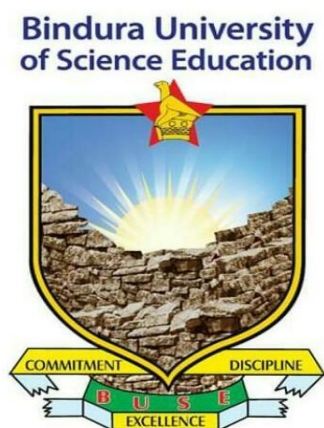


BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE



THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GOKWE CENTRE EXPANSION ON
MSAUKI VILLAGE, ZIMBABWE

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND
GOVERNANCE IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PEACE AND GOVERNANCE.

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31 MARCH 2025

ABSTRACT

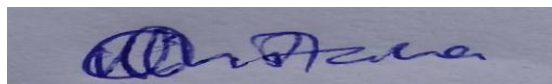
This dissertation examines the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village, focusing on the effects of urbanization on rural communities. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis methods. The findings reveal that the expansion of Gokwe Centre has had both positive and negative impacts on Msauki Village. On the one hand, the expansion has brought new economic opportunities, improved infrastructure, and enhanced access to services. On the other hand, it has also led to displacement, loss of livelihoods, and environmental degradation. The study recommends that policymakers and stakeholders adopt a more inclusive and sustainable approach to urban development, prioritizing the needs and rights of local communities. The research contributes to the existing literature on urbanization and rural development, highlighting the need for more nuanced and context-specific approaches to understanding the socio-economic impacts of urban expansion on rural communities.

DECLARATION

I Mitchel Sophia Chitana hereby declare that this dissertation titled The Socio-Economic Impact of Gokwe Centre Expansion on Msauki Village is my own original work. It has not been submitted for any other degree or qualification at any other institution. I have adhered to the academic guidelines and ethical standards set forth by Bindura University of Science Education. This research involved primary data collection through surveys, interviews, and focus groups, and all sources of information and data have been properly acknowledged. I take full responsibility for the content of this work and affirm that it reflects my academic integrity.

Student's Name: Mitchel Sophia Chitana

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Date: 30 March 2025

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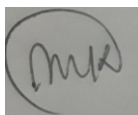
Supervisor's Signature:



Date: 15 August 2025

Chairperson's Name: Dr Kurebwa

Chairperson's Signature:



Date: 30/08/2025

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my family, whose unwavering support has been my bedrock throughout my academic journey. To my parents, who have sacrificed so much to provide me with the education I cherish your belief in my potential. To my friend thank you for being a constant source of support throughout our academic journey together. To my partner your unwavering support, encouragement, and sacrifices have enabled me to pursue my dreams and achieve my goals. To my beloved son, Raphael Keith this dissertation is especially dedicated to you. Your innocent smile, curious mind, and joyful spirit have been my motivation and driving force. I hope that this achievement will make you proud and inspire you to pursue your own dreams and aspirations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all who contributed to the successful completion of this dissertation. First and foremost, I would like to thank my supervisor, Dr Madenga for his expert guidance, unwavering support, and constructive feedback throughout this research journey. Your academic expertise, patience, and encouragement have been invaluable to me. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the residents of Msauki Village, who generously shared their experiences, insights, and perspectives with me. Your stories, struggles, and triumphs have been the heartbeat of this research, and I am deeply grateful for the trust you have placed in me. To my family I offer my gratitude for their love and support.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CLTS: Community-Led Total Sanitation

EEA: European Environment Agency

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EMP: Environmental Management Plan

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

ILO: International Labour Organization

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

PRA: Participatory Rural Appraisal

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

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CHAPTER 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

This research focuses on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki village. Cities accommodate population growth through the densification of their existing footprints and through their expansion into their peripheries. The global overview of the negative impact of urban expansion reveals a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Expansion on the urban periphery occurs at lower average densities than those of central cities because land on the urban periphery is cheaper than land in city centres. It has significant cultural impacts including the loss of cultural heritage and traditional practices. According to Nakamura (2019), the urban expansion of Tokyo in Japan has led to the loss of traditional cultural practices resulting in the erosion of cultural identity. Similarly urban expansion of Mexico City in Mexico has led to the loss of cultural heritage, resulting in the destruction of historical sites and artefacts (Garcia, 2020).

