaged areas of resettlement then, under this realism special attention should be given to them. Different interventions from agencies and institutions should be sensitive to local circumstances and priorities and operate with and through organisations established at the Vilankulos area of resettlement.

Access to upgraded roads, water pumps supply and electricity for the public areas was considered essential and will be improved. The water will obey primarily the principle that in a short time different main point will be identified to establish the water supply for a group of residents as well as electricity. Findings suggest for the first phase to cover the public areas. In the area, according to the main Reserve Project, the local community would share the common electricity services that will naturally be provided to different Tourism Development projects.

The layout has been considered as the main issue in this research because it raises immediately the necessary environment for better adaptation of the resettled families and upgrading the existing conditions in the Chibo and Matsopane villages. Thus, the result of these benefits will impact on the improvement of the level of life of all households.

Therefore, the provision of information on resettlement is the way of bringing issues about change in lifestyle and also changes in behaviour for the new environment.

The case study has demonstrated that development projects such as the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary have to go further and be monitored by the Government in order to address questions such as:

- *Community access to the potential resources;*
- *Adequate provision of sites and land for economic activities;*
- *Integration in layout design that respect the community's needs, traditional pattern of the families relocated and their cultures;*
- *Infrastructure and services, to mention but a few.*

Local Government has the ability to facilitate delivery of appropriate support through the use of local economic development plans. The Local Authorities, Private Sector and Community feel that the region has eagerly been awaiting development for so long that they know exactly that the access to essential basic infrastructure, technology and financial resources, is the secret for improvement of any business initiatives.

While everyone may not agree on how tourism, for instance, is evolving in the region, most people welcome outside investment and assistance, be it in the form of funding or technical assistance.

Lack of essential basic infrastructure, capital for investment, a low skills base, the exclusion of the wider population from opportunities afforded by tourism and a lack of expert assistance, are all seen as obstacles that must be overcome.

### **5.2.9 Affordability**

The question of affordability to pay for serviced sites and home improvements has been associated with the possibility of the resettled families receiving compensation and thus being able to invest these financial resources in their homes.

Complementary, and for future improvement of each household's home, it can be possible for people to accumulate, by savings, part of the results of different economic activities.

According to the literature, adequate shelter as a quality of life indicator should be concerned with economic health, and the extent to which the cost of maintaining the shelter represents an affordable drain on family resources and its effect on other important services.

This analysis should be extended to the recreational area and development, where the costs of these facilities should represent the community's affordability to continuously maintain these facilities.

Home ownership and other ownership facility groups or interested representative members of the community, can ostensibly help to provide economic, social, and psychological security, independence and personal freedom, status and prestige, and the ability to be expressive and creative (Ardington, E.M., 1989).

These and other complementary investments in the area will certainly create the atmosphere for people to grow, and little by little to be able in future to afford to pay for the services needed and required by each of the households.

#### **5.2.10 Conflict Resolution**

There will always be a dissatisfied section of the local community, which needs to be analysed and solutions found to address the beneficiaries on this long and complex process of local development. Development promotes new problems that arise and have to be addressed. Conflicts of interest in development exist and Local Authority has to be empowered to monitor the interests that come from different sections of the community.

The problem of demanding support is that when this support is not received or delivered on time, the various initiatives, projects, and their members become helpless and despairing. In a different environment there are a lot of problems to be addressed, i.e. issues such as fire, unhygienic conditions, overcrowding, land distribution and so on. Mechanisms should be in place to deal with these aspects as well as a development programme itself particularly relating to site distribution and form, and localisation of the house in construction.

This consideration can be treated by the local community organisation, but in the initial phases they need to communicate and be assisted and prepared on how to attend to these complex issues.

Todaro, (1994) mentions that: "When unsatisfactory housing derives from a lack of consultation with the people, and the consequent lack of understanding of their social and culturally derived needs and values, not to mention the benefit of their intimate, knowledge and long experience in the local environment" (Todaro, 1994).

The study then goes on to expose the living conditions in rural settlements and shows how they are an immediate threat to their own environment where emphasis is on the access to roads, clean water, electricity, school, clinic, etc., to address their own development.

### ***5.2.11 Conservation Area and Tourism Development***

The area has been chosen for conservation purposes and, therefore, the involvement of different stakeholders is crucial and will determine the success of the objectives defined in the same area.

Conservation is a high-risk business. According to the WWF, not every biome or habitat, or species of animal or plant dealt with can be saved, and often the degree of urgency has to be assessed to decide where to place scarce resources and efforts in the face of sometimes insurmountable obstacles. And just when everything seems to be going in the right direction, events beyond one's control can suddenly change and put everything at risk again (WWF, 2002).

The study considers the environment in general but also incorporates the air, water, soil, forest, wildlife, marine life, etc., and has brought attention to the human behaviour which determines the sustainability of these resources. Thus, to pay attention to the local society and attempt to pay attention to different factors such as education, health, social conditions and political factors, will certainly impact on the protection of resources aimed from different spheres and stakeholders of Vilankulos development as a whole.

It is important to understand that the stability of the local society is a key factor in terms of conservation purposes.

Therefore, the complexity of the process where the relocated people are trying to recover their incomes needed to sustain their families, problems may occur which have to be properly addressed.

In keeping with the WWF's statement about conservation, it is important, before it is too late, to preserve as much as possible of what natural heritage still survives.

One of the most recurrent preoccupations of conservation organisations and protected managers has for along time been how to reconcile nature conservation with meeting the needs of people living in or around the protected areas, or in other fragile, important eco-systems. As poverty strikes most of the priority conservation areas within the Global 200 Eco-regions, this becomes even more pressing, because long-term conservation is not possible where people have no security to meet day-to-day survival challenges (WWF, 2002).

Thus, eco-tourism has been promoted as a primary tool to address the conservation-and-people interface at the community level in the area. Tourism can be a positive tool for conservation and sustainable development.

At VCWS different *initiatives can be promoted* addressing to the Local Community, as a *real complement* of the conservation and the Main Tourism Development in the area.

The financial issues particularly need to pay careful attention to address the beneficiaries at the right time and in the right form. Furthermore, uncoordinated relocation can result in serious depletion of resources. Attitudes that affect the environment such as forest fires, bad location for waste, incorrect charcoal production, etc., can be avoided with the creation of the alternatives.

Therefore, the ability to involve all parties, giving opportunity for decision making and taking responsibility are considered in this study as important elements to take into consideration in all and each particular action, programmes or project implementation.

### **5.2.12 Small Business Initiatives**

The research has demonstrated that there appears to be potential for small business initiatives to grow in the area. Once this has been stimulated and developed by the local people, it will create a harmonious equilibrium that is necessary in the Conservation and Tourism project development.

In keeping with Diggines' (1998) definition about sustainable development, he referred it as: "a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, and the orientation of technological development. The institutional changes are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations".

The local community have their own aspirations and need to find alternatives that will sustain the increasing needs that will come about with the development. Therefore, to pay attention to the small business initiatives is the way for local people to solve their problems themselves and to be part of the strategies defined in the area for conservation and tourism development.

Those who are involved in small businesses need to receive skills to consolidate their activities and participate in the promotion of a better life for the local community. The authorities, seeking to address the resettlement issues, are missing the opportunities to use the traditional authorities and women as educators and the main actors for the purposes of local development.

According to Diggines, the three major considerations comprising sustainable development are those of: considering the environment as part of an economic process and as a non-renewable resource; promoting equity, involving respecting and protecting tribal and indigenous populations and cultures; and futurity, the move from a short-term focus to a long-term goal (Diggines, 1998).

According to the NEPAD document, many African Governments did not empower their people to embark on developmental initiatives to realise their creative potential. Today, this weak state remains a major constraint on sustainable development in a number of countries. Indeed, one of Africa's major challenges is to strengthen the capacity to govern and to develop long-term policies. At the same time, there is also the urgent need to implement far-reaching reforms and programs in many African states (NEPAD, 2001).

Mozambique has the potential, and the Government has the commitment to address opportunities for local development. Therefore, the existing resources in the case study of Vilankulos permit the planning of development according to the environment and the empowering of the people with knowledge and techniques needed to improve their business activities.



Management of the main Reserve Project, as a partner of the Local Community, would contribute to identifying these financial resources.

This should also be seen in the housing programmes. The challenge is given to the housing, planning, social professionals and other disciplines to seriously consider some of the key issues that seem to have been overlooked.

### ***5.2.13 Local Government Involvement***

Local Government also should be involved and facilitate all these issues which need to be addressed, giving confidence and motivation to the Management of the Reserve Project to participate in bringing the technologies needed to assist various entrepreneurs in the Local Community Development programme.

The research findings have mentioned the bureaucratic problems: that delays and lack of encouragement for some developments, at the end of the day, affect local initiatives and local development as a whole. This results in bad performance and poor community assistance.

This kind of project calls for Government intervention because the different issues have to be addressed with the Government's assistance and monitoring activity.

The Government, and partners involved, will receive more motivation to realise their responsibilities, when the ability of the Government to intervene and collecting all the elements needed to resettle people, have been put into place and respect the form of the process. Local Authority has the responsibility to incorporate culture and another social factors into these developments.

A strong and lucid statement has been made in respect of this research: "... Government and technical agencies must understand the economics of dispossession, impoverishment and recovery, and plan for growth at the relocation site. The key point is that displaced populations face a specific set of risks..." (Michael M. Cernea, 1999)

Thus to coordinate efforts and work together to addresses the same goals is an essential factor to preserve the area. The various stakeholders must understand this and find the tools for better communication through the conservation requirements and participation, knowing their responsibilities.

The Local Government should assist the investor in the implementation phase of the project, because it is faced with new issues. Time and information are not available. It creates unnecessary conflicts. Flexibility in supplying more information and monitoring the development is a necessary action by local authorities. The actual situation of less information circulating contributes negatively to the waste of time. Thus it seems that the stakeholders must, as soon as possible, establish and agree on different ways to exchange information and consolidate communication between themselves. This will result in benefits for all parties who are interested in the development in the area.

Government intervention, particularly when some activities are linked with community needs, must be considered by local officers as a most important mission. On the other hand, Project Management also needs to receive from the Local Authorities, various information and input about the district in order to incorporate those elements into their interventions and thus work according to the reality.

Remembering Todaro's approach in respect of local people's involvement, it is important for the community of Chipo and Matsopane to work for themselves. They must act to provide the means for their own development and with different contributions participate in decisions in accordance with their own aspirations.

#### **5.2.15 International Experience**

The role of programme education must not be seen in isolation of other issues such as redressing imbalances in the social, political and economic spheres in Mozambique. According to the hypothesis of this research solutions to these problems are dealt in the framework which demands Government involvement to safeguard the expectation of the communities.

We are reminded of Wolfensohn's statement about integrated development when he said that: "We cannot adopt a system in which the macroeconomic and financial is considered apart from the structural, social and human aspects, and vice versa. *Integration* of each of these subjects is imperative".

According to the objectives of this research (see page 13) and what is mentioned by Habitat: UN Centre, (2000) "...The Community of Chipo and Matsopane seeks a healthy place in which to live.... Thus at VCWS - project area of development, the issues of:

- *cultural impact;*
- *common use of infrastructure;*
- *hunting;*
- *wildlife habitat;*
- *agriculture;*
- *recreation;*
- *preservation;*
- *development, etc.*

can be better coordinated with the all stakeholders and the results maximized according to the various interests, involvement and share of benefits. According to different international organizations such as IUCN, and WWF, (1991): "...sustainable living depends on accepting a duty to seek harmony with other people and with nature. We will need to ensure that education programs reflect the importance of an ethic for sustainable living", (IUCN, and WWF, 1991, p5).

Furthermore, sustainable living is harmonious development which takes into consideration all biophysical, social and cultural aspects because without these various factors, development would not take place. Sustainability means different factors in harmonious relationships, where each contributes to the success of all life.

#### **5.2.16 Meeting Community Needs**

Considering that the main problem of this study is related to the form of relocation of rural families from traditional to semi-urban pattern, it is clear that neither the developers nor the Local Authorities can deal successfully with the different aspects of resettlement without the involvement of the beneficiaries.

The only way to meet the needs of the Chipso and Matsopane community, is to involve them in the different efforts of planning of the projects and activities that are linked to the improvement of their lives. This is in keeping with Oliver-Smith's point of view, when he refers to migrants as people in a social unit who think, learn, perceive, decide and act. The planners have to recognize this assumption and accordingly work with the different factors and stakeholders. This will involve all in the demand for the supply of an appropriate layout pattern – designed to incorporate the needs of the beneficiaries as well as the interests of all parties.

Again it is important to remember what the Habitat: UN Centre says about the needs of communities. They consider that communities expect to live with food, clean water, health, education, recreation and work. Thus, to meet these expectations it is important that Local Government involvement provides conditions for the planners and other disciplines to work together and present the best proposal for local development.

It is also clear that different layout designs will never be perfect or without failures that must be corrected in the future. The issue is the need to create optimum conditions for the professionals to joint their interests and efforts to work together. This combination will result in the most useful ideas for all parties.

In Michael Cernea's approaches to resettlement, he mentions that there are several other arguments that support the call for better economic knowledge regarding resettlement; "By further researching economic and social dynamics of reestablishment, other levers and resources (of a none financial nature) that reduce costs and accelerate recovery will come to light. The process of income restoration is far from being just a money matter, it is a complex social readjustment process that largely depends on cultural factors too, including resettlers' forms of social organisation, degree of cohesion, local leadership, mobilisation of resettlers' energy, entrepreneur-ship, participation and motivation".

### **5.2.17 Layout Solutions**

The above analysis in terms of costs does not mean that financial and technique availability cannot be considered. These are determining factors to be taken into consideration for instance in the complexities of the *layout design* and local development *strategic plan*.

Thus the access of infrastructure and services has to be gradual according to the size of the sites, where the small sites are closer to the infrastructure rather than the bigger sites, but all of them with the possibility to access and development according to each household's demands and affordability.

Considering that the layout is the critical tool for integrated development it is understandable that the community needs to be considered and defined as a part of the process of planning, and the following must be carried out:

- (1) *increasing the availability and wider distribution of life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and protection;*
- (2) *raising levels (standards) of living with more jobs, education, attention to cultural and humanistic values. (Todaro, 1994).*

From the experience of other countries, many of the issues mentioned in the research such as poor site selection, inappropriate settlement design and unsatisfactory housing designs are important lessons in the resettlement process. Therefore, consultation with the people and the consequent understanding of their social and cultural needs and values must be taken into consideration at the planning phase.

In keeping with Oliver-Smith's approaches about resettlement projects, he mentions the benefits of intimate knowledge from experience in the local environment, as an important factor to be taken into consideration in the plan for local development.

International experience notes that the distances from resources such as water or pasture (Lamping, 1984); or labour and commodity markets (Oliver-Smith 1986), are also factors which contribute to the rejection or failure of resettlement sites. Distance from kin or from the old residential households of the Chibo and Matsopane village, in cases where the partial resettlement is attempted, have also been cited as major factors in the failure of new villages (Kronenberger, 1984; Lamping, 1984 UNDR0 1982; Kazani 1984).

Therefore, considering these factors and attempting to answer questions about appropriate layout patterns and dividing the design and provision of sites into two or three real options, could summarise the different level of sites needed in the area. Some of them could be more urbanised and others remain in partially rural or semi-urban for those families who want to maintain their rural patterns, traditions and culture. The provision of space for economic development has to be in line with the actual economic activity of the people. According to the findings the majority are fishermen and farmers. Others activities have also to be planned, particularly the conservation and tourism activities that the area will develop.

The above factors are important and respect different assumptions and international experience. According to conceptual framework of this study, these concepts, combined with the reality (findings) are treated in more detail in the layout recommendations, addressing the layout issue, where basic infrastructure, services and elements linked with the agricultural characteristics of the rural families, are considered.

### **5.2.18 Costs**

The costs of the resettlement process were considered important but were not taken into account. In future, is important to carefully study the critical assessment illustrated by the World Bank (see page 37) in accordance with the Vilankulos reality. It is an important element to bear in mind in future for a better understanding of the costs involved in this complex process of resettlement.

For instance, infrastructure, services and housing solutions involving costs to the resettled population, should be studied carefully. Requiring those displaced to be part of the resettlement cost, particularly when no other alternative is offered, can have serious negative effects on precarious family incomes.

