

**AN EVALUATION OF A DEVELOPMENT-INDUCED RELOCATION
PROCESS IN THE INGQUZA HILL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

by

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DECLARATION

I declare that *An evaluation of a development-induced relocation process in the Ingquza Hill Local Municipality* is my own work and that all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

SIGNATURE
(Mr Kentridge Khanyile Makhanya)

DATE

ABSTRACT

The development of the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV transmission powerline has seen some of the people of Ingquza Hill Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape relocated from their original place of residence. This research evaluated the process that was implemented when relocating the affected people in the Ingquza Hill Local Municipality, covering villages within Lusikisiki and Flagstaff towns. This study provides a response to the research question, which was: “Did the relocations improve the socio-economic and environmental sustainability of the people in Ingquza Hill Local Municipality?”

The evaluation process of the study followed a systematic methodology, which entailed i) investigating and analysing the social impact indicators identified during the relocations; ii) evaluating and comparing key socio-economic and environmental indicators in Ingquza Hill Local Municipality; and iii) making recommendations to improve the relocation process.

The study also formulated five key indicators of relocations, utilised to compare the social receptors before and after the relocation phase of the project. The utilised key indicators are: 1) quality education; 2) quality health care; 3) affected age groups; 4) community linkage; and 5) employment conditions.

The results of the research highlighted the need for a comprehensive and, most importantly, inclusive process when relocating people from their homes. This research concluded that the relocation process needs to be formalised and adopted hand in hand with development instead of being treated as a separate process. The research study further recommends that the process of relocating communities, as a companion of development, needs to be effectively monitored and managed in order to curb the socio-environmental impacts thereof.

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my two children, Ntokozo Makhanya and Nkanyiso Makhanya. You are forever my inspiration to be a better father and to set a good example to both of you.

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Abbreviations

CLN	Customer Load Network
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
HDI	Human Development Index
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
IHLM	Ingquza Hill Local Municipality
IRP	Involuntary Resettlement Policy
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MIGA	Multilateral Guarantee Agency
NRRP	National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
OD	Operational Directive
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
TB	Tuberculosis

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

During the last two decades of the 20th century, the magnitude of forced population relocations associated with development projects was estimated at approximately 10 million people annually or some 200 million people over two decades. During the first decade of the new century, the size of development-caused relocations is estimated at approximately 15 million people annually. This clearly indicates the global dimension of this social pathology (Cernea, 2004). A study conducted in the early 1990s shows that in China alone, more than 10 million people were involuntarily resettled over a period of 30 years as a result of the construction of a dam. In India approximately 15.5 million people were displaced over the last four decades due to projects including the building of reservoirs, urban sites, thermal plants and mines (Cook, 1994).

Involuntary population relocations result from the imperative need to build modern industrial and transportation infrastructure, expand power generation and irrigation, implement urban renewal and improve social services, such as water and electricity supply. Nonetheless, due to their adverse effects, forced population relocations remain a social pathology of development. Efforts must always be made to avoid relocations wherever possible. Unfortunately, increases in population density, land scarcities and growing socio-economic needs will sustain relocations as a continuous companion of development (Cernea, 2004).

In the case of development-induced relocations, territory becomes an arena of specific conflict between the needs of people relocated or affected by particular development and the interests of the developer. Development-induced relocations are often associated with conflict over resources, which have led to loss of land and impacts on social sustainability (job losses, loss of houses, food insecurity and social disarticulation). Relocations are primarily a phenomenon associated with the loss of land, which is a fundamental point of economic, social and cultural reference (Terminski, 2013).

Most of the case studies that I have reviewed reflect the same pattern, as also highlighted by Afanasyeva (2013), namely that the justification of community relocations is based on a consideration of the benefit to larger communities, while it is believed that only a small minority of people will suffer. Both global and local experiences show that the relocations usually fail to achieve their objectives. Relocations are generally unproductive, ineffective, socially destructive, grievous and environmentally detrimental. Relocations often lead to impoverishment and sometimes involve the abuse of human rights (Afanasyeva, 2013).

My observation again is that this social pathology appears to be rife mostly in Africa and in Asian countries. This can easily be associated with the fact that the African and Asian continents consist mainly of developing economies. Such economic situation goes hand in hand with infrastructural development. The African continent has experienced massive population resettlement processes of all types. Most of Africa's forced displacements are not those caused by development programmes, but those triggered by social and political wars; by ethnic, racial and religious persecutions; or by natural causes such as droughts and famines (Cook, 1994).

Studies of development-induced relocations had already emerged in the mid-fifties and early sixties, in the context of projects such as the Great Dam of Aswan, the Kariba Dam on the Zambezi and the Akosombo Dam on Lake Volta in Ghana. The fifties and sixties also observed the development of anthropological studies of relocations in other parts of the world. The first extensive research devoted to urban relocations in developed countries can be dated back to the sixties (Terminski, 2013). This dissertation focuses on the development-induced relocations that occurred in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa, with specific focus on the Ingquza Hill Local Municipality (IHLM). The relocations were induced by the need to develop a 400 kV electricity transmission powerline, known as the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune powerline.

“IHLM is an amalgamation of two former Transkei local communities, namely Lusikisiki and Flagstaff. The municipality is rural in nature and falls within the former Transkei homeland. The municipality is characterised by huge infrastructure backlogs and underdevelopment. The municipality was therefore classified as Category B municipality according to grading by the South African Local Government Association” (Fihlani, 2014, p. 1). “Service infrastructure plays a critical role in the development of the economy of the municipal area as well as the maintenance of environmental and health standards. Service backlogs are very rampant in this municipality. The other reality is that areas with huge infrastructural backlogs tend to do poorly in terms of attracting investments. While it has favourable geographical conditions, this municipality has been unable to attract established industries to invest in the area” (Fihlani, 2014, p. 91).

The district municipality is currently providing infrastructural upgrades for Flagstaff and Lusikisiki towns. There is substantial investment in infrastructural development, including electricity upgrades. The district municipality has developed a five-year plan to look at the infrastructural needs of the municipality. The municipality has developed a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in order to guide the future development of the urban nodal areas and also the rural areas (Fihlani, 2014).

The SDF reflects the future growth of the towns of Flagstaff and Lusikisiki. The towns are historical former homeland towns with the following challenges being prevalent:

- ❖ Lack of the capacity of infrastructure

- ❖ Poor land use management systems
- ❖ Non-compliance with town planning legislation and other statutory commitments
- ❖ The use of outdated policies and legislation, which create burdens in the current development agenda
- ❖ Land ownership remaining a challenge, as the majority of the land is communal and therefore there are restrictions in terms of how the land can be utilised
- ❖ Land invasions on lands that are under land claims.

Thirty per cent of the land in IHLM is subject to land claims and the office of the land claims commissioner has been consulted on a number of occasions (Fihlani, 2014). The relocation process needs to be formalised and adopted hand in hand with development instead of being treated as an adverse element. The process of relocating communities, as a companion of development, needs to be effectively monitored and managed in order to curb the socio-environmental impacts thereof. This study evaluated the process that was implemented when relocating the people in Lusikisiki and Flagstaff (IHLM). This study further makes recommendations on measures to put in place when relocating people who are affected by infrastructural development.

1.2 RESEARCH PROBLEM

Problem statement:

The people of Ingquza Hill Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape were relocated from their original place of residence due to the development of the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV powerline.

Research question:

Did the relocations improve the socio-economic and environmental sustainability of the relocated people in Ingquza Hill Local Municipality?

1.3 RESEARCH AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the research was:

To ascertain the socio-economic and environmental changes associated with the relocations in IHLM.

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- Investigate and analyse the social impact indicators identified during the relocations, with the use of secondary data analysis and document analysis
- Evaluate and compare key socio-economic and environmental indicators in IHLM, using data collected after the relocations

- Make recommendations on how to improve and close gaps associated with relocations.

1.4 SCOPE OF WORK: LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1.4.1 Limitations

The Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV transmission powerline traverses two provinces and affects various municipalities. The research therefore did not address all affected municipalities, but focused on areas that supported the objectives of the study.

- ❖ The research only focused on the relocated people in IHLM in the Eastern Cape Province.
- ❖ The sample size of the relocated houses was above 30% of the actual relocated households, in order to get a good representation for the integrity of results.

Only five selected key indicators listed below were investigated and evaluated. The key indicators were limited to five in order to maintain and ensure a more focused study. The research did not evaluate and assess all aspects of a proper relocation process. However, the need for a comprehensive relocation process is emphasised.

- ❖ The research remained in the confines of socio-economic and environmental impacts relating to relocations that took place in IHLM.
- ❖ Key indicators investigated and evaluated were limited to quality education, quality health care, affected age groups, community linkage and employment.

1.4.2 Assumptions

- ❖ It was assumed that the affected houses have already been relocated. Completed relocations provided a clear indication of the socio-environmental impacts of the project before and after the relocations.
- ❖ It was assumed that social impact studies were conducted prior to the relocations.
- ❖ It was assumed that a resettlement action plan was compiled prior to the implementation of such relocations.

1.5 STRUCTURE

Chapter 1: This chapter of the research dissertation provided a broad overview of the researched topic. It also provided a background on issues relating to relocation of households in IHLM. This chapter also addressed the problem statement and the research question. The aim of the research and the objectives were also outlined in this chapter. The research structure was discussed in this chapter in order to provide a clear direction on the content of the research.

Chapter 2: This chapter contains the literature review of available information and previous studies conducted on the relocation of communities for the purpose of infrastructural development. The literature review was utilised to learn about and highlight challenges associated with development-induced relocations. Relocation challenges are linked to the need to manage social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Chapter 3: The methodology chapter was based on the research objectives. The first step was to investigate and analyse what key indicators were used for socio-economic and environmental impacts associated with the relocations. The second step was to evaluate and compare the circumstances of the suggested key indicators before and after the resettlements through the use of a questionnaire. A research questionnaire was designed in a manner that allowed gathering of information on circumstances prior to resettlement and after the resettlement phase. The third step was to recommend improvements on identified gaps.

Chapter 4: The case study chapter highlights the specific scenario of the events that took place in IHLM. The process that was implemented in IHLM is addressed in this chapter. The challenges and opportunities within the affected area and the circumstance of the relocated people are also addressed in this chapter.

Chapter 5: This chapter first outlines the project findings. It also provides a detailed analysis and discussion of the collected data and the acquired results. The identified gaps and areas of improvement are highlighted.

Chapter 6: This chapter provides a synthesis of what the research has uncovered. Recommendations are made based on the results and the outcome of comparisons of the key indicators. This chapter also outlines a conclusion, which states that the aim of the research was achieved and that the objectives have been met.

1.6 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER

The subject of involuntary resettlement appears to have a long history of social injustice and neglect. There are case studies that date back to the early 1990s, where people were forced to move out of their area of settlement to make way for infrastructure that was supposed to improve economic development. The research aim and objectives have been formulated in a way so as to investigate how much improvement, if any, has been effected to ensure minimum social and environmental impact on the relocated people who have been resettled for the purpose of infrastructural development.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature reviews can attempt to integrate what others have done and said, to criticize previous scholarly works, to build bridges between related topic areas, to identify the central issues in a field, or all these (Cooper, 1998, p. 4).

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reports on the literature review that was conducted by using available information and previous studies on the relocation of communities for the purpose of infrastructural development. The literature review was utilised to learn about and highlight challenges associated with development-induced relocations. The knowledge gained from the challenges associated with relocations is then linked to the need to manage synergies between social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Development-induced human relocations can lead to loss of land, homes and jobs and social disarticulation. South Africa as a developing country has a challenge to meet the needs of economic growth. These challenges will require infrastructural development to satisfy, for example, the electricity demands, water supply and other services of a growing and developing population.

This chapter reports on knowledge gained on other key factors that play a significant role when people are relocated. Among these factors investigated by the research was international best practices and guidelines; social, economic and environmental balances; social destruction and disarticulation; advantages, benefits and disadvantages; political influences and responsibilities; developers' obligations; resettlement action plans (RAPs); and the necessities of livelihood restoration.

It is common practice that where required, households will be relocated to make servitude space for new powerlines and associated infrastructure. In this section of the literature review, the researcher sought to understand common and best practices used in other countries by which such unavoidable relocations can best be managed.

South Africa is rapidly growing in terms of its economy and infrastructural development, with an exponential population growth to complement the growing electricity demand. Electrical infrastructural development and improvement is also faced with immensely challenging pressure in terms of supply. Electricity supply needs to grow at the same or an even faster rate than the demand in order to stay abreast of

the demand. The expected peak demand by 2022 is 57,8 GW. Currently, the peak demand fluctuates around 45 GW (Rathanlall, Jina, & Estment, 2013).

2.2 DEVELOPMENT-INDUCED DISPLACEMENTS, RELOCATIONS AND RESETTLEMENTS

In both developed and developing countries, terms such as ‘dam-induced displacement’, ‘hydropower-induced displacement’, ‘mining-induced displacement’ and ‘conservation-induced displacement’ have permanently entered into the scientific discourse. The practical implication of this infrastructural need is the positive economic benefit, which carries with it the serious need for social impact management.

The term ‘displacement’ can be understood in two different ways. Displacement may be used to refer to the eviction of people from their habitual homeland without adequate compensation, guarantees or mechanisms of social support. Displacement also refers to the initial phase of the process of resettlement associated with the physical relocation of people from their homes. Displacement may, therefore, be a distinct, negative aspect related to the violation of fundamental human rights, or the initial step in the resettlement process. In cases where displacement is implemented as the sole means of moving people, it will pose negative impacts to the social and environmental components of the eco-system (Terminski, 2013).

The term ‘resettlement’ refers to physical, pre-planned relocation, combined with appropriate support mechanisms, including social support, in a new place. Resettlement is characterised by two main features: a movement of a population, and an element of planning and control. Resettlement is also described as

the process by which individuals or a group of people leave spontaneously or un-spontaneously their original settlement sites to resettle in new areas where they can begin new trends of life by adapting themselves to the biophysical, social and administrative systems of the new environment (Terminski, 2013, p. 19).

An almost similar process termed ‘relocation’ involves moving people from their current area to a different place in order to make way for proposed development. Relocations do not necessarily include any social support infrastructure. People are only moved from a particular place to a different place, which may have little or no municipality services. This process is more detrimental to the sustainability of the affected communities (Terminski, 2013).

Resettlement may also be defined as a process through which populations are displaced from their habitat and economic activities and relocated to another site where they re-establish their productive activities, services and community life. This definition strongly emphasises that resettlement is a combination of

physical relocation with subsequent attempts to restore the displaced people's livelihood in the new place (Terminski, 2013).

2.2.1 Displacements

Ferris and Stark (2012) explain development-induced displacement as a process that is not comprehensively monitored. Infrastructure and urban development projects have often led to population displacement. An estimated 234 600 people were displaced primarily by large dam projects only from the 1960s to the late 1990s. Table 2.1 provides figures of displaced people in West African countries as a result of large dam projects.

Table 2.1: Number of people displaced by large dam projects in West Africa (Ferris & Stark, 2012)

Name of the dam	Country	Displaced persons	Date of displacement
Akossombo	Ghana	80 000	1963
Kossou	Côte d'Ivoire	75 000	1970
Kandji	Nigeria	44 000	1967–1968
Sélingué	Mali	15 000	1980
Nangbéto	Togo/Benin	10 600	1987
Manantali	Mali	10 000	1986–1987
Garafiri	Guinea	2 140	1999

Displacement is also described as the dislocation of people from their native place and region. It often exacerbates rather than mitigates economic insecurity, helplessness and alienation. Displacement of people can also mean loss of economic livelihoods and communities. The involuntary displacement process occurs due to the need for dams, transportation, power generation and other types of urban development. It is perceived that such projects create employment and improve services. However, it also displaces people from their land, community and cultural heritage and raises major issues of social justice and equity. For example, in India, researchers found that the country's developmental projects since independence have displaced more than 20 million people. Most of these people have not been rehabilitated or fully resettled. The rehabilitation programmes since independence have performed miserably (Kalim, 2012).

Some urban areas are also not spared from the displacement of people and communities. Internal displacement has also often been part and parcel of development projects. For example, since the year 2000 in Nigeria, forced evictions in urban areas have caused the displacement of more than 2 million people. An estimated 200 000 people in Port Harcourt are at risk of forced eviction for urban development projects intended to demolish all waterfront settlements. For some of the displacement situations, some countries have decided to develop national laws and policies to address internal displacement (Ferris & Stark, 2012).

Irrespective of whether people are displaced within a rural area or an urban area, such displacement processes come with their own form of challenges. In their study, Ferris and Stark (2012) raise an important factor that concerning most of the challenges associated with and experienced by the displacement of people only a few evaluations or assessments of these projects are publicly available. More often, compensation to those displaced has not been adequate, and the affected communities have not enjoyed the benefits of development (Ferris & Stark, 2012).

Communities affected by development do not ask to be moved and make way for such development. The financial compensation of affected communities should never be viewed as a favour, but as a right. Research done on the resettlement of the Ha Tsapane people in Maseru (Lesotho) shows that the entire process was imposed on them upon the construction of the Mohale Dam. The researchers emphasised the fact that the affected people did not ask for these resettlements, and therefore they are entitled to be compensated by law (Bennett & McDowell, 2012). In most of the developmental projects that are documented in the literature, the commonality is that planning and funding to address the needs of the displaced tend to be neglected. Their living conditions usually worsen within five to ten years of the project having been completed. It should be ensured that those displaced get a share of the economic benefits of the project throughout its lifespan. The economic benefits of such projects should enhance the social sustainability of the affected communities (Ferris & Stark, 2012).

Removing people from their settlements should be handled in conjunction with the actual development project, especially when allocating the budget and the total cost for all project activities. Most reports on the construction costs of development projects can be misleading in terms of total costs, because they ignore the social and environmental cost implications (Afifi & Jager, 2010). Despite the growing urbanisation trend, some people in rural areas, especially farm owners and workers, prefer to stay on a farm. This does not necessarily mean they will stay on one particular farm. However, if they are not happy with the conditions on a farm they will prefer to move within farming areas to maintain the same lifestyle (Atkinson, 2007). The recovery of resettlers' livelihood is a matter of right and resources. Resources in this case do not only refer to economic or financial means, but also to the resources that will enable the displaced people to recover from the process of being resettled (McDowell, 1996).

2.2.2 Relocations

It is socially, economically and environmentally important for any project that entails an element of relocation to clearly identify the risks emanating from such relocation and, most importantly, to develop a plan to manage and reduce such risks. Table 2.2 is adopted from the impoverishment risk and reconstruction model discussed by Ohta and Gebre (2005). It highlights the eight common impoverishment risks associated with relocations. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of relocated communities can be effective if a social impact monitoring and management plan is implemented during such relocations.

Table 2.2: The eight common impoverishment risks, adopted from the impoverishment risk and reconstruction model (Ohta & Gebre, 2005)

Impoverishment risks associated with displacement	Reconstruction of resettled communities
Loss of land	Land-based relocations
Job losses	Reemployment
Loss of homes	House reconstruction
Marginalisation	Social inclusion
Increased morbidity and mortality	Improved health care
Food insecurity	Adequate nutrition
Loss of access to common resources and services	Restoration of community assets and services
Social (community) disarticulation	Rebuilding networks and communities
Negative social impacts	Social impact monitoring and management

In the case study of the Klong Toey people in Bangkok, it was pre-identified that for the relocation of the community to be successful it was crucial that the decisions leading to the relocations needed to be concluded with the inputs from the affected people. It was necessary to understand the values and concerns of the residents about the relocations. Understanding these feelings provided insight into what assistance they needed in preparing for the relocation and re-establishing their lives after the relocation. It was identified that relocation in proximity to Klong Toey will encourage residents to stay in the new area. The residents would have been able to continue in their current jobs and schools if they were not moved too far away. Remaining close to current jobs and schools will give residents fewer reasons to move back near their old settlement (Albright et al., 2011).

This further demonstrates that communication between the affected residents and the developer is necessary because without it all involved stakeholders will not be able to prepare properly. If the developer is ignorant of preferences, the affected people might protest against the relocation to a new area that is not suited to their needs. Supplying the affected people with the relocation plans can alleviate possible resistance and make the relocation process smoother for the affected residents, the developer and the surrounding communities. Similarly, preserving the fabric of residents' daily lives, including jobs, businesses, schooling, community activities and family relationships, will encourage residents to stay within the new area. Without work, schooling and community or family connections, residents are more easily drawn back to the familiar territory where they know they can support themselves (Albright et al., 2011).

With respect to relocations/displacement, it is essential that the provision of certain forms of consumption, such as housing, through urban development and redevelopment, and the construction of public service facilities such as hospitals, police stations and amenities for the relocated people rather than for the developer, be recognised as part of the development (Penz, Drydyk, & Bose, 2010).

2.2.3 Resettlements

A successful resettlement will require both compensation resources and investment resources for financing resettled people. Resettlement should basically provide tools for achieving overall recovery by communities and improvement of their lives (Grabska & Mehta, 2008). There are three important forms of stress resulting from involuntary relocation and resettlement, which require close attention. These are physiological, psychological and sociocultural. These forms of stress are collectively referred to as ‘multidimensional stress’. They are experienced as affected people pass through the resettlement process. The resettlement process itself is represented as occurring in four stages: recruitment, transition, potential development, and handing over/incorporation (Oliver-Smith, 2009).

In the first (recruitment) stage, policy makers or developers may formulate resettlement plans, often without informing the people who will be affected. However, in the second (transition) stage, the targeted people must learn about their future resettlement destiny. The transition stage may stimulate anxiety in the potential resettlers. The third (potential development) stage usually occurs after the resettlers are moved and relocated in their new area. At the development stage, it is assumed that resettlers begin the process of rebuilding their economy and social networks. It is a critical stage at which the resettlers urgently need assistance to re-establish their livelihood bases. The fourth (incorporation) stage refers to the integration of the resettlers to the receiving site production and lifestyle systems. A schematic illustration of the resettlement process is provided below. The four-stage model leads to the conclusion that resettlement is deemed successful if and only if it passed through such stages productively (Asthana, 1996).

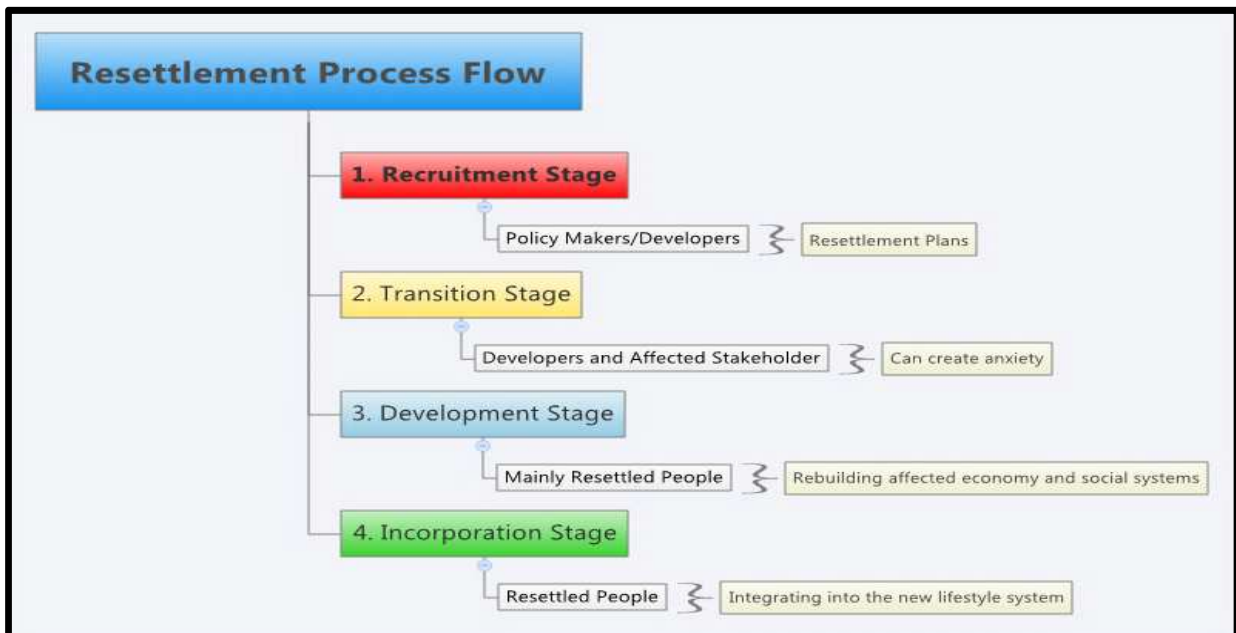


Figure 2.1: The four critical stages of a resettlement process.

When resettlement stages are implemented properly, the confidence of those affected by the project is improved. Detailed resettlement programmes should place emphasis on site selection, planning, implementation and monitoring, and identify a responsible body for the failure or success of such a programme. It also helps to identify and address the resettlers' reaction to the programme and identify which remedial measure is appropriate for which resettlement type. Compulsory-voluntary migrants embrace resettlement initiatives, while involuntary migrants tend to resist it. Resistance to forced resettlement tends to affect the pace and degree of re-establishment in the new environment (Mulugeta & Woldeesemait, 2011).

Resettlement processes, especially in Africa, seem to demonstrate the centrality and grim seriousness of the impoverishment consequences of displacement, and also highlights the critical need to develop policies and formal legislation that will regulate a process that is now rife with human rights abuses and counter-development impacts (Ohta & Gebre, 2005). Such violations of human rights have compelled institutions such as the World Bank to adopt methods of protecting human rights. The World Bank and its partners support the development and implementation of resettlement legislation. Such legislation should ensure the protection of economic livelihood restoration and transparent governance in resettlement planning (Grabska & Mehta, 2008). Grabska and Mehta (2008) suggest that countries need strong transformative rights-based policy frameworks to serve the interest of displaced people. They highlight that such policy paradigm of social protection will offer a framework to minimise loss of rights associated with displacement.

The World Bank's resettlement policy, while taking into consideration the human rights perspective, aims to resettle and rehabilitate the displaced, and the project-affected people with the provision of an appropriate and adequate 'resource base' such as land, and with a view to improve or at least restore their income and livelihoods (McDowell, 1996). The seventies were also a decade of increased attention to development-caused involuntary resettlement, inter alia among applied anthropologists and sociologists cooperating with the analytical structures of the World Bank. Its efforts led to the adaptation in the 1980s of the first World Bank guidelines devoted to planning and implementation of involuntary resettlement (Terminski, 2013).