As cities grow in population they expand outwards, growing in area and converting more land to urban use. A study of 30 cities in all continents has shown that their areas expanded 16 fold or more between 1800 and 2014 (Angel, 2016). According to EEA (2019), urban expansion has resulted in the destruction of natural habitats, loss of biodiversity and increased green-house gas emissions. For example, London in the UK has led to the strain on social services including healthcare, education and sanitation (Burgess, 2020)

According to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2014), urban expansion in East Africa has led to poverty, inequality and social exclusion. For instance, the

expansion of cities like Nairobi and Dar Salaam has led to significant poverty and inequality. According to Seto (2016), East Africa has faced environmental degradation including deforestation and pollution.

Chigwata (2024) argues that Zimbabwe needs to adopt a more comprehensive approach to urban planning including the use of data driven decision making and community engagement. For example, the capital city of Harare has experienced rapid urban expansion with the population increasing from 1.4 million in 2010 to 2.1 million in 2020. According to Chigwata (2024), Gokwe Centre a small town in Midlands Province, has experienced significant urban expansion in recent years. The expansion of the town has brought challenges which include inadequate housing and environmental degradation. Understanding these impacts is essential for developing effective urban planning and sustainable development strategies.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The research aims to investigate the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. This study is important because it looks at how urban growth affects rural communities and finds ways to balance development with social and cultural needs.

1.3 Statement of the problem

Urban expansion in Gokwe Centre, particularly in Msauki Village, presents significant opportunities and challenges for local residents. It raises concerns about inadequate infrastructure, social fragmentation and environmental sustainability. The area has experienced rapid urban expansion, with the population increasing from 10000 in 2010 to 25000 in 2020 (Chigwata, 2024). There is lack of research on the specific impacts of this expansion on Msauki Village, making it difficult to develop effective strategies for sustainable development and

community wellbeing. The study aims to address this knowledge gap by investigating the socio-economic impacts of urban expansion on Msauki Village.

1.4 Research objectives

The research objectives seeks to:

- Outline the expansion of Gokwe Centre.
- Examine the socio-economic effects of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village.
- Assess conflicts arising from the Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village.
- Suggest possible conflict transformation processes.

1.5 Central research question

What are the socio-economic effects of the Gokwe Centre expansion on local communities?

1.6 Research questions

- What are the developments involved in the expansion of Gokwe Centre?
- How has the expansion of Gokwe Centre affected the economy and social life in Msauki Village?
- What types of conflicts have emerged in Msauki Village due to the expansion of Gokwe Centre?
- What strategies could help resolve conflicts related to the expansion of Gokwe Centre in Msauki Village?

1.7 Assumptions of the study

The research assumes that the idea of the expansion will cause strain on local resources, social disruption, create new jobs, improve access to essential services and attract more people to the village.

1.7.1 Strain on local resources

Strain on local resources will result in increased demand for services, resources such as water, electricity and healthcare may become stretched. This could lead to shortages and reduced quality of services for existing residents.

1.7.2 Social disruption

Social disruption suggests that the expansion might lead to changes in the community's social fabric. As new people move in, existing residents may feel a sense of loss or displacement. This can create tensions and conflicts within the community, affecting relationships and social cohesion.

1.7.3 Job creation

Job creation will create new opportunities for the residents of Msauki Village. As businesses and services grow, more positions will open up, allowing locals to find work. This can lead to higher incomes for families, improving their overall economic situation.

1.7.4 Improved access to services

Improved access to services will enhance access to essential services in the village. Residents may benefit from better healthcare facilities, educational institutions and other community services. This leads to a higher quality of life as people gain more access to what they need for their well-being.

1.7.5 Increased migration

Increased migration suggests that the expansion will attract more people to Msauki Village. As new job opportunities and improved services arise, individuals from surrounding areas may move in search of better living conditions.

1.8 Beneficiaries

The research is going to benefit the residents, policy and urban planners, academic and research communities.

1.8.1 Residents

This study helps the people of Msauki Village understand how their community is changing. It gives them the knowledge they need to make good decisions about their future. When people know what is happening, they can work together to make things better (Adelekan, 2020). This research can help improve important things like schools, healthcare and water. According to K'Akumu (2020) it also helps keep the community's culture and traditions strong. This study aims to make sure that the community benefits from growth and development

1.8.2 Local communities

This study's findings will empower local communities to navigate the challenges of urbanization as noted by Chigwata (2020). By understanding the socio-economic impacts, community members can develop strategies to mitigate negative effects and leverage opportunities for growth. This aligns with the concept of community resilience which emphasizes the importance of local knowledge and agency in responding to change (Adelekan, 2020).