Shankland Cox, (1977, 113), referring to Land Costs mentioned that the next move in ensuring that limited money produces maximum tangible results, is to look very carefully at the non-constructional items among the costs which have to be recovered. It is necessary to fight tooth and nail to reduce non-constructional costs to the minimum. The first issue

here is land, and the principle would seem to be to charge for it at its real cost (of which the two essential elements will normally be the acquisition and off-site infrastructure) rather than theoretical assessments of value.

In the Mozambican context the difference is that the costs for acquisition are free, and the State only charges minor fees to cover administrative services. Thus the essential element in terms of costs is related to the infrastructure and services.

The other non-constructional element, according to Shankland Cox, (1977, 114) in the unit costs, are such items as attorney's fees, surveyor's fees, architect's and engineer's fees, management charges, selling and 'settling-in' costs, and of course, construction money.

In the Mozambican context these can be reduced to a minimum and the legally necessary survey plan prepared. Particularly in the rural areas where sufficient available land exists, the costs can be reduced with fees only needed to be paid to professionals on preparation and design of the plan. For instance, the funds available for community development at the Vilankulos Coastal Sanctuary can be directed essentially to the provision of better housing and to the provision of infrastructure and services.

Another important issue is that in general, there are no effective regulations or measures to control invasion by squatters in the project area or on the resettlement sites. One tactic is to start the civil work as soon as possible after the population has been moved to prevent new squatters from taking over the abandoned site or convince them with money to sell their homes at very low costs.

### **5.2.19 Partnership / The National Forum**

The *New Partnership for Africa's Development* is to build on and celebrate the achievements of the past, as well as reflect on the lessons learned through painful experience, so as to establish a partnership that is both credible and capable of implementation. In so doing, the challenge is for the various peoples and governments of Africa to understand that development is a process of empowerment and self-reliance. In part, Africa's inability to harness the process of globalisation is a result of structural impediments to growth and development in the form of resource outflows and unfavourable terms of trade. At the same time, we recognize that failures of political and economic leadership impede the effective mobilisation and utilisation of limited resources into the productive areas of activity in order to attract and facilitate domestic and foreign investment. (NEPAD, 2001).

The Mozambican experience in terms of institutional meetings with the Private Sector, where different partners actively discuss structural problems in communication, is a great example to consolidate. The Mozambican annual Private Sector forum (CTA), is another opportunity to openly discuss important issues about development and, in partnership, to deliberate new ways and routes.

These experiences should enlarge and result in the involvement of other institutions and representative civil agencies and organisations who deal with important issues such as infrastructure and services. The Central Government action in the *creation of a national forum* should have important results where information about priorities is discussed and exchanged. Thus improving understanding of the Government's plans and mobilising Government support to direct these investment to strategic areas.

Step by step this will transform into one of the most important instruments for coordinating strategies, integrate efforts, mobilise and motivate different parties to work as a whole through Mozambican efforts for development.

There will naturally be many differences but the ability of the Government to argue and its authority to define the priorities will certainly be helpful and reinforce the mutual interdependence of the different national programs and strategies.

As a result *systematic-monitoring* of local programmes should be planned and implemented immediately after the census has been made. Indicators to measure restoration of social networks and economic activities, adaptation to the new environment, and improvement in living conditions should be clearly defined and routinely incorporated in this case to the resettlement processes.

### **5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH**

Issues related to the resettlement process and local development are complex and different factors should be taken into account in order to better address the process itself. Limitations on the timetable for the purpose of the research do not permit broadly covering many of the best international experiences.

The findings set out a number of ideas that can be used for future research. It will be noted that the literature covered was from 1950 to 2001, but other more recent research has also been carried out. Taking into consideration that this case study is located in one of the major conservation areas in Mozambique, and that one of the main objectives of the VCWS is conservation, it is urgent to direct studies to these issues. These efforts should result into the process of sharing ideas, promoting learning processes at different levels and, most importantly, practicing adaptive management in the area as a whole.

These and another issues are critical elements to be addressed for rapid success. Therefore, gaining a holistic understanding of the ecological, social, economic, cultural, and religious dimensions of conservation and sustainable use at VCWS, is a key factor for success.

Furthermore, issues of local development through the housing programmes that can be found in the resettlement process should be studied further and bring a variety of approaches which countries such as Mozambique need so as to improve the level of intervention and treatment.

The layout itself is considered to be a very important issue and its different aspects should also be researched and raise more incisive conclusions and recommendations. It should also be treated as an instrument for planners and designers to deal with for different interests. It should also treat and identify better ways of dealing with the rural life-style pattern.

Thus issues such as:

- *planning problems*
- *involuntary resettlement / different systems*
- *empowerment*
- *land issues*
- *the need for women's involvement in the decision making process*
- *housing programmes and development*

should be looked at more closely in the future. Planning principles such as de-densification, integration and restructuring the semi-urban village, should be thoroughly researched and implemented where necessary.

There is a great need to link low cost housing projects with the economic opportunities that are found in the area of resettlement, along major transport routes or within easy reach of the new residential development. If places like Vilankulos are to be restructured, focus should be placed on incorporating economic, social, cultural, commercial and political development for the low-income families in the area.

Considering that the households resettled from the rural areas were living in poor conditions and their economic activities were only to sustain the members of their family, the direction of the resources will meet the issues of empowerment, improvement and affordability of these resettled families.

Maria Clara Mejia, (1999), in addition to the traditional indicators of success for resettlement, replacement of housing, quality of housing, access to services, improvement in quality of life, and degree of satisfaction, considers that the completion report should evaluate whether the risks of impoverishment have been counteracted and to what degree economic activities have been recovered. Using such indicators as:

- *Effects on home-based employment and economic activities*
- *New economic activities*
- *Evolution of family income*
- *Cost of basic family necessities in the new place*
- *New expenditures in services*
- *Value of family assets*
- *Changes in social and cultural behaviour*
- *Sustainability of the new settlement* (Maria Clara Mejia, 1999).

Thus, the housing programme should be more profound and bring more detailed and specific issues for its development. The study has given general ideas and recognises housing as one of the main factors on which to build development in the resettlement area of Vilankulos.

The housing programme should also be seen as one of the main economic activities that will result in short term employment, increasing the household's incomes and bringing in part of the financial resources needed for other subsequent and logical developments.

In this research the above issues have not been given the treatment needed, and it is recognised that these are issues for future investigation.

## 5.4. CONCLUSION

Most of the people interviewed argued that from their point of view the resettlement was necessary and the relocation had been carried out with the involvement of different stakeholders.

They recognise that the partnership between the community, the developers and the public sector had done an excellent job, particularly at the beginning. But, at present, communication between the different partners of the Conservation and Tourism Project Development in the area, is not easy. The partners look likely to be working in isolation from one another rather than being more closely involved as was initially expected.

The potential for recovery and improving relationships within this partnership exists. The Local Government may take the responsibility of promoting the closer relationship needed for a successful development. Central Government to provide legal tools and easy guidelines designed in a practical manual, which would be helpful for Local Government, Developers and Community to follow and thus find their own way to consolidate their specific objectives.

Communication is very important. When somebody is in love, it is usual to say, “*I love you*”... and this is repeated over and over again so as to ensure and consolidate the relationship. Otherwise, when communication fails, the risk of misunderstanding is high and conflict may result with two people who are in love but moving in different directions. According to the research findings, it has become evident that the relocation project in Vilankulos was necessary. It is therefore not surprising to note that all key people interviewed during the research have indicated that:

- *There was no other solution to promote both the investment that the Sanctuary project presented to the Government for conservation and tourism development; and*
- *on the other hand, the relocation project of the families living inside the area selected for conservation, wildlife and tourism development.*

Relocation can be considered a stressful phase, but the opportunity for development that the project raises has to be considered as a great opportunity to be maximised. The stakeholders have carried out magnificent negotiations and agreements. The community members, after various consultations, have also acknowledged that it was essential to relocate in order to give viability to the proposed investment for conservation and tourism development which, in the end would benefit them as a part of the same development.

It would seem from the questionnaire that 25% of the families accept living in urban conditions, 30% want to live in semi-urban conditions and 45% want to live in rural conditions.

The Management of Vilankulos Coastal Sanctuary assumed their responsibilities in the social sphere and decided to address a budget specific to community activities. Thus, complementary efforts should be directed to build local sustainable development, providing skills for local officials and representative initiatives of the Local Community.



Efforts to provide a transparent process that includes effective participation ran into some difficulties, and the resettled people did not have the opportunity of discussing this to find alternatives to meet their needs and expectations.

Lack of communication and exchange of information is increasing with the poor quality of the information that is sometimes circulated to the communities. This includes poor interventions of Local Authorities in the implementation phase of the housing construction for resettled families.

The Community is desperately waiting for alternatives and tired of questionnaires that only repeat the same questions and studies without practical results.

Therefore, appealing for more objective interventions in order to restore self-confidence and self-reliance of the people, is something that must be done urgently, and then be transformed into action. It seems from the questionnaires that when the relocation projects started, its objectives were not well achieved. However, during the process, the intervention methods improved and local involvement also improved resulting in clearer understanding between the parties.

It is recognised that decision makers were faced with the dilemma of how to reconcile competing or conflicting rights and needs, since it is difficult to weigh cultural values against other aspects in assessing the pros and cons of a project.

However, it was possible to find better solutions and people were involved in making the necessary choices through the collaborative phase of the housing construction. Probably and because of the lack of experience, the people who had the responsibility of building the houses were, in the beginning, still learning and the quality of the homes was lower than that of those built in the second phase. In time, the differences affecting the quality can be addressed and rectified.

After supporting the initial difficulties resulting from the relocation projects, and after conciliating the practical needs such as water collection points, the possibility of having access to the main road and different opportunities for local development discussed in various negotiations, it was agreed that they may be implemented.

The process will radically change the actual atmosphere where the local people are waiting for alternatives, and the stakeholders may start a new era of close relationship with more confidence. The message of the agreements must continue, and at the same time efforts must be concentrated on strategic alternatives that will impact on the people's motivation as well as the collective life of local families.

The negotiation process has started, but it should also result in clear action from the public sector with the implementation of part of the community's requirements and initiatives. These include building an acceptable area for Community meetings and increasing the number of rooms of the existing school. According to the analysis and in an effort to consolidate the level of confidence in the process, aspects of the agreement should receive attention and be implemented in as short a time as possible, particularly those aspects which will impact significantly on the people's lives.

The limitation of the study does not preclude the possibility of identifying further alternatives and finding practical ways to address the different needs for sustainable local development.

The research indicates that in the actual phase of the resettlement process, the layout design is the essential element to integrate different alternatives to “start” local development in the Vilankulos case study. Therefore, the layout issues are considered in more detail in the following Chapter VI, in order to clearly highlight the different factors and considerations evaluated during the study.

# CHAPTER VI

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## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIS STUDY:

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### 6.1 Introduction

The following recommendations result from the analysis of the Vilankulos reality using international experience as the main reference. It would broadly be considered as an attempt to respond to the main questions referred to in this research and should result in a small contribution to addressing the various problems of the resettlement process in the area.

The peaceful society living in Mozambique calls for development efforts. A strong fight against poverty requires approaches of sustainable development and creative strategic programmes which will maximise each and every opportunity for development. Thus, the first recommendation is for the study to be a contribution to the creativity of those who have the responsibility of planning and implementing the various strategies for local development.

The efforts on the social side of each development are a great contribution to the consolidation of a peaceful society. Therefore, identifying each small opportunity for local development from each project development should be seen as an important step to harmonious progress.

“The planner’s tool-kit, which was primarily developed during a period of uncontested belief in overall economic and social progress as well as in an environment of relative abundance of resources, has to be completely redesigned and adjusted to meet the needs of today’s society.” (Stiglitz, Joseph E, 1998).

If the statements made by Diggines and Stiglitz are true in an international context, then how much more so are they for Mozambique as a country, and for the Vilankulos area of development as a part of the national effort?

The list of recommendations is greatly influenced by these and other approaches. All of these points have already been made in Chapter V where a great contribution of the findings, consequent analysis and evaluation, raises the way chosen in this research to deliver the main recommendations.

## 6.2 ALTERNATIVES FOR THE VILANKULOS LAYOUT

### 6.2.1 General Considerations:

The body of literature appointed theories, concepts, ideas, and experiences that for the purpose of this study are important lessons and experience. Various approaches would be taken into consideration in order to establish any integrated development plan, which for this study are essentially:

- a) *To develop a unique layout that is part urban, part semi-urban and part rural,*
- b) *To give incentives to and consolidate the relationship between the old residential families and the new resettled families,*
- c) *To form an adequate partnership between the Local Government, VCWS – Management Project and other Investors and the Community,*
- d) *To develop different ways where the results from the Private Sector's point of view are safeguarded and to stimulate the implementation of the plan,*
- e) *To provide opportunities to develop the different houses in the urban, semi-urban and rural areas integrated in the layout design;*
- f) *To provide the “start” process needed – with basic infrastructure provided closer to the community areas, monitoring their maintenance and progressively creating ways for self-sustainability,*
- g) *To encourage and support nature conservation and cultural preservation,*
- h) *To establish protected lands and sites for future use or strategic growth,*
- i) *To develop ways of planning development on sustainability principles and improvement of community life,*
- j) *To link different public departments on different phases of elaboration, implementation, monitoring and management of the development plan,*
- k) *For the Local Government to undertake the responsibility of mobilising the various levels of the Private Operator's contributions (social side of each development), creating policies, standards and incentives.*

In designing any environment, it is essential for designers and planners to work as a multi-disciplinary team, with a clear understanding of both the objectives of the proposed development and the methods of attaining them. The planning and layout of new townships should take place on a coordinated or total design basis, with simultaneous input from all the professional disciplines involved in the development.

The planning team needs to compromise between the requirements of the various services, as no one layout can completely satisfy all the requirements of each service. Good design recognises the impact of each service both on other services and on the environment as a whole. A series of draft layouts will be needed for the team to be able to assess which of these best meet the overall objectives of the development. (Department of Housing and National Housing Board, 1995).

### 6.2.2 Layout Principles

According to Shankland Cox (1977), new communities for the less well off, need to be designed from the viewpoint of the pedestrian and bus user. The daily walk to school for

mothers and children suggests that the primary school catchment area with its school buildings and dual use open spaces in a central location, also forms a meaningful community grouping.

The pedestrian paths from the centre to the different residential areas may well, for reasons of economy, coincide with the road.

Other utilities which will also require a central location from the existing old village and new planned resettled residential areas, and which may be combined together to provide a local focus, are :

- *Market,*
- *Shops,*
- *Clinic,*
- *Transport facilities,*
- *Telecommunication,*
- *Water services,*
- *Administrative offices,*
- *Police, etc.*

Therefore, walking distances of up to 0,5 km are acceptable for crèches, primary schools and local shops, formal or informal. Walking distances of up to 1.0 km are acceptable for secondary schools.

There is a need to identify the community's activities and future transport/communication needs and destinations. It is essential therefore to consider the appropriate communication systems and transport modes to be provided.

These and other issues should be taken into consideration. Housing needs must be related to the levels of services and infrastructure that can be afforded by the households.

In keeping with Shankland Cox's approach to layout principles, he further says that: "In a layout based on these principles there will inevitably be 'favoured' sites for houses or lots on corners, main roads or adjacent to community facilities. Such sites should be increased in size to facilitate the development of shops or small home industries." (Cox, Shankland. 1977).

The important rules of the planning phase are:

1. **General Land Use Plan:**

*This should result in well-designed and well-related areas planned for different uses that define the neighbourhoods with emphasis on privacy thus providing a sense of belonging and identity.*

*It is important, at the design stage, to consider that the layout is dealing with a majority of families with rural patterns.*

2. **Circulation for motor vehicles:**

*Planned for good access, safety, parking, and convenience with control of visual and noise impact.*

*The bus station for instance should be big enough to provide space for the construction of seating under the trees, where the passengers can be accommodated and wait in safety.*

**3. Circulation for Pedestrian and Bicycle Traffic:**

*Throughout the neighbourhood and planned for convenience, safety, and recreation and as independent of vehicular traffic as possible.*

*Therefore at the village centre the main road should be enlarged in order to facilitate the high traffic of bicycles and other vehicles (include animals used for transport).*

**4. Open Space System:**

*This should be well-related to home, recreation, special features (views, water, etc), buffer zoning, control of spaces (visual, noise), and a good circulation pattern. Providing a system of leisure-time recreation spaces for all ages. The recreational open space, for example, should be located at the sites provided essentially for services and be a little separated from the residential areas.*

**5. Unity and Variety:**

*Controlled use of architectural and landscaping elements (design, scale, material, texture, and colour, housing types).*

**6. Landscape, Streetscape:**

*Visual definition of spaces, architectural and landscapes elements, plant choices, and change of levels, mounding,, recessed parking, sport areas, lighting etc.*

*The green visual of the village: safeguarding the existing exotic trees or planning the planting of new green areas is an essential aspect which must be respected.*

### **6.2.3 The Layout for Vilankulos Relocation Project:**

The layout should be based on the upgrading principles and bring different scenarios, creating a mix of space for different purposes according to the requirements of the beneficiaries. The following elements of design should therefore be taken into account:

**a) Public facilities:**

- *at centre of the village,*
- *on the main road,*
- *includes school, clinics, shops, etc.*

Also access to water and electricity.