In South African practice, resettlements of people due to development need to be guided by the outcome of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process conducted for that particular development. This approach will ensure that sensitive environmental receptors of the study area can still be protected and that issues and concerns raised by those who will be affected by the resettlements during the EIA process will be considered and implemented during the resettlement phase. Resettlement should go hand in hand with community rehabilitation. Community rehabilitation means that the people who have been resettled still need to have the ability to access hospitals, schools, places of worship, work areas and other social facilities, just as they were able to do in the past. Rehabilitation will then imply that the people do not only receive land or houses, but the factors stated above also form part of the resettlement. In most cases this is not properly done, thereby infringing on and compromising social sustainability.

2.2.4 Community design

Community design is a common term used in most studies of social anthropology. In order to understand the social behaviour of a specific community it is equally important to first understand how that particular community has been designed and what informed that specific design. Williams (1983) in his description highlights some of the basic principles to be considered when designing a community of resettled people:

- ❖ Consensus decision making: This requires flexibility, openness and direct communication and to actively listen to the merit in opposing viewpoints. It involves the attitude of commitment to and caring for all others in the group.
- ❖ Personal politics: It is necessary to develop the principle of equality and fairness within the group; to participate in the life and work of the group; to share skills and resources; and to build cooperative, non-exploitative and non-sexist relationships.
- ❖ Ecological harmony: This entails preventing further damage to the land; developing a land-management plan that will regulate development; accounting for re-forestation, bush fire control, minimal human impact, erosion control and water resources; with the underlying attitude of respecting and cherishing the earth.
- ❖ Social action: This includes understanding social, political and economic forces that shape our lives. The new community must support its members to be involved in social actions around them. Social responsibility rather than an inward-focused community should be encouraged.
- ❖ Rights of membership: A collective rather than individual focus is key. Members must have equal access to decision making and policy formation (Williams, 1983).

The community organises itself according to its common social responsibilities and therefore cannot only be reduced to a sum of households. The organisation of a community has functions and objective different from that of a household. The community looks to ensure that the processes of production, consumption and procreation proceed with continuity and regularity (Sivini, 2007).

2.2.5 Development

While defining various processes and methods of moving people in the name of development, it is equally important to understand how development itself is defined by specialists in the field. The most elaborate definition is provided by Eller (2009). In his writing he provides summarised definitions of development from other authors. He explains development as follows:

- ❖ A form of directed change intended to correct the inadequacies and failures of existing economic systems
- ❖ Upward movement of the entire social system and not just the economy
- ❖ Total transformation of a traditional or pre-modern society into the types of technology and associated social organisation that characterise the advanced, economically prosperous and politically stable nations

- ❖ Differentiation or increasing specialisation of roles, stability or the ability to institute changes without causing greater problems
- ❖ Attempts to improve the lives of people by raising their standard of living, building local capacity and encouraging local participation and decision making. It mostly involves multiple groups and therefore multiple cultural perspectives. (Eller, 2009)

In all of the definitions provided above, social upliftment is also entrenched. Development, like any other initiative of directed change, is about people. As development is about changing how people live and work, it is also cultural and more often will introduce new cultural ideas (Eller, 2009).

Some of the implications and mostly disadvantages of development include the following:

- ❖ Poverty: While development is expected to improve the lives of the people, it often has opposite effects, sometimes for particular segments of the population. People whose lands and livelihoods are lost end up more impoverished than before.
- ❖ Difficult working conditions: Development can introduce different work patterns that demand eight-hour workdays or longer. This work is often more arduous and dangerous than any other traditional activity; jobs such as mining and manufacturing might require more effort for proportionately less gain.
- ❖ Poor health: People may eat less and may eat less well, including processed food, canned food and junk food. Developing people might experience ‘diseases of development’, such as high blood pressure, obesity and diabetes. Parasites and bacteria might flourish.
- ❖ Loss of land and forced settlements: Developers routinely look to ‘least-developed’ areas for their development schemes, which tend to be inhabited by the least efficient producers – usually foragers and pastoralists – who must get out of the way of development.
- ❖ Social disorder: People affected by development will normally suffer social breakdown, as their traditional orders are replaced by new orders. Crime, alcoholism, violence, suicide and juvenile delinquency will crop up in previously well-balanced societies.
- ❖ Environmental degradation: Pollution, loss of forests, exhaustion of fragile soils, destruction of habitat of animals and accumulation of garbage of development are some of the results of development (Eller, 2009).

2.3 INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES AND GUIDELINES

Since the eighties, after drawing up the plans of intervention, agencies such as the World Bank have been trying to put together plans through participatory methodologies with an expectation that they will overcome rural people’s resistance to development. However, in reality, this participation is an instrument for integrating the people into a process which they themselves have not directly determined (Sivini, 2007).

The World Bank has used the concept of development-induced displacement as the basis for a transitional regime, which it applies to projects for which World Bank agencies provide financial services. This regime is centred on a particular set of rules relating to the involuntary resettlements policy (Vandergeest, Idanhosa, & Bose, 2007). The main goal of the World Bank is to help developing countries to find the resources they need to improve their productive capacity. This can be done through investing in infrastructure or redistribution with growth or through poverty alleviation or sustainable development. The World Bank shares the view that in order for poor people to get their fair share of the pie, the size of the pie itself must be increased (Cook, 1994)

The World Bank Group is made up of several agencies, including the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. The Bank Group also includes two agencies, namely the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Guarantee Agency (MIGA). These two agencies have been developed with the mandate to pursue poverty reduction through the promotion of private sector development. IFC provides equity and debt to private sector investment projects. MIGA, on the other hand, is a loan guarantor that provides political risk insurance. (Vandergeest et al., 2007)

In issuing such loans and insurance, the financiers will normally stipulate the minimum conditions to be complied with. Some of the conditions will seek to enforce the 'safeguard policies'. Safeguard policies are designed to address project-related negative social and environmental impacts. One of the safeguard policies is the involuntary resettlement policy (IRP). Data show that there have been involuntary resettlements in more than 130 World Bank-assisted projects over a 12-year period (1980–1991). Over this period, people continued to be displaced by the World Bank-assisted projects. As an active agent in the process of causing displacement, it is important for the World Bank to analyse why resettlement programmes fail and to develop a strategy and policy to avoid the negative effects of resettlement (Cook, 1994).

The IRP is the first safeguard policy created by the World Bank and it was drafted in the 1980s (Vandergeest et al., 2007). Inside the involuntary resettlement policy, it addresses the enforcement of the Operational Directive (OD 4.30). The OD seeks to ensure that the population displaced by a project receives benefits from such a project. The intentions of the OD can firstly be achieved by addressing the socio-economic challenges that will immerge from the resettlement process. The second achievement can be through improving the former living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels of the affected communities (Vandergeest et al., 2007).

While the involuntary resettlement policy holds the developer accountable for the economic outcome of its transaction with the affected people (Vandergeest et al., 2007), most developers still fail to develop and adopt a post-resettlement monitoring system. In recognition of the hardship and human suffering caused by

involuntary resettlement, the World Bank's policy states as its first requirement that whenever feasible, involuntary resettlement must be avoided or minimised, and alternative development solutions must be explored (Cernea, 1988). Due to the in depth involvement of the World Bank with resettlement projects, it has proved possible to draw from this experience some lessons that may be more generally applicable to environmental and settlement problems (Cook, 1994).

2.4 ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Since 1992, after the United Nation Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, most countries progressed by developing documents such as national environmental action plans. Such plans are envisaged as a method to integrate environmental considerations into overall economic and social development (Hill, Terry, & Woodland, 2006).

The concept of environmental sustainability is defined as the maintenance of natural capital. Moreli (2013) emphasises that environmental sustainability is forever connected to both social sustainability and economic sustainability. Figure 2.2 below illustrates the connection of elements that contribute to sustainable communities. The connections between the economic, environmental and social sustainability provide a basis for examining several interactions between supply and demand within the study area (Moreli, 2013).



Figure 2.2: The Egan Wheel (adopted from Manzi, Lucas, Jones, & Allen, 2010)

The growth of sustainable development as a form of conceptualising nature and the environment has evolved in global organisations such as the World Bank and other donor agencies. The integration of economic, social and environmental entities as a form of sustainable development is mainly to restore the availability of resources for future generations (Hill et al., 2006). It can further be evaluated and assessed whether resource conditions, perceived quality of impacted resources and the quantity of opportunities supplied within a study area balance with the quality of the development imposed on them. Social and environmental sustainability should also form the basis of all management decisions and actions upon the development of project scenarios and alternatives.

The Millennium Eco-system Assessment report stipulates that, although changes within the eco-system contribute to gains in human well-being, the costs are degradation of the eco-system, increased risk of detrimental changes and increased poverty (Swilling & Annecke, 2012). Reversing eco-system degradation is possible, but will require significant changes in policies and practices (Swilling & Annecke, 2012). Ignorance of social and environmental costs in technical and economic-oriented development plans will lead

to distrust and opposition from the local and potentially affected stakeholders (Van Passen, Van den Berg, Steingrover, Werkman, & Pedrolí, 2011).

The year 1972 saw the first worldwide concern about the exponential growth of development: rapid population growth, food production, industrialisation and exhaustion of non-renewable natural resources. This led to the convention of the World Commission on Environment and Development. Slowly business plans on development started to focus on the PPP dimension: people (social), planet (environment) and profit (economic) (Van Passen et al., 2011). For the purpose of development, ecosystems should be internally integrated with proposed development. In every eco-system there is a threshold at which the ongoing processes of environmental degradation become irreversible. After that, land has little or no productive potential, and restoration costs far exceed the investment capacity of the local population (Cook, 1994).

In relation to the social and environmental impacts emanating from the transmission powerline, the structured questions directed to the people affected by the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune also compared these social effects before and after the development. The responses should provide a better understanding of the quality and consistency of social and environmental sustainability before and after the relocations were carried out.

2.5 SOCIAL DESTRUCTION/DISARTICULATION

Social cohesion can be defined as ‘the community’, which is determined by its geographical and political scope and its social, cultural, and economic characteristics (Vandergeest et al., 2007). Social impacts and conflicts will require a trained social specialist in order to be comprehensively and effectively addressed. Similar to the case in other specialised fields, in most development projects various feasibility studies are conducted, including EIAs. Such studies are mostly regulated, conducted within legal framework and required to be authorised by government authorities prior to implementation.

Units of social organisation such as the family, lineage, clan, tribe or ethnic group are regarded as territorial units. Such territorial units are viewed as permanent elements in the lives of individual families and communities. With such a view, these families also identify the land with their generations of ancestors and as the place where future generations will live. Hence rural developments that have the effect of dislocating people from their familiar environment should be avoided, or planned with the utmost care (Cook, 1994).

In most villages the elders control fulfilment of the social order and the solution of problems that affect the community. These are also the elders within the community households. In this regard correspondence between the community and household interest is ensured (Sivini, 2007). The old people would never be able to survive the destruction of their homeland and interference with their way of life (Hansen & Oliver-Smith,

1982). The older people become mostly affected when they have to adjust to modern technologies compared to the younger generation.

When conducting processes involving public participation or community engagement, developers will also require one of the locals to be the voice of the project during consultation with affected communities. Colson (1971) states that local leaders associated with resettlement lose their legitimacy from those affected. In most cases where the tribal leaders are mostly illiterate they are more likely to be persuaded into agreeing with the developers about the resettlement of their people (Hansen & Oliver-Smith, 1982). In most cases of displacements women seem to be more affected than men. The breakdown of village and social units affects them much more severely. Circumstances such as leaving friends and relatives behind, or never seeing their married daughters again who live in villages that are not affected, are a great cause of concern for women (Thukral, 1992)

Research conducted by the Institute of Development Studies on gender and forced displacement indicated that women and children are the most vulnerable during such processes. Women are neither involved in the decision making and implementation process of resettlement schemes nor entitled to compensation (Modi, 2009). In most villages women are responsible for collecting food, wood and water. It is a strenuous task under normal circumstances, given the current conditions of deforestation and environmental degradation. Women become particularly concerned about how these needs would be met after displacement (Thukral, 1992).

When the people of the Nanguene village in Mozambique were moved for the development of a local national park, they requested that a memorial stone be placed where they used to live in honour of their ancestors. It was agreed upon by the government. However, the government failed to fully consult the people on the inscription on the memorial stone. Eventually the erected memorial stone was irrelevant to them, as the message did not represent what they desired (Van Passen et al., 2011).

The Tonga people of Zambia used to perform ceremonies to honour their ancestors. The honouring of the ancestors is perceived to play a beneficial role in the lives of the living as protectors, but they can also cause illness and misfortunes if they are neglected. Ancestral ceremonies ceased to be performed and such changes are believed to be the result of the social disruption caused by resettlements (Thompson, 2005). Resettled people might be faced with the challenge of having to rebuild a new social structure in their new place of residence. Rebuilding such a structure might pose an even more difficult process if the affected community was not relocated with all of its community members. These split communities might have to replace or re-appoint key role players to continue with the role of unifying the community (Colson, 1971).

It would also be a mistake to underestimate the disruptive effects of dislocation even in projects where the size of the population is small (Cook, 1994). Affected people will mostly prefer not to move too far from their familiar environment. This is mainly to remain in contact with the familiar environment and also to maintain the psychological and sociocultural context of their lives (Hansen & Oliver-Smith, 1982).

Affected communities might have to adapt to new ways of life, such as farming techniques for those who survive on agricultural livelihood. Some communities might also be unwilling to experiment with such large-scale social shifts or innovation (Colson, 1971). In addition to sentimental attachment to the place of birth, resettlement almost always results in the loss of valuable agricultural land and community wisdom, which revolves around a production system within a familiar and predictable habitat (Cook, 1994).

With most developments seen as a way of eradicating poverty and improving lives by modernising the lifestyle of the affected communities, it is still a difficulty for the affected people to abandon their collective community ideals (Colson, 1971). Dispossessing people of their agricultural land, homesteads and other fixed assets is unacceptable (Modi, 2009).

Most people living in villages have a high rate of illiteracy and low exposure to outside culture. The semi-urban culture that suddenly bursts upon their tradition-bound society creates a culture shock, which the people in general and the tribes are unable to comprehend and resolve (Thukral, 1992). In the process of modernisation people will inevitably forget historical practices and adjust to new ones that were developed elsewhere (Sivini, 2007). Regarding the resettlement of the Tonga people, Thompson (2005) says that when a clan of people live together in a community they share a lot of things. The way in which these people were moved from their valley caused families to be separated. The affected people felt that they were surrounded by people who were not related to them and that it was no longer possible to share and pass on traditional teachings within a new clan (Thompson, 2005).

Similar to the Yavapai people of Arizona in the United States of America affected by the construction of the Orme Dam, they raised a number of social concerns. Among their reasons was that their current place of settlement had water, good land for farming and grazing, trees for shade, firewood, building material and wild plants for food and medicinal use. Their dead were buried there and when the time comes for the living to die, they wished to be buried next to their ancestors (Hansen & Oliver-Smith, 1982). This signalled a serious social disaster. Some of the social challenges experienced by resettled people are outlined by Nann (1982) as follows:

- ❖ Rural–urban adjustment: Resettled people will have no choice but to adopt to the modernised way of living
- ❖ Culture shock: The affected people will have no preparation for the challenge of their traditional values and way of life

- ❖ Loss of familiar social support
- ❖ Change of economic and social status
- ❖ Parenting dilemmas
- ❖ Generation communication gap
- ❖ Adolescent identity crises.

Oliver-Smith (2010) states that being the last in line for or excluded from a bad resettlement project may place people in a very difficult circumstance. People who have been part of failed resistance against the development may find themselves even further behind and with fewer resources than those who accepted the resettlement from the beginning (Oliver-Smith, 2010).

Some community structures will be broken when they are not in agreement on whether to support the development or not. In situations where there are no regulations, laws and policies to manage and control the processes of resettlements, it leaves a sensitive vacuum that opens up all sorts of human injustice and possibilities of human rights violation. The process of regulating and approving development-induced resettlement can further be researched with an aim of establishing an evaluating and authorising government body for such projects.

2.6 ADVANTAGES, BENEFITS AND DISADVANTAGES

In the book titled *Development's displacement: Ecologies, economies and cultures and risks* the editors ask the following questions: Is development by its nature an inherently violent process that inevitably destroys the livelihoods of the poor? Is population displacement an unfortunately disruptive side effect of development that can be minimised and ameliorated through improved accountability, transparency and civil society participation in project planning? In what ways can the benefits of development justify or be used to compensate for any displacement that may be necessary? (Vandergeest et al., 2007).

The process of development, which is meant to enrich and benefit the lives of many human beings, ends up depriving the unfortunate ones by uprooting them from their traditional homelands and denying them basic livelihood rights. When the affected people bear the burden of development, they do so at a sacrifice of their own human rights and social justice (Modi, 2009).

Some developments are met with strong resistance from the affected people who are faced with the possibility of resettlements. Oliver-Smith (2010) highlights some serious challenges, including that the people who are resisting are normally trying to fight a more powerful opponent, which might traditionally be supported by government or have financial backing from the private sector. Some examples of resistance referred to by Oliver-Smith include the five people killed in Mexico while protesting against the construction

of La Parota Dam in the state of Guerrero, and 40 to 50 people who were killed in India in March 2007 while protesting against the establishment of a special economic zone, which would have resettled over 40 000 people (Oliver-Smith, 2010).

It appears that the Tonga people were also not spared from the violence of forceful resettlements. When Chief Sinakatenge refused to be resettled with his tribe, he was arrested by the police, who threw him in the truck. The Tonga people who resisted the resettlement were killed when government soldiers fired at them (Thompson, 2005).

When communities are broken into different groups, groups that try to remain separate from their host community have both a harder time socially and probably a shorter lifespan. Community life is crucial in rural areas to result in a good life. This is contrary to a 'successful' urban existence. It is preferred that all age groups should be represented in resettlement communities. This allows the resettled community to be able to function again at an excellent rate (Williams, 1983). In some areas, especially villages where people are scattered in vastly distributed land, the kings and the chiefs might not know where exactly their people are situated. Some chiefs saw resettlements as a benefit that brought everyone physically closer together in the community (Hansen & Oliver-Smith, 1982).

It is nearly impossible to understand the appropriating of space between homes during resettlement without first understanding the culture of the affected people. In some cultural groups a sense of community can still be strong and maintained even if the community members' houses are miles apart. However, some cultural groups might prefer to live within hearing and smelling distance of each other during the rains, and placing their houses far apart can be a serious barrier to community formation (Silberfein, 1998). In rural settlements some people would prefer to be unemployed and happy, and to some extent self-sufficient, than to be unemployed with no options in the city (Williams, 1983).

While access to health facilities of the Tonga people was improved by the resettlement induced by developing the Kariba Dam, the increasing developmental costs made it unaffordable (Thompson, 2005). At the same time, knowledge of traditional healing methods has also declined, because so many traditions and relationships were disrupted by the resettlement (Thompson, 2005).

Development can be a key catalyst to modernisation in other instances where resettlements cannot be avoided. It however needs to consider and pass through the following stages in order to be classified as beneficial and successful (Eller, 2009):

- ❖ Traditional culture stage: undeveloped conditions where the economy is stagnant with limited growth opportunities
- ❖ Culture change stage: cultural preconditions must be established before growth can happen

- ❖ Take-off stage: the economy gets off the ground
- ❖ Self-sustained growth stage: the economy is improved by industrialisation and technology
- ❖ High mass consumption stage: economic growth is self-sustained and permanent.

2.7 POLITICAL INFLUENCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The effects of development-induced resettlements are felt especially strongly among socially and economically vulnerable people, and most often by politically marginalised groups and indigenous communities worldwide (Vandergeest et al., 2007). In fact, when resettlements disrupt the lives of those displaced, it reflects the interest and power of a few elite minorities and demonstrates a development model in which there is no place for the poor majority (Modi, 2009).

In his policy guidelines compiled for the World Bank in 1988, Cernea (1988) states that the responsibility for relocating affected groups rests with the government. The World Bank encourages government policies that both permit affected households to choose their future from a number of acceptable alternatives and assist these families technically and financially to rebuild their lives (Cernea, 1988). In other words, this means that governments need to have means to regulate the relocation of people for the purpose of development.

Even with the best policies, the plight of affected people will not improve unless these policies are implemented efficiently and adequately in advance. In most cases the authorities are mainly interested in a speedy and successful implementation of the project. They therefore see the resettlement of people as a secondary task and hence do not pay sufficient attention to it (Thukral, 1992). In other countries, governments have developed policies known as the 'doctrine of eminent domain'. Under the doctrine of eminent domain the state reserves the right to force a sale of property that is required in the interest of the public (Vandergeest et al., 2007). This in my view should be done in conjunction with policies such as the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (NRRP) developed by some Asian countries under the Ministry of Rural Development (Modi, 2009). The NRRP is a significant document in regulating development-induced resettlements. This might even be the focus for further research studies.

In the case of the development of the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique, the evidence shows that the Mozambican government wanted the resettlement process to occur quickly so that the park could be utilised as a tourist attraction. In the same process the government neglected the requirements of the people affected by this resettlement (Van Passen et al., 2011). Colson (1971) raises an argument about a fake interference of politicians in a developmental project. She highlights that at times political opponents might vest interest in using developmental projects to build up their own support. Politicians sometimes capitalise upon the anger of those affected by the project and encourage them in their opposition to the implementation of the project (Colson, 1971).

Thukral (1992) also shows lack of confidence in the interest displayed by politicians in displaced people. Whether the project is major, medium or minor, whether the affected people are large or small in numbers, the attitude of authorities is the same – apathetic and negligent. The affected people will mostly remain uninformed about the project and their future when they are not involved in the project development. Project land surveys and the number of affected people are mostly incomplete and inaccurate (Thukral, 1992). In India in the case of *Olga Tellis vs. Bombay Municipality Corporation*, filed on behalf of pavement dwellers in Mumbai, the court ruled that the rights to livelihood and work were also part of the right to life. This is proof that displacement causes complete disruption of the traditional socialisation process (Modi, 2009).

2.8 DEVELOPERS' OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS AFFECTED PEOPLE

Involuntary resettlements must be completely avoided as a primary option and where possible they must be minimised (Vandergeest et al., 2007). Where minimised, it should be carefully implemented in terms of which people will ultimately be resettled. Some people might volunteer to be resettled, while other might resist. Some countries that have resettlement policies have made a provision of benefit sharing between developers and affected people within their policies (Modi, 2009). The affected people will therefore have to benefit from the development itself.

Involuntary resettlement is never the primary objective of the project that causes displacement. It is a by-product of urban programmes or of the construction of dams, highways, industrial estates and ports (Cook, 1994). Industrial development is not and should not be a completely destructive process. It can be a win-win process for all sections of society (Modi, 2009). In cases where affected people are not fully included during the development of the project, there is always a risk of compensation to be inadequate and inappropriate. Financial compensation might also lead to more destruction than remediation. Cash in the hands of the poor, especially tribal people who have little or no exposure to the outside world, has very little meaning. Cash compensation can also result in other social evils, such as drunkenness and gambling. Due to forced idleness, such people tend to indulge in drinking (Thukral, 1992).

When compensating the affected people with finance, developers must guard against the possibility of impoverishment and should aim at allowing the affected people to improve their lives (Vandergeest et al., 2007). In the case of rural populations the involuntary resettlement policy favours land-for-land exchanges over cash-for-land compensations. An involuntary resettlement policy also focuses the attention of the developers on the impacts of lost income-earning opportunities and lost access to public services. Modi (2009) also agrees by saying that compensation is vested with mythical virtues as if it is able to cure the ills and pain of uprooting, dispossession, expropriation and impoverishment induced by forced displacement. In real life compensation has proven to be misleading (Modi, 2009).

Compensation strategies implemented by developers often fail to address the physical and social resources lost by people with land-based livelihoods. These strategies often neglect other categories of loss inflicted on disrupted communities, such as lost access to social networks crucial to agricultural production systems and start-up costs faced by relocated people. Financial compensation is assumed to be an uncomplicated form of compensation easily translated into new productive assets, disregarding local capacities and opportunities for money management, local inflationary effects and cash as a form of property that can be appropriated by a single person (Vandergeest et al., 2007).

Compensation for expropriated land and assets is economically justified, legally obligatory and indispensable. This is similar to the case in South Africa. However, compensation cannot achieve what it is assumed to achieve, namely livelihood restoration and improvement. Money on its own will not solve all problems of resettlement. But again, absence of adequate funding foreordains failure by definition (Modi, 2009). Careful consideration needs to be given to cases where affected communities might change their initial willingness to cooperate with the suggested move. Developers should not misinterpret the sudden reluctance as defiance, when it might actually be legitimate concern by communities who have now identified and clearly understand the hardships that they will be faced with in the new place of settlement. Such instances mostly occur where resettlement planning was not comprehensively conducted or was not done in an inclusive consultative manner.

At times even the funders of the project might be implicated in supporting projects that support violations of human rights. In the case of the development of the Ralco Dam by the Pehuen Foundation in Chile, Dr Ted Downing discovered that the project had not fairly compensated the displaced people and had failed to meet the social, environmental and resettlement obligations required by the funders (Oliver-Smith, 2010). He further asserted that the developer had violated the political and civil rights of the affected people by intentionally withholding key information regarding the proposed dam (Oliver-Smith, 2010). What is of concern is that subsequent to his findings, Dr Ted Downing was refused permission to release his final report to the public (Oliver-Smith, 2010). This proves that at times the affected people to be resettled might not be protected by the developers or the state, or by the funders of the project.

Supervision and monitoring are required to ensure successful implementation and completion of resettlement. It is recommended that resettlement supervision teams have expertise to deal with complex social, agricultural, health and cultural issues of resettlement and rehabilitation (Cernea, 1988). The risk of affected people returning to inhabit the original sites is significant if their livelihood is not rehabilitated (Van Passen et al., 2011).

Lack of a proper monitoring system will render the implementation of a resettlement scheme a virtual failure. In-built regular checks and monitoring measures can restrict corrupt practices that seek to take advantage of and further exploit both the resettlement process and the affected people (Thukral, 1992).

2.9 RESETTLEMENTS ACTION PLANS: PARTICIPATORY DECISION MAKING

In order to accomplish the objectives of a RAP, the developer needs to make the planning and financing of resettlement an integral part of the preparation of the main development that causes the resettlement. This means the actual resettlement has to be part of the planning, valuing, financing and supervising phases of the development, because delays in developing a RAP have in the past led to serious cost overruns, not only in the resettlement itself but also in the overall development (Cernea, 1988).

There is however regular misconceptions about the functions and effectiveness of the budgets allocated within RAPs. Any developments that forcibly dispossess people of vital productive assets and dismantle their existing economic systems are rarely equipped by the project owners with sufficient financial resources to rebuild the livelihoods they dismantle (Modi, 2009). In most development projects, involuntary resettlement dismantles a previous production system and way of life. All involuntary resettlement programmes must be development programmes as well. The backbone of any RAP must be a development package consisting of a set of project-funded provisions aimed at reconstructing the production base of those relocated to re-establish them as self-sustaining producers and wage earners (Cernea, 1988).