1.8.3 Policy and urban planners

Policymakers and urban planners will benefit from the study's evidence based insights, which can inform decisions on urban planning, resource allocation and community

development (Burgess, 2020). As noted by Seto (2016), urban planning that considers the socio-economic implications of growth can lead to more sustainable and equitable outcomes. This study's findings will contribute to the development of effective policies and interventions.

1.8.4 Academic and research communities

Scholars and researchers in urban studies, sociology, economics and related fields will benefit from the study's contribution to the academic discourse (Seto, 2016). The research will provide new perspectives, methodologies and evidence advancing the understanding of urbanization's socio-economic impacts (Burgess, 2020).

1.9 Limitations to the study

The study may face limitations which include the availability of participants willing to discuss sensitive issues related to urban expansion and possible biases in responses. The study may be constrained by resource limitations which could affect the breadth and depth of data collection.

1.9.1 Availability of participants

Residents may be hesitant to share their thoughts on topic such as displacement, changes in community dynamics or economic challenges. This reluctance can lead to a smaller sample size and may result in lack of diverse perspectives, affecting the overall findings of the study.

1.9.2 Possible biases in responses

Individuals may have pre-existing opinions or experiences that influence how they perceive the expansion. For instance, those who benefit from the changes may express positive

views, while those negatively affected may not feel comfortable sharing their concerns. This disparity can skew the results and make it difficult to obtain a balanced understanding of the socio-economic impacts.

1.9.3 Resource limitations

The study may face constraints due to limited resources which can affect the breadth and depth of data collection. For example, a lack of financial resources may prevent the researcher from conducting comprehensive surveys or interviews, limiting the ability to gather rich, detailed data. Consequently, the findings may not fully capture the complexity of the socio-economic impacts of the Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village.

1.10 Delimitations of the study

The delimitations of the study are geographical scope, population focus, stakeholder perspectives and time frame.

1.10.1 Geographical scope

The study will focus on Msauki Village, which is directly influenced by Gokwe Centre expansion. This allows for a concentrated analysis of how changes in the Gokwe Centre affect the local socio-economic conditions.

1.10.2 Population focus

The research will target specific demographics within the Msauki Village, including households, local business owners and community leaders. By focusing on these groups, the research can gather detailed insights into the lived experience.

1.10.3 Stakeholder perspectives

The perspectives gathered will primarily focus on local stakeholder within Msauki Village. This delimitation ensures that the study captures the immediate community's views which are critical for understanding local impacts.

1.10.4 Time frame

The time frame for this study focuses on a specific range of years to assess the socio-economic impact of the Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village.



Map 1.1: Sketch Map of Gokwe Centre

Source: Gokwe Town Council

1.11 Definition of key terms

- **Socio-economic** - refers to the interplay between social and economic factors, highlighting how economic activities influence social structures and vice versa (Purvis, 2019).
- **Expansion** - denotes the process of growth or increase in size, capacity or scope of an entity such as business or community service (Klarin, 2018).
- **Stakeholder** - is defined as any individual or group that can affect or is affected by the achievement of an organization's objectives (Freeman, 2020).
- **Community** - is a group of individuals who share common interests, values or geographic locations characterized by social interactions and a sense of belonging (Miller & Barlow, 2021)
- **Local government**- refers to the administrative bodies that govern specific geographic areas, such as countries, municipalities or villages (Bish & Ostrom, 2015).
- **Sustainable development** - is the process of meeting present need without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- **Conflict** - refers to a disagreement or clash between individuals or groups arising from difference in values, interests, beliefs or needs (Bercovitch & Houston, 2019).
- **Conflict transformation** - is defined as a process that seeks to address the underlying causes and dynamics of conflict, aiming not just to resolve the immediate issues but to change the relationships, social structures and attitudes that contribute to the conflict (Lederach, 2015).

1.11 Dissertation outline

Chapter 1: Introduction

The chapter introduces the study by providing background information on Gokwe Centre and Msauki Village. It highlights the significance of the Gokwe Centre expansion and its potential effects on the local community. The chapter states the research problem and outlines the main objectives and questions guiding the study. It also explains why the research is important for local development and how it contributes to existing knowledge.