**b) Range of housing solutions as a continuous priority :**

- *Small urban lots with 500 m<sup>2</sup>;*
- *Large urban lots – 1 000 m<sup>2</sup>;*
- *Semi-urban condition – small holding 5 000 m<sup>2</sup>;*
- *Semi rural condition – small holding 30 000 m<sup>2</sup>;*
- *Rural – communal arrangement to set Modern Farms – 5/10 ha;*
- *Common grazing land;*
- *Areas / allotment for urban people to grow vegetables.*

c) **Improved harbour to facilitate fishing activities.**

d) **Other principles that should be incorporated in the layout are:**

- *Each site should be able to be subdivided in the future;*
- *The appropriate creation of a mix of space and provision of sites for small business offices for different services, and reserve for increasing residential area;*
- *Provision of services to progressively benefit all beneficiaries who can afford to pay in the future;*
- *The situation of the new school, clinic and church may be between or in the middle of the residential area as a whole;*
- *The bus station, commercial shops should be closer to the old residential households from Chipu village, but also in the centre of the new planned residential area, with possibilities for all (old and new residents) to have access to these facilities;*

It is also recommended that the current layout focus on upgrading is a better solution, where possible, as existing opportunities, i.e. economic, recreational, educational, etc., will be gradually implemented for all households, and community life in general will holistically mix respecting the rural pattern and progressive integration of urban patterns.

#### **6.2.4 Density**

Considering the patterns of living of the local people of the study area, the low-density is in general the most acceptable way. Exception to the zone (A) – Layout Annexure 2, are the fishing families who are accustomed to live closer together. Thus the high density in these zones is acceptable.

For instance on the layout example can be seen along the area (A) – (Layout / Annexure 2) small sites (500 m<sup>2</sup>), designed for the fishing families. Thus, the layout also combines one part of high density because these families need less space to attend to their fishing activities and are used to living closer to other families.

These aspects of density are merely physical aspects concerned with the spacing on the ground of dwellings and other forms of development in order to meet the needs of the Vilankulos people.

Therefore, the issue related with density has to be considered carefully when efforts are addressed to rural areas, where the existence of green is one of the most important aspects to be considered.

Low density can be more costly in terms of infrastructure and provision of services, but it can be designed so as to use the same financial resources and provide accessibility to different rural families.

### 6.2.5 Provision of Services

The provision of services is the efficient way to provide conditions to improve the household's shelter. Thus all sites, even without direct services to the site, should have the chance to access minimal infrastructure and services. In another words, the various families should have access to minimal services, for example, access to water from the main pumps strategically placed at three points. (See layout – Annexure 2).

Further, different sites that now have access to these basic infrastructures have the possibility of having direct access in the future, according to the affordability of each family.

It means that the layout design has taken into consideration the actual reality and perspectives for the future. Thus the layout proposal preserves the different objectives of development according to the needs and to the availability of financial resources.

The following aspects are recommended in the first phase of provision of services.

- a) **Road:** *The main road that crosses the village would be upgraded from the National Road (N1) to the Quewene locality. Going Into the villages the road should consider space for workers, movement of bicycle and animals.*
- b) **Water Point:** *With water pumps located about 50-110m to the sites and distributed accordingly to all residential areas. The main pipe should cross through the main road in order to prevent future utilisations. There must however be a direct water supply for the market, school and clinic. The clinic should also have a reserve water deposit in case of emergencies;*
- c) **Electricity:** *Stored light on main road and in the main public areas where the main public services are located, i.e. clinic, school, market and other economic activities. Layout / Annexure 2);*
- d) **School:** *Primary school. To construct one more school, with conventional building material and 2-3 rooms in areas with concentration of people, in order to shorten the distance;*
- e) **Clinic:** *To upgrade the existing clinic, and the construction of small PS – Health post or centre (posto de Saude) in the middle of the village;*
- f) **Market:** *A small market with adequate services for the sale of sea and agriculture products. An area for the sale of other local products, such as the local artesian and products that come from Vilankulos (rice, petrol, salt, sugar etc), would also be incorporated in this market.*
- g) **Harbour:** *The construction in wood of a small harbour for the fisherman to moor small boats, with facilitates for sales and handling of the sea products;*
- h) **Bus Station:** *The provision of a space with trees under which wooden benches are available for waiting passengers. The main bus station could be located at the centre of the village, closer to the market, school and clinic.*



Therefore, the **provision of services** is an important recommendation given as a result of this research.

The above activities should be given priority and controlled in order to guarantee that these “*starter*” residential programmes produce a strategy for local people to identify sustainable forms of improvement for the shelter of their families.

### **6.2.6 Level of Services**

In the new residential areas, housing provision must be accompanied by the provision of similar or gradual facilities to access the infrastructure and services. According to the explanation from the Promotion of Housing Fund of the various levels of service for the Chipso and Matsopane reality, the level of services (in order of importance) should include the following aspects:

#### **a) ACCESS ROAD:**

*Graveling the main road surface is expensive; there should be some treatment of the in situ material, and possibly, the inclusion of sub-base layers. A professional designer would more than likely be required, particularly to design the main road that links the development area with the national road (N1). At this level a sidewalk is to be formed for pedestrian use.*

*As in other areas the surveyed road reserve can be staked and only bush clearing done to afford access to stands. Thus, initially it is recommended that the roads be graded gravel tracks set within specific town planning alignments (Road Reserves). Roads should initially be designed with the potential of upgrading in the future. Once roads have been upgraded and surfaced, drains can be formulated (concrete on gabion) and water can still be discharged at regular intervals. The use of pipes should be avoided where possible due to maintenance problems.*

*In the Layout example, Annexure 2, it can be seen that access to the road in the old existing residential area (D) has, as much as possible, to be in line with the existing houses, and then to project the road that crosses the majority of the sites. In this case, part of the sites have to be sacrificed in order to make them accessible to the road. The apparent conflict can easily be solved through negotiations with the beneficiaries. The main road crosses the entire village with the most important services at its centre. This makes it possible for all the residents to have access to these services, even those who live further away from the village centre. The main road also crosses the markets and ends at the harbour area with its great economic activity.*

#### **b) WATER:**

*To design the provision of a standpipe for every 10 to 20 sites appears to be a practical level for these larger sites and for those which are further from the centre of the village.*

*Shared standpipes can be managed with a single standpipe per site consumption in the centre. In Layout 4 the possibility of installing a small water supply that would be addressed to the school, clinic and markets is considered.*

The Water Supply proposed is:

- to use a small water supply (electrical water pump, sun powered water machine or other technical solution) for the public services;
- to use boreholes (hand pumped) for the communal standpipe;
- standpipes are to be strategically placed. Normally 20 families per four standpipes.
- Depending on the yield of the boreholes, electric pumps could be used to a limited reticulation system. Areas which could be served, are the schools or clinics. Pumps could be powered by diesel generators or solar power;
- There can be provision for a small fire supply.

Thus all residential areas will have access to water, even the families living on the large sites, the bore-holes with hand pumps are closer to them, as can be seen in the example of layout – Annexure 2.

c) **SANITATION:**

With the average density of 2 to 4 units/ha in the middle of the village assumed in this study, the possibility of utilising a septic tank is remote. Thus, a ventilated improved pit latrine detached from the dwelling is the cheapest acceptable option. At the first stage of the Vilankulos development, schools (5) and clinics (6), could be on the same system or on a low flush system (if automated bore-holes are used) discharging into a septic tank / soak away system.

d) **ELECTRICITY:**

For electricity the low consumption is acceptable in the first phase of development. It is considered with the capacity to cover the initial needs. In the layout example, the clinic (6), school (5), fish and agriculture markets (4, 3), public offices (2, 1) and the public light areas would be planned at this stage.

But future consumption should also be planned for, where people would use electricity for a fridge, a television set, an iron, etc. The design will take into consideration the future growth and improvement expected in the area with the possibility of introducing telecommunications, transport, bank and recreation facilities (See Layout – Annexure 2).

e) **SOLID WASTE AND DISPOSAL:**

To establish a collection point for solid waste, it is important at the same time that each site can open walls for organic and other disposal which can be re-used and more easily composted in the soil. Solid waste could be collected via a tractor-trailer system on a donkey cart and disposed off at a specific dedicated site. The site would have to be managed to specific disposal guidelines and in accordance with an Environmental Impact Assessment.

The area referred to in the layout - Annexure 2 the site (8), is considered appropriate because it is outside the residential area, with road access and the possibility of being managed for future utilisation for example in agriculture. Some arrangements are recommended to manage the disposal that is more easily composted in the soil. The entrance to the site should be well prepared to avoid the road being affected and would be maintained in the aesthetic of the area.

### **6.2.7 The Advantages of the above Level of Services**

The advantages of the above level of services are:

- *The geo-technical Investigation raises the technical knowledge characteristics of the development area;*
- *The water supply starts at the level that the Community afford and knows how to manage but the design provides the opportunity to upgrade in the future;*
- *The latrine design can be built locally and provided for each site;*
- *The village has, in the initial stage, a waste system treatment, which in terms of environment is healthy and contributes to the improvement of the residential area;*
- *The access in terms of a road is at an optimal phase with the possibility of being upgraded but with enough capacity to cope with the real needs;*
- *The electricity is robust and flexible - easy to add connections (consumers) and to re-route sections of the line. The initial design of the system caters for the low consumption values of the young community. Due to the ease of adding transformers into the system, significant load growth can be accommodated;*
- *The various areas are incorporated with easily managed techniques. The electric system for instance is easy to erect and unskilled labour can be trained;*
- *The maintenance is also relatively easy and here too semi-skilled labour can be trained;*
- *Telecommunications - the communications service can be installed on the same electrical structures.*

The layout is considered an urgent and important tool giving the answers to the different concerns evaluated during this study. The details are presented with the intention of clarifying the level of issues to be treated by planners and other professionals in order to achieve the needs and desires of the beneficiaries.

The community's traditions and culture, combined with the costs of infrastructure and services, have been taken into consideration in the example of the layout presented in this study. It is crucial in order to improve the environmental conditions where resettled families have to adapt and then have to develop their own economic initiatives.

Government assistance is essential if the relocation project is considered an important process to contribute to local development. It is the appropriate opportunity to achieve the general objectives defined by the Vilankulos Government.

### **6.2.8 Location of the Sites and Costs**

According to the analysis, the layout design would take into consideration the important issues that are connected with the costs. To provide the infrastructure and other services as per the above recommendations is crucial in order to provide basic and affordable essentials.

The sites between  $20 \times 60\text{m} = 1\,200\text{m}^2$  that will provide the maximum infrastructure and services may cover the need of local people and what they can afford to pay and be serviced with the space needed according to their real needs and their culture and rural characteristics.

In the centre of the village the sites have been designed to provide small areas for urban people to grow vegetables.

Taking into consideration the families who accept to live in the urban condition of the old existent village, they would be provided with the same size of the existent village household. On the other hand, for those families who have relocated and wanted to live with some rural conditions, they will have the opportunity of choosing between two different alternatives: semi-rural condition with 60 000m<sup>2</sup> or the large sites, where the conditions for a modern farm can be established. These sites can be seen in the layout example: the semi-urban sites on the zone (B) and the large, for agricultural purposes, on the zone (C). For common grazing land, these spaces can be provided on the zone (E), reserved by the Local Authorities for collective uses.

The provision of water, electricity and other services should be provided gradually and generally benefit all these different sites. The centre of the village will have public lighting resulting in public areas and the school, clinic, market, shops and others having this benefit in the initial stages.

On the other hand, the size of the land for agriculture purpose should be between 5-10 hectares per household. These criteria are based on the information collected relating to the normal size of the actual families' activities, and including the possibility for future development and utilisation of the land according to modern agricultural roles and techniques.

For a better understanding the next description of the layout can be observed with the design, where different criteria were combined and treated harmoniously according to the reality and disposability of financial resources.

### ***6.2.9 Description of the layout (example) for Chipo Village***

The example of layout recommended for the conditions found in the area, have suggestions for the different requirements. Thus, and according to the example presented for the purpose (Chipo Village) of this study, the different areas mentioned mean:

- 1) *Administrative offices*
- 2) *PRM – Mozambican Police / Other Services*
- 3) *Fish Market*
- 4) *Agricultural Market*
- 5) *School*
- 6) *Clinic*
- 7) *New agriculture lands / (B) the existing lands*
- 8) *Waste*
- 9) *Existing School*
- 10) *Area for sporting activities*
- 11) *Nature Reserve - conditional occupation;*
- 12) *Sites*
- 13) *Main Road - passing across all of the village;*
- 14) *Harbour - Fishing facilities*
- 15) *Recreation Area*
- 16) *Church*

Presuming the example of layout (Annexure 2) incorporates the following elements:

- *The existing village is assimilated by the green colour, and essentially there is a water pump, school, administrative offices, small shops and the clinic (without finish);*
- *The example tries to incorporate the new small sites, continuously of these existent and defines a considerable amount of space for new residents who accept to live in urban conditions (25% according to the findings);*
- *The small sites are also for economic activity, particularly these that are in the centre node of the village;*
- *The new school is located in the new agglomeration of families, that will complement the other school;*
- *The two new markets are closer in order to facilitate the services needed for health development and attending to both the agricultural and fish products;*
- *The main zones in the design are:*
  - (a) residential area for fishermen,
  - (b) public services area,
  - (c) the zone for agriculture and residential sites,
  - (d) old residential area with some re-ordination, and finally
  - (e) area reserved for future needs and expansion.

There is only one example of a layout that may be useful for the planners to design according to the different aspects and factors evaluated in this study. It is only an example and can be used according to the needs of each village in the area.

The illustrations are intended as an example to clarify different principles and ideas. They are not intended to suggest that the arrangements illustrated would necessarily be good ones. The problems are complex and it is not to be expected that hard and fast rules can be worked out to lay down a precise layout design for general adoption.

It is hoped, however, that the analysis of the area into its constituent elements and factors will at least disclose the factors which must be taken into account in reaching a decision to better deal with the various aspects raised within this research. Also to make easier the task of those upon whom such responsibilities rest, to plan and design the detailed layout of the residential areas.

The planning stage: the problems arising in the research are mainly connected with the allocation, arrangement and intensity of use of land, and it is important that these should not be obscured by details. It is, of course, necessary to ensure that major planning decisions are in fact capable of being translated into bricks and mortar with satisfactory results incorporating the main concerns of the beneficiaries. (See findings Pages 52-58).

The challenge of the planners will be to provide an economical and sustainable layout design that incorporates the maximum of the beneficiary's full wishes and respects the need for local development. Further, to consider the existing financial resources and design according to the local patterns, respect local culture, and give an affordable layout that may result in the best contribution for the resettlement process in Vilankulos.

Furthermore, the provision of services should be seen in the Vilankulos context and the global requirement of satisfying housing needs. The goals for layout planning and related

services are broad statements, which relate to raising the quality of the environment and satisfying human needs for security of person, safety and privacy.

The example of the layout presented in this study attempts to link the various land uses as best as possible through the effective use of limited resources. The planning team should reach consensus on the purpose and goals of each development.

### **6.3 COMPLEMENTARY RECOMMENDATIONS**

The research does not have the time nor the space to cover important aspects referred to in the limitations, but within this study other issues were appointed and analysed. The following recommendations admirably complement the main set of recommendations.

They involve additional issues and appropriate procedures that are considered important to take into consideration.

Thus the following recommendations should be considered in future research.

#### ***6.3.1 Local Management and Space to Identifying Alternatives***

One of the secrets of success relates to the ability to choose the strategy for local development and, at the right moment, rationalise the financial resources, and again at the right time to implement the decisions.

In this direction the Local Management Project, as a partner of the Local Community and with Local Government assistance, would contribute not only with financial resources but also with the ability to identify, at the right time, the right professionals to teach. Attention must be paid to providing skills and techniques that the people need to develop different initiatives.

These depend in the major part on the quality of intervention of Local Authorities that should receive the skills they need to improve the level of their interventions.