Resettlement may be approached as an opportunity to develop and improve living standards, as well as a chance to trigger regional economic growth. Treating resettlement as a mechanism only to get people out of the way of a project as quickly as possible has proved to be the cause of untold human misery. The implementation of the RAP is part of the developer's obligation between itself and the financing bank for the whole project. The World Bank will now decline to finance projects that cause displacement yet cannot meet its resettlement policy standards (Cook, 1994).

The fundamental requirement of the IRP is that the affected people should be as well off with their life as prior to the project's intervention. To implement this requirement effectively, developers must structure their land-acquisition phase as a participatory development intervention. Such intervention can be conceptualised into a RAP. The RAP must be designed, managed and continuously monitored throughout the project life cycle (Vandergeest et al., 2007).

It is also important to note that some rehabilitation plans might indirectly lead to more displacements. In some projects the developers will buy land from landowners who are willing to sell. Such land is acquired

with the intention of resettling the affected people. However, in the same process workers, who have been employed on such properties, mostly farms, will now lose their jobs (Thukral, 1992).

The resettlement plan and the development package must be adapted to local circumstances. They must include firm budgeted activities that will:

- ❖ prepare affected groups for transfer and prepare the receiving sites for the resettlers' arrival;
- ❖ transport them to new sites; and
- ❖ assist them further to integrate into their respective communities (Cook, 1994).

The RAP must be compiled with a definite orientation towards preventing social and environmental deterioration as a consequence not only of the development itself, but also of the resettlement as such (Cerne, 1988). Development-induced resettlements are seen as a violation of human rights and the approach towards a remedial plan should incorporate both the “assessment of risk” and the “recognition of rights” (Modi, 2009).

The RAP documents need to be informed by input of the affected people. In the case of the development of the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique, the resettled people were all allocated a fixed one hectare per family, disregarding any future growth in their agricultural activities (Van Passen et al., 2011).

In most cases the developers are not members of the community in which they are developing and sometimes they are not even members of the same cultural background. Therefore they may not be aware of the damage that they do until it is too late to introduce remedial actions (Silberfein, 1998).

2.10 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

The major risk incurred in forced population displacement is the impoverishment of people. The focus of developers should not only be on the involuntary resettlement, but also on the significance of preventing the impoverishment of people. Many of the people who are subjected to forced displacement for the sake of development programmes are affected by poverty even before displacement, or are in a marginal economic situation (Cook, 1994).

It is expected that the resettled people will need to start from the bottom in getting to know their new settlement place. The resettled people might come from a different area where, for example, all the features of the landscape were named and people were easily oriented and familiar with their space. They might have come from a landscape threaded with paths linking one homestead to another in the village and other neighbourhoods, or homesteads linked with fields and fields linked with each other. Most parts of the new settlement place now become anonymous to the newcomers (Colson, 1971).

Some older people will not connect with the new place of settlement, as the largest part of their lives has been shaped by the background of where they use to stay. Colson (1971) explains that even though older people might be familiar with their new place of residence, they still feel that it can only be home to the younger generation, as they will be growing up in it (Colson, 1971).

The benefits of development justify a certain amount of displacement, provided that the displaced are able to capture some of these benefits and reconstruct their lives and livelihoods (Vandergeest et al., 2007). People's livelihoods depend on natural resources and it is important to strike a balance in the allocation of these resources while restoring people's lives (Van Passen et al., 2011).

For a successful livelihood restoration process it is crucial to understand the ways in which development can strengthen or weaken livelihood activities. To understand the conditions or state of livelihood conditions it is of equal importance to understand the processes that underlie poverty and the social, cultural, political and institutional contexts in which the affected people live (Adato & Meinzen-Dick, 2007).

Verbal promises were made to the Gwembe tribe in Zambia upon the requirement that they should move from their place of residence in order to make way for the construction of the Kariba Dam. Most of these promises were never met and some just blatantly ignored when they were to be delivered. This angered the affected people and also led to the resentment of the people who represented them in the resettlement negotiations. The people of the Gwembe tribe felt betrayed and that the developers had played upon their credulity (Colson, 1971).

When the people of Mpwe village, also affected by the development of the Kariba Dam, agreed to move to the Lusitu area, they then realised that their new place of residence is now too far from schools and that they have now been isolated from previous amenities. These types of relocations with no clear outlined plan have always resulted in the resettled people having lost their means of survival through loss of productive land and loss of farming skills, which cannot be used as in the new area (Colson, 1971). This will then force the affected people to be dependent on the government to provide them with basic services such as water.

In order to equip mostly villagers to successfully handle their new socio-economic environment caused by the onslaught of development and an alien culture, the affected people need to be educated and mentally prepared (Thukral, 1992). In the rural world the diversity of people is vast and intense. To ignore their material and cultural specificity would be disastrous for the already difficult process, and to envisage possible improvement paths that will change their lives (Sivini, 2007). In cases where communities rely on farming activities, they might have to adjust the crops that they normally harvest in order to adapt to the new settlement area. Younger generations might have to depend on their parents to teach them the necessary skills in fully exploiting their new environment.

In the research conducted by Thompson (2005) on the effects of the resettlement of the Tonga tribe also affected by the building of the Kariba Dam in Zambia, she also states that agricultural practices were highly impacted on. The resettled people of the Tonga tribe lost their fertile riverine gardens, access to abundant game and fishing areas. The Tonga people felt that they were robbed of fertile land in exchange for land that had poor soils, low to erratic rainfall and wild animals continuously destroying their crops. Some of the Tonga people believed that it was not in their interest to be moved in a rush and to leave behind their erected spiritual shrines. The Tonga people used the spiritual shrines to communicate with their ancestors when they call upon the rain. Calling upon the rain, or rainmaking, as referred to in the research, was a very important cultural practice among the Tonga people. It was always associated with other elements in the community, such as farming, cooking and feeding livestock. Without the practice of rainmaking their livelihood could not be restored (Thompson, 2005).

Unlike in the study conducted on the people of Mpwe village, the Tonga people stated that their access to formal education, on the other hand, had dramatically improved. This observation was made by Thompson (2005). However, it is of significant importance to note the difference between the years of the two studies. The Mpwe study was conducted in 1971 and the Tonga one in 2005. The recent study would then reflect research developments and discoveries that have been accumulated through a number of years.

Through a sustainable livelihood analysis the social, financial, physical, human and natural capital assets used by affected household should be examined to ensure effective livelihood restoration (Hill et al., 2006). It is therefore critical to compile a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) over and above the RAP. The LRP will capture and document all the promises and resolutions made by both the developer and the affected communities to be implemented upon the rolling out of the actual resettlements.

Oliver-Smith (2010) makes reference of a study conducted by Picciotto, Van Wicklin and Rice (2001) on the five major bank-funded dam project by the World Bank. The conclusion of his study is that while better planning has occurred on these projects, it has not in general led to better involuntary resettlement (Oliver-Smith, 2010).

2.11 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN THE EASTERN CAPE

The East London Customer Load Network (CLN) is made up of the Greater East London metropolitan area, the Queenstown area and the southern half of the former Transkei. Electrical load growth is dominated by electrification in the former Ciskei and Transkei, with a further contribution from the East London Industrial Developmental Zone at Leach's Bay. A new 400/132 kV substation (Vuyani) was required at Mthatha to address low voltages and overloading on the distribution network.

The Vuyani substation is required when the hydro-generation at Umtata (Mbashe) is not available. The Vuyani substation will be supplied from the proposed Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV line, which, together with the Poseidon-Neptune 400 kV line, comprises the Greater East London Strengthening. The total connection will supply the Eskom South Grid (Eastern Cape) and East London CLN in particular, from the East Grid (KwaZulu-Natal) (Eskom TDP, 2011/2020). Different provinces in the country have different growth needs and also grow at a different pace. Growth, such as population growth, economic growth and growth in industrial development, requires energy supply in order to be successful and sustainable.

Eskom Holdings SOC Limited is the main supplier of electricity in South Africa and is responsible to ensure that it meets the electricity requirements of the country. Taking into consideration the development of electricity generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure, Eskom will be able to supply the Eastern Cape Province with a total of 9 729 MW by the year 2040, as illustrated in Figure 2.3. The targeted total supply capability takes consideration of some of the megawatts being produced by independent power producers.

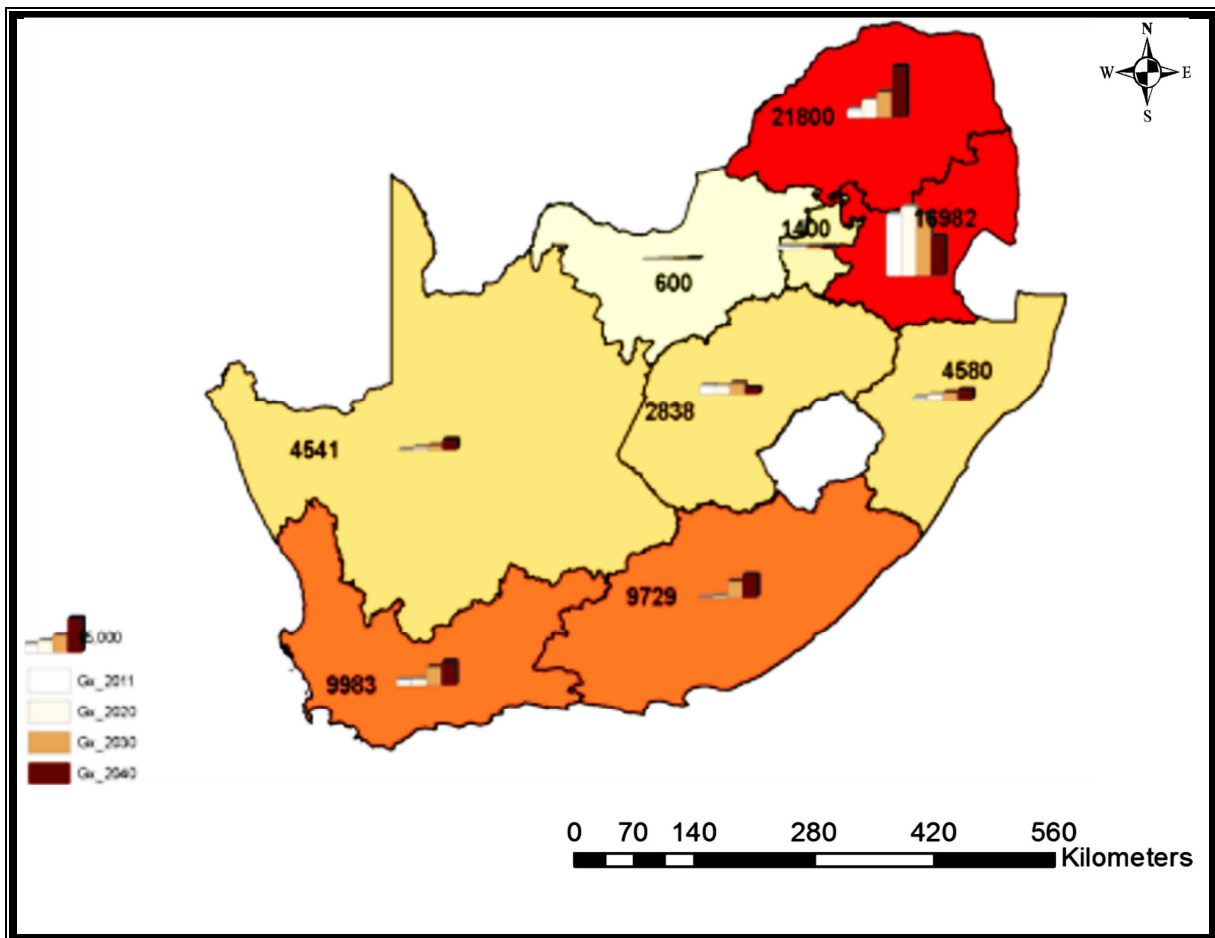


Figure 2.3: Supply load forecast for 2040 (adopted from 2015–2024 TDP)

Figure 2.4 illustrates the surplus megawatts that every province in the country will have, should all infrastructure projects be completed and developed within the targeted timeframes. Unfortunately, the development of such infrastructure can introduce negative environmental and social impacts, which will require proper management and may sometimes add extended delivery timeframes to the projects.

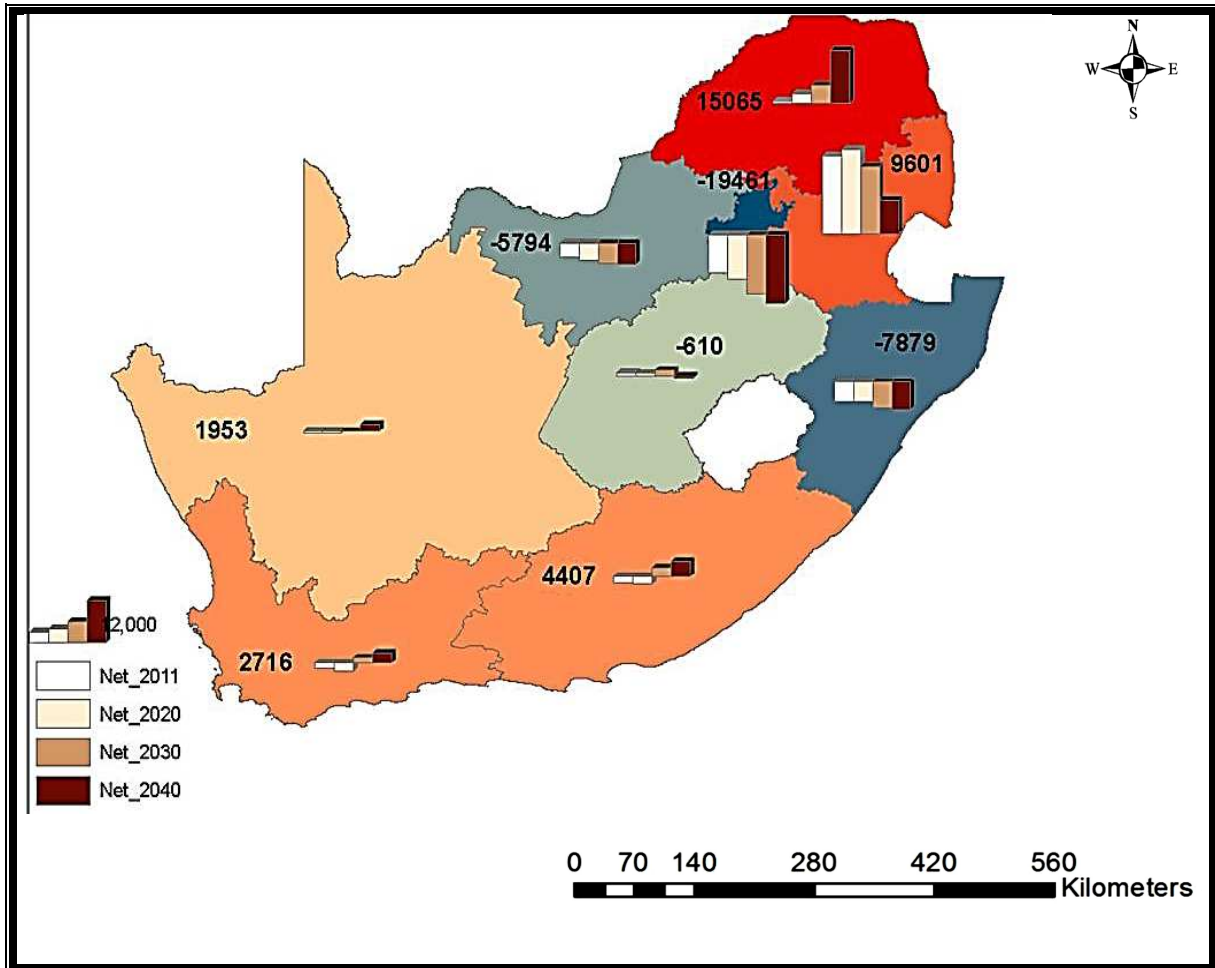


Figure 2.4: Surplus load forecast for 2040 (adopted from 2015–2024 TDP)

The electrical network needs to be established in such a way that electricity can flow from one point to the next and also flow in an opposite direction. The flow of electricity in an opposite direction is mostly implemented in an event where there are supply failures or problems with the infrastructure. Figure 2.5 shows that in the year 2040 the Eastern Cape province will have the ability to transmit approximately 5 472 MW to the KwaZulu-Natal province. The 5 472 MW will be transmitted with the use of the Eros-Vuyani 400 kV powerline, which is the focus of this research.

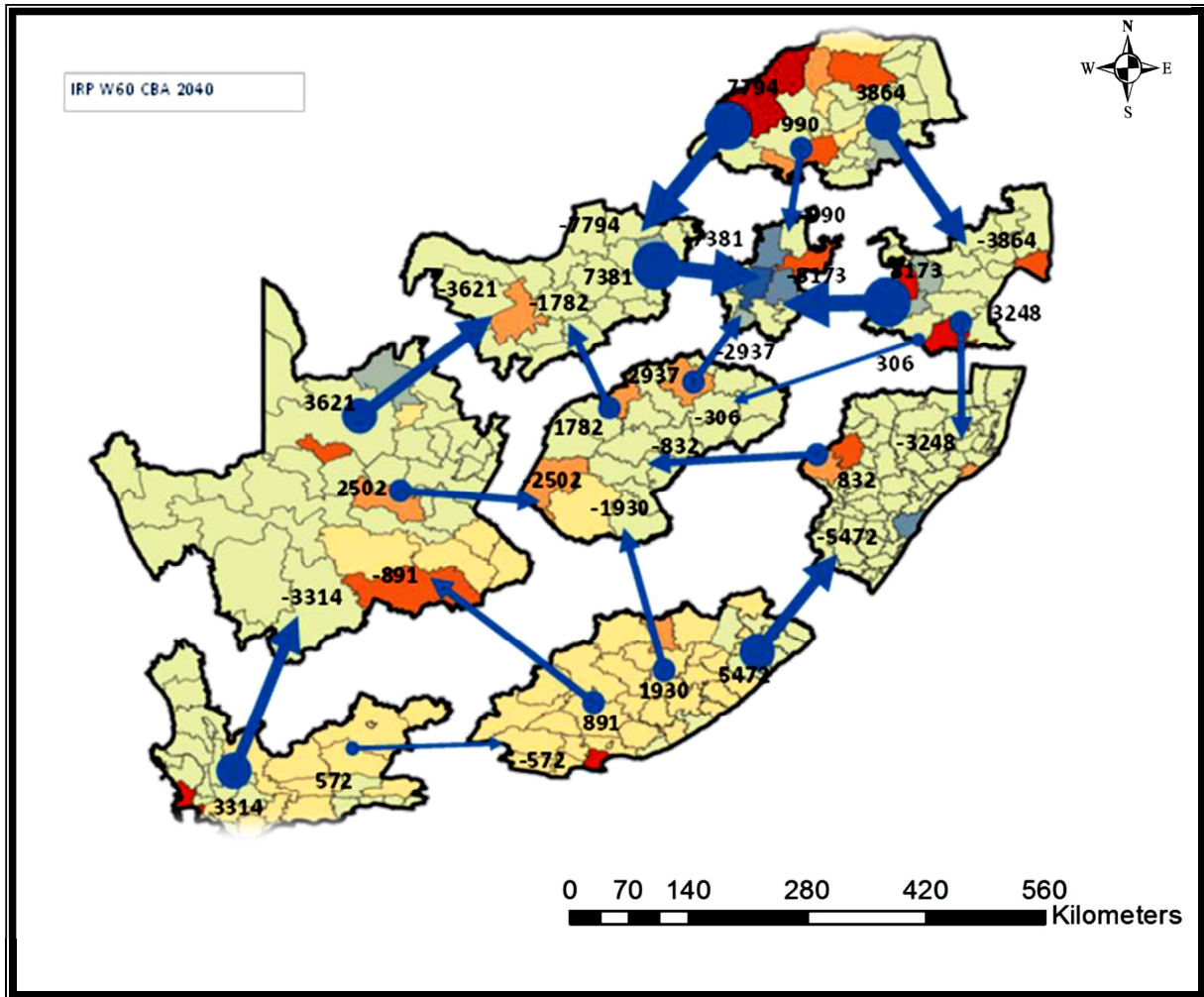


Figure 2.5: Inter-province power transfer (adopted from 2015–2024 TDP)

Figure 2.6 shows the positions of various Eskom transmission infrastructures and how they connect together. Currently the network is dominated by the 400 kV infrastructures, which is plotted in green. The 220 kV is plotted in red, and the 756 kV is plotted in purple. The 765 kV infrastructures is the highest voltage infrastructure in the country.

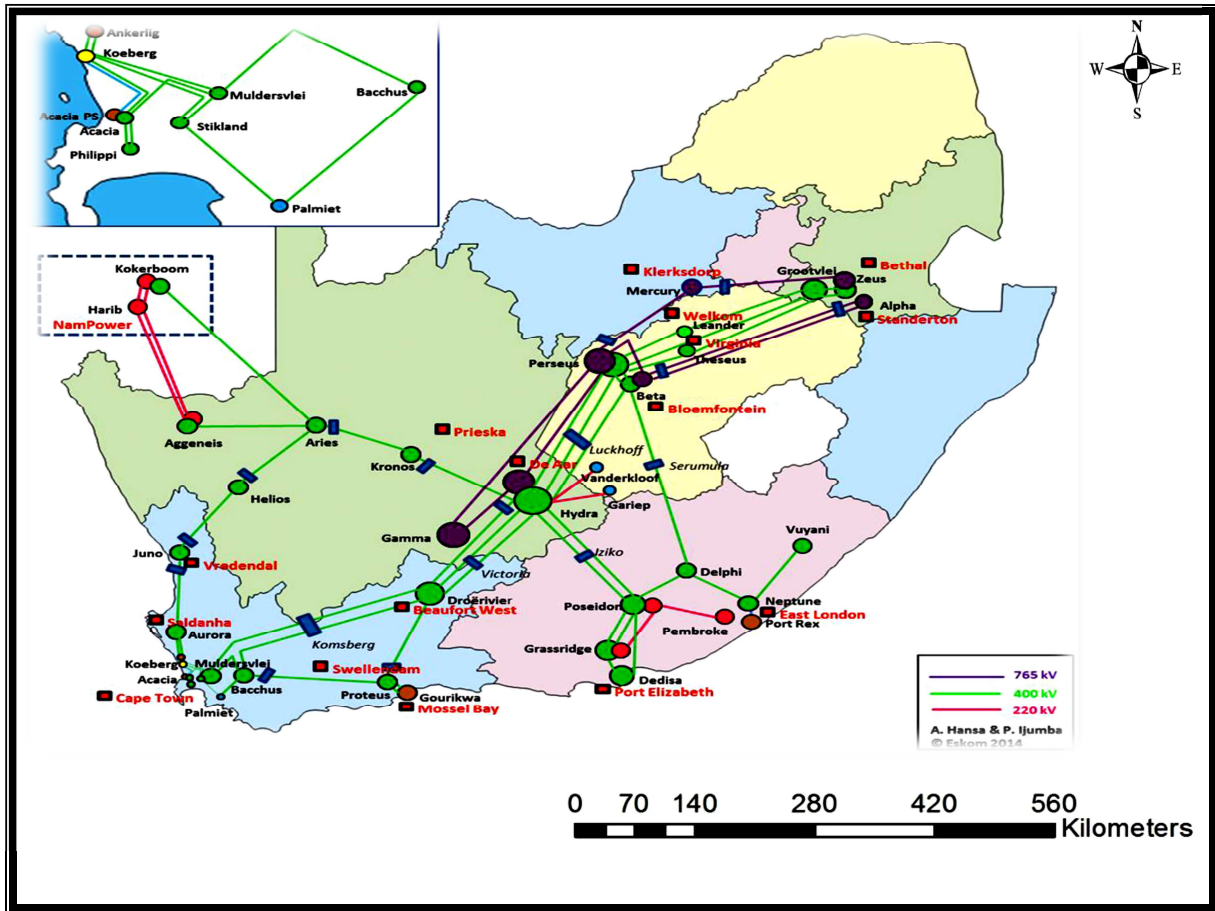


Figure 2.6: Electrical transmission infrastructure (adopted from 2015–2024 TDP)

“The provision of electricity within IHLM according to Statistics (2011): South Africa is as follows: OR Tambo has low electricity service levels. The community survey of 2007 indicates that 51.2% of the households in OR Tambo have access to electricity. Ingquza Hill has the third highest percentage of households that have access to electricity (51.4%). OR Tambo has an electricity backlog of 48.7% and contributes 32% to the backlog of the province. Ingquza Hill has an electricity backlog of 48.5% and contributes 13.6% to the district backlog and 4.3% to the provincial backlog” (Fihlani, 2014, p. 94).

The backlogs stated above are putting high pressure on the municipality and Eskom to improve and/or increase the electricity supply infrastructure. Table 2.3 provides information on some of the distribution projects that are either currently implemented or are in the planning phase to be implemented in the IHLM. All of these projects will introduce familiar social and environmental impacts, which if not properly managed, might perpetuate some of the problems.

Table 2.3: Eskom distribution projects in the Ingquza Hill Local Municipality, adopted from the (Fihlani, 2014).

ESKOM PROJECTS FOR 13/14 FINANCIAL YEAR		
Area	Project name	Scope
Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	Magwa substation refurbishment and reliability improvement	Hombe substation 132 kV turn-in lines, Hombe 132/22 kV 2 x 10 MVA substation +22 kV link line
Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	Dumasi upgrade	Dumasi substation 2nd 132/22 kV 20 MVA transformer
Other projects 11/12&13 financial year		
Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	Ingquza Hill Local Municipality, Cofimvaba, Idutywa, Mqanduli Technical Service Centre	Technical Service Centre
Mkhambathi area reinforcement	Mkhambathi area reinforcement	Taweni 132/22 kV 2 x 20 MVA substation, 132 kV turn-in line and 22 kV link line
Coza Area Strengthening		Mfinizo 132/22 kV 2 x 20 MVA substation, 132 kV turn-in line and 22 kV link line

2.12 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER

The process of relocating people will always have some form of impact on the affected people, whether in terms of culture, productive land or means to generate income. These impacts can best be managed if properly incorporated into the initial plans of the proposed development. The relocation of people should also be approached with a view of improving the lives of those who are affected by development.

As the research focus was on the relocations that were induced by the need to construct an electrical powerline, it is critical to note that electrical transmission infrastructural development is confirmed to increase for the next 10 years until 2025. This development, unfortunately, goes hand in hand with displacement, relocations and resettlements, as currently practised, regardless of the magnitude. The literature that has been reviewed confirms that development-induced relocations add stress to the receiving environment if not properly managed.