Chapter 2: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the focus is on reviewing existing research related to socio-economic impacts and urban expansion. It discusses relevant theories and concepts that inform the study, such as community development and economic change. The chapter summarizes previous studies that address similar issues, identifying gaps in the literature that this research aims to fill.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology and Design

The chapter details the methods used to conduct the research. It describes the research design explaining whether it is qualitative, quantitative or mixed methods. The chapter provides context about Msauki Village including its demographics. It outlines the data collection techniques such as surveys or interviews and explains the sampling process. It discusses how the data will be analysed and addresses any ethical considerations involved in the research.

Chapter 4: Data presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

In this chapter, the findings from the research are presented and analysed. Data is organised around key themes related to socio-economic impacts, such as income changes, job availability and access to services. The chapter includes insights from local stakeholders to

provide context to the findings. The analysis reveals the significance of the Gokwe Centre expansion for Msauki Village.

Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusions, Recommendations and Areas for Further Research

The final chapter summarizes the key findings of the study and their implications for Msauki Village. It draws conclusions based on the analysis, addressing the initial research questions. The chapter offers practical recommendations for local government and community leaders to minimize benefits and address challenges related to the expansion. This chapter wraps up the research, providing actionable insights for stakeholders.

CHAPTER 2

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The previous chapter presented the research problem and its setting on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. This chapter presents a

review of the existing literature related to the socio-economic impact of urban expansion, focusing on the Gokwe Centre expansion and its implication for Msauki Village. This chapter will establish a foundation for understanding the complexities of socio-economic changes that arise from urban expansion. The research will employ the Urbanization Theory. The literature will be reviewed under the following themes derived from the research objectives:

Theme 1: The expansion of Gokwe Centre.

Theme 2: The socio-economic effects of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village.

Theme 3: Conflicts arising from the Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village.

Theme 4: Conflict transformation in the context of socio-economic development.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This research is guided by the Urbanization theory. The theory interprets the foundation for understanding how urbanization affects social structures and individual behaviour (Durkheim, 1893). Emile Durkheim is recognised as the founding figure of the theory. The other main proponents of this theory are Louis Wirth (1935) and Jane Jacobs (1961). The theory posits that urbanization leads to significant changes in the economic and social structures of surrounding areas. As Gokwe Centre expands, it is likely to attract more businesses and services, which can create job opportunities for residents of the Msauki Village. As urban areas expand, agricultural land may be converted for urban use, impacting local farmers, livelihoods and necessitating adaptation strategies (Martellozzo, 2018).

2.2.1 Relevance of urbanization theory to the study

This theory posits that urbanization is a process driven by various factors, including economic opportunities, social changes, and infrastructural development. As Gokwe Centre expands, it is likely to attract individuals from surrounding rural areas, including Msauki

Village, in search of better employment prospects and improved living conditions. This aligns with the findings of Manatsa (2020), who emphasize that urban centres often serve as economic hubs that can stimulate local economies through job creation and increased market access. The theory highlights the social implications of urban growth, particularly how it affects community structures and social networks. However, it can also result in social fragmentation if the benefits of urbanization are not equitably distributed. Jacobs (1961) underscores the importance of community engagement in urban development, suggesting that inclusive planning can mitigate potential social tensions and enhance the overall quality of life for residents. By analyzing the socio-economic impacts of Gokwe Centre's expansion, the research can provide valuable recommendations for policymakers to ensure that urban growth benefits all community members. This aligns with the broader goals of sustainable development, which emphasize the need for inclusive and equitable urban policies (Harvey, 2008). The findings can serve as a model for similar rural-urban dynamics in other regions of Zimbabwe and beyond.

2.2.2 Weaknesses of the urbanization theory to the study

Urbanization theory has several weaknesses that may limit its applicability to the study of Gokwe Centre's expansion and its socio-economic impacts on Msauki Village. The theory is influenced by a myriad of local factors, including historical, cultural, and economic conditions, which can lead to varying outcomes in different settings. Harvey (2008) notes that, the complexities of urbanization require a nuanced understanding that goes beyond broad theoretical frameworks, suggesting that unique socio-economic conditions of Msauki Village may not be fully captured by urbanization theory. Many residents may rely on informal work and economic activities that are not adequately represented in traditional urbanization frameworks. Martellozzo (2018), emphasize the importance of recognizing informal economies in urban studies, as they play a crucial role in the livelihoods of many urban

residents, and their exclusion can lead to an incomplete understanding of socio-economic impacts.