The Central Government may encourage the developers to do so in partnership resulting in a better quality of the local authority's interventions, contributing to social, political and economic progress.

The initiatives in partnership with the Developers would emphasise the provision of delivering the skills and tools needed for "starting the project" rather than being directed towards everyday basic needs. Therefore, dependence must be discouraged.

#### ***6.3.2 Community Participation***

According to Hamdi's definition (1995), community participation is "the process by which professionals, families, community groups, government officials and others get together to work...". The same statement was emphasised by Moser and Peake (1987) when they said, "Community participation is an active process by which beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of a development..."

In this study, community participation is defined as an active process by which beneficiary or client groups influence the direction and execution of the development project with a view to enhancing their well-being in terms of income, personal growth, self-reliance or other values that they cherish. (Paul, 1987).

Participation is viewed in terms of the role of the intended beneficiaries and local organisation in project design, implementation and maintenance. Both Hamdi's and Moser's definitions stress the importance of the target group in the planning process.

The participation of the target group in the decision-making design and allocation of resources in the project, is important: the underlying assumption is that the beneficiaries are able to influence the direction and execution of the project. Hamdi postulates that in best practice of community participation, the beneficiaries have a stake in the outcome and control over the project. The worst processes of community participation are often tokenistic, with plans drawn by dominant groups having little or no relevance to the intended beneficiaries (Nabel Hamdi, 1995).

Another objective of participation is cost sharing, which implies that beneficiaries may be expected to contribute through sweat equity, money or undertaking to maintain the project. Thus, community participation may be used to facilitate a collective understanding and agreement on cost sharing and its enforcement. Whether the objective of participation is effectiveness or empowerment, the important question is to ask who the target population is because this determines the extent of participation. From the onset, people are the object of development and their involvement in the direction and execution of projects is of central importance (Catherine Ndinda, 2002).

Community participation in development should be an integral part of each stage of the local development from setting goals and priorities, through planning and implementation to maintenance and evaluation of user satisfaction and measurement of the development success. Therefore, the process can be by:

- *creating a sense of ownership and responsibility for the development;*
- *developing an understanding of the problems and self-confidence in solving them;*
- *developing skills through participation in the implementation stage and relevant training which will assist in maintenance of the facility;*
- *developing leadership and management skills;*

Community participation can enhance the chance of success of development through ensuring:

- *acceptability by the community of the project development;*
- *sustainability of the project (which enables one to illustrate successful developments; reduces the risk factors on other similar projects);*
- *affordability of the project both in terms of initial and maintenance costs.*

The development project may benefit from community participation because:

- *local people have detailed knowledge of their physical and social environment which is relevant when choosing between different options;*
- *costs may be reduced where local labour and materials can be used, and this helps retain development funds within the Community.*

The infrastructure and services provided to the Community may be considered as a community owner and they would participate into each of them. The water supply for example the local people may find alternatives for the consumers to contribute to its maintenance by paying symbolic contributions, but sufficient to buy the spares to repair the community pump. In the same way the different parts of Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary would see the roads, electricity, school, clinics, etc. These local improvements are for the Local Community and the owner of each of them is the community.

For instance, and as a complement to all development in the area, it is imperative to start to apply the alternative plans – identifying the zones for productive farming and fisheries activities and providing them with a local market. Particularly the four lodges in the VCWS should buy and receive local products from local people with signed contracts or other forms that bring confidence in the commercial transactions into the area.

These directions may take place as soon as possible, in the hope that the farmers and fishermen assume that the development in their area is linked with them and they are the owners of the local market. In other words, they are also the owners of the resources that they need to preserve, if they want to carry on with the possibility of having the new market. Thus, the farmers and fishermen will assume a high degree of ownership of the resources and they will therefore do what they can to look after and preserve them.

Another tourism initiative (from local people) and its significant impact on the level of income of local families would also contribute to sustainable economic alternatives. Furthermore, as a complement of the integrated development plan for the VCWS and to build a better understanding in this matter, the involvement of Local Government, Developers and Representative of the Community on the improvement of local associations for conservation and development, is recommended.

### ***6.3.3 Regional Committee***

A regional committee for management may be useful to join different initiatives and thus decide the roles and varied interests of those involved. Its committee would integrate the local government, Vilankulos municipality, different developers and representatives of local community. It could be responsible to discuss the relative issues of development that could interfere within the different areas and group of interests. It could also look at finding the right solutions at the right time to contribute to the improvement of the level of local communication needed to provide the atmosphere required by all the groups involved.

This Board, could take into consideration that one of the main problems affecting the different parties and their interests, is related to poor communication between the stakeholders, the lack of brief information and unavailability of educational programmes directed at different levels of the stakeholders.

The use of different tools such as video, educational programmes by local radio, pamphlets, etc., may be useful and would be the main responsibility of the Regional Committee.



The Regional Committee could integrate different parties such as Local Government, developers, the Bazaruto National Park and representatives of the local community. Thus providing this Committee with different techniques and intervention methodologies, the funds needed to support their activities, boats, vehicles and communication which are minimum requirements if everyone is expected to receive better quality of services and feedback at local level.

Organisations such as FDC, WWF, IFC, WB, etc., may be useful in helping with the first phase of the creation and consolidation of the committee's organisation. The Committee's intervention can best address the issues of conservation and development taking place around the region of Vilankulos.

#### **6.3.4 Financing the Resettlement Process and Local Development**

The orientation of the financial resources is an essential matter that the main Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary should receive contributions from the Local Government, consultants that have recognised studies in the area. Complementary efforts to join with national and international organizations (FDC, WB, WWF...) can be useful in the region so as to identify the right professionals to bring skills and techniques needed by the people to develop different initiatives.

The Financial resources that will be provided as a result of community partnership of the Reserve Project and part of the taxation results, should be directed for the local community, and therefore, planned for local and incremental programmes. Thus the issues such as:

- *Continuing provision of services;*
- *Secondary roads;*
- *Electricity distribution;*
- *Wage tools management;*
- *Local maintenance of the public services;*
- *Construction or upgrading of public buildings, schools, clinics, markets, etc., have to be incorporated in the plan.*

The funds should be deposited at one of the local banks in the Vilankulos District. The funds should be managed by three to five representative members of the Community Board, where young people receiving training in the above aspects are also involved. This representative Community organisation could receive technical support from the technicians contracted by the agencies and institutions involved in the relocation project and the officers indicated by the Local Government.

For poverty alleviation programmes the Government should adopt the mechanism for local people to have direct access to the funds which are directly linked to their programmes so as to impact urgent needs and support them as a priority. Otherwise, these funds will continue to follow the old bureaucratic cycle resulting in time delays with negative impacts on the local economic initiatives. It is therefore recommended that the funds are transferred to local banks at district level, with instructions to the local community's organisation who have to assume their responsibilities and manage it accordingly to their

own growth. Thus, as a community representative organisation, the members indicated at Vilankulos village may be receiving:

- (1) The training needed to take this kind of responsibility;*
- (2) Clear instructions designed in a small manual on how to maintain the funds, and beneficiaries informed about the utilisation of the Community services and financial resources.*

Local officials whom the Local Government has appointed to assist the community should help monitor the financial process. Regular (on a monthly basis) community meetings must be held to exchange information, these being organised as a transparent process. The compensation given to the beneficiaries should represent an individual household investment plan to withdraw a part or even, in exceptional circumstances, the whole, directed to the economic activities. Therefore, it should be applicable to the farming, fishing, commercial or other small business initiatives, that they have the potential to provide a return of each household's investment.

Finally, it is recommended that Local Government with the developers contact different agencies, particularly the World Bank, where through the Project Preparation Facilities (PPF) it would be possible to obtain the World Bank's approach, experience and finance.

### **6.3.5 Small Business Opportunities**

To support the local economic activities well, it is recommended when possible:

- a) to contract technicians to accompany these activities;*
- b) to provide technical assistance with adequate tools;*
- c) to help in the organisation and management of their funds.*

This recommendation will ensure that:

- *The local economic activities and initiatives on small businesses are addressed to the right objectives;*
- *These activities receive the appropriate technical assistance and skills in reaching their own objectives;*
- *All the people involved in these initiatives are visited by the officers and technicians, to motivate them and instil more confidence;*
- *Monthly meetings are organised to exchange information and practical experiences;*
- *When it is necessary, these officers and technicians intervene to help with input for the progress of the economic activities;*
- *The evaluation of the financial and technical support promotes progress to the local activities and to the beneficiaries, as well as using these resources according to their economic growth.*

The main weakness of these economic activities relates to limited market opportunities and the range of products produced. Consideration should be given to accessing large profitable markets. Here it is important to create the conditions to succeed and to identify the right people who may work in partnership with local people empowering them and, step by step, pushing the potential entrepreneurs to care for their own business activities.

Products in the local market are sometimes bought for resale in other areas by people visiting the area because they have found these products are available at a low cost. But this is not according to rules and Government regulations. It is therefore necessary to build correct practices that people will believe and trust. At the same time it will contribute to people understanding that they can refuse illegal and inadequate activities that damage their environment.

The *local market* would be taken as an area to receive the investment needed to create the technical and commercial conditions to sell local fishing and agriculture products locally. Further, it is a strategic space well identified with involvement of the local people. These investments will give more confidence and the quality of products presented for sale will result in high demands.

As a complement to tourism development, the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary would be an incentive for local initiatives to take advantages of improving the local potential by adding items of:

- *Local cultural diversity* – That can be organised to produce items for tourists, bringing different groups of local Malodze, Chibabane, Massesse, Nzumba, Semba, Chibavane, Chiganda and Chigubo dance groups and traditional music to the Lodges, artesian products in selected and prepared places;
- *Local life styles* – Where the tourists may want to visit and have the opportunity to make contact with part of the Mozambican people;
- *Expert boat builders* – Build boats for tourist purposes;
- *Local people with knowledge of the area* – who can be prepared to serve as a tourist guides;
- *The historic lighthouse* – Where the project can help young people to collect and systematise its history and find ways of it presenting it;
- *Quewene or Matsopane small boat sports* – Where local people are involved in sports activities, and receive incentives for it abilities;
- *African / Night* - Where different social units can provide, according to their traditions, great entertainment not only for local people but also for tourists.

These are only a few of the various initiatives that could, with a considerable process of preparation, be complementary to the Tourism Development. In future, these initiatives will provide the space to identify local people with potential to build their own businesses step by step.

The same principles can apply to issues linked with the need for cleaning the coastal area. Here it is recommended to take care of the kind of incentives to be provided, preferably those that raise self esteem and present these ‘heroes’ at great and special meetings, walk with them to different residential areas and present each name, offering individual certificates and registering their names on an honourable keyboard.

### **6.3.6 Incentives for Local Investment**

The compensation programme should be accompanied with profound messages to encourage local people to invest. They should be encouraged to work for the improvement of their homes and to invest in the start-up economic activities.

The Vilankulos Wildlife Sanctuary has conditions to involve local people in developing their creative talent to assume greater responsibilities. For instance, the boats and vehicles that are expected to link the two airports and giving visitors access to the commercial lodges can be seen as an opportunity for local entrepreneurs. Therefore, people can be given incentives to learn how to manage the boats, drive and maintain the vehicles.

### **6.3.7 Empowering Local People**

There is a need for an increased focus on community ownership and community structures that should be used to disseminate the results of their involvement in the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary and the benefit of their participation in the protection of natural resources.

To train people to control their marine, wildlife and forestry conservation, with knowledge of the importance of its complex bio-diversity. Creating small museums with practical teaching programmes and materials is also recommended.

The traditional authorities, women and teachers should be part of the structure that should receive training about local management and dealing with issues related to water distribution, public electricity, wage management, supporting small businesses, etc. Their empowerment is a process fed by information, knowledge and experience that brings them confidence in their own abilities.

The planners and other professionals with the responsibility of designing the training programmes must make an effort to find out what the people really want and need to receive information and knowledge on. To find this out, they need time hence the initial stages of the identification and teaching process should be as long as possible, incorporating people's capacity to assimilate and having enough time to demonstrate the skills transmitted.

The learning process should be facilitated through:

- *A setting that is locally participatory and friendly, with people sitting down in an open space, or under a tree; the planner, the professional, teacher or other official also sitting down amongst them, as part of them, and not isolating himself/herself;*
- *Building small museums, where living examples of animals from marine and wildlife can be shown to people and using the same museums to educate tourists who have the opportunity of visiting the area;*
- *Brainstorming and grouping of ideas;*
- *Coming up with a question that is relevant to all people, and breaking people up into small groups to answer the question. This is done so that because of diverse opinions people listen to one another. Then discussions and negotiations can take place to reach consensus or compromise;*
- *One on one consultations to deal with specific individual problems, and*
- *Creating awareness of the coming nest activity.*

Training programmes should take place by contracted experts, scientists, technicians and recognised NGOs. It is recommended to organise courses with teams linked with environment and conservation, water supply, electricity management, tourism based

community development, wage management, small business management, etc. These courses should involve the women, considering their great role in the economic activity, and also young people who are more prepared and have more capacity to absorb the knowledge needed to empower the local structure.

### **6.3.8 Considering Gender**

The involvement of women is crucial, and the community's acceptance of their involvement in small businesses should be promoted. Their skills should be improved with appropriate training programmes and complementary financial help to start economic activity on different opportunities such as housing, tourism, commercial agriculture, and small-businesses.

Providing alternatives is to let people make decisions. Planners must offer some sort of decision from different parties and members of the households. The alternative, for instance in the layout, must be ready to be convinced that different needs and inputs have been respected. This will help to reduce frustrations that may arise from women or children not having the same opportunities to present what affects them.

Considering gender has to be related with the *recognition and practice*. It should therefore genuinely reflect the fact that the lives of men and women, their needs and thoughts are of equal importance. Women have a most important role to play in building a more environmentally sensitive pattern of development, as cultivators and educators. Linking the strategy closely to their knowledge and needs, and identifying ways of working with women and women's groups on communicating information and in local demonstration programmes, should become key issues.

Thus, the different alternatives designed in the layout, for business opportunities, housing construction or others, may take into consideration the above important factor in order to harmoniously bring the elements together for development according to the real needs of all families as a whole.

### **6.3.9 Partnership and cross-subsidies / Vilankulos Conference**

Considering the fact that the State has the major role to play in promoting development and the Mozambican Government programmes, the Government should define more clearly the strategies to improve the partnership with the Private Sector. Taking into consideration that the financial resources are few, to cover the public programmes and responsibilities, there are alternatives that may be developed in an open and creative relationship with different developers.

Promote the ability for the Government to negotiate with the Private Sector, particularly with international investors, which should accept working in partnership with nationals in strategic areas. There the infrastructure may be shared and stimulated cross-subsidies, where fiscal may deduce part of the public responsibilities or the taxes that the developers are obliged to pay.

The central Government should be involved and regulate the ways for cross-subsidies in the resettlement projects that is directed to infrastructure and services, even in the case of local economic initiatives. Addressing the beneficiaries, as part of the Government

strategy through the alleviation poverty programme central Government could be able to negotiate with potential investors and donors to invest in infrastructure and services.

On the other hand, at community level, to invest in the improvement of the technology and local empowerment is a great strategy to accumulate good results in the future, because *man* is the subject of the development. Furthermore, with skills *man* will act according to the different agreements, strategies and plans.

Therefore, even if is necessary to define priority in terms of external co-operation; it is recommended that in terms of public investment, these resources mobilised should be addressed to the provision of infrastructure. These investments will spread into the country and increase the potential of the area benefit. This will create conditions to attract new investments and opportunities for the State to promote economic activities where it will collect, by taxes, part of the public investment.

The possibility exists for the Government to work in partnership with the main Reserve Project of Vilankulos, identifying and negotiating different scenarios to invest seriously in infrastructure and services at local level. This depends on the ability and commitment that may be improved with good intentions to work together and accept joint responsibility to promote sustainable development.

Finally, it is important to recognise that the developers have also the know-how needed to disseminate through different levels. If the negotiations between the Government and Developers results in agreements for development it is possible to define strategies and give part of the social responsibilities to the Private Sector. It is important to verify that, from the Private Sector point of view, they want to share the infrastructure and services because this creates a more harmonious environment resulting in collective satisfaction and security for the development as a whole.