Human relocations introduce additional social and environmental impacts to the receiving environment that will be utilised to accommodate the relocated people. These impacts are an indirect result of the main project, and need to be adequately monitored and managed in order to reduce their severity. Some of the

people who have been involuntarily displaced might end up encroaching into sensitive environments after being compensated for their relocation, should compensation be the method of purchasing land.

Further into the process, the research evaluated the process that was implemented to move the people in IHLM (Lusikisiki and Flagstaff). The effectiveness of the implemented process was then evaluated based on predetermined key indicators. The process applied in this research demonstrated a viewpoint of an approach to resettle people more effectively.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research is a logical and systematic search for new and useful information on a particular topic

(Rajasekar, Philominathan, & Chinnthambi, 2013, p. 2).

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In this research design and methodology chapter the objectives of the study are used to systematically unpack the relocation process implemented at IHLM. An empirical approach was adopted within the methodology to collect information from the real-life experiences of the affected people and the project managers.

3.2 PILOT PHASE

Pre-research interviews were conducted with project managers from the developer's side and also with municipality officials from the affected areas. The purpose of the interviews was to first formulate an understanding of whether the project for developing the powerline had any social aspects worthy of research. The pilot phase allowed the researcher to identify a possible gap within the resettlement process, which required further investigation. As the process of piloting unfolded, it also enhanced a clear selection for a research topic. The pilot phase directed the investigation into the field of development-induced resettlements. The next phase was to conduct a literature review process, which gave useful insight into social problems encountered by those who are forcefully removed from their dwellings in order to create space for the development of infrastructure.

Yin (2009) states that pilot data can provide considerable insight into the basic issues being studied. The collected information through the literature review and interviews paved a way to compiling questionnaires, which consisted of relevant questions and measuring tools. Piloting a social study project can only be successful when a background investigation on the geographical location, traditions, culture and historical background of the community is done prior to formulating questions for the purpose of a specific study.

The questionnaire was formulated to provide the participants with response options ranging from 'Yes' and 'No' to 'I don't know'. Similar questions were formulated to represent social conditions before and after the resettlements were implemented. It is then perceived that the ultimate presented data should be from the

column that contains the 'Yes' responses. The results were then compared to the 'Yes' column for both before and after resettlement conditions. The researcher believed that the gathered data would yield similar results if the 'No' columns were compared using the same questionnaires. It could not be concluded, however, on the 'I don't know' column. This column could present an inconclusive picture, as the participants might not have an idea and knowledge of the conditions for both the before and the after phase, but that will neither imply that the social conditions have improved nor deteriorated.

3.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT AND RESEARCH QUESTION

The researcher formulated a problem statement and a research question in order to contextualise the inquiry. Research has to be an active, diligent and systematic process of inquiry in order to discover, interpret or revise facts, events, behaviours and theories (Rajasekar et al., 2013). An inquiry mode is automatically triggered once there is a need to find answers to a question.

3.3.1 Problem statement

The people of Ingquza Hill Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape were relocated from their original place of residence due to the development of the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV powerline.

3.3.2 Research question

Did the relocation process improve the socio-economic and environmental sustainability of the people in the Ingquza Hill Local Municipality?

The type of research question is an essential tool to be utilised when formulating an effective approach for data collection. Questions may be unstructured or structured. Unstructured questions ask respondents to provide a response in their own words, while structured questions ask respondents to select an answer from a given set of choices (Bhattacharje, 2012).

3.3.2.1 Structured approach

The structured approach to inquiry is also classified as quantitative research. Here everything that forms part of the research process, such as the objectives, design, sample and the questions planned to be utilised, is predetermined. It is more appropriate to determine the extent of a problem, issue or phenomenon by quantifying the variation (Bhattacharje, 2012).

3.3.2.2 Unstructured approach

The unstructured approach to inquiry is classified as qualitative research. This approach allows flexibility in all aspects of the research process. It is more appropriate to explore the nature of a problem, issue or

phenomenon without quantifying it. The main objective is to describe the variation in a phenomenon, situation or attitude (Bhattacharje, 2012).

3.4 RESEARCH AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the research was to ascertain the socio-environmental changes associated with the relocations in IHLM.

The research was guided by three objectives, which provided the nexus between the research question and the aim of the research. The objectives of the research were as follows:

- ❖ Investigate and analyse the social impact indicators identified during the relocations, with the use of secondary data analysis and document analysis.
- ❖ Evaluate and compare key socio-environmental indicators in IHLM, using data collected after the relocations.
- ❖ Make recommendations on how to improve and close gaps associated with relocations.

3.5 RESEARCH ETHICS

Researchers should always maintain objectivity and integrity when conducting research. In doing so researchers need to indicate the limits of their findings and the methodological constraints that determine the validity of research findings (Mouton, 2001). The next section provides a detailed explanation of the research limitations and pre-data collection assumptions.

All participants in the research provided consent prior to taking part in the research. The participants had to give consent through accepting and signing a consent form. The consent form gave assurance that the participants have the right to anonymity and that their details and the information they provide will be treated with a high level of confidentiality.

3.6 TYPE OF RESEARCH: EMPIRICAL INQUIRY

The research utilised the villages of IHLM as a case study. The aim with the use of a case study was to aid understanding of the process that was followed by the project developer when arriving at the decision to relocate the people in these villages. A case study is defined as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon in depth and within its real-life context (Yin, 2009).

Case study research is further referred to as naturalistic inquiry within the social science fraternity. Naturalistic inquiry refers to a social phenomenon that must be studied within its natural setting. Because interpretive research assumes that social phenomena are situated within and cannot be isolated from their social context, interpretations of such phenomena must be grounded within their socio-historical context. This implies that contextual variables should be observed and considered in seeking explanations of a phenomenon of interest, even though context sensitivity may limit the generalisability of inferences (Bhattacharjee, 2012).

An empirical inquiry or case study research allows the researcher to physically interact or engage with the research subjects within their natural place of existence. Physical interaction, also referred to as action research, challenges the claims of neutrality and objectivity of traditional social science and seeks full collaborative inquiry by all participants, often to engage in sustained change in organisational, community or institutional contexts (Jonker & Pennink, 2010). In the naturalistic paradigm there are multiple constructed realities that can only be studied holistically. Inquiry into these multiple realities raises more questions than it answers, so that prediction and control of outcomes are largely futile expectations. Rather than aiming to generalise, inquiry develops a specific set of information that describes individual cases. Within these cases, credible inferences on events and processes are made, but this falls short of claiming interconnection. Phenomena can only be understood within their environment or setting; they cannot be isolated or held constant (Gray, 2013).

3.7 RESEARCH DESIGN: FLOW DIAGRAM

The initial design of the research was modified, as it was influenced mostly by the data collected from the sites. Modification of the research design proves that at the initial or planning phase of the research the design will need to allow flexibility to adapt to successive phases. According to Gray (2013), research designs cannot be pre-specified, but they rather “emerge, unroll, cascade, or unfold during the research processes” (Gray, 2013, p. 36).

The main changes to the design of the research involved the separation and packaging of field data according to the dynamics of each village in IHLM. A total of five villages were investigated between Lusikisiki and Flagstaff. These villages have different social support structures, which could have highly influenced the ultimate outcome and the analysis of the research results. The dynamics of the social support structures within the different villages presented a strong need to implement a multiple case design for this research. The evidence and results from a multiple case is often considered more compelling, and the overall study is therefore regarded as being more robust (Yin, 2009). The multiple case studies were divided into the Nkoko village, the Makhwaleni village, the Mantlaneni village, the Nqwabini village and the Sphaqeni village.

Figure 3.1 shows all the villages that were utilised to formulate the multiple case study design. The major towns are reflected in blue font and the villages are marked in red font.

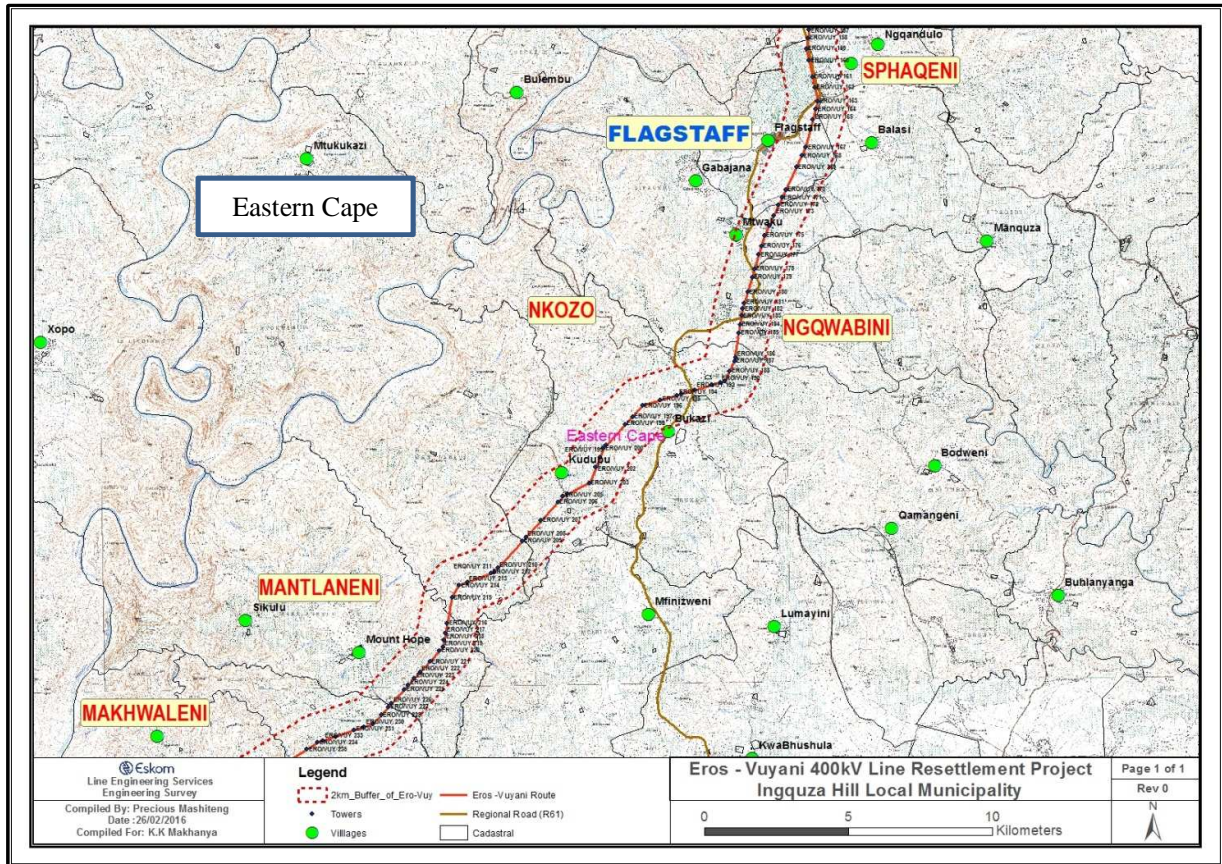


Figure 3.1: Study area map with affected villages (map courtesy of Eskom Map Design section)

The design of the research was implemented by applying the outlined methodology process illustrated in Figure 3.2. The methodology followed a systematic approach of the research objectives. The first phase was to investigate and analyse, using secondary data and document analysis. The second phase was to evaluate and compare (primary data were collected through interviews, group meetings and site visits). Lastly, the third phase was to make recommendations for improvement on the identified gaps.

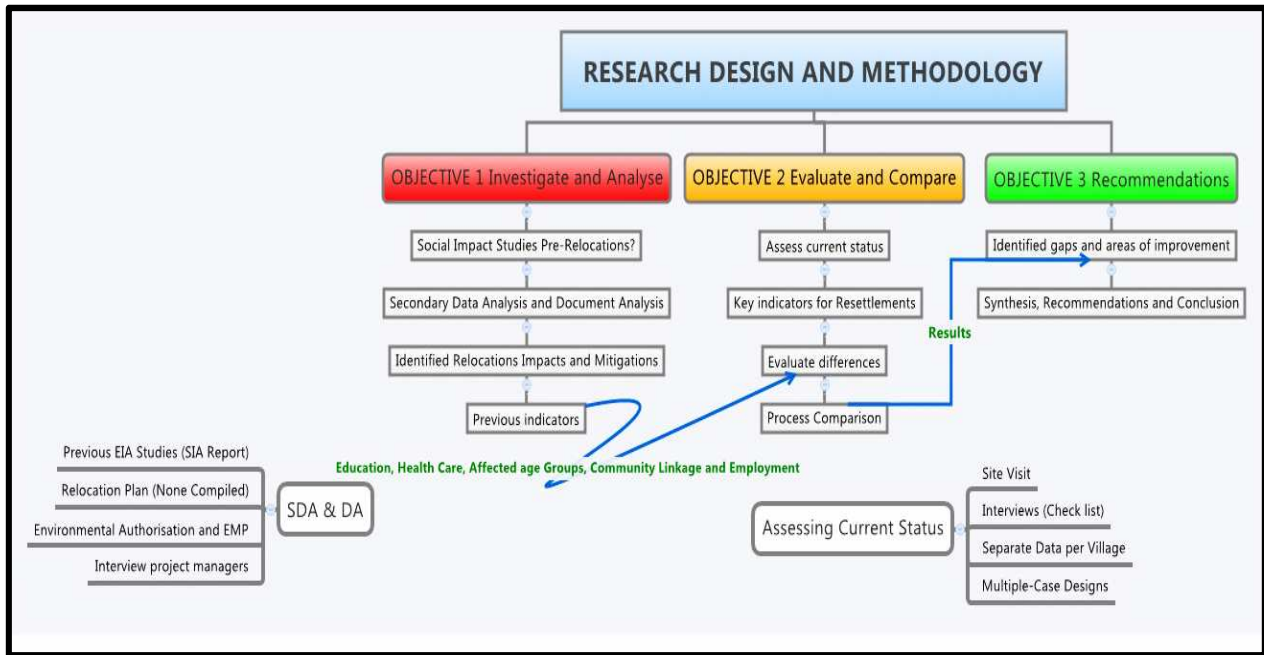


Figure 3.2: Schematic research design and methodology linking the flow through objectives.

3.8 RESEARCH METHOD: EVALUATION RESEARCH

The evaluation method and process implementation evaluation were undertaken for this research project. This method is classified according to Mouton (2001) as part of empirical studies. The researcher first inspected which process was implemented when the people were moved from their original places of residence. The research further responds to the question on whether the relocation process was implemented in a socially and environmentally sustainable manner at IHLM.

The researcher utilised a set of pre-selected key indicators to identify the socio-environmental impacts associated with the relocations. The second phase was to evaluate and compare how the suggested key indicators relate or differ when compared to one another before and after the relocations were implemented.

3.9 RESEARCH APPROACH: DESCRIPTIVE

According to Babbie (2013), the approach or purpose of research can be described in one of three forms. A research can either be exploratory, descriptive or explanatory. An exploratory approach seeks to examine a new interest, or the subject of study is itself relatively new. A descriptive approach focuses mainly on describing research observations. Lastly, an explanatory approach seeks to provide and explain why the research dynamics are the way they are (Babbie, 2013).

This researcher collected data in relation to the relocations process implemented within the prescribed study area. The researcher utilised structured questions that sought to describe social and environmental conditions in IHLM before and after the implementation of the relocations process. The use of selected key indicators assisted in describing the current conditions and evaluating whether the implemented relocations were sustainable and have improved the lives of the affected people.

3.10 RESEARCH DATA: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE – HYBRID APPROACH

A data collection hybrid approach was implemented when sourcing data for this research. Data were collected mainly to gain a good level of understanding of the social implications of the relocation process, using pre-selected key indicators. This data came from strategic role players and stakeholders who were involved in the project. The researcher utilised both the structured and unstructured approaches to gather the research data, which directly translates into a mixture of both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

The research checklists and questionnaires were designed and approved prior to the actual data collection. The checklists and questionnaires add great value as data collection tools that also improve the integrity and quality of the research. The quality measures of the research are clearly outlined in the next section. The designing of the questionnaires was guided by the focus on the following project elements: the project managers representing the developer; the tribal representatives, referred to as chiefs; the project-affected people; and the authority representatives, most of which did not play any significant role in the relocation process. The research checklists and questionnaires were compiled in English; however interpretation into Xhosa was required during interviews mainly with the relocated people.

It is critical to note that the research did not in any form limit or confine itself from sourcing information that would help to strengthen the case study elsewhere. The researcher gathered all relevant information to enhance the integrity and comprehensiveness of the research. During the process of information collection, the researcher was always cautious not to be derailed by information that would not be within the confines of the research topic. The study area also presented a number of social dynamics that can be further investigated in future studies.

3.11 RESEARCH QUALIFIERS

Research qualifiers were required in order to navigate and motivate the selection of research subjects and participants. A list of participants, their roles and motivation for their involvement in this research have clarity on the logic behind the selection criteria. The selection of the research participants was informed

mainly by their involvement in the project. Qualifying requirements were based on the resettlement phase of the project, and are depicted in Table 2.4 below.

Table 3.1: Research qualifiers

Research qualifiers			
Research participants	Organisation/Role	Qualifying requirements	Qualifying status
1. Government authorities	National Department of Environmental Affairs	Decision making stakeholder for resettlements	Not qualified (not involved during resettlements)
	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Decision making stakeholder for resettlements	Not qualified (not involved during resettlements)
	Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	Decision making stakeholder for resettlements	Not qualified (not involved during resettlements)
2. Project developers	Programme manager	Planning and implementing stakeholder on the project	Qualified
	Land-acquisition advisors	Implementing stakeholder on the project	Qualified
	Environmental advisors	Planning and implementing stakeholder on the project	Qualified
	Land compensation and registration officer	Implementing stakeholder on the project	Qualified
3. Project contractors	Environmental assessment practitioner	Planning and implementing stakeholder on the project	Not qualified (not involved during resettlements)
	Property valuers and negotiators	Implementing stakeholder on the project	Not qualified (not involved during resettlements)
4. Tribal leaders	Chiefs of various tribal villages	Decision making stakeholder for resettlements	Qualified
5. Relocated people	Lusikisiki and Flagstaff villages	Directly and indirectly affected by resettlements	Qualified

3.12 RESEARCH DEMOGRAPHICS

The understanding of this research study is that within community structures different community members have different roles to play. Social impacts experienced by various communities are also absorbed with varying magnitudes by the recipients of such impacts. It is therefore crucial for any social research, such as the current study, to gather data as vast and diverse as possible in order to make sense of the level of researched impacts. The pre-selection of demographics can be informed by the research hypothesis, which in most cases is inconclusive. The research did not make any pre-determination of research demographics. However, a good balance is based on the level of involvement of a research subject, which should not compromise the integrity of the collected information.

3.13 CRITERIA OF RESEARCH QUALITY MEASUREMENT

The quality of research can be measured using a couple of parameters, as advised by Yin (2009) and similarly by Babbie (2013). Research quality measurement can be measured by the test of 1) precision, 2) accuracy, 3) reliability, and 4) validity. Reliability of the research and the research data can be measured and verified with the research participants. The research is a naturalistic inquiry, conducted with participants in their natural settings. All collected data and information can be confirmed within these natural settings.

The validity of the research and all the research data operated within the structures of the checklists and questionnaires. The selected key indicators ensured that the structured questions will provide for the collection of valid and usable data. Reliability and validity measures confirmed the quality of the research. It is also important to mention that all information provided in the research is as accurate as received when conducting the research. Should different researchers conduct the same research, they will achieve results similar to the ones achieved in this research.

3.14 RESEARCH DATA COLLECTION

Data were collected mainly from the project-affected people and from Eskom's project managers. The collected results are first presented in a combined format for an overview perspective. The data collection results are then separated and presented independently. The data results were evaluated and analysed separately in line with the study being in the form of multiple case studies. The collected data were from the five affected villages in IHLM. These villages are Makhwaleni, Mantlaneni, Nkoso, Nqwabini and Sphaqeni. Although Lusikisiki has the longest length of the line when compared to Flagstaff, it has however a lower total number of affected houses when compared to Flagstaff. The reason for the difference is mainly due to

the fact that the houses in the Lusikisiki villages are built far apart from one another, thereby reducing chances of being affected by a linear project.

3.15 RESEARCH LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

3.15.1 Research limitations

The Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV transmission powerline traverses through two geographical provinces in South Africa, and affects a number of municipalities. The research did not study all affected municipalities, but focused on the specific municipality (IHLM), which still supports the objectives of the study. The following limitations were adopted into the research structure:

- ❖ The research focus was only on the relocated people in IHLM in the Eastern Cape province. This is due to information obtained that IHLM was the most affected municipality.
- ❖ The total sample size has been set not to be less than 35% in order to collect sufficient data to provide accurate results on the social conditions in the area.
- ❖ The data on the total number of relocated people received from the developer were inconclusive. The researcher worked with an estimation of approximately 50 affected houses.
- ❖ The research was maintained and remained within the confines of socio-environmental impacts relating to relocations.
- ❖ The investigated and evaluated key indicators were limited to quality education, quality health care, affected age groups, community linkage and employment conditions. This allowed the research to maintain its focus and not be derailed by peripherals.

Only five pre-selected key indicators were investigated and evaluated. The research study also uncovered that there were other social impacts that affected the people in IHLM. These impacts were also introduced by the development of the transmission powerline.

3.15.2 Research assumptions

A set of assumptions was established during the planning phase of the research. When commencing with the research, several assumptions were established from the preliminary data collection and informal engagement with the project managers. The aim of the preliminary data collection and engagement with the project managers was to accurately plan for inclusion of the stakeholders in the data collection process. Assumptions also helped to plan for the logistics in preparation for the site visits and to prepare the data collection checklist in line with what was to be anticipated on the ground. The following assumptions were made:

- ❖ It was assumed that the affected houses have already been relocated. Completed relocations will provide a clear indication of the socio-environmental impacts of the project before and after the relocations.
- ❖ It was assumed that social impact studies were conducted prior to the relocations.

- ❖ It was assumed that a relocation plan was compiled prior to the implementation of such relocations.

Out of the three assumptions made, it is evident that only the first two were accurate, from what has been observed and from the evidence presented to the researcher. All affected houses had been relocated, and only a few old structures still had to be demolished. The social impact studies were conducted during the EIA process.

3.16 RESEARCH INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS

During the research investigation the main focus was on the social impact studies and the implementation of relocation plans by the developer, the aims of which were to gain an understanding of what social and environmental impacts were identified with regard to the relocations in IHLM and to establish whether any mitigation measures were recommended and implemented. Part of the investigation was to review the EIA studies conducted for the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV transmission project.

The study also looked into the consultation process of the people affected by the relocations and their level of involvement in the decision making relating to their relocation. The use of primary information from the affected people within the specific area plays a critical role in the decision making that ultimately affects the same people. The outcome of such consultation emphasises the importance of understanding the area in which the relocations will take place. Details of the consultation are given in Appendix A (Site visit report).

3.16.1 Secondary data analysis and document analysis

All the data that were gathered during the research were grouped and presented according to the sources of such information. The collected data were expected to demonstrate a clear level of connection between the planning phase and the implementation phase of the project. Such connection should be commonly understood and interpreted by all stakeholders involved in the project. Projects of this nature are usually planned and implemented within a systematic and inclusive process.

On the other hand, research data might be a reflection of a project that has been designed and delivered solely for the purpose of development. Most projects are time- and budget-oriented, with minimum interest in the impacts induced by such development.

3.16.2 Environmental impact assessment and Social impact assessment

The researcher requested the final environmental impact report (EIR) document of the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV project for detailed analysis. The records of the developer only produced a draft EIR (DEIR) compiled by Eyethu Engineers dated November 2006. As a standard practice EIR documents are compiled

with input from specialist studies. The research analysis uncovered relevant information that relates to the resettlement.

The draft EIR states the following: “The minimum safe distance required from the centre of the powerline to the beginning of a domestic house is 27.5 m” (Engineers, 2006, p. 26). The statement implies that no residential houses would be allowed underneath the powerline and/or within 27.5 m of the centre of the powerline. The DEIR, if properly communicated to the public, would have been one of the first tools to initiate the relocation process.

The DEIR further stipulates the following (Engineers, 2006, p. 55):

- 1) ... conflict with settlement of KWANCITYANE southwest of Butterworth. Suggest consultation with authorities and realignment of this section at negotiation phase if possible. Alternatively discuss compensation with communities for relocation of homesteads.
- 2) ... conflict with settlement of Komkulu north of Butterworth. Suggest consultation with authorities and realignment of this section at negotiation phase if possible. Alternatively discuss compensation with communities for relocation of homesteads.

The above findings from the DEIR identified the impacts associated with the powerline, which triggered the relocations. The subsequent recommendations were for the powerline to go around these homesteads; alternatively the developer would have had to enter into a compensation process with the affected homesteads. All the information gathered at this point formed compelling results that the process implemented at the IHLM was a ‘compensation process’. Other different processes have been discussed in Chapter 2.

3.16.3 Project environmental authorisation

The research looked into the contents of the environmental authorisation (EA) issued for the project. The authorisation was expected to stipulate conditions that would determine the protection or the need to set up mitigation measures for social impacts, or in this case the relocation process. Section 3.3.4 of the EA issued for the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV powerline, dated 31 May 2007, states the following (Yako, 2007, p. 6):

This development is authorised on condition that Eskom acquires the necessary servitude for the powerline route. Eskom must negotiate with all affected landowners with the authorised corridor alignment prior to the start of construction activities. Proof of such negotiations must be made available to the Department on request should any dispute arise.

3.16.4 Final Environmental Management Plan

There are two separate environmental management plan (EMP) documents that were both compiled by Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd. The first EMP document was compiled for the Eros-Vuyani section of the

project, dated April 2010. The second EMP document was compiled for the Vuyani-Neptune section of the project, dated July 2011. Both EMP reports combined cover the entire Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV powerline.

The analysis of the EMP documents has revealed that both documents did not mention and/or cover the mitigation of relocation activities. Such relocations are interpreted as a social component that forms part of the holistic EIA and mitigations thereof. The deliberate exclusion of the relocation component within the EMP might be due to the fact that relocations are dealt with during the acquisition phase. This might be a requirement for process improvement.

3.16.5 Relocation Action Plan

During the research and the interviews held with the project managers from the developer's side, it was discovered that there was no relocation action plan compiled and documented for their records. It is however important to mention that the current operational process of the developer is the only tool that illustrates the relocation for every project that has a relocations component within it. This can be highlighted as an area that requires improvement.

3.17 GAPS AND AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

The significant area of improvement is primarily the process. The applied process for the relocation of people for the purpose of development requires substantial improvement. The method of compensation as a process to move people from their original place of residence is a serious source of social scourge. Through the research it was discovered that despite the pre-selected social key indicators, there are other areas that have been negatively impacted upon by the development. There is a need for pre-construction and post-construction audits to be conducted in projects of this nature to attend to and mitigate all complaints received from the project-affected people.