The study may face challenges related to data collection and methodology when applying urbanization theory. If the research relies heavily on qualitative methods, such as interviews and focus groups, it may be subject to biases and limitations in representativeness. Quantitative data can provide a more robust analysis of socio-economic impacts, but if not adequately incorporated, the findings may lack the necessary rigor to support strong conclusions. According to Wirth (1938), a comprehensive understanding of urbanization requires a balanced approach that integrates both qualitative and quantitative data, which may not always be feasible in studies focused on specific local contexts.

2.3 Conceptualization of expansion

Expansion refers to the growth and development of urban centers, encompassing physical, economic, and social transformations (Tacoli, 2017; Amin, 2018). According to Sassen (2014), urban expansion is driven by globalization, technological advancements, and migration. Urban expansion can lead to increased economic opportunities, improved infrastructure, and enhanced services (Cohen, 2006; Fainstein, 2010). However, it also poses challenges such as displacement, environmental degradation, and social inequality (Harvey, 2012; Sassen, 2014).

Castells (2015) & Harvey (2012) argue that urban expansion is a complex phenomenon influenced by multiple factors. Brenner (2014) emphasizes the importance of considering expansion's impact on local communities and economies. Amin (2018) highlights the role of technological advancements in driving urban expansion. The United Nations (2020) noted that urban expansion can drive economic growth and poverty reduction. Additionally, urban expansion can lead to increased innovation and entrepreneurship (Florida, 2017). However, it

also poses challenges such as housing affordability and social inequality (Sassen, 2014; Florida, 2017). For instance, the expansion of cities like Tokyo, Japan, and New York City, USA, has led to increased economic growth and development.

Michael Porter (2000) argues that urban expansion can drive economic growth through increased innovation and entrepreneurship. Scott (2017) emphasizes the importance of considering the role of urban expansion in shaping regional development. Hall (2014) highlights the significance of urban expansion in driving economic growth and development. Furthermore, urban expansion can lead to increased economic opportunities and improved infrastructure (Cohen, 2006; Fainstein, 2010).

2.3.1 Drivers of expansion

The drivers of expansion are economic, globalization, infrastructure, technological advancements and demographic.

2.3.2 Economic

Economic drivers play a significant role in urban expansion, including economic growth and investment (Castells, 2015; Storper, 2018). According to Florida (2017), urban expansion drives innovation and economic growth, leading to increased economic opportunities and improved infrastructure. Porter (2000) & Scott (2017) emphasize the importance of economic drivers in shaping urban expansion. The World Bank (2020) noted that economic drivers are critical in driving urban expansion.

2.3.3 Globalization

Globalization and trade also drive urban expansion (Sassen, 2014; Brenner, 2014). The growth of international trade has led to the expansion of cities like Hong Kong and Singapore, which have become major financial hubs (Yeung, 2016). Dicken (2015) highlights the role of

globalization in shaping urban expansion. Furthermore, globalization has led to increased foreign direct investment in urban areas (Sassen, 2014).

2.3.4 Infrastructure

Infrastructure development, including transportation and communication infrastructure, facilitates urban expansion (Graham & Marvin, 2001; Bulkeley & Betsill, 2013). For instance, the development of high-speed rail in China has facilitated the expansion of cities like Beijing and Shanghai (Wu, 2018). Brenner (2014) & Amin (2018) emphasize the importance of considering infrastructure development in shaping urban expansion. The construction of new roads and bridges improved connectivity and accessibility, making it easier for people and goods to move in and out of the area. The expansion of communication networks, such as mobile phone coverage and internet connectivity, also enabled businesses to operate more efficiently and effectively. The development of infrastructure also enabled the growth of new industries and businesses, creating new job opportunities and stimulating economic growth. The construction of new roads and bridges led to the destruction of natural habitats and the displacement of some residents. The expansion of infrastructure also put pressure on existing infrastructure, such as water and sanitation systems, leading to shortages and inefficiencies.