The following is a list of some of the typical activities costs for the resettlement process, which need to be recognised and financed:

- a) *Field studies and gathering of census information;*
- b) *Land acquisition and construction of housing and service infrastructure;*
- c) *Investment in expanding or improving existing services to meet the new demand created by the resettled population;*
- d) *Transactions with the communities receiving the displaced populations;*
- e) *Indemnification and compensation for material losses and adverse impacts on economic activities;*
- f) *Moving the displaced population;*
- g) *Social assistance and income restoration programmes;*
- h) *Title and registration;*
- i) *Administrative costs and salaries of social researchers, workers, and related specialists;*
- j) *Incremental costs between the institutions and agents involved;*
- k) *Cost contingencies for miscellaneous activities not previously anticipated.*

Administrative costs due to the institutional complexity of these projects are generally greater than predicted. Very frequently, arriving at agreements between institutions, creating inter institutional coordinating committees, and overcoming the geographic and bureaucratic dispersion of the agencies involved, leads to unforeseen costs.

Thus the *Vilankulos Committee for Management* created by the Government of Inhambane province, would be considered the only structure to be financed and receive the attention needed to be empowered with the skills to manage the process. To reinforce this committee is the way for locals to have the right answer for different questions that various developments require from the authorities. The same structure would deal with all political and administrative processes of the developers and communities. In this respect the committee may organise regular sessions with the interested parties for them to know its activities and receive an information package about the various aspects linked with local development.

Financial resources are insufficient to address the resettlement process costs, and its implications to monitor the plans or local development, the World Bank experience and involvement in resettlement financing in different countries, could help solve some of these problems. The same approach can be addressed to other international institutions and organisations in order to fulfil the gaps of the integrated Vilankulos development plan.

These different approaches can be well appointed by the *Vilankulos Conference* of Investment promotion and sustainable development plan that would be organized by the Local Government with the involvement of all existing Developers and assisted by the Government of Inhambane.

#### **6.3.10 Planning Local Activities / Development**

The planning issues may be seen as an important tool to provide any kind of successful development. For instance, the housing may provide a stimulus to addressing the imbalances of the past and socio-economic development; the effectiveness of housing projects and their success depends largely on the ability of the local authority to meet the challenge that housing raises. Integrated development planning is the answer to addressing the imbalances of the past and minimises the waste of resources as planning is done in an integrated manner.

Considering that the community would like to upgrade their shelters and build their homes with conventional building materials, there is an opportunity for the local authority to work in coordination with other stakeholders in the provision of an integrated housing development programme. This plan should take into consideration the needs of the people and the possibility of using the experiences collected in the past and providing a new strategic plan for development.

#### **6.3.11 Land**

Another important issue to be recommended is the provision of land for agricultural, fishing and other local economic activities. To plan with a long-term perspective is an important aspect to consider.

Thus, the rural-urban migration, which Mozambique is facing at the moment, suggests that most of the families with their rural origins have experience in working the land. Therefore, provision should be made for access to land and have the official concession of the community reserved space for economic growth.

This should be accompanied by the provision of support in the form of:

- *Legal advice in order to obtain the corresponding documents, according to articles 8, 9 and 10 of the Mozambican Land Law;*
- *Technical support in the form of tools;*
- *Assistance in the definition of the type of fertiliser to use;*
- *Introducing sustainable methods for semi-urban cultivation;*
- *Assistance for improvement of the quality of the products and marketing, etc.*

### **6.3.12 National Planning Forum**

The central Government should create a national forum for planning purposes. At this forum their plans and priorities could be presented with the direct participation of national institutions and organizations. This would enable sharing of information and the receipt of important input to improve their individual strategic plans. It would also give answers to national priorities and the interests of individual institutions.

This should create the conditions for an integrated development plan for the country and which would improve and facilitate provincial and district strategies interventions.

The forum should provide the time to exchange information and co-ordinate efforts to maximise the opportunities for implementation of infrastructure programmes. The forum should never intervene with the objective of making the various criteria and initiatives of these institutions uniform. This could result in a bureaucratic process and demoralise the developers in the implementation of their activities. At a national level a country must first determine the type of economic development desired, where it should take place and to what extent.

This development in turn would guide population movements and the pattern of urbanisation at a regional level, while finally the details of development could be handled at local town planning level. When a housing layout is made to conform to the dictation of economic pressure according to D.M. Calderwood (1956), two things can happen:

- a) *The standards of housing accommodation can be depressed and if forced too low may impair health and promote social evils (e.g. due to the mixing of sexes in sleeping areas), and may also find expression in the construction of dwellings that do not conform to the minimum performance requirements with respect to structural stability and durability;*
- b) *The standards of accommodation can be maintained at a suitable level but planning efficiency and structural efficiency must be increased and, at the same time, unnecessary finishes and fittings to the dwellings must be kept to a minimum.*

The important issue is relating to the need to improve the level of Government intervention and the monitoring of these different tools for local and national development. Involving professionals linked with provincial plans, institutions and agencies and the private sector, may be a good idea.



These professionals may have the ability of communicating, negotiating, mediating and, more importantly, motivating and counselling skills, towards the team members and then finding adequate solutions for the different levels of planning development.

Therefore, the leadership skills between the central and local Government, and other important stakeholders of national development, developers and communities, are required in any collaborative partnership. They should act as 'critical friends', facilitate confrontational discussions and open their minds and ears to listen in order to understand the underlying values and aspirations which each partner may have as an individual interest and goal.

The forum should help by setting out a broad sort of national information with great potential for the realisation of the priorities defined and covering the various interests. Such varied interests can be completely incompatible but when maximised, the possibility exists to combine and integrate strategies that would bring better results with less costs.

On the other hand the forum should afford the opportunity for the priority development regions to present their concerns and experiences directly, and for them to receive the input needed to improve their activities.

What is needed is a commitment on the part of the Government, the private sector and other institutions of civil society, to genuine integration. This requires the recognition of global interdependence with regard to production and demand, the environmental base that sustains the planet, cross-border migration, and a global finance architecture that rewards good socio-economic management and global governance that recognises partnerships among all peoples. (NEPAD, 2001)

### **6.3.13 Government Strategies and Intervention**

In order to achieve the different objectives in the area, Government strategies and interventions should pay attention to issues such as:

- *Identifying different alternatives and scenarios for construction and provision of infrastructure and services;*
- *Establishing and improving the level of the incentives for investments directed to poverty alleviation;*
- *Promote and safeguard national interests and human rights;*
- *Promote the role of women in social and economic development, reinforcing their integration in education, training programmes and financial support;*
- *Developing the public reform programme, the decentralisation process, and elevate the level of local officials, particularly those that are linked with resettlement programmes;*
- *Establishing the policy for priority resettlement process, housing programmes and small economic business opportunities;*
- *Promoting transparent legal and regulatory ways for the resettlement process, finance and planning local economic activities;*
- *Establishing the areas reserved for local development and officially transfer the concession to the communities;*
- *Mobilisation of internal and external resources to invest priority in infrastructure and services;*
- *Improvement of the mechanisms to prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, etc.*

These objectives can be well addressed with the national forum suggested where the national plan is broadly presented, receiving various inputs and affording the opportunity for local planners to set out their worries or concerns, as planning is now undertaken at all levels by a range of different institutions, companies, agencies and individuals.

With the fragmentation of the various components of the planning process, there is a great need for *broad effort coordination, monitoring, technical support particularly for these regional plans, defining general guidelines and mediation of the possibility of existence of conflicts*, which may arise during the process. This is an urgent approach for the actual stage of Mozambique planning reality.

This does not mean that there are no right plans, it would be seen only as a need to share and exchange information that may benefit all partners and finally the country as a nation. Therefore, the national planning authorities would take the responsibility of organising the forum and of guiding the process.

#### **6.3.14 Public Reform / Policy and Regulations**

The Government's efforts at public reform should be complemented with the need for defining policies and regulations directed at issues linked with the resettlement programmes, roles of the Local Government and other stakeholders. This kind of project is linked with the Government programme for poverty alleviation.

The relocation policy should be quite clear that it only starts and takes place after the minimal conditions have been prepared and officially approved. In other words this means that the process of dislocated families from one to another place may be prepared by experts and technicians to access different situations before and after the relocation process, as this would help the relocated families to adapt to new residential areas. The policy for the relocation project is a must, because without these guidelines the difficulties in identifying the proper factors that need to be planned will exist permanently. Taking into consideration the various elements it is recommended that the adopted policy should, among other issues, consider the following principles:

- *The future of the areas provided is a priority for the resettled families;*
- *There is a need to provide better conditions for human lives and to invest in infrastructure and services;*
- *Good layout design with the provision of adequately serviced-sites;*
- *Good localisation of services;*
- *The investments approved by the Government resulting in the need for resettlement and relocated families, would take responsibility of its costs;*
- *There is a need to invest in human skills. Such skills are to promote and foster entrepreneurial expertise and self-reliance;*
- *Development of the project must be planned in an integrated manner;*
- *The provision of financial and technical resources that can support the new area, are to be improved and local entrepreneurs are to be encouraged to engage in their own initiatives.*

Prior to any relocation, the policy should attend a detailed investigation undertaken on the needs, culture, and the preferences, social and economic practices of national people. Thus, the different Government programmes and priorities should in the resettlement policy be considered as a tool to move developments integrated into the Government

strategies. In terms of a poverty alleviation programme the resettlement and relocation project is a great mechanism to promote alternatives for the poor. Relocations are not meant to disrupt communities but, in the long term, its fruits are simply a 'better life' for them as the poorest of the poor.

The above recommendation for future research may cover only part of the main problem raised in this study, but it can be seen, according to the summary overall conclusion, as the initial stage to attempt to find appropriate solutions to address the complex Vilankulos resettlement process.

#### **6.4 SUMMARY / OVERALL CONCLUSION**

This research recognises the limitations of the study in that it is concerned to cover other important issues (future research) of the complexity of the resettlement process. A considerable part of the research has paid attention to identifying critical factors in order to suggest the layout that should or may result as a small contribution to address the objective of creating a better life for the resettled families and also the old families in Quewene – Vilankulos district.

The layout suggested is not complete and does not cover all issues to answer details that the study does not treat. The example suggested, only covered the Chipo Village considering that the other areas may have the same or similar treatment.

The layout example of this research may have the ability to provide the basic principles for the planner to be able to provide the “starter” housing development. The responsibilities for it are mainly at local level. It would be provided by the Local Government who, in this case study, would work in partnership with the Vilankulos Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary.

The layout, infrastructure and services suggested are intended as an example for the better understanding of various issues related with the Kewena development and not as prescriptive statements for implementation. They are indicators only and are merely intended to illustrate how different services and infrastructures may be accommodated in order to answer different questions for local development.

Considering the limitation of funds the design should try to offer something that is beautiful, harmonious and simple. The beneficiaries at the end are the best indicator of the quality and acceptability of the development proposed.

It is imperative that Local Authorities are free to adapt according to the reality and disposability of their resources and capabilities. In the field the application may result in imaginative and innovative ways of obtaining the best results in improved methods of designing, locating and coordinating the layout of the Kewena residential area.

Coordinated or integrated planning is best achieved in large developments when the dwelling unit and the services are planned as a comprehensive project development. In such case, the design team has full control over every detail of the project; it can optimise the design and minimize costs by coordinating the installation of services. The design and installation of such services and services connections must allow for greater economic flexibility and accommodate the unpredictability of individual preferences.

Considering the main problem of this research (see page 3), the development in the area is primarily linked with the layout, which identifies the needs, and the subsequent conversion of limited resources into actions, to ensure that community development is maximised.

Therefore, to be consolidated in the future of the resettlement area, according to the growth of the households, is the hope to be able to afford to pay for upgrading the site and the housing development designed and planned for each family. Economics of housing layouts commence at national level in directing the correct development at the right place at the right time. The next stage is regional development in which the size of development areas and the inter-relationships have to be considered.

However, the relocation project that was implemented in the Quewene–Vilankulos district has the great value of the developers to accept provision of the initial stage of infrastructure and services needed for local development. These initiatives should be integrated in one environmental sustainable development. This will certainly elevate the self-esteem of the families, and with part of the new incomes and savings, individuals or group of families can invest in the improvement of their homes.

This research has seen the relocation programme as a success, as it led to initial significant improvement in living standards of residents. Considering different stages of improvement and starting with an appropriate layout design, with the provision of serviced sites for residential purposes and land for the farming and fishing Vilankulos families these improvements are illustrated by gains in hygiene and health. Access to services such as schools, health centres, commercial areas and basic finance resources for 'start-up economic initiatives, as well as access of transport, communication, identifying and demarcating future secondary streets into the residential area and other important facilities, brings confidence for future progress and development.

Local Government involvement is essential to achieve these goals. Thus and considering the conditions raised in the hypothesis of this research (see page 6), the social, cultural, economic and political factors have to be considered as a whole and incorporated into each development project. The purpose of every plan and derivative plans is to facilitate the accomplishment of the project's objectives. Here the Government involvement has to be seen as the key to incorporate all these factors and facilitate the local development.

The different approaches and experiences collected make the study exciting. It provides a range of ideas that contribute significantly to cover the main problem of this research and to answer, through the layout principles, the question about the appropriate layout pattern that would incorporate the main characteristics of the rural families. Acceptable standards to initiate the housing process into the area, were mainly incorporated in the study as a part of the whole Tourism and Conservation Development project.

Furthermore and as a complement, the study looked at other questions such as management of the resettled families, access to basic infrastructure and services, and the opportunity for local development to take into consideration the potential reality and possibilities of the area.

Housing is one of the most important aspects affecting the quality of people's lives. With this view and considering the limited investigations that this research has covered, the housing programme for the Vilankulos resettlement process should be urgently researched because of its impact on almost all dimensions of an individual's and family's social functioning.

Residential areas and open land are the most extensive single users of land and are the most likely to yield a substantial saving by improvement of standards. The most important element of the residential area is the low-density at which the Vilankulos area of resettlement will treat different dwellings and then to create using the layout design, the best living conditions.

The area has been identified and recognised by the authorities, local community and developers as a conservation area for future sustainable developments. The intervention and participation of the people who determine the development, is essential. It is one, if not the most important aspect that all stakeholders should look at sharing their interventions. Respecting the good intentions regarding the protected conservation area will certainly directly improve the level of the life style of local community.

To share ideas, information and knowledge is not a favour in this reality, it is a need for harmonious communication between the parties in order to exchange skills between them. This will result in all the parties joining their efforts and walking in the same direction, to achieve the main objectives defined in the area for conservation and Tourism Development.

To improve communication between the different stakeholders is an urgent issue to be addressed in order to create better understanding between different parties.

The Central Government should take the responsibility of looking at worldwide experience and perhaps, in order to share information, create the national forum proposed in the study where different institutions could exchange ideas and share information that could be considered in the various institutional programmes.

For instance, institutions like the ANE – National Road Administration, AM – Mozambique water, EDM – Mozambique Electricity, TDM – Mozambique telecommunications, FFH – Housing promotion Fund, FUTURE – Tourism National Fund, etc., have a real opportunity to access broad information directly and assume the Government's priorities.

This possibility should create the chance for different institutions to combine their strategies to answer the national priorities defined in the Government programmes.

During the study three main factors was identified as essential to make maximisation of each opportunity for local development possible. Firstly, the community must accept the project development and want to be involved; secondly the developers have the disposability and availability to provide part of the resources needed for local development. Finally, joining with the Government, commitment to coordinate and take the responsibility of monitoring the process are essential factors that encourage confidence in local development.

It seems that putting these factors together may result in conditions to improve the level of life of the resettled families, and accelerate conditions to help the community to adapt to its new development areas.

Considering that economic activities and initiatives are gradually being put into place, empowerment should be also implemented. The research considers that the conditions exist for local development and consequently the success of the development in the Vilankulos region as a whole, depends essentially on the joint efforts of the different parties mentioned above.

Future relocation projects, especially those promoted by the need for national or international investment and development, should take place after the Government authorisation and integrated planning process for relocation purposes has been carried out. Thus after the implications and impact for the first local residents have been well considered, the implementation process can start and develop successfully.

According to the hypothesis of this research:

If social, cultural, economic and political factors are considered in the resettlement process, Government involvement will be improved so as to safeguard the main expectation of the communities. In this case it is the provision of basic infrastructure closer to them with acceptable layout patterns, and the requirement to mobilise and work with the prospective investors on the provision of cross-subsidies for services and purposes of infrastructure will be implemented with adequate provision of building material for better community housing activities.

Furthermore, the relocation project with its social and economic ties integrated in the development plan, officially and formally approved, is a better way to ensure that everything and all details will be observed, rather than have doubts about the beneficiary's expectations. Again Government intervention in this respect is essential. It brings inputs to respond to the main hypothesis of this research.