3.18 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER

This methodology chapter has presented specific research methods for implementation in order to allow the researcher to effectively collect information and data that relate to the social conditions in IHLM. The piloting phase of the project provided an adequate direction for the researcher to utilise in order to gather required information for gaining knowledge of the project. Understanding the methodology chapter of the study will simplify the interpretation on the study area conditions and, most importantly, will assist in following the sequence of data gathering and the interpretation of results.

CHAPTER 4

CASE STUDY

For case studies, being a good listener means being able to receive new information without bias (Yin, 2009, p. 69).

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The case study chapter highlights the precise situation of the events that took place in IHLM as collected through the site visits and interviews. The process and the need for moving people from their houses for the development of a 400 kV electricity transmission powerline are addressed in this chapter. The benefits, challenges and opportunities experienced by the relocated people are also addressed in this chapter.

The selected Eskom project (Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV powerline) traverses through Harding in the KwaZulu-Natal province and stops in East London in the Eastern Cape Province. This project was selected as the case study based on information gained that it had experienced the largest element of home relocations. The development phase of the project is broken into two sections: the Eros-Vuyani and the Vuyani-Neptune sections.

IHLM was identified as the main study area, which was found suitable to serve the objectives of the research. IHLM is affected by the Eros-Vuyani section of the powerline. IHLM falls within the greater OR Tambo Municipality in the Eastern Cape. IHLM also has a number of tribal authorities, and most parts of the affected villages are classified as tribal land, which is managed by a number of different chiefs.

4.2 CASE STUDY BACKGROUND

It was established through interviews with Eskom project managers that the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV powerline is, to date, the project that had the most household relocations related to the development of transmission infrastructure. A total estimate of 650 houses had to be relocated in order to create space for the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV powerline. Relocations of this magnitude can be considered as a development on its own. These relocations would not have happened if the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV powerline was not required for the stability of the network. This research classifies such relocations as development-induced relocations to formulate a case study.

Most of the EIA projects conducted for transmission powerlines that will have relocations among other impacts to be assessed are currently approved by the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). The relocation process traditionally commences within the land-acquisition phase. In most cases, the sites for such relocations are not known during the EIA phase and even at the acquisition stage.

Relocations of people to new areas after the EIA phase creates a management disconnect of the social and environmental impacts on the new site to which communities are to be relocated. The EIA studies conducted for particular projects are approved by the DEA. The issue of human resettlement is largely viewed as a mandate that falls under a different authority, which is the Department of Housing or the Department of Human Settlements.

The IHLM Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (Fihlani, 2014) states that energy supply has social, economic and environmental benefits. Social benefits include relieving women, particularly those from rural areas, from the back-breaking work of collecting wood and other inferior means of energy sources. Electricity and other forms of cleaner energy are also critical in improving the general health of people in informal settlements. It has also been argued that energy is vital in uplifting the informal sector. The use of energy sources such as wood, paraffin and other inferior sources is also seen as having extremely adverse environmental consequences. Ingquza Hill needs to double its efforts towards ensuring consistent access to electricity. The IDP mentions some of the reasons why the IHLM still lags behind with improvement on their electricity supply. Some of the reasons are that the electricity sector has been in a state of limbo over the last few years as the electricity distribution industry grapples with the concept of regional electricity distributors. There is still lack of clarity about how they will relate to local government.

The acquisition phase needs to be contextualised into risk and rehabilitation. This should ensure that all aspects triggered by the proposed development are fully managed and that sustainability is maintained. Introducing a socio-environmental monitoring and management component for the relocation phase will ensure a continuation process that protects social interest and the environment at the final execution stage.

4.3 STUDY AREA BOUNDARIES

Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV powerline traverses through the KwaZulu-Natal province (Harding) and stops in the Eastern Cape province (East London). The development phase of the project is broken into two sections: Eros-Vuyani and Vuyani-Neptune. IHLM was identified as the case study area suitable to serve the objectives of the research. IHLM is affected by the Eros-Vuyani section of the powerline. IHLM falls within the greater OR. Tambo Municipality in the Eastern Cape. Figure 4.1 gives an overview of the study area in relation to the entire powerline.

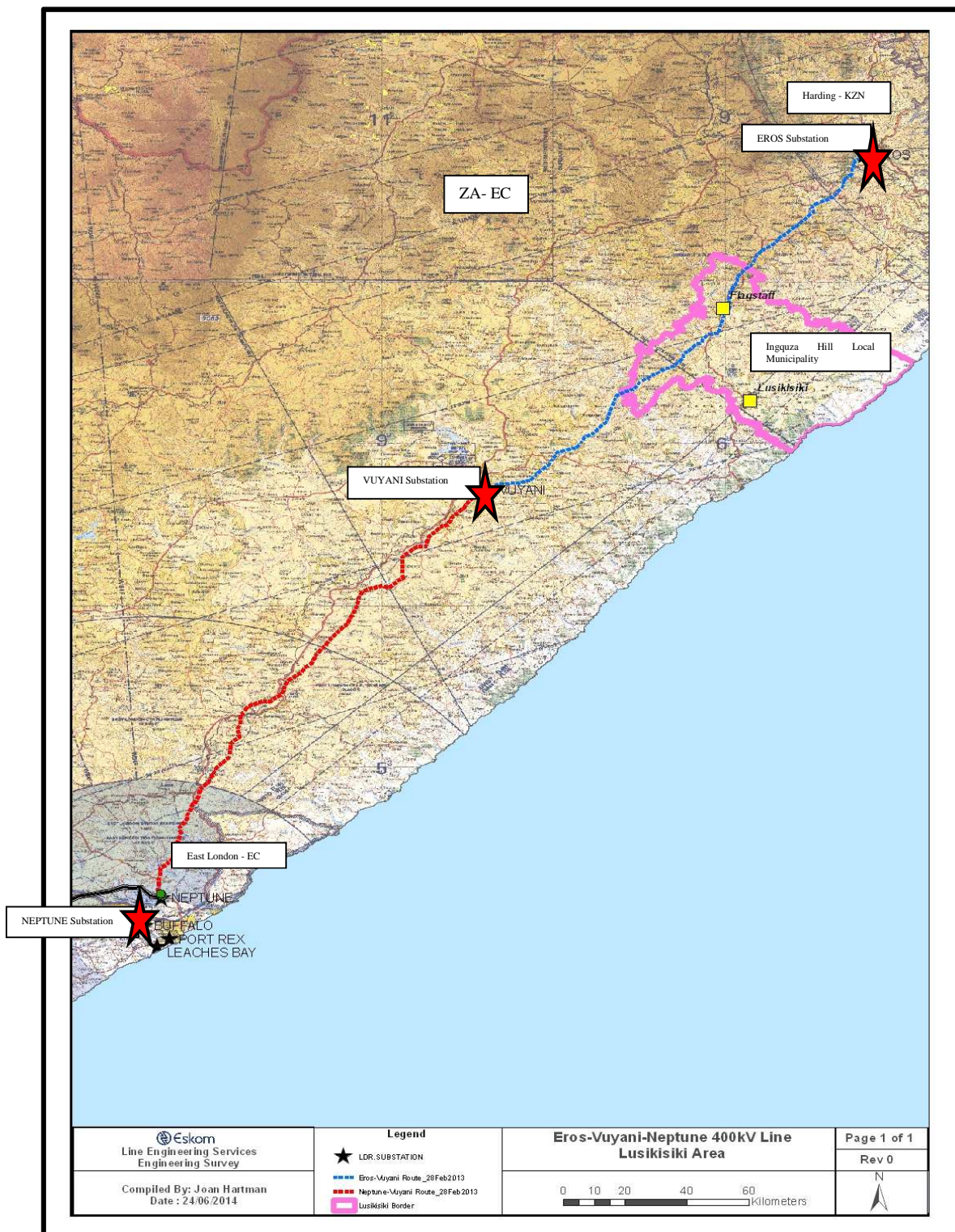


Figure 4.1: The total length of the powerline from Eros (Harding) to Neptune (East London)

and Port St Johns is more varied but generally poor, shallow and highly susceptible to erosion (Fihlani, 2014).

IHLM, also known as Pondoland, is situated inland from the coastal villages of Port St Johns and Mbotyi. The little town gets its name from the sound of the wind moving through the grass. The countryside consists of a series of hills, tropical forests, wide open spaces and untouched beaches, which support the local people's lifestyle that has changed little over the years. IHLM is a little town in which to experience the warmth and hospitality of the AmaMpondo people.

The AmaMpondo are a welcoming people who traditionally live in huts that are old-style and beehive-shaped. AmaMpondo are traditionally passionate about ornaments and beadwork, which also form part of their economic drive. The stretch of coastline that lies between Port St Johns and Mkambati Nature Reserve is rich in milkwood trees and wildness, and offers access to hiking, mountain biking, canoeing, fishing, surfing and visits to local villages.

4.3.1 Lusikisiki

4.3.1.1 Makhwaleni

Makhwaleni village is a tribal land under the chieftaincy of Chief Jiba. During the site visit and the interview with the project-affected people, it was discovered that the people who were compensated at Makhwaleni have built their houses in the same village. Some of the interviewed people mentioned that they did not move too far from their original place of residence mainly because they did not want to have new houses far from the graves of their departed family members.

Among all the people who were interviewed there was no case of a person who opted to move out of the village. It appears that the project-affected people's satisfaction with the project is mainly due to the conditions of the old mud houses they were living in and some were not content with the deteriorating state of their houses. The compensation fee allowed them to build their new houses with bricks. There were also people who wished to could have been moved in order to be able to demolish their mud houses and replace them with brick houses. Unfortunately, or fortunately, they were not affected by the development. Some pictures of the study area and the affected houses were taken during the site visit.

Figure 4.3 shows a mud house that had to be demolished in order to create servitude for the construction of the powerline. Next to the mud house there are maize fields that were cultivated by the owners of the house. There are also graves of family members. For the affected people, these factors make it a difficult process for them to relocate further away from their original place of residence.



Figure 4.3: Relocated house still to be demolished by the previous owners

The available schools in the village are one junior secondary school and one high school. There is a need for an additional high school, as stipulated by the chief in the interview conducted during the site visit. The problem with one high school is that the learners have to walk long distances to high schools in other villages due to overcrowding in the Makhwaleni High School. To some of the project-affected people the project came at the right time, as in one case where the people had had intentions to move from where they resided. The development came as a support mechanism for such an ambition. The chief also played a significant role in order to curb the possibility of a family member who would receive compensation and not utilise it for the benefit of all family members. Some family dispute cases were presented before the chief, who would then make decisions and encourage people to use the compensation fee for building new houses. Even though they had to build very far from their original residency, the family in Figure 4.4 had to consider shelter as their primary need and prioritise as such. The woman of the house explained her responsibilities of taking care of the children and the elderly people while her husband is employed in another province.



Figure 4.4: Affected family that still requires grave relocations

There is no permanent clinic at Makhwaleni village. The people make use of the clinic in Mantlaneni and/or in Lusikisiki town. There is a mobile clinic that comes to the village once a month. The visitations of the mobile clinic are not sufficient to accommodate the medical and health care needs of the local people. People in Makhwaleni have mentioned that they need their own clinic and wish that one day a clinic can be built for them.

The interviewed project-affected person raised other issues that did not form part of the pre-selected key indicators. The two most critical issues are the need for grave relocation, which is mentioned above, and the issue of damaged maize fields during the construction phase of the project. The affected people were promised that they would be compensated for the damaged maize fields. They stated that the compensation of the fields had not happened yet and that this is a great loss for their sole source of income.

The affected farmers thought that the fields would be compensated for, similar to the houses, as no clear consultation was conducted with them. However, the owners of the fields were told to open a trust account

for compensation of their damaged fields. Maize fields as a form of employment raised serious interest for the research. The fields are the only source of income to these affected farmers and they view this impact a serious transgression to them. Though the villages might appear to have vast and ample space, those who are farming depend on suitable soil and access to water in order to farm. Relocating a house such as the one in Figure 4.5, without considering its surroundings as a sole means of survival to the affected people, will only introduce new social challenges.



Figure 4.5: Affected house still to be removed underneath the powerline

Even when the farmers did not actually own the land, as it was tribal land, they still feel socially violated by the loss they experienced. The main concern is the fact that no single person had discussed anything with them prior to the trucks coming into their fields, especially those who did not have to move their houses. The tribal land still needs to be approached with serious care as mitigation for potential social impacts. At the time of this study, the project was completed and the contractors had left the area and the project-affected people had not received any payment.

4.3.1.2 Mantlaneni

Mantlaneni village is a tribal land under the chieftaincy of Chief Dinwayo. An interview was conducted during a meeting with Chief Dinwayo. The information gathered from the interview shows that at Mantlaneni there were few households that had to be moved for the purpose of the project. There were only three houses affected in the Mantlaneni area. At the Mantlaneni village people did not struggle to find alternative settlement areas and the resettlement areas were selected according to the suitability and requirements of the project-affected people. The house in Figure 4.6 belongs to Mr Mziwanele Zuzani, and he unfortunately has to be relocated as the house is directly under the powerline servitude. During an interview conducted with Mziwanele, he expressed his unhappiness about the fact that he will have to leave from his place and demolish the existing structures.



Figure 4.6: Affected house still to be removed under the powerline servitude

Most of the affected people are farmers, but only a few houses have been affected by the project. The chief did not know how people received alternative settlement areas. People were not given an opportunity to

receive alternative houses. The project managers were only offering compensation fees to the affected people. Those who were affected by the project were then allocated alternative settlement land by the subordinates of the chief responsible for that particular area.

There were similar complaints at Mantlaneni as in Makhwaleni about the damaged maize fields. People in the Mantlaneni village feel that the compensation for damaged fields should have been paid directly into their accounts. The council of the chief and the chief feel it would probably be effectively managed if the trust account is used for servitude compensation. At the time of the study, the trust account was yet to be established for the compensation, especially of the farmers whose farms were affected. A member of the council mentioned that Eskom created an access road to some of the areas that were previously not easy to access. Due to the existence of the project, the vehicles can now travel through these areas.

There is a total of nine schools in the Mantlaneni village. The people feel that the schools are sufficient to accommodate learners in the village. The only concern is about the feeding scheme provided by the government for the primary schools. The feeding scheme has not been consistent in supplying food and in most cases the younger learners have to be sent back home when there is no food to feed them. There is one clinic that is always overcrowded and not sufficient to serve the population of Mantlaneni. The clinic is situated in the Hlababomvu area within the village.

An interview was conducted with Notemba Magqi, who was relocated in 2012. She works at the shop and started working there in the same week when the site visit was conducted. Before working at the shop she was not employed. She mentioned that there are three graves of her relatives that still have to be relocated. She mentioned that the old house is still not demolished. She prefers the old house because she feels closer and connected to her ancestors. Mrs Magqi has never been informed of whether Eskom will relocate the graves or not. The people feel that they have abandoned their ancestors by leaving them behind when they moved into the newly built houses. The graves that were left behind make it difficult for the people to appreciate the new houses, as they feel like they have cut ties with their original identity.

4.3.1.3 Nkozo

Nkozo village is also a tribal land under the chieftaincy of Chief Njisana. There are other small villages such as Dombolo and Nxuze that fall under the jurisdiction of Nkozo. The available schools at Nkozo are enough to accommodate the learners in the village, as stated by the chief. There are some of the families who prefer to take their children to better-equipped schools in the Lusikisiki and Flagstaff areas. Some of the families even prefer to take their children to different provinces in order to get better education. During the site visit it was observed that a new junior secondary school is being built as a government project sponsored by the Development Bank of South Africa.

There is a clinic in Nkozo, but according to the local people the clinic is under-staffed, as the people who at times seek medical help stand in long queues. At times the clinic does not have the medication required by some of the patients. The improvement of the clinic's infrastructure is not so much of a requirement. The main requirement is to increase the staff at the clinic and to improve on the availability of medicine.

Locally, most people do not have permanent employment. There are limited employment opportunities in Lusikisiki and Flagstaff, which are not necessarily sustainable. Most of the local people travel to other provinces such as KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Western Cape in search of employment. Local residents in Nkozo are also farming on their own maize fields, some collect fire wood to sell and others use the local river to do laundry as a source of income. Some of the affected people have been moved further from the Ncanasini River, which was used for the purposes of doing their laundry and sometimes the laundry of their neighbours as a form of generating income. Now they have to use the Nqabane River, which is even further away both from their dwellings and from the dwellings of their potential customers. The collection of fire wood also took place next to the Ncanasini River, but now takes place in the veld of Nkozo, which is also further away from the current dwellings.

There are five churches in Nkozo. Figure 4.7 shows the Apostolic Faith Mission Church of South Africa, which was affected by the powerline. The affected house was required to make way for the powerline and had to be moved. The church was compensated for the demolished structure. The pastor expressed that the handling of the negotiation was more of an instruction than a negotiation. The church feels that it did not have a say or a choice in the decision that was made for it to move.



Figure 4.7: Powerline affected a church at Nkozo village

The major concern at Nkozo is the issue of the payment of tribal compensation. Similarly to other affected villages, Eskom had requested that Nkozo also establish a trust fund for the compensation pay-out. Chief Njinsana mentioned that the trust fund had already been established. The secretary of Nkozo village is Mrs Jiba, who is responsible for the management of the trust fund. The farmers were also promised to be compensated for the damages on their farms. The compensation process for the damages on the farms had not been finalised with the affected farmers at the time of the study.

The other concern raised by the local people is the need to be informed when the 400 kV powerline is energised. At Nkozo, close to the affected church, the line is close to the ground and the people wish that the tower can be raised a bit to provide safe clearance in relation to the ground.

4.3.2 Flagstaff

4.3.2.1 Sphaqeni

Sphaqeni village is also a tribal land under the chieftaincy of Chief Diliza Ndabankulu. The complaints that have been raised by the project-affected people are mostly about the connections of both the electricity and water supply for domestic use. The electricity connections were delayed and prolonged while the people occupied the new houses without electricity for a long period of time. At the time of the study, the residents at Sphaqeni were also still waiting for the payment and still had to establish the trust fund account.

The people at Sphaqeni were promised to have both water and electricity connections. Not all of them have received electricity connections. Most of the affected people did not get water connections in the new houses. In the previous settlement they had access to running water and electricity. The developer found a piece of land, which was promised to the project-affected people. However, this land belongs to the municipality and the chief does not have any rights to allocate this land to the resettled people.

People used to walk to town, as the distance was very short. At the current stage they have to pay R20 as a return trip on the taxi fare. Some of the schoolchildren had to change schools, as the one in town is now far from their new homes. Eskom took measurements of the houses from the outside and calculated the compensation based only on external valuation. People are aggrieved by the neglect of internal home improvements. Most people in Sphaqeni use the clinic that is in Flagstaff town. The people who were moved from their original place of residence also use the clinic in town. They now choose to use Holy Cross Clinic as an alternative. The distance to the Holy Cross Clinic remains the same when compared to the old settlement area.

During the stringing of the line, the contractors drove over the farms just before the harvesting period. There were line-crossings that required a net to prevent line collisions. The damages to the farms were not

discussed with the farmers prior to the actual construction. When the affected farmers asked why this was happening and who will be responsible for the payment of all the damages, they were told that Eskom will compensate them for their lost harvest. A representative from Eskom took the details, names, telephone numbers and banking details of all affected farmers and promised that they will receive compensation for the damages. The compensation was anticipated in 2014, however in April 2015, it was still not paid.

At Sphaqeni it was mentioned that the negotiations of settling the outstanding payments were conducted by a person who is not conversant with the local language, which is Xhosa, and this has caused considerable misunderstandings. The payment system is separated into two phases. The first phase is payment of 80% of the agreed price and the remaining 20% is settled upon final demolition of the affected structures, Figure 4.8. Ms Ntombizolile Linyana from Sgubudwini within Sphaqeni village expressed her appreciation for the compensation she received from the developer. The received compensation has allowed her to build a better house, shown in Figure 4.9, and she also confirmed that the amount she received was sufficient for the completion of the entire building project.



Figure 4.8: House partly demolished after people were moved



Figure 4.9: New house built by the compensation fee received from the developer

The request from the local people is that the issue of the relocation of graves needs to be conducted in a respectable and traditional manner. The local people need to talk to someone who is willing to listen and understand the cultural activities associated with grave relocations. The issue of relocating graves is sensitive in nature and does not only trigger concerns about the money to be spent, but is also an emotional reminder of the people that have been laid to their final resting place.

4.4 DEMOGRAPHICS OF PARTICIPANTS

Table 4.1 provides demographical information of the people who participated in the study through interviews during the site visits and the data collection process.

Table 4.1: Demographics

DEMOGRAPHICS						
Village	Gender		People below 30 yrs	People above 30 yrs	Employed	Unemployed
	Male	Female				
1. Makhwaleni	2	6	2	6	1	7
2. Mantlaneni	1	2	0	3	2	1
3. Nkoso	3	3	0	6	1	5
4. Nqwabini	1	0	0	1	1	0
5. Sphaqeni	5	17	1	21	7	15
TOTAL	12	28	3	37	12	28

The participants were mostly the people who were resettled by the project. Of the participants in this study, 70% were women and only 30% were men. In order to get a clear understanding of the social conditions experienced by the people in the area, it was important for the researcher to conduct interviews with the heads of the affected households. A total of 92.5% of the interviewed people were over the age of 30 years and the remaining 7.5 % were under the age of 30 years. Individuals who were under the age of 30 years were found to be heads of their families, similar to those who were over the age of 30 years. The youngest person interviewed was 23 years of age at Makhwaleni village and the oldest interviewed person was in his late 60s from Nkozo village. Seventy per cent of the participants were unemployed and only 30% were employed. The process of collecting data and conducting interviews was conducted during the week and during working hours. It was evident that in the rural villages it is still tradition that most men work either in the fields or at their place of employment, while women stay home to look after the children and conduct domestic duties.

4.5 SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The chiefs of the visited villages were very welcoming and helpful with the project. They assisted greatly with the arrangements of the focus group meetings. The focus group meetings were mainly attended by the people who were still not compensated for the damages of their farms. There was little to no attendance by the relocated people. In the Lusikisiki area it appears that fewer houses were affected compared to Flagstaff.

Within the IDP 2013/2014 it is stated that the population in IHLM is mostly uneducated, and this creates challenges in terms of understanding the development context. The financial challenges in the form of budgeting have been a limitation within the municipality. The sprawling and disintegrated settlement has led to poor development participation. Different political affiliations have led to some people not attending the developmental sessions due to their political ideological belief (Fihlani, 2014).

4.5.1 Education

The figures received from the IDP give an indication of the residents' educational aspirations and levels. "There is a significant number of 32 000 people within Ingquza Hill who have no form of education, while another 18 000 did not study beyond Grade 12. As a result, the number of those who had passed Grade 12 and obtained a post-matric qualification is significantly low. The area is characterised by poor literacy levels and low educational levels (Fihlani, 2014, p. 66).

"Only 2.4% of the population has Grade 12 and only 1.4% of the population has post-matric qualifications. Comparisons of the levels of education across the municipalities point to strong links between low household incomes, high unemployment and a low Human Development Index (HDI). As a consequence of the lack of

formal education, functional literacy for the areas is also low. Functional literacy is estimated at 48%, which is also the average for the district”. (Fihlani, 2014, p. 66)

The community setup in some of the villages needs detailed attention in order to make decisions that will add value to social upliftment. The houses are built far apart and are highly scattered. Access to schools becomes a difficult process to some of the learners. Most of the development is mainly closer to where the chief’s house is located.

Within the study area the initial view was that the construction of schools in affected areas might be a positive contribution, especially to the learners who have to walk long distances to get to the schools. In some cases the construction of a school might reduce the journey that they have to travel daily to school. However, without a thorough social impact assessment, which needs to highlight the positive and negative social contributions of a project, it might be a futile exercise to build a school. Different communities will have different social needs and therefore the priorities in terms of social entities will vary. Another identified community thread is the tribal court house. Some of the local people feel it is sometimes better for those within the community who live closer to the tribal court house. When the community is summoned to appear at the tribal court house, it is mostly difficult to reach the court house, especially for old people and those who have to travel long distances due to the fact that their houses are far from the tribal court house.

The people in the deeper villages of both Makhwaleni and Mantlaneni appear to be content with their area of settlements. This might be mainly due to the sense of belonging and attachment to the space they know as their home. The children having to walk long distances to school might actually be a form of grooming for them to mature into the dynamics and difficulties of their surrounding environment. The villages are within a mountainous environment with valleys and hills. It was mentioned to the researcher that the dangers that the children face, mostly on their way to school, include wild animals such as snakes and jackals. The locals encourage their children to walk with their pet dogs to school. The dogs then play a protective role during this long journey that the children take to receive their education.

4.5.2 Health

Fihlani, 2014 states that the municipality has two hospitals in both towns and 41 clinics. Child health is characterised by poor health levels of children. The region has an under five mortality rate of 88 deaths per 1 000 live births, which is much higher than the national average of 59 deaths per 1 000 live births. Immunisation coverage is also low and only 58% of the children below the age of two have been fully immunised, which is below the national average of 63%. Given these poor indicators, and given that such a large portion of the regional population are in fact children, health service interventions should be particularly focused on child health. The biggest threat to adults’ health status in the district is HIV/AIDS. The average prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in Ingquza Hill is 20.2%. The average prevalence rate for the

region is even higher at 22.1%. As Ingquza Hill is mostly rural, HIV-prevention programmes have to deal with problems regarding access to primary health care facilities and services (Fihlani, 2014, p. 66).

“The impact of HIV/Aids is exacerbated by the prevalence of tuberculosis (TB). TB prevalence is 16.4%, which is high when compared to the provincial average of 10.3%. TB is generally associated with poverty and overcrowding. These factors are also evident in Ingquza Hill and it is essential that this be monitored to prevent an escalation of this figure” (Fihlani, 2014, p. 66).

4.5.3 Affected age groups

In the affected villages it appears that people were volunteering to be moved as they also perceived this resettlement as a form of improvement of their houses and thereby improvement of their lives. They gave a green light to the project without understanding the implications of the social scourge, concentrating mainly on the financial component, which was however not disclosed in detail to the project-affected people. The developer still had the obligation to ensure that they comply with their environmental and sustainability policies.

The other critical issue that was detected was the fact that some of the project-affected people were only exposed to the visual physical structures of the 400 kV powerline for the first time in their lives. Huge transmission powerlines did not exist in this study area before. When they agreed and consented to the project they were expecting similar structures as the municipality structures that they were used to. Even the size of the servitude was a concept that was hard to grasp for them. Hence some of the people did not move too far from the powerline servitude. The project-affected people moved their houses willingly, thinking that it was the only component that would be affected by the powerline. However, due to the fact that they did not understand what ‘line servitude’ was and how exactly it distinguishes the rights of the developer and those of the land occupier, it was not within the project-affected people’s understanding that the maize fields would be affected as well.