2.3.5 Technological advancements

Technological drivers, including technological advancements and innovation (Florida, 2017; Amin, 2018), communication and transportation infrastructure (Graham & Marvin, 2001; Bulkeley & Betsill, 2013), facilitate urban expansion. The rise of the digital economy has led to the growth of new industries and job opportunities in urban areas (Sassen, 2014; Florida, 2017). The widespread adoption of digital technologies, such as mobile phones and the internet, enabled businesses to operate more efficiently and effectively, and to connect with customers

and suppliers more easily. The use of technology also enabled the growth of new industries such as e-commerce and digital services.

2.3.6 Demographic

Demographic drivers, such as population growth and migration (Tacoli, 2017; Cohen, 2006), urbanization and rural-urban migration (Fainstein, 2010; Pierre, 2011), contribute to urban expansion. The growth of cities like Lagos, Nigeria, and Mumbai, India, has been driven by rapid urbanization and migration (UN-Habitat, 2020). The growing population of countries, coupled with changes in population demographics, such as an increasing number of young people and a growing middle class, created new demands for goods and services. The expansion a response to these demographic changes, as businesses sought to capitalize on the growing demand for goods and services in different areas.

2.4 Forms of urban settlement expansion

The forms of expansion are horizontal, vertical and infrastructural.

2.4.1 Horizontal expansion

Horizontal expansion involves the growth of cities outward, often leading to urban sprawl (Dovey, 2012; Phelps, 2017). This form of expansion can result in the displacement of rural communities and loss of agricultural land (Harvey, 2012; Brenner, 2014). Lefebvre (1996) & Harvey (2012) argue that horizontal expansion is a result of capitalist urbanization. This type of expansion is characterized by the development of new residential, commercial, and industrial areas on the outskirts of the city. As a result, agricultural land, forests, and other natural areas are converted into urban uses, leading to the creation of new infrastructure, such as roads, utilities, and public transportation.

2.4.2 Vertical expansion

Vertical expansion involves the growth of cities upward, often through high-rise development (Graham & Marvin, 2001; Sklair, 2017). This form of expansion can result in increased population density and pressure on infrastructure (Sassen, 2014; Storper, 2018). Sklair (2017) and Storper (2018) highlight the importance of considering the social and economic impacts of vertical expansion. This type of expansion is characterized by the development of new residential, commercial, and industrial areas on the outskirts of the city. As a result, agricultural land, forests, and other natural areas are converted into urban uses, leading to the creation of new infrastructure, such as roads, utilities, and public transportation.

2.4.3 Infrastructural expansion

Infrastructural expansion involves the development of transportation, communication, and other infrastructure (Graham & Marvin, 2001; Bulkeley & Betsill, 2013). This form of expansion can facilitate economic growth and development but also disrupt traditional livelihoods (Amin, 2018). Graham (2010) & Marvin (2001) emphasize the importance of considering infrastructural expansion in shaping urban development. This type of expansion is characterized by the construction of high-rise residential, commercial, and office buildings, as well as the development of dense, mixed-use neighbourhoods with a range of housing types and local amenities. Vertical expansion can lead to more efficient use of land and resources, reduced urban sprawl, and preservation of natural areas. Additionally, it can increase housing affordability and accessibility, making urban areas more attractive.

2.5 Positive effects

The positive effects of urban expansion are economic growth, improved infrastructure, increased opportunities, better services and investment.

2.5.1 Economic growth

Urban expansion can lead to economic growth, job creation and improved infrastructure (Sassen, 2014; Florida, 2017). The growth of new businesses and industries has created new job opportunities, increasing employment rates and incomes for residents. The increased economic activity has also led to an increase in government revenue, which has been invested in public services and infrastructure.

2.5.2 Improved infrastructure

According to Cohen (2006) & Storper (2018), urban expansion can lead to improved infrastructure, including transportation, healthcare and education facilities. These improvements have enhanced connectivity and accessibility, making it easier for people and goods to move in and out of the area. The improved infrastructure has also increased the attractiveness to investors and businesses.

2.5.3 Increased opportunities

Florida (2017) & Healey (1997) notes that urban expansion can provide increased opportunities for social mobility, cultural exchange and innovation. The growth of new businesses and industries has created new job opportunities, as well as opportunities for entrepreneurship and innovation. The increased economic activity has also led to an increase in the availability of goods and services, improving the overall quality of life for residents.