Referring to Todaro's approaches about development, a good deal of conventional neoclassical economic theory needs to be modified to fit the unique social, institutional and structural circumstances of developing nations. There is no doubt that promoting efficient production and distribution through a proper, functioning price system, is an integral part of any successful development process.

The Vilankulos case study is part of the Mozambique programme for development as a country and its resettlement process that occurs in the Kewena locality claims efficient instructions and creative approaches. The challenge of the local authority is a great contribution to join different factors and partners in the direction of local development.

The study does not give the answer related to the main question in terms of an appropriate settlement / layout pattern that should be partially urban and partially rural to serve the best interests of the local community. To be more precise the research is not at all dedicated to the identification or design of the layout. On this occasion, attention is paid to the principles that may be considered by the planners and others disciplines.

Similar considerations can be addressed to the different sub-questions of the study, issues relating to economic activities, arrangements for agricultural and fishing activities, access to basic infrastructure and services (road, water, sewerage, education and health) where only treated in part. Even the creation of sub-focus tourism activities by the local community in the resettled areas was also in part referred as a complement to the main tourism development in the area.

Thus, the traditional settlement form of relocation that took place in the area and how the households live presently, particularly in terms of the arrangements of the houses and management of settlement patterns, was not treated at all and should be addressed in future research. Furthermore, according to what is mentioned as a limitation of this research (Point 5.3 page 87), the housing programme is one of the major issues appointed as a limitation but an important matter that should be considered in future research.

The study has been dedicated more to identifying the principles as guidelines to facilitate the task of those who may be given the responsibility of conceiving the plan and creatively designing the best layout for Chipu, Matsopane and other villages that will certainly claim for this kind of intervention.

Furthermore, the challenge of the planners and other disciplines, starts with the recognition that their action will succeed depending on the way that different studies can be made in the area and to be able to manage the different factors with actual knowledge of the reality.

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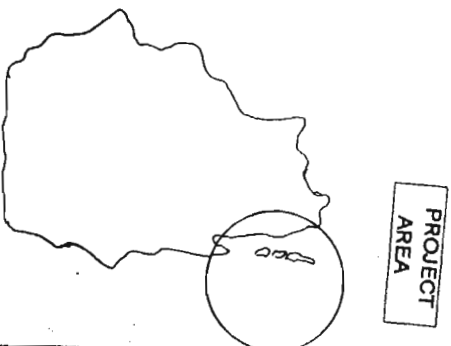
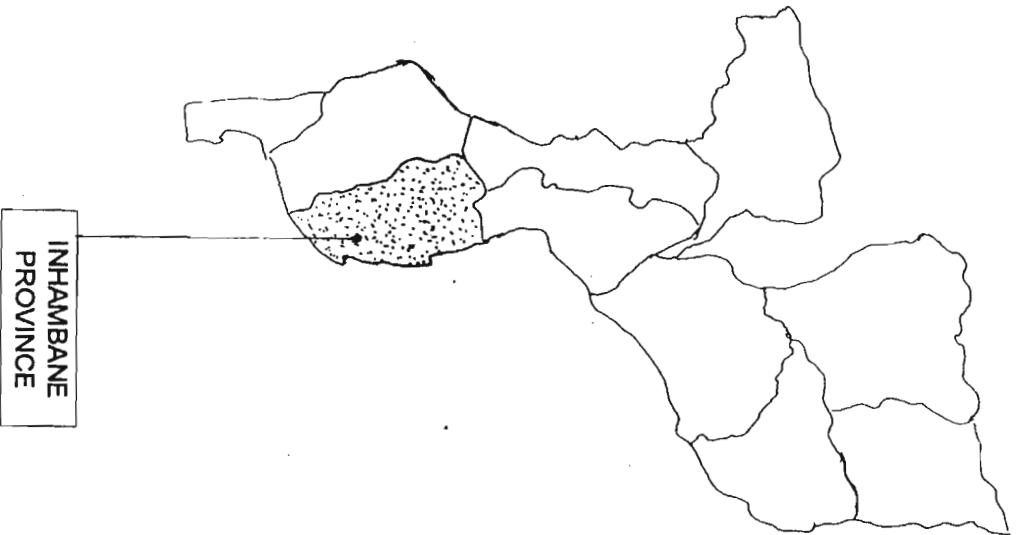
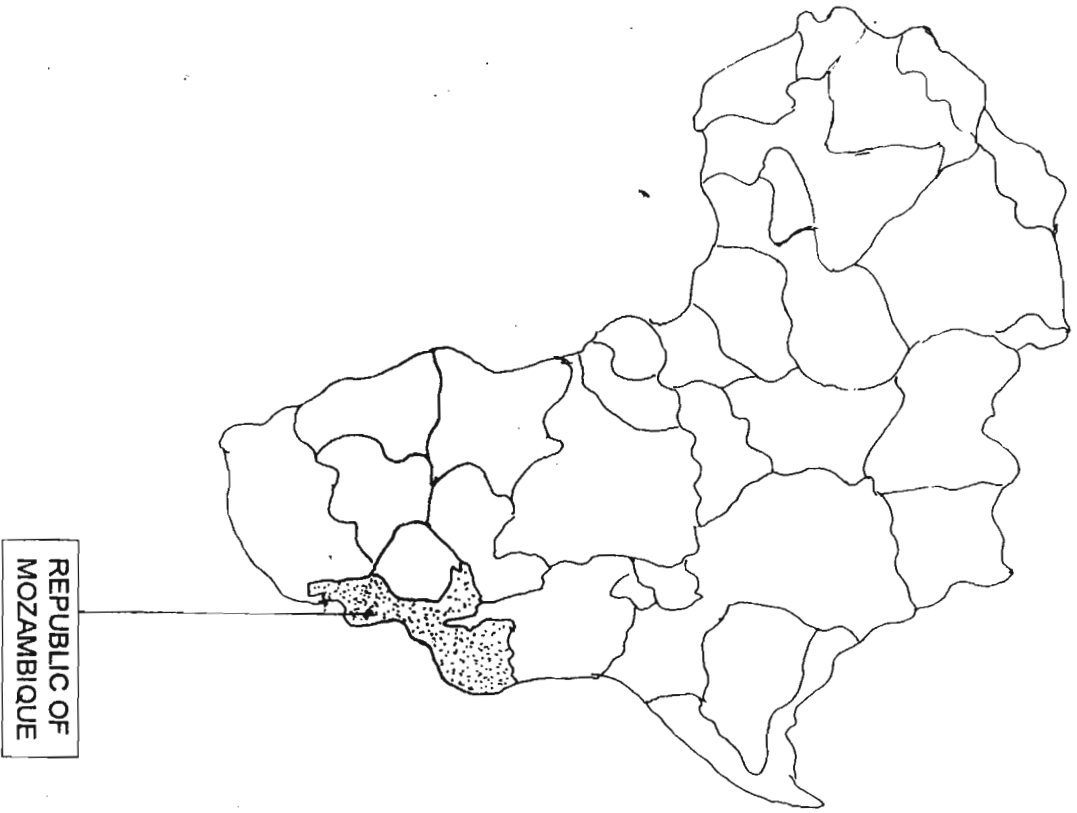
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# Annexure 1

## **MAPS:**

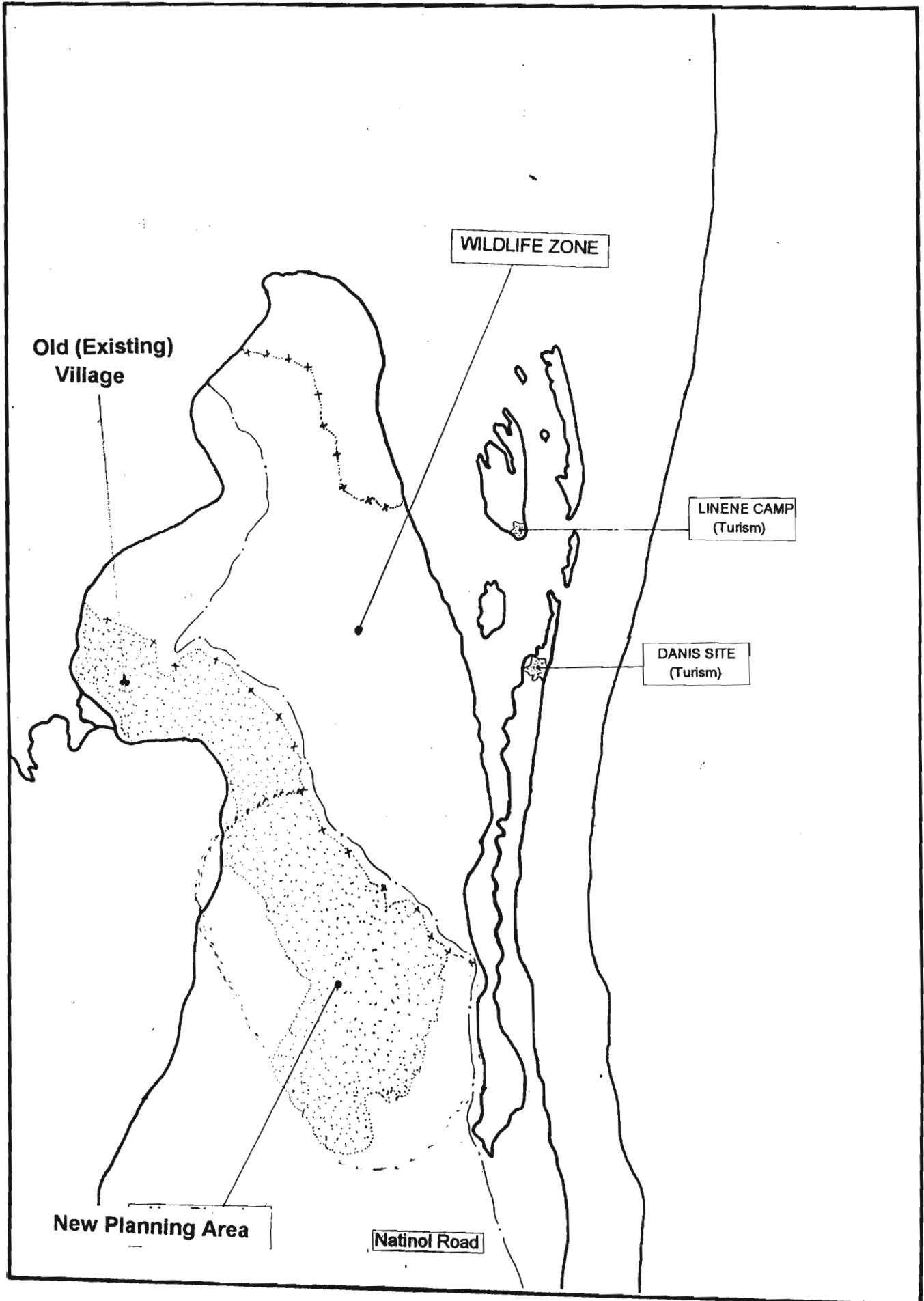
1. AFRICA
2. Mozambique
3. Inhambane Province
4. Vilankulos District
5. Vilanculo Coastal Wildlife Sanctuary (VCWS)
  - 5.1. VCWS - The Wildlife and Tourism Development
  - 5.2. VCWS – Chipo and Matsopane Relocation project