Most of the people feel that their graves should have been removed first and the project-affected people would follow. This could have been identified if only a thorough consultation process regarding these relocations was conducted. The compensation process was led by valuers and this could have been better handled if there was a social specialist to oversee the entire process. Even with the evaluations the people still felt that this was not a fair process, as it did not consider some of the internal improvements of their houses. This point to the fact that a resettlement plan is required and necessary when one receives the go-ahead or consent from the project-affected people. A resettlement plan needs to be compiled with consideration of the requirements and concerns of the project-affected people.

4.5.4 Community linkage

It is difficult to access some areas within the villages with vehicles and while conducting the research we had to abandon the car and walk to the project-affected people. The valleys provide a good sense of tranquillity and peace. The surrounding environment has a beautiful and natural landscape. It is not difficult to understand why most people would rather walk distances to access services rather than moving their house closer to modern life. In the tribal land setup, the chief has high authority over the decisions taken on matters concerning land use, land distribution and land allocations. Even the politically elected councillors had little to no involvement in the relocations project. The project managers engaged and communicated with the chiefs on the purchase of land and the compensation of those who were under the required servitude.

At Makhwaleni village there was clear evidence of the level of involvement of Chief Jiba in the compensation of the people affected by the project, whether directly or indirectly. Chief Jiba had encouraged the people who received compensation for the loss of their house to use the compensation money to build alternative houses. It is a different matter when compared to Nkozo and Mantlaneni, as the project-affected people in those villages utilised the compensation money as they pleased and the only concern for the chief was to ensure that they have no grievances.

During the interview with the chief in Mantlaneni it was clear that the level of stakeholder engagement in the relocation project was not thoroughly conducted. The chiefs have been engaged in so far as giving the developers permission to acquire servitude rights and engaging with potentially affected people. However the chiefs in the other three areas apart from Sphaqeni were not involved in the agreements between the developer and the project-affected people.

This approach creates a gap in terms of the protection of project-affected people as land users in a tribal land. The level of involvement of the chiefs should go as far as approving the compensation fees awarded to the project-affected people. As the leader of a community, the chief should ensure that his people are treated fairly by the developers and that they receive some level of social justice for all the inconvenience. The people who left their graves behind feel lost in the new houses, as to them it appears as though they have abandoned not only their ancestors but also their identity. The developer as a form of mitigator concerning some of the problems needs to prioritise the relocation of graves.

4.5.5 Employment

Fihlani (2014) states that according to the community survey statistics there are 48 701 households in the municipal area, and the average household size is six persons per household. Household income levels in the area are generally low. According to the community survey, less than 1.4% of households earn above R76 000 per annum, or R6 333 per month. More than 97% of the households in this municipality have to live on an income of less than R800 per month. Sixty-three per cent of the households are headed by women and

37% by men. Mining activities in the area (stone quarries and sand mining) are conducted illegally. There are areas with clay soil and the area is mountainous in nature. There is predominantly Elandsvlei diamictite (tillite) of the Dwyka Group belonging to the greater Karoo Supergroup (Fihlani, 2014).

At the Makhwaleni focus group meeting there was a turn-out of approximately 60 farmers who came to the meeting to hear about their compensation for the damaged maize fields. The issue of the damaged maize fields was explained to the researcher as a huge loss, as the maize was supposed to sustain the families for the entire year. The project itself and the issue of the trust fund had to be handled by an independent person who focused solely on this matter and ensured that it is achieved within reasonable timeframes.

4.5.6 Human Development Index

The HDI is used as an indicator of development. The HDI is calculated by measuring the overall achievement in respect of the three basic dimensions of human development, namely longevity (life expectancy), knowledge (literacy) and standard of living (income). If the HDI is less than one, it is concluded that the area is poor. The HDI for IHLM is 0.41 and this reflects the highest levels of poverty. This trend is also apparent at district level with all municipalities recording figures below 0.56% (which is the provincial index).

The poverty gap is an indicator of the depth and incidence of poverty, which is calculated by the difference between the income of each poor household and the poverty line. It is common knowledge that income and wealth distribution in South Africa is among the most unequal in the world, more especially the inequality between the former homeland areas and the rest of the country. The poverty gap for the OR Tambo district is 49.6%, which is second in the province to Alfred Nzo's 52.6%. There are no statistics calculated for IHLM, but it is believed that the district picture provides an adequate reflection.

South Africa was in 2005 ranked 125 out of 179 countries in terms of HDI. At the time, South Africa's HDI stood at 0.67 and has since experienced decline to 0.59. Meanwhile, the Eastern Cape HDI has increased from 0.52 in 2001 to 0.53 in 2007. The IHLM HDI, on the other hand, has remained unchanged at 0.38 during the same period (Fihlani, 2014).

4.5.7 Agricultural activities

Crops with high levels of potential include maize, sorghum, dry beans, cabbage, potatoes, tea and avocados. Ingquza Hill has the advantage that it has fertile soil and rivers that can be used for irrigation purposes. The agriculture potential is also dispersed throughout the municipal area, making it possible to diversify intensive crop farming, which in turn provides a good basis for investment in poverty alleviation programmes and local economic development.

The survey also identified small pockets of potential livestock farming land. It was observed that if properly managed and developed, the production of beef, milk, wool and leather are potential sources of economic development.

The municipality had adopted a zero tolerance strategy to land invasions and as such land invasions are not encouraged. In line with the need for housing, migration plans will be developed, which will be linked to the housing demand to eliminate the proliferation of informal settlements. The financial claims will be given to the beneficiaries by the Minister of Rural Development and Land Reform. An amount of R93 million has been given to the Sphaqeni community (Fihlani, 2014, p. 78).

4.5.8 Environment

The District EMP is used to guide the developments and provides guidelines on preservation. Projects are listed under the project identification from the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism and the municipality. The municipality has developed a by-law on land use allocation along the coast in line with environmental concerns, which is enforced by security services and the DEA.

The existing public–private partnerships include the Lusi Park Development where land has been leased from the municipality for a multibillion development. It also includes a shopping complex development on erven 260 in Flagstaff / 162 IHLM. Thirty-eight business erven will be developed through the support of local businesses. The construction of municipal flats is earmarked for private construction or in partnership with the Department of Human Settlements. A coastal development plan is being developed to accommodate future land use along the coastal area.

The classification of future land development is based on the potential of an area, that is, the SDF outlines that along the coastal areas, there are proposed resorts, forestry development and tourism centres. There are also proposed farming opportunities such as stock farming and other farming activities. The urban centres are earmarked for shopping complexes and middle-income housing developments. Therefore, the local economic development strategy is based on the identified land opportunities in the SDF. It has been highlighted that infrastructure development is a priority and the municipality has developed a precinct plan for the urban areas. The coastal development is proposed to also quantify the infrastructural needs of the development of the coast (Fihlani, 2014).

4.5.9 Combined data from project-affected people

The results from the collected data are presented in two different ways. The first is an illustration of the results from the combined data. The second part has split and addressed results per specific village. The purpose of presenting the combined results is to highlight general problems and similarities among the

studied villages. The similarities and/or problem areas are highlighted with the use of the pre-selected key indicators. Table 4.2 presents the combined results from the four villages.

Table 4.2: Combined data results from all villages

	Combined data results from the Ingquza Hill Local Municipality										
	Conditions before relocations					RELOCATIONS PHASE	Conditions after relocations				
	Nkozo	Mantlaneni	Makhwaleni	Sphaqeni	Total		Nkozo	Mantlaneni	Makhwaleni	Sphaqeni	Total
Quality education	20	11	32	86	149		19	10	30	86	145
Quality health care	14	7	14	113	148		12	8	16	119	155
Affected age groups	12	7	22	77	118		10	7	22	76	115
Community linkage	25	13	43	121	202		13	9	29	81	132
Employment	19	12	21	83	135		14	6	21	85	126
	Conditions before relocations						Conditions after relocations				

The results presented above in Table 4.2 only focus on the positive responses received from the people who participated in the research. Only the positive responses are therefore compared from both sides of the questionnaire that covers the social conditions before and after the relocation process. Figure 4.10 illustrates the combined differences on the social conditions before and after the relocation process using the key indicators.

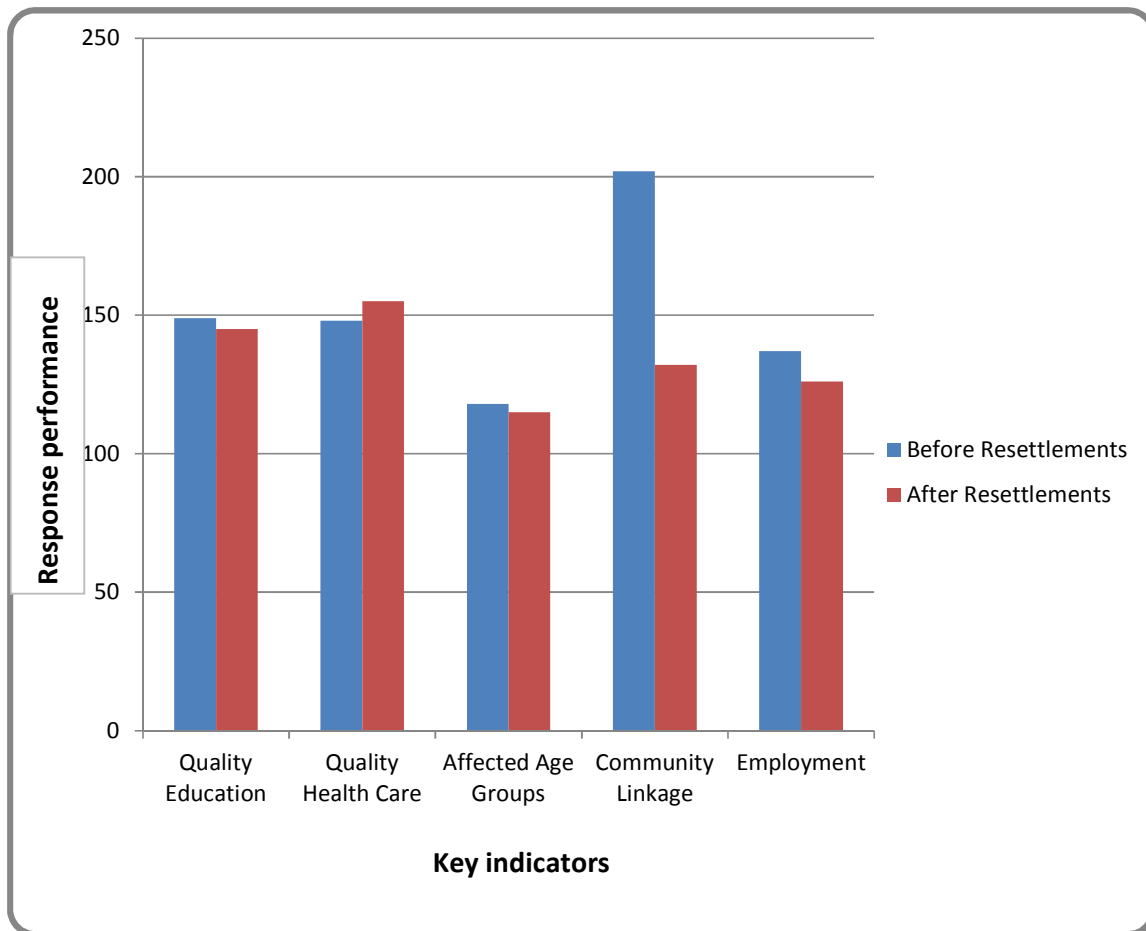


Figure 4.10: The combined results per key indicator from all four villages

The results presented above illustrate that the general concern from the combined data on the social impact is mainly related to the ‘community linkage’. Only one out of the total five key indicators show small improvement, that is ‘quality health care’. The combined data do not help the research much in identifying key problems associated with specific villages. The sections below address areas of concern per village in a more robust format.

4.5.10 Data from Makwaleni (Chief Jiba)

Makhwaleni village is under the chieftaincy of Chief Jiba. The research results are presented in the form of raw data in Table 4.3. The responses from both before and after relocation conditions were then utilised to create the graph in Figure 4.11. The project-affected people in Makhwaleni appear to be more aggrieved by the fact that community linkage has been impacted upon. Quality education also received a negative rating. There is an indication of a slight improvement on the quality of health care. The affected age groups and the employment conditions remained the same.

Table 4.3: Results from Makhwaleni village

	Results from the resettled (affected) people						
	Conditions before relocations			RELOCATION PHASE	Conditions after relocations		
	Yes	I don't know	No		Yes	I don't know	No
Quality education	32	0	19		30	0	21
Quality health care	14	0	36		16	0	34
Affected age groups	22	0	21		22	0	21
Community linkage	43	0	14		29	0	28
Employment	21	0	43		21	0	43
	Conditions before relocations				Conditions after relocations		

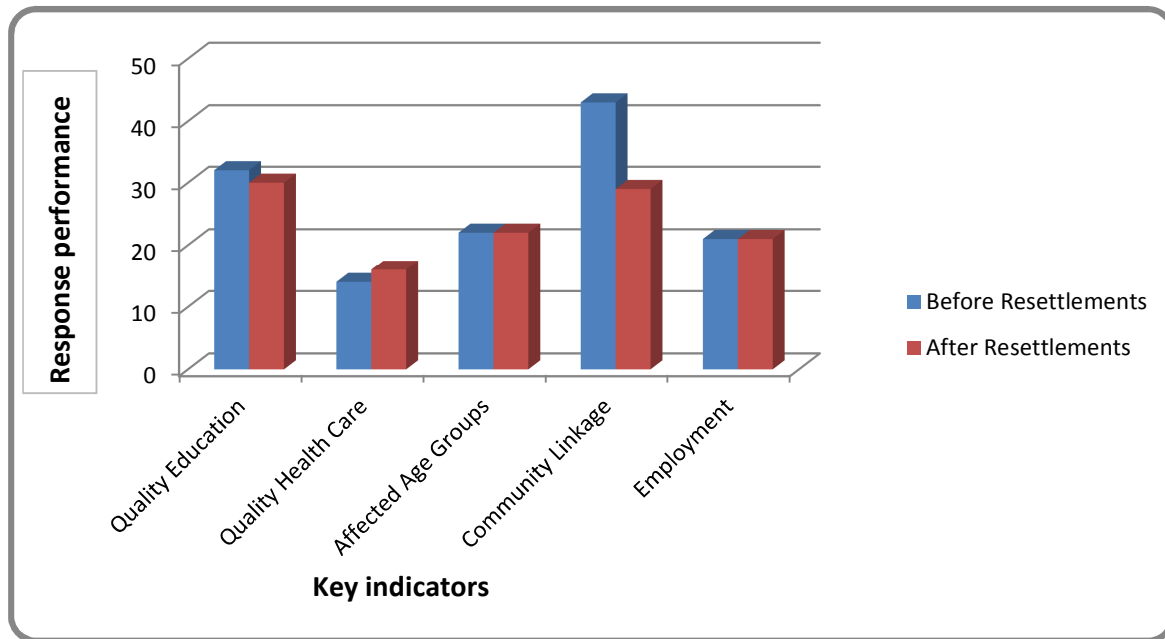


Figure 4.11: Results from Makhwaleni village

4.5.11 Data from Mantlaneni (Chief Dinwayo)

Mantlaneni village is under the chieftaincy of Chief Dinwayo. The research results are presented in the form of raw data in Table 4.4. The responses from both before and after relocation conditions were utilised to create the graph in Figure 4.12. The project-affected people in Mantlaneni appear to be more aggrieved by the changes mostly on employment opportunities followed by community linkage. Quality education also received a negative rating. There is an indication of a slight improvement on the quality of health care. The key indicator on the affected age groups remains the same.

Table 4.4: Results from Mantlaneni village

	Results from the resettled (affected) people						
	Conditions before relocations			RELOCATION PHASE	Conditions after relocations		
	Yes	I don't know	No		Yes	I don't know	No
Quality education	11	0	4		10	0	5
Quality health care	7	0	8		8	0	7
Affected age groups	7	0	6		7	0	6
Community linkage	13	0	4		9	0	8
Employment	12	0	8		6	0	14
	Conditions before relocations				Conditions after relocations		

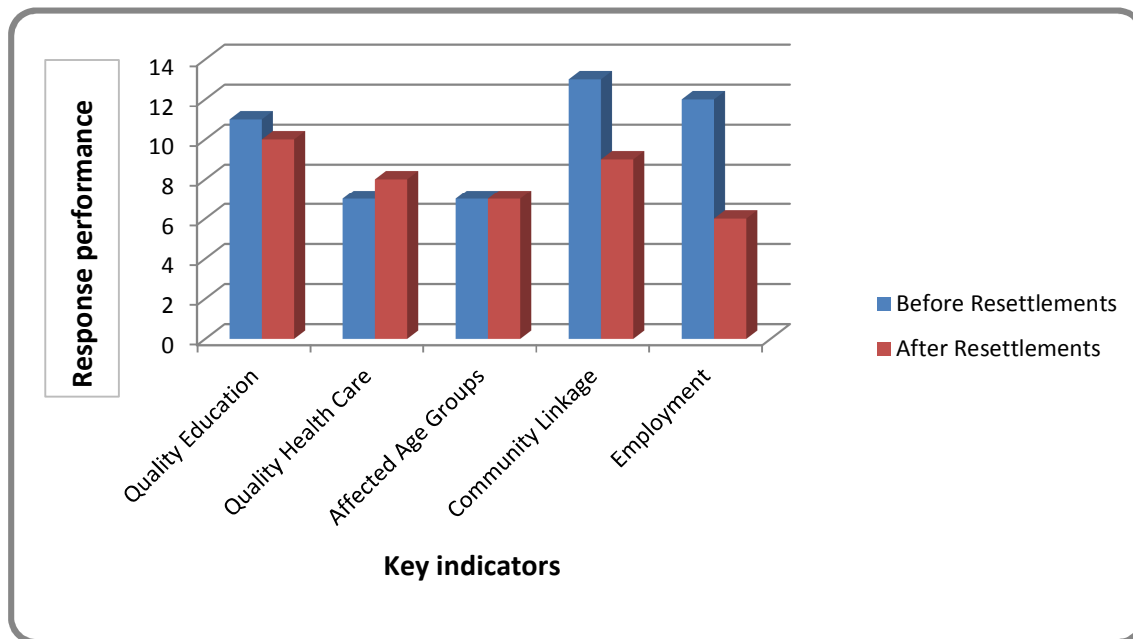


Figure 4.12: Results from Mantlaneni village

4.5.12 Data from Nkozo (Chief Njisana)

Nkozo village is under the chieftaincy of Chief Njisana. The research results are presented in the form of raw data in Table 4.5. The responses from both before and after relocation conditions were utilised to create the

graph in Figure 4.13. All key indicators at Nkoko appear to have declined in terms of performance improvement. According to the project-affected people in Nkoko, the most impacted key indicators are community linkage and employment opportunities.

Table 4.5: Results from Nkoko village

	Results from the resettled (affected) people						
	Conditions before relocations			RELOCATION PHASE	Conditions after relocations		
	Yes	I don't know	No		Yes	I don't know	No
Quality education	20	0	9		19	0	3
Quality health care	14	0	15		12	0	10
Affected age groups	12	0	11		10	0	9
Community linkage	25	0	8		13	0	12
Employment	19	0	18		14	0	14
	Conditions before relocations				Conditions after relocations		

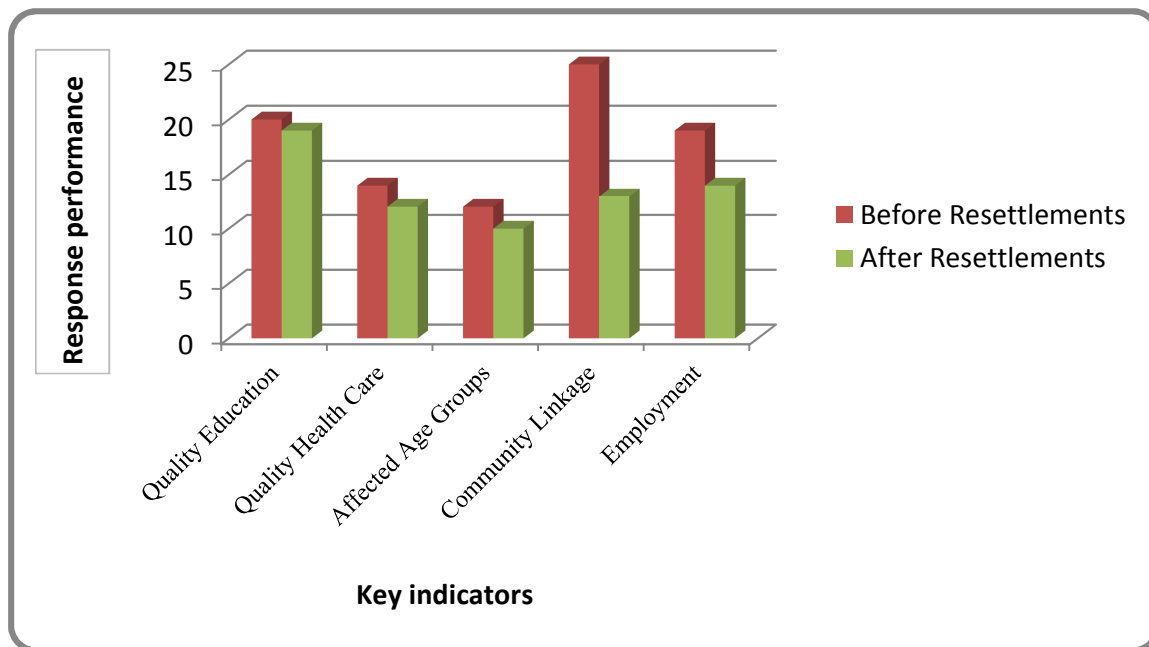


Figure 4.13: Results from Nkoko village

NB: One of the samples did not provide figures for the conditions after relocations. The figures might therefore not be well adjusted.

4.5.13 Data from Sphaqeni (Chief Ndabankulu)

Sphaqeni village is under the chieftaincy of Chief Ndabankulu. Sphaqeni village had the most number of affected people from the sub-villages within it. The research results are presented in the form of raw data in Table 4.6. The responses from both before and after relocation conditions were utilised to create the graph in Figure 4.14. The results reflect that the project-affected people in Sphaqeni see a negative change on community linkage. There is an indication of a slight improvement on the quality of health care.

Table 4.6: Results from Sphaqeni village

	Results from the resettled (affected) people						
	Conditions before relocations			RELOCATION PHASE	Conditions after relocations		
	Yes	I don't know	No		Yes	I don't know	No
Quality education	86	0	55		86	0	55
Quality health care	113	0	29		119	0	22
Affected age groups	77	0	71		76	0	72
Community linkage	121	0	40		81	0	83
Employment	83	0	95		85	0	92
	Conditions before relocations				Conditions after relocations		

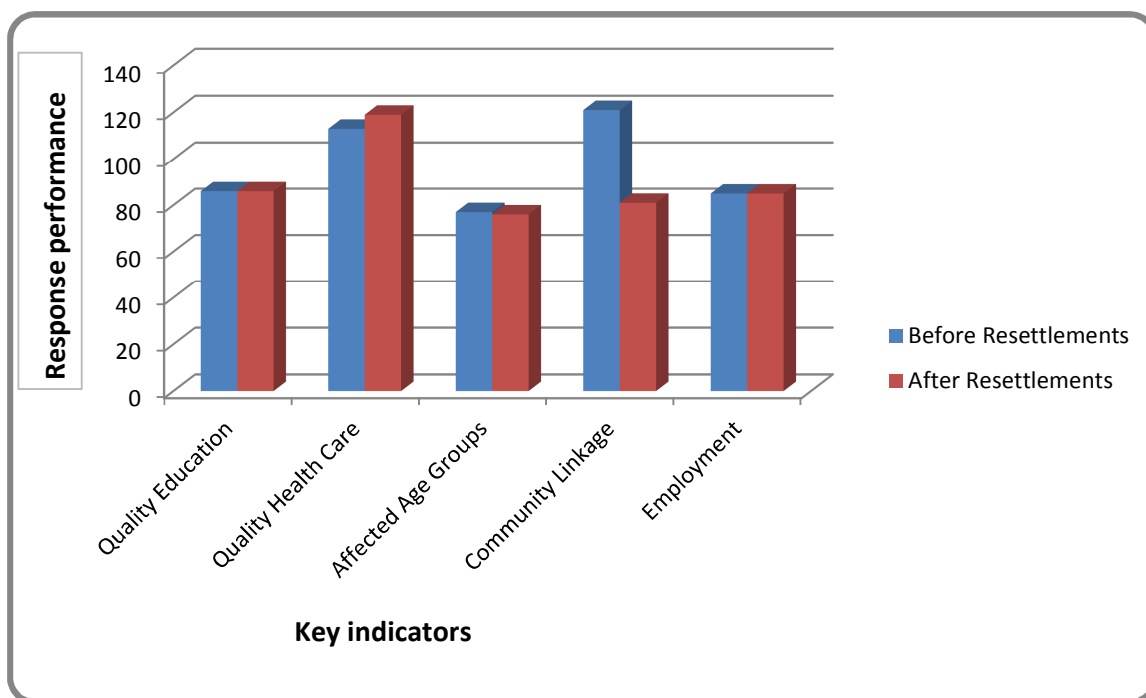


Figure 4.14: Results from Sphaqeni village

4.5.14 Data from Eskom project managers

Two programme managers, two land-acquisition advisers, one environmental adviser and one servitude registration officer participated in the data collection of the research. The research results from their participation are presented in the form of raw data in Table 4.7. The responses from both before and after relocation conditions were utilised to create the graph in Figure 4.15. The results below reflect that the representatives of the developer seemed to agree that the relocation process did not improve the social quality of the affected people, except for community linkage and employment opportunities, which remained the same.