MAP NO. 1 CONTEXUAL SELLING



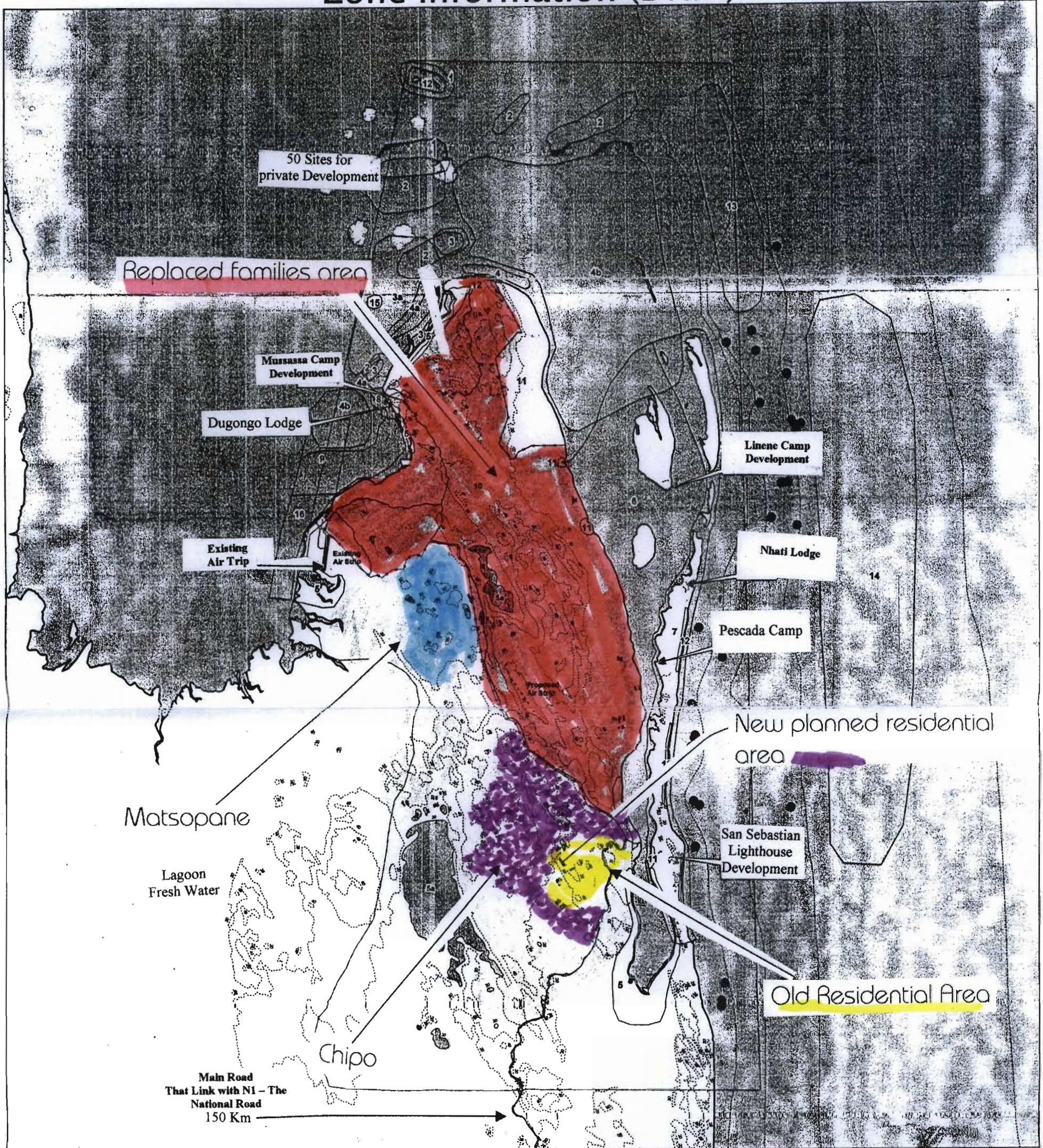


# MAP No. 2 PLANNING AREA

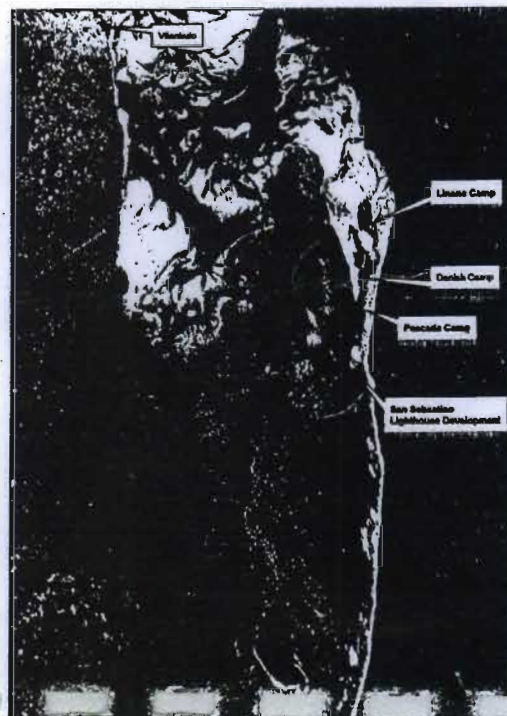




# Zone Information (Draft)



Zone	Name	Location	Status	Additional Information
1	Mussassa Zone - Mangrove Island		No development, highest conservation status	Planting only. Everything below it to be taken out again. No refuse buried on island, no fire on island, no animals allowed.
2	Sea Grass Beds	SW of Mussassa to boundary of Sanctuary.	Vulnerable habitat, high degree of protection required	Excavating ground for drainage, sea horse habitat. No golf course, no other developments. No digging of sea beds along bottom.
3	Sea Cucumber Beds	Between sea grass beds & Mussassa Pt	Vulnerable to damage from boat anchors & sea urchins being dragged over the bottom	High species diversity. Controlled utilization only by marine biologists. No other developments. No digging of sea beds to be established.
3a	Sea Star Communities			
4	Sea Sponges	Narrow strip immediately below World's View	Sensitive zone with high biodiversity. Sponges vulnerable to damage from boats and collection.	No commercial exploitation allowed. No bottom sea urchins, only purple sponges. Outlined viewing only.
4a	Sea Pine Communities			
4b	Sea Cider Communities			
5	Mangroves	Area south of salted air strip as well as mangroves around "Mogel Bay".	Very sensitive system with critical role in breeding of many species.	No commercial activities. No water sports other than snorkelling or viewing, preferably with a guide. Mangroves especially sensitive to loss of mudflats of sea grass and mangroves and is used as a nesting ground for many bird species.
5a	Fraser's Lake			
6	Whitehouse Sanctuary/Mussassa Island		Highly sensitive area.	Threatened by over-utilization by nesting. Flare in mangroves and other waters. Noise and other forms of pollution would be a threat to birds. Speedboats and low flying aircraft also a threat. Controlled nesting permitted. Flare also and lengths to be standardized.
7	Sand Spit		Highly sensitive zone due to mobility of dunes and vulnerability of vegetation.	Further development on the spit should be discouraged.
8	No Water Zone - Dugongo Lodge	Zone extends approx 200m into the channel from 100m north of Dugongo to a point approx 100m south of the Marina.		Necessary due to heavy utilization by people swimming, sunbathing and other non-water-related water sports.
9	Water Sliding	Area opposite site 4 to Goshen.	Care taken not to disturb mangroves, as well as sea fans near Goshen.	Water sliding and other permitted water sports allowed.
10	Open Paved Area	Extends from Matsopane point to the lighthouse.		Managed as private game reserve which will include rare and endangered species. Activities such as night drive undertaken at individual's own risk.
11	Community Area	Planned zone at Chirongwe along the estuary and area between game fenced sites and sanctuary's western border.		Effort needed to change from cash and burn to more sustainable forms of agricultural practice. Environmentally viable agricultural projects need to be established as well as social upliftment programmes.
12	World's View			
13	World's View			
14	World's View			
15	World's View			



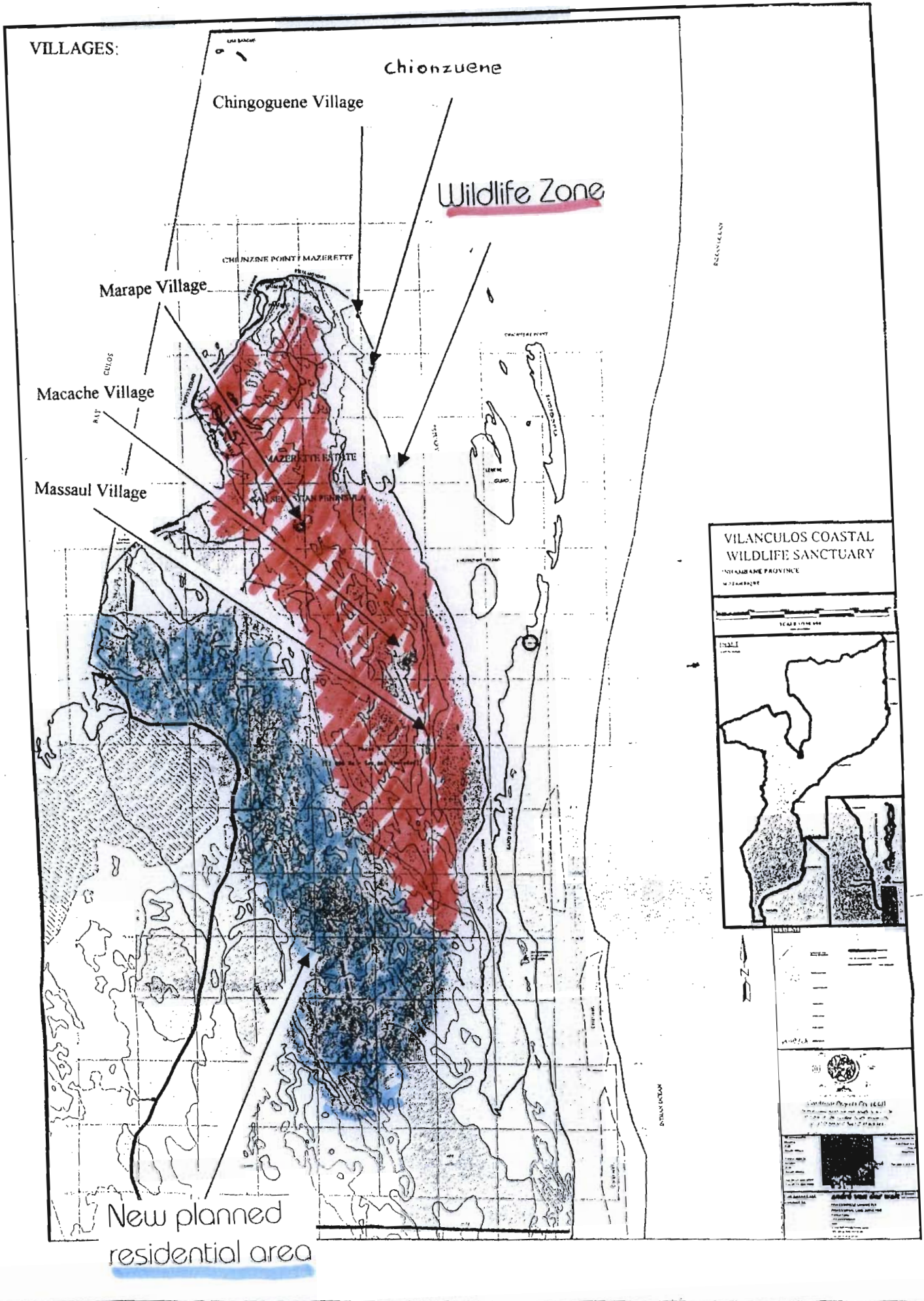
**Legend**

- - - - - Existing Boundary  
 - - - - - Proposed Boundary  
 - - - - - Road  
 - - - - - Path  
 - - - - - Pipeline  
 - - - - - Water  
 - - - - - Other

N  
 0 100 200 300 400 500  
 Meters

**EYETHU INFOTECH**  
 192 Innes Road  
 Abingdale  
 4001  
 South Africa  
 PO Box 701143  
 Overport  
 4057  
 Tel: +27 31 312 8854  
 Fax: +27 31 3028456  
 www.eyethu.co.za

# Map 5.2



## Annexure 2

# **VILANCULOS LAYOUT DESIGN:**

1. General Proposal
2. Zoning
3. Services
4. Water Pipe
5. Public Light Area
6. Other Facilities

## **Vilankulos Layout design (example)**

---

**1 General Proposal:**

- Existing residential area; and
- New residential area

**2 Zoning:**

- (A) Fisher residential are;
- (B) Public Services;
- (C) Agriculture residential area;
- (D) The existent residential area – re-ordination;
- (E) Expansion areas

**3 Services:**

- (1) Administration offices
- (2) Mozambican Police
- (3) Fisher Market
- (4) Agriculture Market
- (5) School
- (6) Clinic
- (7) Water pump projected (a) and the existing water pump (b)
- (8) Disposal site
- (9) Existing school
- (10) Harbour
- (11) Reserved area (R)

**4 Water Services:**

- (7a) Projected water pump);
- (7b) Existent hole – water;

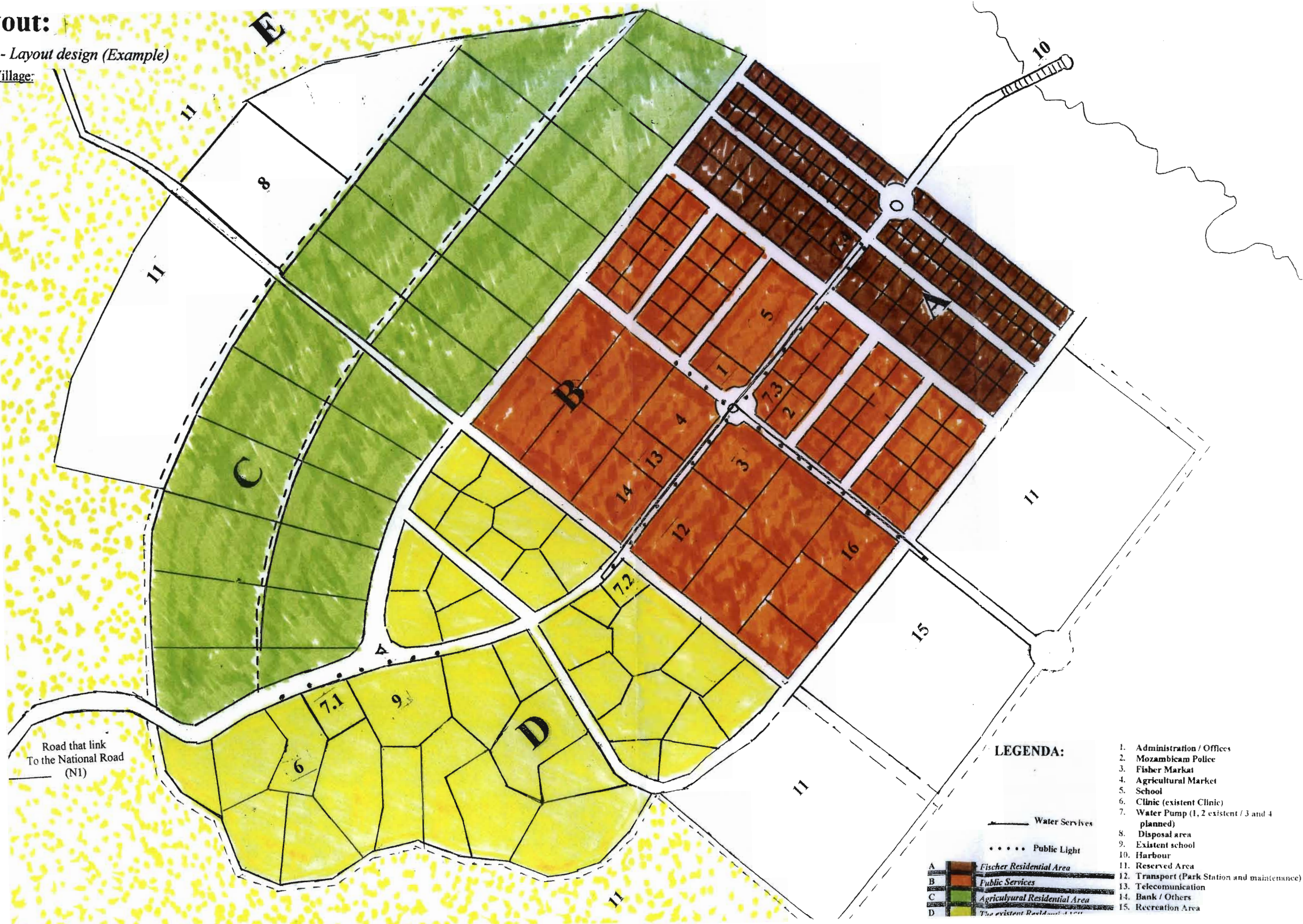
**5 Electricity:**

- Public light

**6 Other Facilities:**

- (1) Transport (Park-station and maintenance)
  - (2) Tele-communication;
  - (3) Bank / Others;
  - (4) Recreation area.
-

**Layout:**  
 7 - Layout design (Example)  
 Village:



**LEGENDA:**

- 1. Administration / Offices
  - 2. Mozambican Police
  - 3. Fisher Market
  - 4. Agricultural Market
  - 5. School
  - 6. Clinic (existent Clinic)
  - 7. Water Pump (1, 2 existent / 3 and 4 planned)
  - 8. Disposal area
  - 9. Existent school
  - 10. Harbour
  - 11. Reserved Area
  - 12. Transport (Park Station and maintenance)
  - 13. Telecommunication
  - 14. Bank / Others
  - 15. Recreation Area
- Water Services  
 ..... Public Light
- A Fischer Residential Area  
 B Public Services  
 C Agriculyural Residential Area  
 D The existent Residential Area

# Annexure 3

## **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS:**

### **Annexure 3 - List of Participants**

Annexure 1 is configured with the *List of participants* on the Questionnaire and Interview research and is organized as following: (A) Questionnaire / New Resettled Families, (B) Old residential households from Chibo and Matsopane village Resident, (C) Central Government, (D) Local Authorities, (E) Officials from Housing Fund, (F) Consultants / Experts, (G) Non-programmed Participants, and (H) List of Voluntary Participants / Help on the field questionnaire research.

<b><i>A – List New Resettled Families - (Questionnaire)</i></b>		
<b>Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>House / Site</b>
1		
2		
3		
4		
22		
23		
24		
25		

<b><i>B – List of Old residential households from Chibo and Matsopane village Resident Families - (Questionnaire)</i></b>		
<b>Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>House / Site</b>
1		
2		
3		
4		
23		
24		
25		

Obs. The names were changed by numbers of the representative families.

<b><i>C – List of Central Government Officials - (Interview)</i></b>		
<b>Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Institution</b>
1	Dr. Fernando Sumbana Junior	Tourism Ministry
2	Eng. Robert With	Public Work and Housing Minister
3	Eng. Henriques Cossa	Public Work and Housing Deputy Minister
5	Dr. Tomas Salomão	Transport and Communication Minister
6	Dr. John Kachamila	Environment Minister

<b><i>D – List of Local Authority Officials - (Interview)</i></b>		
<b>Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Institution</b>
1	Dr. Aires Ally	Governor of Inhambane Province
2	Eng. Jorge Guambe	Tourism Director of Inhambane
3	Virgilio Joao Martins Nhanguo	Local Administrador of Vilanculos
4	Joaquim António Carlos Duarte	Tourism and Commerce Dist Director
5	Jose Macedo	Environment Coordinater

***E – List of Housing Fund Officials - (Interview)***

<b>Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Institution</b>
1	Arq. João Tique	Board administration President
2	Arq. Eduardo Ivo Jonas	Studies and Project Department – FFH
3	Arq. Dina Marcia	Credit Development

***F – List of Consultant / Experts - (Interview)***

<b>Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Institution</b>
1	Graça Machel	FDC
1	Dra. Helena Mota	WWF
2	Dra. Gacheke Simons	USAID
4	Americo Maluzane Malate	Santuaru Project Management
5	Karin Allen	VCWS Conservation
6	Fernando Titosse	VCWS Conservation
7	Prof Mike Bruton	MTN – Sciencentre
8	Ryan Bruton	MTN – Sciencentre
9	Eng Gary Visser	Kwezi V3 Engineers
10	Eng Mornay Grunewald	Kwezi V3 Engineers
11	Eng Akram Khan	Kwezi V3 Engineers
12	Mthokozisi Mgubatte	University of Natal
13	Dr. Nelson Xavier	UNDP

***H – List of Voluntary Participant /  
Helping on the Field Questionnaire Research***

<b>Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Institution or House / Site</b>
1	Felizardo Alvaro Massimbe	TVM – Mozambique Television
2	Jose Maria Bartolomeu Xavier	Public Transporte
3	Antonio Fogão	Vilanculos Residente
4	Joaquim António Carlos Duarte	Tourism and Commerce Dist Director
5	Américo Maluzane Malate	Santuaru Project Management
6	Jorgina António Alves Mucuacuane	VCWS – Community



# Annexure 4

## **QUESTIONNAIRE AND** **INTERVIEW:**

# QUESTIONNAIRE AND INTERVIEWS

Format of Closed – ended questioner – (A and B category)

## QUESTIONNAIRE : ( Feelings / Opinions / Observations )

1) Identification House No \_\_\_\_\_.

2) What is your marital status: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Married \_\_\_\_\_

b. Single \_\_\_\_\_

c. Widowed \_\_\_\_\_

d. Divorced \_\_\_\_\_

3) How many people are in your family and what are they ages?

	Masc	Fem
0 - 6 years	_____	_____
7 - 12 years old	_____	_____
13 - 19 years old	_____	_____
20 - 40 years old	_____	_____
41 – 60 years old	_____	_____
More than 60 years old	_____	_____

4) Occupation:

Head of the family:	
Others:	

5) How long have you lived here?

1 – 6 months \_\_\_\_\_

7 – 12 months \_\_\_\_\_

13 – 18 months \_\_\_\_\_

19 – 24 months \_\_\_\_\_

Over 2 Years \_\_\_\_\_

6) Why did you construct your present home in this location?

	YES	NO
(a) Family are near when needed		
(b) Feel more secure		
(c) Never been in another place		
(d) Environment is better		
(e) Recreation Facilities exist		
(f) Costs less than another place		
(g) Privacy		
(h) Schools exist		
(i) Clinics nearby		
(j) Access to water		
(l) Access to electricity		
(m) Access to road		
(n) Jobs availability / potential		
(o) Others		

7) Is your arrangements of houses the best possible?

(a) YES \_\_\_\_\_

(b) NO \_\_\_\_\_

8) If not, how could the arrangement be improved? (Space for agriculture activities / fishing / size of the sites / enough space for additional activities / Others)


9) Do you feel there are too many other households living to close to you?

(c) YES \_\_\_\_\_. If YES, in What way?


(d) NO \_\_\_\_\_. If NO, how close could they be?


10) Would you enjoy living in your residential area with more development of the site?

(e) YES \_\_\_\_\_. Explain:


(f) NO \_\_\_\_\_. Explain:


11) Have you enough space for family activities?

(g) YES \_\_\_\_\_. If yes, do you have too much or unused space? Could your site be smaller?


(h) NO \_\_\_\_\_. If not, what do you need space for?


12) Have you enough space for agricultural / or other economic activity?

(i) YES \_\_\_\_\_.

(j) NO \_\_\_\_\_. If not, what space do you need, and for what activities?


13) If you have Children. Are there proper places for children to play? (To run around, play a ball game, etc)

(k) YES \_\_\_\_\_. Explain:


(l) NO \_\_\_\_\_. Explain:


14) Is it easier to make friends here than in other places you've lived?

(m) YES \_\_\_\_\_. Why?


(n) NO \_\_\_\_\_. Why?


Semi-structured Interview (B, C categories)

**INTERVIEW – QUESTIONS / ISSUES:**

(Your ideas / Opinions / and Observations )

General – All Interviews

**1. I would like to ask you some questions about the Relocation and Resettlement process in Vilankulos:**

- Who benefits from the relocation?*
- Who soffers from the relocation?*
- What kind of development can be expected for the future of the households?*
- How dependent are the rural families on the local reserve development?*

**2. I would like to ask you some questions about the National Program for Poverty Alleviation: (What the Government Priority / What is on implementation)**

- What elements and factors of the NPPA, should be observed for resettlement process in the area?*
- How to link the NPPA with different investment perspectives?*

**3. I would like to ask you some questions about your Institutional Priorities:**

- Does the resettlement process is consideras a priority in your institution?*
- What kind of institutional priorities have been defined by your Institution, for the resettled households?*
- If they are not been considered by your Institution, what factors should be observed for resettlement process?*

**4. I would like to ask you some questions about the role of Central Government:**

- When will the Resettlement Policy be implemented?*
- What institutions should be involved?*
- Promoting investment is on the some time to promote local development. This statement any means in your institution policies or programs?*
- What are your opinions about the local development by the housing program?*

For the Representant from Public Work and Housing:

**5. I would like to ask you some questions about the Relocation and Resettlement process in Vilankulos:**

- Who benefits from the relocation?*
- Who soffers from the relocation?*
- What kind of development can be expected for the future of the households?*
- How dependent are the rural families on the local reserve development?*

**6. I would like to ask you some questions about the National Program for Poverty Alleviation: (What the Government Priority / What is on implementation)**

- What elements and factors of the NPPA, should be observed for resettlement process in the area?*
- How to link the NPPA with different investment perspectives?*

**7. I would like to ask you some questions about your Institutional Priorities:**

- Does the resettlement process is consideras a priority in your institution?*
- What kind of institutional priorities have been defined by your Institution, for the resettled households?*
- If they are not been considered by your Institution, what factors should be observed for resettlement process?*

**8. I would like to ask you some questions about the role of Central Government:**

- When will the Resettlement Policy be implemented?*
- What institutions should be involved?*
- Promoting investment is on the some time to promote local development. This statement any means in your institution policies or programs?*
- What are your opinions about the local development by the housing program?*

Specific:-

**9. I would like to ask you some questions about the Ways and forms to improve the Housing Program for this development:**

- What kind of strategies to attend the poor?*
- Is the Urban Village be considered as a part of the housing policy?*
- What kind of arrangements around Public or Private development could or should be incorporated in order to improve the Housing Program in this specific situation?*

**10. I would like to ask you some questions about the Provision of Basic Infrastructure for Rural Development:**

- What is the Government Responsibility here?*
- What are the real Possibilities and priorities?*
- What are the government limitations in this situation?*
- Does the alternative of Cross-subsidies on partnership with the private sector be considered as a well come arrangement?*

**11. I would like to ask you some questions about the Relocation and Resettlement process in Vilankulos:**

- Who benefits from the relocation?*
- Who soffers from the relocation?*
- What kind of development can be expected for the future of the households?*
- How dependent are the rural families on the local reserve development?*

**12. I would like to ask you some questions about the National Program for Poverty Alleviation: (What the Government Priority / What is on implementation)**

- What elements and factors of the NPPA, should be observed for resettlement process in the area?*
- How to link the NPPA with different investment perspectives?*

**13. I would like to ask you some questions about your Institutional Priorities:**

- Does the resettlement process is consideras a priority in your institution?*
- What kind of institutional priorities have been defined by your Institution, for the resettled households?*
- If they are not been considered by your Institution, what factors should be observed for resettlement process?*

**14. I would like to ask you some questions about the role of Central Government:**

- When will the Resettlement Policy be implemented?*
- What institutions should be involved?*
- Promoting investment is on the some time to promote local development. This statement any means in your institution policies or programs?*
- What are your opinions about the local development by the housing program?*

Specific:

**15. I would like to ask you some questions about the Government eefforts in order to bring the international cooperation into the national priorities:**

- What are the Government efforts on this direction?*
- What are the real Possibilities to promote and invite international Institutions and organizations for finance in this development programs?*
- Considering the government limitations how to bring the international cooperation for funding the government efforts on the different studies and policies implementation?*



Questions for the Representative member from Plan and Finance

**16. I would like to ask you some questions about the Relocation and Resettlement process in Vilankulos:**

- Who benefits from the relocation?*
- Who soffers from the relocation?*
- What kind of development can be expected for the future of the households?*
- How dependent are the rural families on the local reserve development?*

**17. I would like to ask you some questions about the National Program for Poverty Alleviation: (What the Government Priority / What is on implementation)**

- What elements and factors of the NPPA, should be observed for resettlement process in the area?*
- How to link the NPPA with different investment perspectives?*

**18. I would like to ask you some questions about your Institutional Priorities:**

- Does the resettlement process is consideras a priority in your institution?*
- What kind of institutional priorities have been defined by your Institution, for the resettled households?*
- If they are not been considered by your Institution, what factors should be observed for resettlement process?*

**19. I would like to ask you some questions about the role of Central Government:**

- When will the Resettlement Policy be implemented?*
- What institutions should be involved?*
- Promoting investment is on the some time to promote local development. This statement any means in your institution policies or programs?*
- What are your opinions about the local development by the housing program?*

Specific:

**20. Potentialities and possibilities for Partnership:**

- What kind of partnership should be promoted between the public and private sector to address the resettlement process as an opportunity of development?*
- What kind of responsibility should be observed by the Private development in partnership with the communities?*
- How to combine these different strategies with public and private sector interests?*

**21. Developers contribution:**

- What are the Developers responsibilities for the resettled families in Vilankulos?*
- What have been done by the Developers is acetable in terms of promoting local development?*
- Does the Government consider it important to define an appropriate policy addressing the resettlement process and the involvement of different stakeholders?*
- What are the government perspectives for future plans in relocation projects?*
- What kind of Incentives should be considered?*

**22. I would like to ask you some questions about the Relocation and Resettlement process in Vilankulos:**

- Who benefits from the relocation?*
- Who suffers from the relocation?*
- What kind of development can be expected for the future of the households?*
- How dependent are the rural families on the local reserve development?*

**23. I would like to ask you some questions about the National Program for Poverty Alleviation: (What the Government Priority / What is on implementation)**

- What elements and factors of the NPPA, should be observed for resettlement process in the area?*
- How to link the NPPA with different investment perspectives?*

**24. I would like to ask you some questions about your Institutional Priorities:**

- Does the resettlement process is considered a priority in your institution?*
- What kind of institutional priorities have been defined by your Institution, for the resettled households?*
- If they are not been considered by your Institution, what factors should be observed for resettlement process?*

**25. I would like to ask you some questions about the role of Central Government:**

- When will the Resettlement Policy be implemented?*
- What institutions should be involved?*
- Promoting investment is on the some time to promote local development. This statement any means in your institution policies or programs?*
- What are your opinions about the local development by the housing program?*
- ing program?*

Specific:  
-----

**26. I would like to ask you some questions about the Local Authority and Provincial Government:**

- What are the Local Authority's role and responsibilities in this matter?*
- What are the Local Authority's role in the Local development?*
- What kind of intervention is recommended for local authority, considering the existence of conflicts in the relocation projects?*
- What are the Local Authority limitations?*
- And what should be observed in order to improve their efficiency?*
- What are the Central Government plans and perspectives for improve the local Government intervention?*

Questions for the Representative member from Transport and Communication:

**27. I would like to ask you some questions about the Relocation and Resettlement process in Vilankulos:**

- Who benefits from the relocation?*
- Who suffers from the relocation?*
- What kind of development can be expected for the future of the households?*
- How dependent are the rural families on the local reserve development?*

**28. I would like to ask you some questions about the National Program for Poverty Alleviation: (What the Government Priority / What is on implementation)**

- What elements and factors of the NPPA, should be observed for resettlement process in the area?*
- How to link the NPPA with different investment perspectives?*

**29. I would like to ask you some questions about your Institutional Priorities:**

- Does the resettlement process is considered a priority in your institution?*
- What kind of institutional priorities have been defined by your Institution, for the resettled households?*
- If they are not been considered by your Institution, what factors should be observed for resettlement process?*

**30. I would like to ask you some questions about the role of Central Government:**

- When will the Resettlement Policy be implemented?*
- What institutions should be involved?*
- Promoting investment is on the some time to promote local development. This statement any means in your institution policies or programs?*
- What are your opinions about the local development by the housing program?*

Specific:

-----

**31. I would like to ask you some questions about the Local Development:**

- What kind of development is being considered for the community?*
- How to promote the Transport facilities based on the Community in Vilankulos?*
- What kind of communications could / should the government provide?*

**32. I would like to ask you some questions about the Provision of Basic Infrastructure in the Rural Development:**

- What is the Government Responsibility?*
- What are the real Possibilities and priorities?*
- What are the government limitations?*
- Does the alternative of Cross-subsidies on partnership with the private sector be considered as a well come arrangement?*

Questions for the Representative member from Environment Coordination:

**33. I would like to ask you some questions about the Relocation and Resettlement process in Vilankulos:**

- Who benefits from the relocation?*
- Who soffers from the relocation?*
- What kind of development can be expected for the future of the households?*
- How dependent are the rural families on the local reserve development?*

**34. I would like to ask you some questions about the National Program for Poverty Alleviation: (What the Government Priority / What is on implementation)**

- What elements and factors of the NPPA, should be observed for resettlement process in the area?*
- How to link the NPPA with different investment perspectives?*

**35. I would like to ask you some questions about your Institutional Priorities:**

- Does the resettlement process is consideras a priority in your institution?*
- What kind of institutional priorities have been defined by your Institution, for the resettled households?*
- If they are not been considered by your Institution, what factors should be observed for resettlement process?*

**36. I would like to ask you some questions about the role of Central Government:**

- When will the Resettlement Policy be implemented?*
- What institutions should be involved?*
- Promoting investment is on the some time to promote local development. This statement any means in your institution policies or programs?*
- What are your opinions about the local development by the housing program?*

Specific:

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**37. Local Development:**

- What factors should be observed in order to respect the environment in the Vilankulos Tourism project Development?*
- Who are the stakeholders, and what they should know and observe for an integrated and harmonious development?*
- To protect and conserve the potential resources what are the Government objectives?. How will / should to address these main government objectives?*
- How to promote the Tourism and combine with the conservation?*
- What kind of initiatives should contribute to improve the income for local community?*
- Who are the roles of different parts integrated on the Vilankulos Tourism Reserve?*

Questions for the Representative member from Tourism:

**38. I would like to ask you some questions about the Relocation and Resettlement process in Vilankulos:**

- Who benefits from the relocation?*
- Who soffers from the relocation?*
- What kind of development can be expected for the future of the households?*
- How dependent are the rural families on the local reserve development?*

**39. I would like to ask you some questions about the National Program for Poverty Alleviation: (What the Government Priority / What is on implementation)**

- What elements and factors of the NPPA, should be observed for resettlement process in the area?*
- How to link the NPPA with different investment perspectives?*

**40. I would like to ask you some questions about your Institutional Priorities:**

- Does the resettlement process is consideras a priority in your institution?*
- What kind of institutional priorities have been defined by your Institution, for the resettled households?*
- If they are not been considered by your Institution, what factors should be observed for resettlement process?*

**41. I would like to ask you some questions about the role of Central Government:**

- When will the Resettlement Policy be implemented?*
- What institutions should be involved?*
- Promoting investment is on the some time to promote local development. This statement any means in your institution policies or programs?*
- What are your opinions about the local development by the housing program?*

Specific:-

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**42. I would like to ask you some questions about the Local Tourism Development:**

- What kind of development is / should be considered for the community?*
- How do you intend to promote the Tourism based on the Community in Vilankulos?*
- What kind of initiatives complements the high tourism development and contributes to improve the income for local community?*
- Who are the roles of different parts integrated on the Vilankulos Tourism Reserve?*

**43. Provides Basic Infrastructure – Rural Development:**

- What is the Government Responsibility?*
- What are the real Possibilities and priorities?*
- What are the government limitations?*
- Does the alternative of Cross-subsidies on partnership with the private sector be considered as a well come arrangemen?t*

## **INTERVIEW – QUESTIONS / ISSUES:**

(Your ideas / Opinions / and Observations )

**Questions for the Representative members of Provincialand distrcet government, consultants, professionals and planners / implementers of the project**

**44. I would like to ask you some questions about the Relocation and Resettlement process in Vilankulos:**

- Who benefits?*
- What perspectives for the relocated families?*
- What kind of expectation the development project created to local authorities?*
- What are the success and failure?*

**45. I would like to ask you some questions about the Arrangements for rural families living into semi-urban Vilankulos Village / residential area:**

- What kind of arrangements for better layout should be provided?*
- What kind and level of infrastructure and services should be provided?*

**46. I would like to ask you some questions about the Local Development:**

- What provisions the Local Authorities, considering that the agriculture or fishing is the main community activity should define?*
- What kind of tourism activities should be reserved as local community rights and complementary to the main Tourism project development?*

**47. I would like to ask you some questions about the Infrastructure and Services:**

- Where the main road should be constructed in order to benefit the local community?*
- Does the water and electricity should be provided? Where?*
- Who take the responsibility in terms of finance and construction?*

**48. I would like to ask you some questions about the Commercial Center at Vilankulos Village:**

- Where should be the localization of the Commercial Center?*
- What impact if the Commercial center if are constructed between the new and old areas of Vilankulos Village?*

**49. I would like to ask you some questions about the Other Facilities and Services for Vilankulos Village:**

- What kind of transport facilities should be provided?*
- Does the communication should be considered priority? Why?*

- *How many schools and clinics should be planned and constructed? Where?*
- *What kind of arrangements for management and maintenance should be created at community level?*

**50. I would like to ask you some questions about the Employment:**

- *Does the Housing building activities create jobs?*
- *What kind of hope in terms of employment with the Vilankulos Reserve Project?*
- *What kind of others employment can be created by the local business at the community level?*

**51. I would like to ask you some questions about the Recommendation for Government:**

- *What kind of recommendation would you address for the Central Policy for resettlement process?*
- *What level of Responsibilities should be defined clearly as from the Local and Central Government?*
- *Have you some observation that you would like to see observed for the future Investment Programs? And to be observed by the Institutions that are responsible for promote the Investment?*
- *What are your opinions about the local development through the housing program?*