Table 4.7: Results from Eskom project managers

	Results from Eskom Project Managers						
	Conditions Before Resettlements			RESETTLEMENT PHASE	Conditions After Resettlements		
	Yes	I don't Know	No		Yes	I don't Know	No
Quality Education	2	3	1		1	4	1
Quality Health Care	1	4	1		0	5	1

Affected Age Groups	3	3			1	4	1
Community Linkage	6	0			5	1	
Employment	0	4	2		0	4	2
	Conditions Before Resettlements				Conditions After Resettlements		

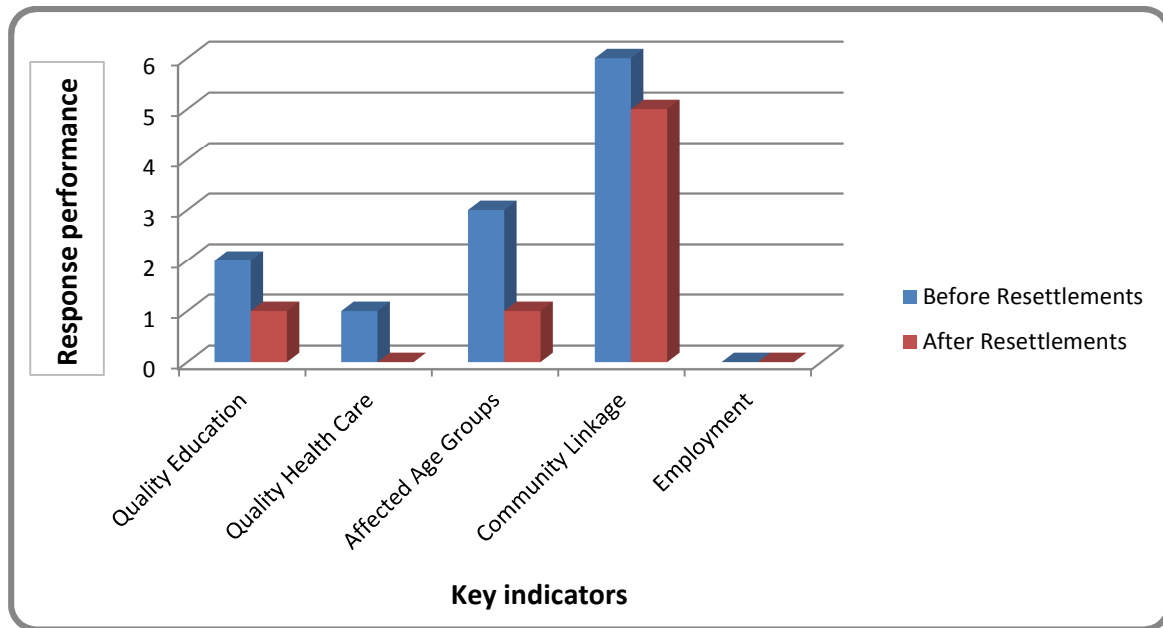


Figure 4.15: Results from Eskom project managers

4.6 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER

The stage of relocations at the acquisition phase needs to be contextualised into a risk and rehabilitation process. This should ensure that all aspects triggered by the proposed development are fully managed and that sustainability is maintained. Introducing a socio-environmental monitoring and management component for the relocation phase will ensure a continuation process that protects social interest and the environment at the final execution stage.

In addition, the RAPs need to be specific in terms of the maximum payments that should be spent per project-affected household. This will have to be calculated by qualified people who would pay attention to the distinguished specifics of each and every affected household. Such RAP would also be utilised as a tool that would protect the developers from being exploited by those project-affected people who would see an opportunity to request huge sums of compensation with no tangible basis for such calculations.

Another important aspect to mention is that stakeholder engagement needs to be conducted by a person who is conversant with the local language. Language can be a serious barrier to effective communication. A local assistant might be helpful when communicating with the people affected by the project. The outstanding trust funds have already created mistrust by the people of their leaders, the chiefs. Based on this research, the project managers can be advised that they might consider compensating the chiefs only for the servitude, but take the value of the section that is allocated for the tower positions to be compensated to the land users. One can calculate the total area size of the servitude and subtract from it the total area size of the tower positions and split the compensation in such proportions between the chiefs and the land users. The concern with such matters is that if they are not addressed in a sustainable manner they have a tendency of jeopardising future relations with stakeholders, which will directly or indirectly also affect future projects.

Infrastructural development in an area that experiences social challenges at a level similar to that within IHLM should be implemented with great consideration of interconnections between existing social structures, local projects, roles of stakeholders, benefits and further disadvantages of new projects. The collected information within the study area was sufficient for analysis and interpretation of the exact social conditions in relation to the development of the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV powerline.

CHAPTER 5

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

By comparison with numbers, results may seem shifty and unreliable. But often they may also be more important, more illuminating and more fun (Dey, 2005, p. 13).

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an analysis of the results through a systematic approach and provides a detailed discussion of the interpretation of the findings from the study. The aim of the study was to ascertain the socio-economic and environmental changes associated with the relocations in IHLM. This chapter demonstrates through the analysis of data that the aim of the research was achieved.

The research question formulated for the study was “Did the relocations improve the socio-economic and environmental sustainability of the people in Ingquza Hill Local Municipality?”

In order for the research to provide a response to the research question, an empirical enquiry approach was implemented. A set of questionnaires was established for both structured and unstructured methods. These methods were described in detail in Chapter 3. The questionnaires were designed in a manner that allowed the researcher to collect information on the social conditions within the study area before and after the relocations process took place. To gain a clear understanding of the implications of the transmission project development with regard to the various villages and their conditions, a multiple case study approach was implemented for information interpretation.

5.2 BASIC INFORMATION

As indicated in previous chapters, five different villages were investigated within the study area. The approach was to get a full understanding in terms of how the constructed powerline affected each village. Table 5.1 provides basic information on the dynamics of the project with the relation between the length of the powerline, the number of towers per village, the number of affected houses and the number of affected people interviewed per village.

Table 5.1: Basic data of the study area

Name of village	Tower numbers	Total number of towers	Length (in kilometres)	Affected houses	Interviewed people
Sphaqeni	166–182	16	6.7 km	47	22
Nqwabini	182–190	8	2.6 km	0	1
Nkozo	190–218	28	14.2 km	15	6
Mantlaneni	218–235	17	6.4 km	10	3
Makhwaleni	235–247	12	4.9 km	8	8
Total	166–247	81	34.8 km	80	40

According to the figures received from the developer the total number of houses affected by the project is 80. The total number of interviewed people is 40, of which five were either the chiefs themselves per village or their representatives. This leaves 35 people interviewed, being the people directly affected by the project. Figure 5.1 provides a breakdown of the ratio of data collection parameters. The research covered a 43.75% (35/80) sample size of the affected people.

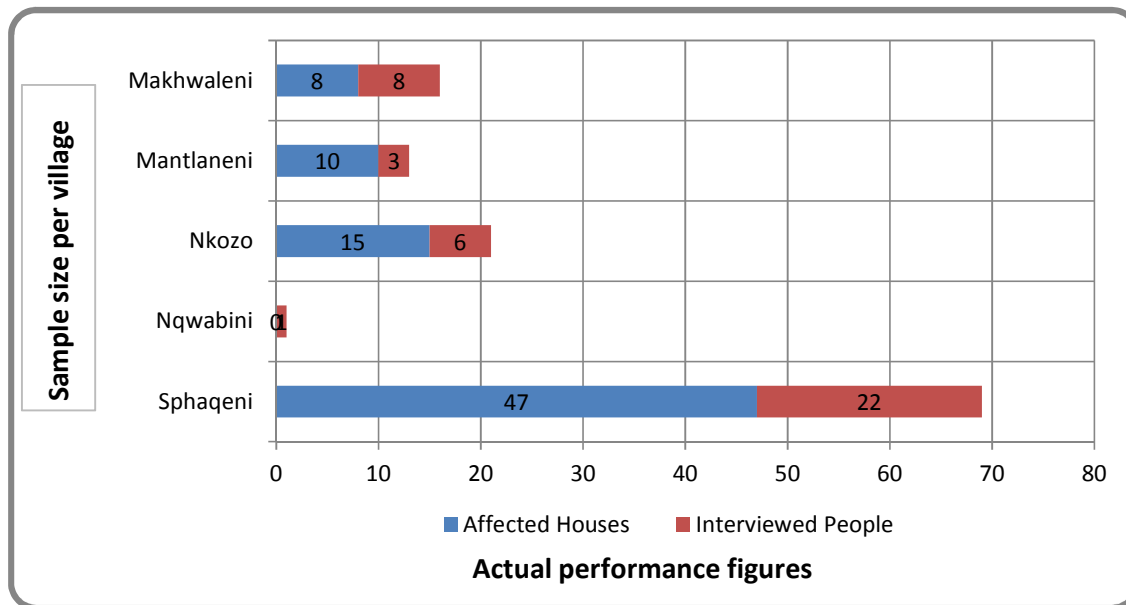


Figure 5.1: Schematic representation of the basic information on affected houses in relation to interviewed people

5.3 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

A descriptive approach was implemented in the research for the presentation of the observations through collected data. The method of evaluation was utilised for the analysis and understanding of the field data. Not all affected people were interviewed due to lack of availability and accessibility, but the research had a good sample size for representation of a true reflection of the empirical conditions.

The total length of the line within the study area is 34.8 km with 81 various tower structures. Nkozo village has a total powerline length of 14.2 km, which is 40.8% of the total length. Makhwaleni village has a total powerline length of 4.9 km, which is 14.1% of the total length. Mantlaneni village has a total powerline length of 6.4 km, which is 18.4% of the total length. Nqwabini village has a total powerline length of 2.6 km, which is 7.5% of the total length. Sphaqeni village has a total powerline length of 6.7 km, which is 19.2% of the total length. Figure 5.2 provides the length of the line in kilometres per affected village.

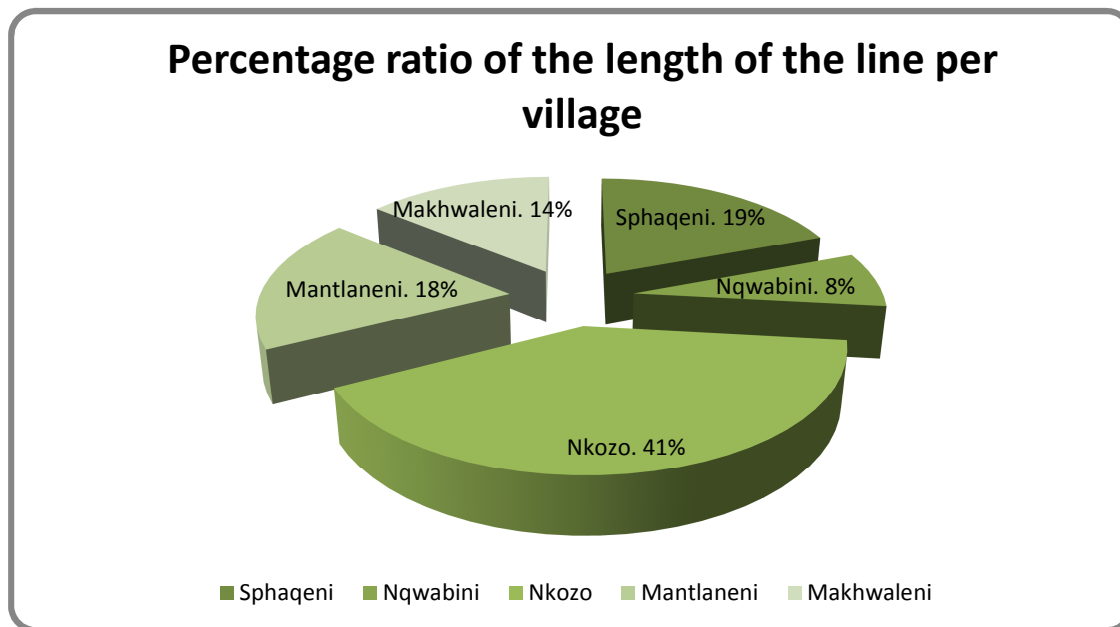


Figure 5.2: The ratio of the length of the line per village

The total number of affected houses is 80 within the study area. Nkozo village has a total of 15 affected houses, which is 18.7% of the total affected houses. Makhwaleni village has a total of eight affected houses, which is 10.0% of the total affected houses. Mantlaneni village has a total of ten affected houses, which is 12.5% of the total affected houses. Nqwabini village has no affected houses. Sphaqeni village has a total of 47 affected houses, which is 58.8% of the total affected houses. Figure 5.3 provides the total number of affected houses per village.

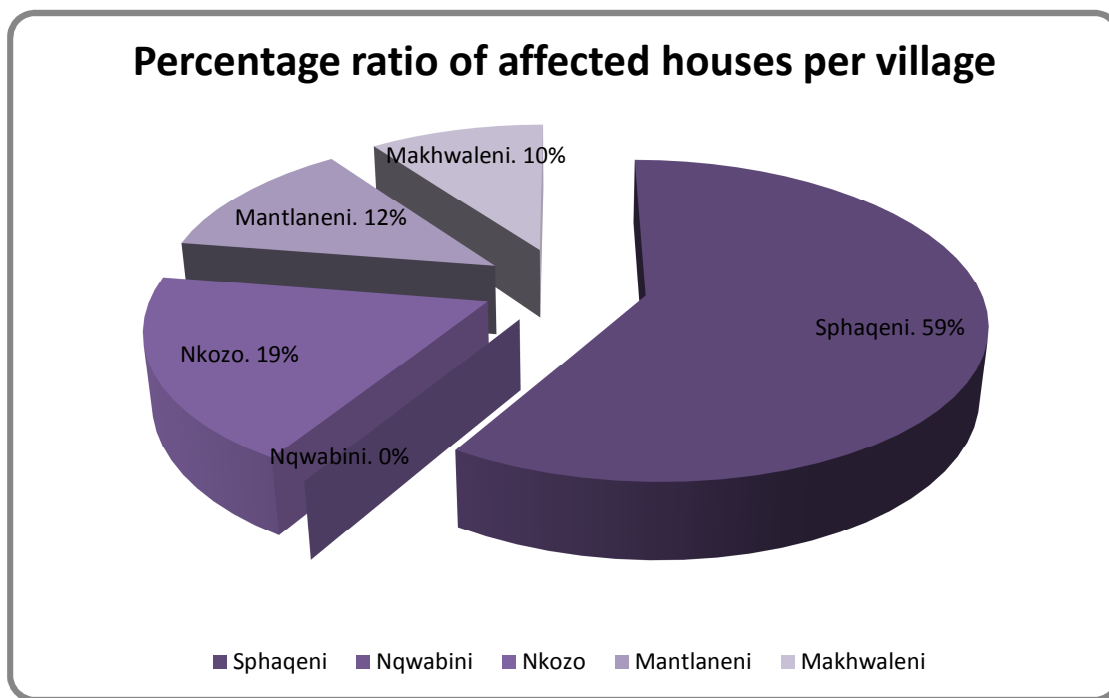


Figure 5.3: The ratio of affected houses per village

The total number of interviewed people from the project is 46: 40 from the study area and six from the developer’s side. Out of the 40 people in the study area, 35 were affected by the powerline and the other five are tribal leaders. In Nkozo village, six people were interviewed, which is 15.0% of the total people interviewed. In Makhwaleni village, eight people were interviewed, which is 20.0% of the total people interviewed. In Mantlaneni village, three people were interviewed, which is 7.5% of the total people interviewed. In Nqwabini village, one person was interviewed, which is 2.5% of the total people interviewed. In Sphaqeni village, 22 people were interviewed, which is 55.0% of the total people interviewed. Figure 5.4 provides the total number of interviewed people per village.

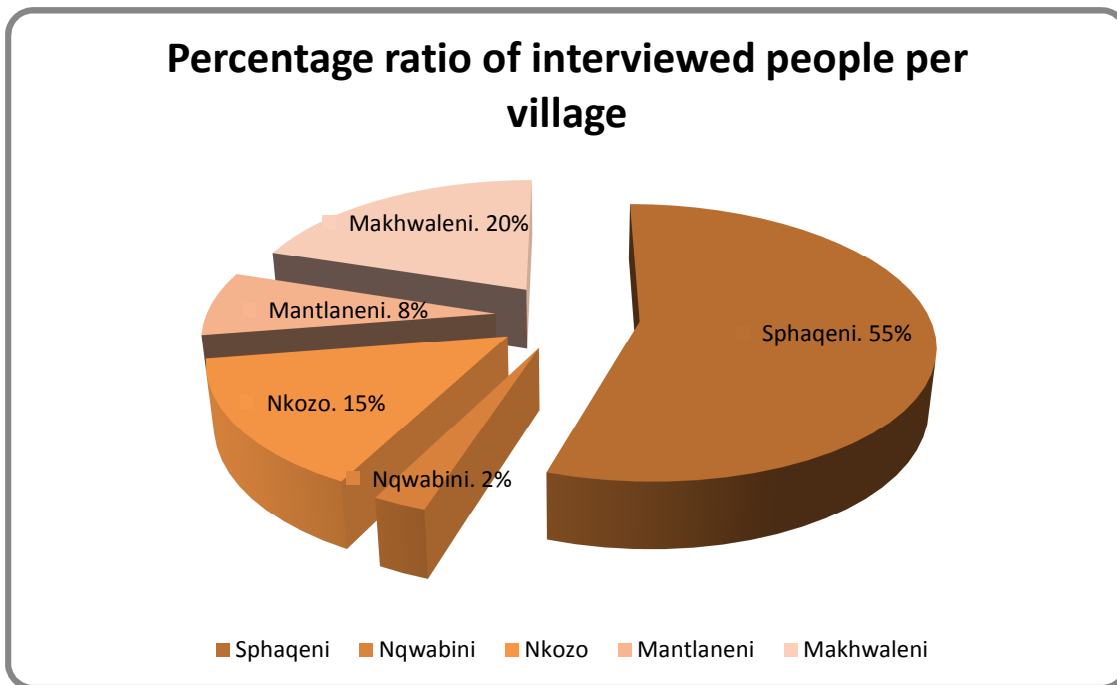


Figure 5.4: The ratio of interviewed people per village

5.4 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This section presents data as gathered in accordance with the five selected social key indicators. The collected data are discussed with the intention of providing specific conditions of each village as the results contained in the separate multiple case study approach. The data were grouped per village and separated according to qualitative and quantitative data gathering, as explained in Chapter 3. This section also makes provision for the data received from the developer. Responses were received for both the ‘Yes’ and the ‘No’ categories. Most of the ‘I don’t know’ sections were responded to by participants from the developer’s side. This provides an indication that most participants were fully involved in the project from the implementation phase until completion, with an exception of some participants representing the developer.

Table 5.2 provides the raw data as gathered through interviews with the participants of the study. The results presented resulted from the questions asked about the conditions, in terms of the key indicators, before people were relocated by the project. Each of the key indicators had its own set of questions, which were equivalent to those of the conditions after the relocations. The numbers provided in the table are consolidated responses under a specific column on the questionnaires. The total numbers of responses were then grouped together for analysis and comparison.

Table 5.2: Participants' results for conditions before resettlement

Name of village	Results for before resettlement														
	Education			Health care			Affected age groups			Community linkage			Employment		
	Yes	No	I don't know	Yes	No	I don't know	Yes	No	I don't know	Yes	No	I don't know	Yes	No	I don't know
Sphaqeni	86	55	0	113	29	0	77	71	0	121	40	0	85	95	0
Nqwabini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nkozi	20	9	0	14	15	0	12	11	0	25	8	0	19	18	0
Mantlaneni	11	4	0	7	8	0	7	6	0	13	4	0	12	8	0
Makhwaleni	32	19	0	14	36	0	22	21	0	43	14	0	21	43	0
Total	149	87	0	148	88	0	118	109	0	202	66	0	137	164	0

Table 5.3 provides similar raw data also gathered through interviews with the participants within the study. The results presented below were gathered with the use of the same questionnaires, asking similar questions but referring to conditions after the relocations. Again, the questionnaires utilised the same pre-selected key indicators to establish a comparable scenario. The numbers provided in the table are consolidated responses under a specific column on the questionnaires. The total numbers of responses were also grouped together for analysis and comparison.

Table 5.3: Participants' results for conditions after resettlement

Name of village	Results for after resettlement														
	Education			Health care			Affected age groups			Community linkage			Employment		
	Yes	No	I don't know	Yes	No	I don't know	Yes	No	I don't know	Yes	No	I don't know	Yes	No	I don't know
Sphaqeni	86	55	0	119	22	0	76	72	0	81	83	0	85	92	0
Nqwabini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nkozi	19	3	0	12	10	0	10	9	0	13	12	0	14	14	0
Mantlaneni	10	5	0	8	7	0	7	6	0	9	8	0	6	14	0
Makhwaleni	30	21	0	16	34	0	22	21	0	29	28	0	21	43	0
Total	145	84	0	155	73	0	115	108	0	132	131	0	126	163	0

The data provided in both Table 5.2 and Table 5.3 will yield the same results if compared within the same categories of the key indicators. It is however different for the community linkage category. This is mainly because most of the people associated the questions with loss of identity and disconnection with their origins.

The questions might have been misinterpreted, but even if they were changed they would have still provided a skew picture.

The main reason for the community linkage not to have conformed to the sequence of the questionnaires is due to the issue of non-relocated graves. Community linkage is actually perceived by the affected people as an issue that has been highly impacted when compared to the other key indicators.

5.4.1 Education

The gathered data on the key indicator of education reflect that the project has impacted negatively on education in three villages. Figure 5.5 provides data as gathered per village and reflects that the affected people in Makhwaleni, Mantlaneni and Nkoso were impacted negatively by the project in terms of their access to education facilities. The Sphaqeni and Nqwabini data reflect no change brought by the project on this key indicator. A total of seven questions on education were asked to gain understanding of conditions before the resettlements, which are provided in Table 5.4. Similar questions were asked about education conditions after the resettlements.

Table 5.4: Questions asked on Education

Before resettlement	
1.	Were there any schools in the previous settlement area?
2.	Were the people able to access schools from the previous settlement area?
3.	Was access to schools difficult?
4.	Was the school able to accommodate all learners?
5.	Was the school infrastructure in a good condition?
6.	Was there a need to improve any of the schools?
7.	Did any of the schools also have to be resettled?
After resettlement	
1.	Are there any schools in the new settlement area?
2.	Are the people able to access schools in the new settlement area?
3.	Is access to schools difficult?
4.	Is the school able to accommodate all learners?
5.	Is the school infrastructure in a good condition?
6.	Is there a need to improve any of the schools in the new settlement area?
7.	Are any new schools built?

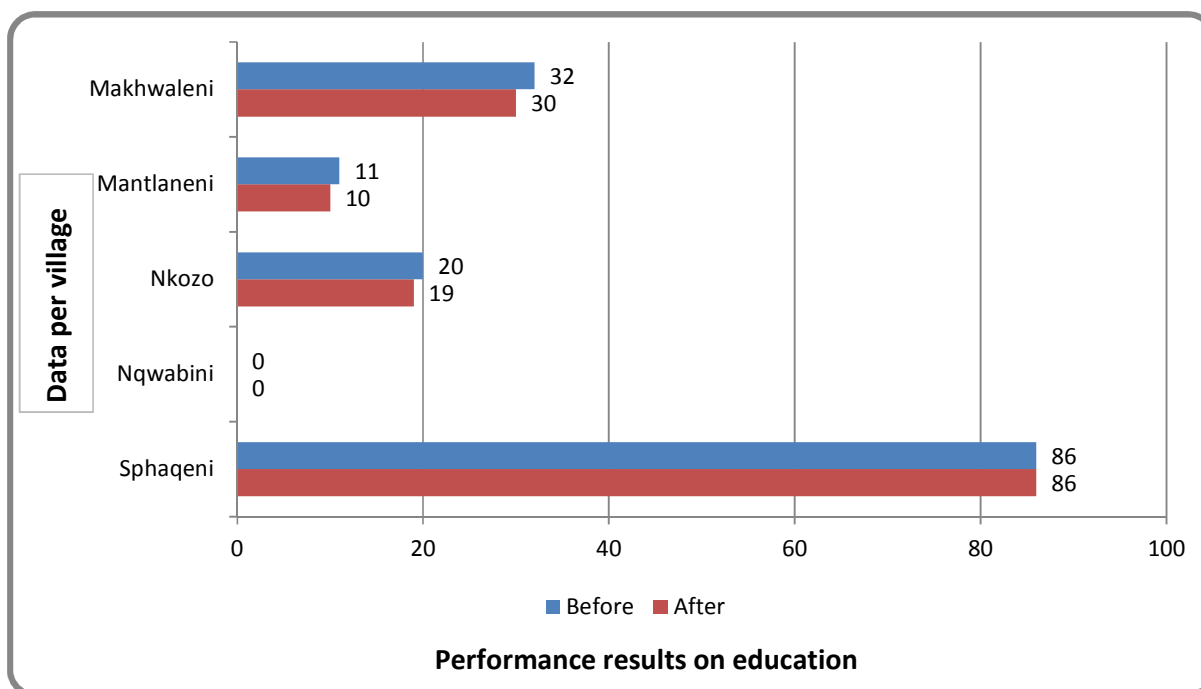


Figure 5.5: Education data per village

5.4.2 Health care

The gathered data on the key indicator of health reflect that the project has impacted negatively on only one village, which is Nkoko. The data show improvement in terms of access to health facilities in three villages, namely Makhwaleni, Mantlaneni and Sphaqeni. Nqwabini village shows no change, as there were no people relocated from that village. Figure 5.6 provides data as gathered per village and reflects that the affected people in Nkoko were impacted negatively by the project in terms of their access to health facilities. Regarding the information gathered in the field, Makhwaleni and Mantlaneni require further improvement of their health facilities. A total of seven questions on conditions of health facilities and access to health care were asked to gain understanding of conditions before the resettlements, which are presented in Table 5.5. Similar questions were asked about conditions of health facilities and access to health care after the resettlements.

Table 5.5: Questions asked on health care

Before resettlement	
1.	Was there any hospital or clinic close to the previous settlement area?
2.	Were the people able to access the hospital or clinic from the previous settlement area?
3.	Was access to the hospital or clinic difficult?
4.	Was the hospital or clinic able to accommodate the capacity of residents?
5.	Was the hospital or clinic in a good condition?
6.	Was there a need to improve any aspects of the hospital or clinic?
7.	Did any of the hospitals or clinics also have to be resettled?

After resettlement.	
1.	Is there any hospital or clinic close to the new settlement area?
2.	Are the people able to access the hospital or clinic in the new settlement area?
3.	Is access to the hospital or clinic difficult?
4.	Is the hospital or clinic able to accommodate the capacity of residents?
5.	Is the hospital or clinic in a good condition?
6.	Is there a need to improve any aspects of the hospital or clinic?
7.	Are any new hospitals or clinics built?

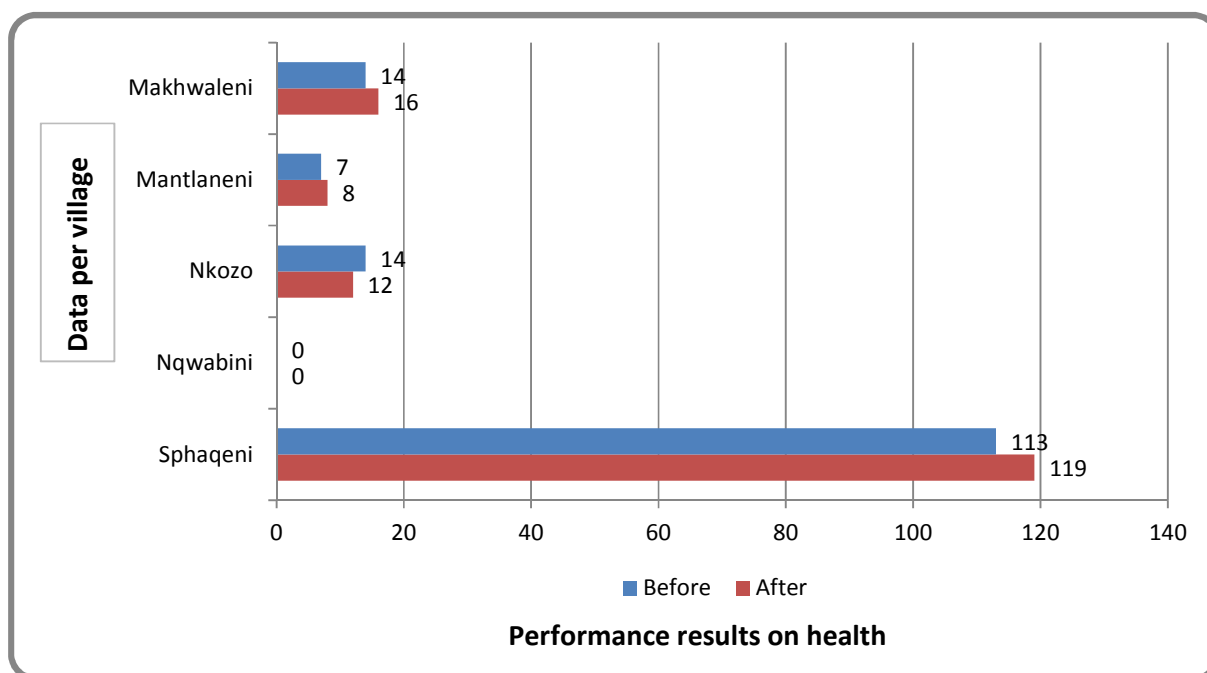


Figure 5.6: Health care data per village

5.4.3 Affected age groups

The gathered data on the affected age group key indicator reflect that people of different age groups feel differently about the project both in Nkoko and Sphaqeni. The data show that people of different age groups do not really see any change brought by the project to their day-to-day conditions in the other two villages, which are Makhwaleni and Mantlaneni. Nqwabini village still shows no change, as there were no people relocated from that village. Figure 5.7 provides data as gathered per village and reflects the results from the affected people. A total of eight questions on affected age groups were asked to gain understanding of conditions before the resettlements, which are shown in Table 5.6. Similar questions were asked about affected age groups after the resettlements.

Table 5.6: Questions asked on affected age groups

Before resettlement	
1.	Were the children between the ages of 6 and 20 years happy with the previous settlement area?
2.	Were the children between the ages of 6 and 20 years not happy with the previous settlement area?
3.	Were the people between the ages of 21 and 35 years happy with the previous settlement area?
4.	Were the people between the ages of 21 and 35 years not happy with the previous settlement area?
5.	Were the people between the ages of 35 and 55 years happy with the previous settlement area?
6.	Were the people between the ages of 35 and 55 years not happy with the previous settlement area?
7.	Were the people aged 55 years and above happy with the previous settlement area?
8.	Were the people aged 55 years and above not happy with the previous settlement area?
After resettlement	
1.	Are the children between the ages of 6 and 20 years happy with the new settlement area?
2.	Are the children between the ages of 6 and 20 years not happy with the new settlement area?
3.	Are the people between the ages of 21 and 35 years happy with the new settlement area?
4.	Are the people between the ages of 21 and 35 years not happy with the new settlement area?
5.	Are the people between the ages of 35 and 55 years happy with the new settlement area?
6.	Are the people between the ages of 35 and 55 years not happy with the new settlement area?
7.	Are the people aged 55 years and above happy with the new settlement area?
8.	Are the people aged 55 years and above not happy with the new settlement area?

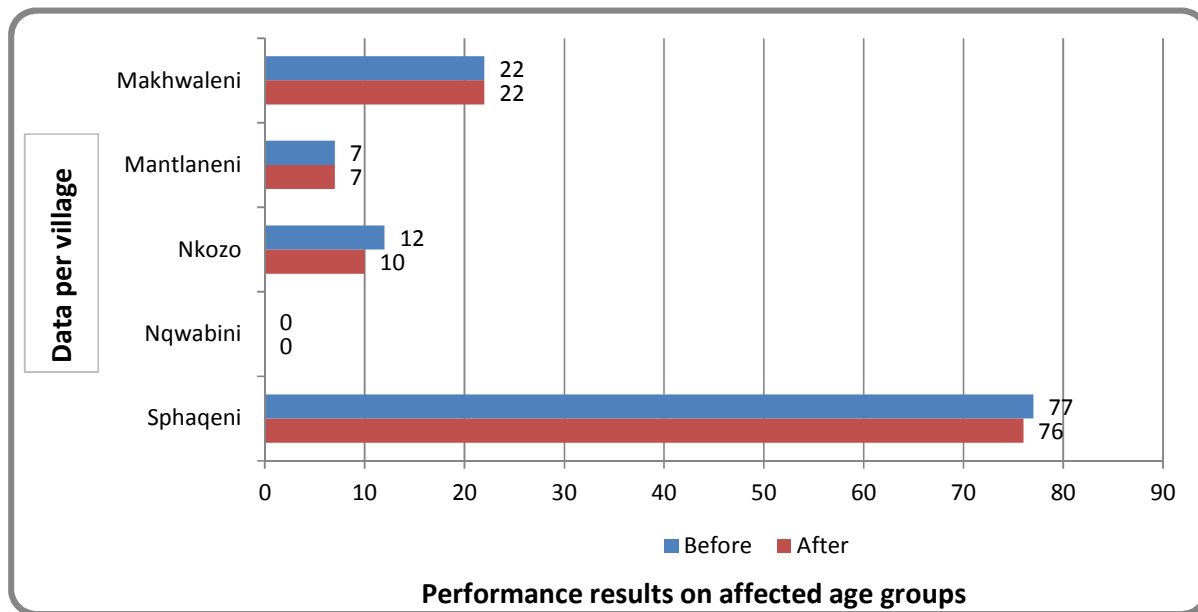


Figure 5.7: Affected age groups data per village

5.4.4 Community linkage

The key indicator on community linkage was originally population size, but the parameters on the ground indicated that there are other indicators that can be utilised to measure social impacts. Perhaps religion might have been one of the effective social key indicators. Figure 5.8 provides data as gathered per village and

reflects the results from the interviewed affected people. Figure 5.8 is the only one that shows huge differences in the conditions of community linkage. The reason for the significant variance is that people related the issue of community linkage with the graves that still need to be relocated. The generic view is that most of the affected people share a sense of lost identity. A total of eight questions on community linkage were asked to gain understanding of conditions before the resettlements, as presented in Table 5.7. Similar questions were asked about community linkage after the resettlements.

Table 5.7: Questions asked on community linkage

Before resettlement	
1.	Did the previous area belong to a specific tribe?
2.	Did the previous area have any leadership structure?
3.	Did the community have common traditions?
4.	Did the community have common cultural values?
5.	Were the houses built close to one another?
6.	Were the houses built far apart from one another?
7.	Were the people living close to other family members and relatives?
8.	Were the people living far apart from other family members and relatives?
After resettlement	
1.	Does the new area belong to a different tribe?
2.	Does the new area have a different leadership structure?
3.	Does the community have common traditions?
4.	Does the community have common cultural values?
5.	Are the houses built close to one another?
6.	Are the houses built far apart from one another?
7.	Are the people living close to other family members and relatives?
8.	Are the people living far apart from other family members and relatives?

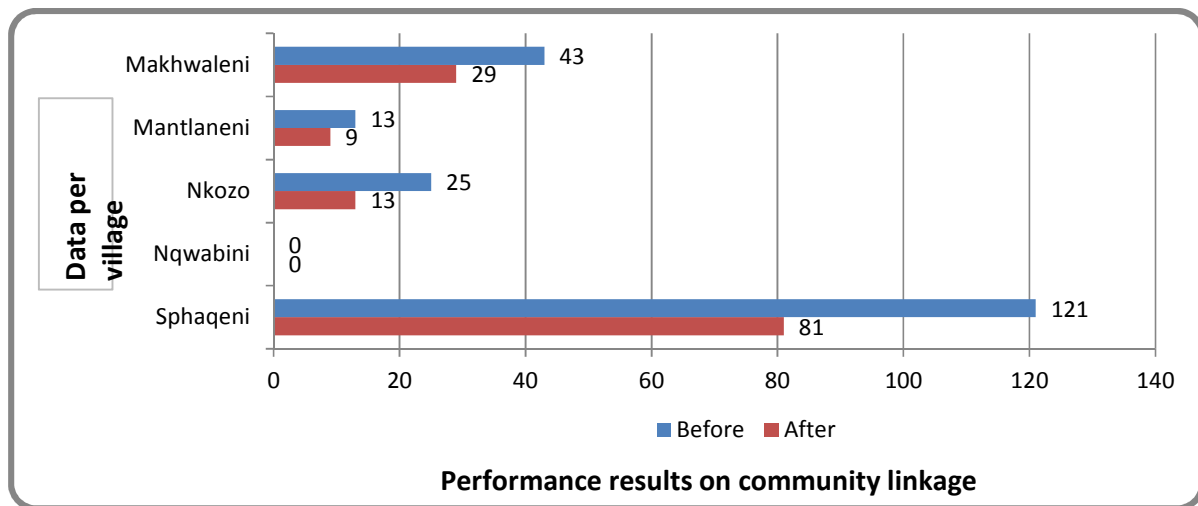


Figure 5.8: Community linkage data per village

5.4.5 Employment

The gathered data on the key indicator of employment opportunities reflect that the affected people in Nkozo and Sphaqeni indicated that the project has affected them negatively on this indicator. The data show that the affected people in Mantlaneni village have been the worst affected. Their response shows a 50% decrease on employment opportunities. Figure 5.9 provides data as gathered per village and reflects the results from the affected people. A total of nine questions on conditions of employment and employment opportunities were asked to gain understanding of conditions before the resettlements, as presented in Table 5.8. Similar questions were asked about conditions of employment and employment opportunities after the resettlements.

Table 5.8: Questions asked on employment conditions

Before resettlement
1. Was there any form of employment in the previous settlement area?
2. Were there any employment opportunities in the previous settlement area?
3. Were the people employed in the previous settlement area?
4. Were there any means of generating income in the previous settlement area?
5. Was it easy to access work places at the previous settlement area?
6. Was it difficult to access work places at the previous settlement area?
7. Did people have stable (permanent) jobs in the previous settlement area?
8. Did people have temporary jobs in the previous settlement area?
9. Were any of the people self-employed in the previous settlement area?
After resettlement.
1. Is there any form of employment in the new settlement area?
2. Are there any employment opportunities in the new settlement area?
3. Are the people employed in the new settlement area?
4. Are there any means of generating income in the new settlement area?
5. Is it easy to access work places at the new settlement area?
6. Is it difficult to access work places at the new settlement area?
7. Do people have stable (permanent) jobs in the new settlement area?
8. Do people have temporary jobs in the new settlement area?
9. Are any of the people self-employed in the new settlement area?

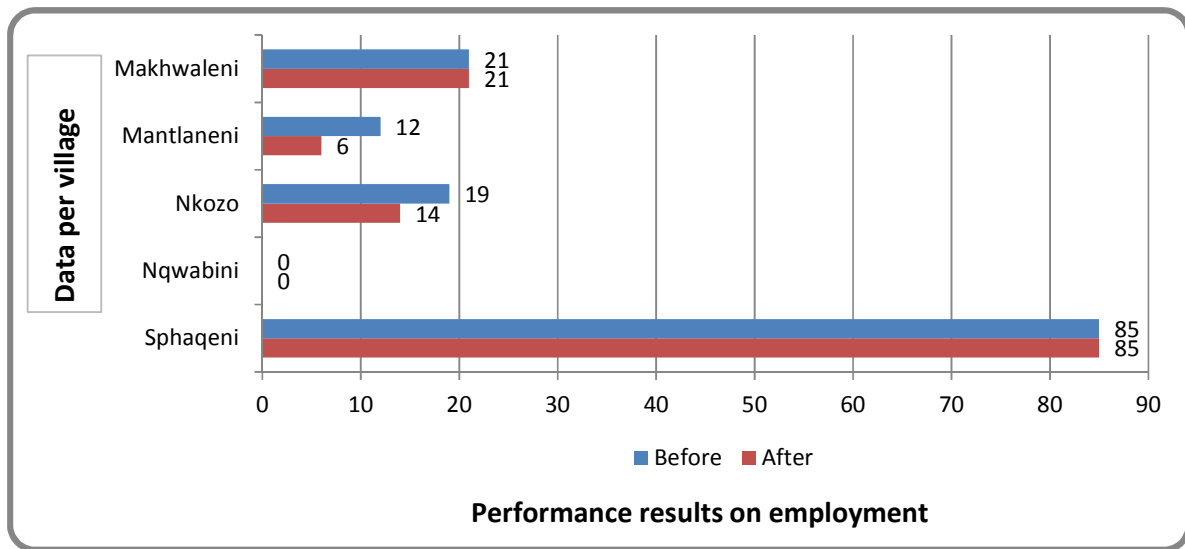


Figure 5.9: Employment data per village

5.5 GAPS AND AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

The presented data show that the selected key indicators reflect various social impacts triggered by the relocation process that took place in IHLM. There is mainly a process gap that shows a disconnection between the EIA process and the land-acquisition process, when considering the management of the social component. The EIA intends to safeguard and mitigate any possible impacts that may affect the environment negatively, with the social component also embedded within the same process.

The gap that has been reflected by the collected data can be closed by changing the process to allow social expertise to form part of the land-acquisition phase.

5.6 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER

It has been determined that the longest section of the transmission powerline traverses through Nkozo village within the study area. According to the collected data the village that had the most affected houses within the study area is Sphaqeni village. The most interviews with affected people in the study area were also conducted in Sphaqeni village. The selected key indicators assisted the researcher in gathering focused information and remaining within those indicators. The presented results advanced the researcher to continue with the illustration of social conditions within the selected study area. These results also demonstrate how the development of the powerline has affected the lives of the people who were compensated to create servitude.

The key indicators with the use of the designed questionnaires made it possible to retrieve data for social conditions both before and after the relocations. That data presented in this research could not be compared with any other data, as it was anticipated that there might be a possibility of measurable data that were collected before the relocations took place. The data presented above are conclusive enough to address the inadequacies of the process followed and also suggest some process improvement methods.

CHAPTER 6

SYNTHESIS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the research study in terms of aspects covered and the synthesis as per objectives. The recommendations section elaborates on the problems associated with identified gaps and provides suggested mitigation measures. It also makes suggestions on areas that might require further studies to be conducted. The importance and value of conducting this study are also discussed in this chapter. Ultimately, the conclusion section presents the outcome of the study in line with the research aspirations outlined in Chapter 1.

6.2 SYNTHESIS AS PER RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

6.2.1 General aim and objective

The research has been commissioned with the general aim to ascertain the socio-environmental changes induced by the relocations implemented in IHLM. The changes introduced by the need to develop the powerline could have been either positive to the benefit of the affected people or negative to the detriment of the affected people. The research results have concluded that the identified socio-environmental changes did not improve the lives of the majority of the people relocated by the project.

6.2.2 Research objective 1

The first objective of the research was to investigate and analyse the social impact indicators identified during the relocations, with the use of secondary data analysis and document analysis. The following was identified:

6.2.2.1 *Secondary data analysis and document analysis*

All the data that were gathered during the research were grouped and presented according to the sources of such information. The collected data were expected to demonstrate a clear level of connection between the conceptualising phase, the planning phase and the implementation phase of the project. Such connection should be communicated through reports and meetings and it should be commonly understood by all stakeholders involved in the project. This was not the case with the analysis of the documents and secondary data that was conducted during the research.

The utilised research data reflected that the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune project was designed and delivered solely for the purpose of development. Most projects are time- and budget-oriented, with minimum interest in the impacts induced by such development.

6.2.2.2 *Environmental impact assessment and Social Impact Assessment*

During the research the final EIR document of the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV project was requested for detailed analysis. The records of the developer only produced a DEIR compiled by Eyethu Engineers dated November 2006. As a standard practice EIR documents are compiled with input from specialist studies. The document analysis uncovered relevant information that relates to the resettlement of the houses.

The DEIR states the following: “the minimum safe distance required from the centre of the powerline to the beginning of a domestic house is 27.5 m” (Engineers, 2006, p. 26). The statement implies that no residential houses will be allowed underneath the powerline or within 27.5 m of the centre of the powerline. The DEIR, if properly communicated to the public, would have been one of the first tools to initiate the relocation process.

The DEIR further states the following (Engineers, 2006, p. 55)

- ❖ ... conflict with settlement of KWANCITYANE southwest of Butterworth. Suggest consultation with authorities and realignment of this section at negotiation phase if possible. Alternatively discuss compensation with communities for relocation of homesteads.
- ❖ ... conflict with settlement of Komkulu north of Butterworth. Suggest consultation with authorities and realignment of this section at negotiation phase if possible. Alternatively discuss compensation with communities for relocation of homesteads.

The above findings from the DEIR identified the impacts associated with the powerline, which triggered the relocations. The subsequent recommendation was for the powerline to either deviate with the aim of avoiding the relocations of the homesteads, or the developer had to enter into a compensation process with the affected homesteads. All information gathered formed compelling results that the process implemented at IHLM was a ‘compensation process’. The reviewed DEIR does not comprehensively explain what the compensation process should entail, which creates great possibility for misinterpretation and inappropriate implementation.

6.2.2.3 *Project environmental authorisation*

The research looked into the contents of the EA issued on the project. The authorisation was expected to stipulate conditions that would determine protection or the need to set up mitigation measures for social impacts, or in this case the relocation process. Section 3.3.4 of the EA issued for the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV powerline, dated 31 May 2007, states the following (Yako, 2007, p. 6):

This development is authorised on condition that Eskom acquires the necessary servitude for the powerline route. Eskom must negotiate with all affected landowners within the authorised corridor alignment prior to the start of construction activities. Proof of such negotiations must be made available to the Department on request should any dispute arise.

The EA is a legal document of which its conditions are binding. However, the above condition is a serious disadvantage and it marginalises the people who are in rural areas under tribal land. In tribal land, the legally recognised landowners are the tribal leaders or chiefs. The people who were required to move out of the servitude do not own the land, but only have permission to use the land from the chief. This opens a huge gap in protecting or mitigating social impacts that will be imposed on such people.

6.2.2.4 *Final environmental management plan*

There are two separate EMP documents that were both compiled by Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd. The first EMP document was compiled for the Eros-Vuyani section of the project, dated April 2010. The second EMP document was compiled for the Vuyani-Neptune section of the project, dated July 2011. Both EMP reports combined cover the entire Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV.

The analysis of the EMP documents revealed that both documents did not mention or cover any mitigation measures of the relocation activities. Such relocations are interpreted as a social component that forms part of the holistic EIA and mitigations thereof. The unfortunate exclusion of the relocation component within the EMP might be due to the fact that relocations are dealt with during the acquisition phase.

At EMP phase it might be assumed that the assessed servitude has been compensated for and the affected dwellings have been addressed through acquisition. This also triggers a need for process improvement. In a project that has a relocation component it will be necessary for a social specialist to form part of the team that compiles the EMP for approval by the DEA.

6.2.2.5 *Relocation action plan*

During the research and the interviews held with the project managers from the developer's side, it was discovered that there was no RAP compiled and documented for their records. It is however important to mention that the current operational process of the developer is the only method that addresses the relocation component for every project that has a relocations component within it. This can be highlighted as an area that requires improvement.

6.2.3 *Research objective 2*

The second objective of the research was to evaluate and compare key socio-economic and environmental indicators in IHLM, using data collected after the relocations with the use of checklists and through

interviews. The selection of key indicators was mainly informed by the knowledge gained through a review of literature. The key indicators were limited to five in order to maintain the focus of the study and still achieve the objectives of the research.

The results presented by the collected data illustrate that the general concern from the combined data on the social impact is mainly related to the community linkage. Only one out of the total five key indicator shows small improvement, that is quality health care. The combined data are not explicit enough in identifying key problems associated with specific villages. A multiple case study approach was utilised to separate and evaluate the data per village.

Two programme managers responsible for the management of project team members, two land-acquisition advisers responsible for purchasing and acquiring land, one environmental adviser responsible for management of the EIA process and management of environmental consultants and one servitude registration officer responsible for financial payments of private land owners for their properties participated in the data collection of the research from the developer's side. The research results from their participation were presented in the form of raw data in Chapter 4. The responses on both before and after relocation conditions were then presented in the form of a bar graph in Chapter 4. Their results reflect that the developer agrees that the relocation process did not improve the social quality of the affected people, except for community linkage and employment opportunities, which remain the same.

6.2.4 Research objective 3

The third and the last objective of the research was to make recommendations on how to improve and close gaps associated with relocations. This objective was fully addressed and covered under Section 6.3 below.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The research has discovered that despite the pre-selected social key indicators, there are other areas that have been negatively impacted by the development. Pre-construction and post-construction audits need to be conducted in projects of this nature to attend to and mitigate all complaints received from the project-affected people. The most significant area of improvement is primarily in terms of the process. The applied process for the relocation of people for the purpose of development requires substantial improvement. The method of compensation as a process to move people from their original place of residence is the main source of social scourge. National Environmental Management Act regulations need to make provision for or require a social impact management plan to be included in the final EMP when there are issues of development-induced relocations.

The process of relocating people will always carry some form of impact on the affected people, whether in terms of culture, productive land or means to generate income. These impacts can best be managed if properly incorporated into the initial plans of the proposed development. The relocation of people should also be approached with a view to improving the lives of those who are affected by the development. As the research focused on the relocations that were induced by the need to construct an electrical powerline, it has been discovered that electrical transmission infrastructural development will increase for the next 10 years, until 2025. The development of this infrastructure unfortunately goes hand in hand with displacement and relocations as currently practised, regardless of the magnitude.

The compilation of a RAP should be made standard in projects that will require moving people. The issue of time and budget management plays a crucial factor in the delivery of projects such as the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune. The RAP will need to be specific in terms of the maximum payments that should be spent per person affected by the project. This will have to be calculated by qualified people who would pay attention to the diverse specifics of each person affected by the project. Such a RAP would also be utilised as a tool that would protect the developers from being exploited by those people affected by the development, who would see an opportunity to request huge sums of compensation with no tangible basis for such calculations.

The stage of relocating people at the acquisition phase needs to be contextualised into a risk and rehabilitation process. This should ensure that all aspects triggered by the proposed development are fully managed and that sustainability is maintained. Introducing a socio-environmental monitoring and management component for the relocation phase will ensure a continuation process that protects social interests and the environment at the final execution stage. Important to mention is that stakeholder engagement needs to be conducted by a person who is conversant with the local language, as language can be a serious barrier to effective communication. Mostly in rural areas and areas where the illiteracy rate is expected to be high, people need to be made aware of the full impacts associated with the development. A local person who is familiar with the affected area might be helpful to assist when communicating with the project-affected people.

In line with the definitions from the literature review, it is evident that the process implemented at IHLM was a compensation process. It is recommended that a social specialist oversee the implementation phase of the compensation process in order to ensure minimum negative impacts. Social sustainability can be improved by improving the process of moving people during project development. The relocation process can improve if formalised and adopted hand in hand with the development, instead of being addressed at the last stages of the project. The relocation of communities, as a companion of development, should always be monitored and managed in order to curb the socio-environmental impacts. The relocation of houses should be incorporated into the EMP phase in order to be approved or declined by the authorities, based on the effectiveness of the recommended mitigation measures.

In this specific study the outstanding trust funds have already created mistrust by the people of their leaders, the chiefs. The researcher can advise the project managers that they might consider compensating the chiefs only for the servitude, but take the value of the section that is allocated for the tower positions to be compensated to the land users. The land users have been highly impacted by the loss of the damaged maize fields. One can calculate the total area size of the servitude and subtract from it the total area size of the tower positions and split the compensation in such proportions between the chiefs and the land users. The concern with such matters is that if they are not addressed in a sustainable manner, they may affect and jeopardise future relations with stakeholders, which will directly or indirectly also affect future projects.

The people in IHLM also require that their graves be relocated as soon as it is practically possible. The graves play a significant identity role to the affected people. Without the relations between the ancestors and the affected people, the affected people feel lost and unsettled in their new houses. The social impact with regard to the unrelocated is perpetuated by the delay of relocating such graves.

During the course of the research, a number of other questions were raised that trigger the need to conduct further studies. The following areas are recommended for further investigations:

- ❖ Legal requirements for managing resettlements in South Africa. This study should look at the need for legislation that will regulate the process of relocating people mainly for the purpose of development.
- ❖ Impacts of resettlements on economic growth. This study can focus on people affected by resettlements while they are self-employed and dependent on their affected land for financial income.
- ❖ Understanding community needs during resettlements. All resettlement projects should be treated as unique. Such a study can focus on the needs and benefits of stakeholder engagements during the decision making phase.
- ❖ Resettlements separating people from their graves. There is a gap in understanding of the significance of graves as part of resettlements.
- ❖ Resettlement process on tribal land. This study can highlight the different roles played by tribal leaders and government authorities when making decisions on the resettlement process in tribal areas.

This study was conducted to provide useful information that will add value to the field of social and environmental science. There was no other study conducted to identify social impacts associated with the relocation of people in IHLM. This research adds value to a comprehensive understanding of the need to address social impacts induced by resettlements. The research has highlighted a great area of improvement for developers when implementing projects that have a resettlement component. The DEA can utilise the

findings of this research to ensure stricter conditions in the EAs for projects that entail resettlements in order to mitigate social impacts.

6.4 CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

The relocation process implemented at the Inguza Hill Local Municipality did not improve the social conditions of the affected people. It is evident from the results of the research that apart from failing to improve the social lifestyle of the relocated people, the development of the Eros-Vuyani-Neptune 400 kV transmission line has generally impacted negatively on the people affected. The selected key indicators have revealed a clear pattern in the various villages.

- ❖ Makhwaleni village has been affected negatively on the following indicators: education and community linkage.
- ❖ Mantlaneni village has been affected negatively on the following indicators: education, community linkage and employment opportunities.
- ❖ Nkozo village has been affected negatively on the following indicators: education, health, affected age groups, community linkage and employment opportunities.
- ❖ Nqwabini did not have any houses relocated.
- ❖ Sphaqeni village has been affected negatively on the following indicators: affected age groups and community linkage.

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