2.5.4 Better services

Urban expansion can lead to improved public services including sanitation, water supply and waste management (UN-Habitat, 2019). The growth of new businesses and industries has led to an increase in the availability of services such as healthcare, education, and financial services. The improved infrastructure has also enabled the delivery of better services, including emergency services and public transportation.

2.5.5 Investment

Florida (2017), notes that urban expansion can attract investment in infrastructure, real estate and industry. The growth of new businesses and industries has led to an increase including foreign direct investment.

2.6 Negative effects

The negative effects of urban expansion are displacement, social inequality, environmental degradation, social fragmentation and health impacts

2.6.1 Displacement

According to Harvey (2012) & Slater (2017), urban expansion can lead to displacement of local communities, loss of cultural heritage and social fragmentation. The construction of new buildings, roads, and other infrastructure has resulted in the demolition of homes and businesses, forcing some residents to relocate. This displacement has caused significant disruption to the lives of affected residents, including loss of livelihoods, social networks, and cultural heritage. Many residents who were displaced were small business owners or traders who relied on their businesses for income. The displacement has led to a loss of livelihoods and a decrease in income. Furthermore, displacement has also led to a breakdown of social networks, as residents who were displaced have had to relocate to new areas, away from their friends and family.

2.6.2 Social inequality

Urban expansion can exacerbate social and economic inequalities particularly in access to housing, education and healthcare (Sassen, 2014; Brenner, 2014). The growth of new businesses and industries has created new job opportunities, but these opportunities have largely been accessible only to those with the necessary skills and education. This has led to a

widening of the income gap between the rich and the poor, as those who are already disadvantaged have been left behind. Urban expansion has also led to an increase in the cost of living, making it difficult for some residents to afford basic necessities. As a result, the expansion has further marginalized the already vulnerable members of the community, exacerbating existing social inequalities.

2.6.3 Environmental degradation

Dovey (2012) & Graham (2010), posits that urban expansion can result in environmental degradation, including air and water pollution, loss of biodiversity and climate change. The construction of new infrastructure has led to the destruction of natural habitats and the loss of biodiversity. The increased economic activity has also led to an increase in pollution, including air and water pollution, which has had negative impacts on the health and wellbeing of residents. The increased air pollution has had negative impacts on the health and wellbeing of residents, while the increased water pollution has contaminated water sources, posing a risk to human health. The increased noise pollution has also had negative impacts on the health and wellbeing of residents, leading to an increase in stress and anxiety.

2.6.4 Social fragmentation

Urban expansion can lead to social fragmentation, displacement of local communities and loss of cultural heritage (Harvey, 2012; Slater, 2017). The growth of new businesses and industries has attracted new residents to the area, leading to a change in the social dynamics of the community. This has resulted in a breakdown of social cohesion, as different groups within the community have become increasingly isolated from one another. Urban expansion has also led to an increase in crime and social unrest, as the breakdown of social cohesion has led to a sense of disconnection and disaffection among some residents. As a result, the community has become increasingly fragmented, leading to a decline in social cohesion and community spirit.

2.6.5 Health impacts

Dovey (2012), notes that urban expansion can have negative health impacts, including increased air pollution, stress and mental issues. The increased pollution and environmental degradation have led to a range of health problems, including respiratory diseases and other illnesses. The displacement of residents has also led to a loss of access to healthcare services, exacerbating existing health problems. Additionally, the stress and trauma caused by the displacement and social fragmentation have had negative impacts on the mental health and wellbeing of residents. The increased pollution and environmental degradation caused by urban expansion have led to a range of health problems, including respiratory diseases, other illnesses, and mental health problems. The increased air pollution has led to an increase in respiratory diseases, such as asthma and bronchitis, while the increased water and noise pollution has led to an increase in other illnesses, such as gastrointestinal diseases and mental health problems.

2.7 Types of conflicts

Urban expansion can lead to various types of conflicts including land-use conflicts, social conflicts, economic conflicts, environmental conflicts and political conflicts.

2.7.1 Land-use conflicts

Land use conflicts are prevalent as urban areas expand into rural or agricultural lands. These conflicts often arise between developers, who seek to convert land for residential or commercial use, and local communities that wish to preserve their land for agriculture or traditional uses. For instance, in cities like Accra, Ghana, rapid urbanization has led to disputes over land that was previously used for farming, as developers push for new housing projects to accommodate the growing population (Seto, 2017). This conflict can escalate into legal battles and community protests, highlighting the need for effective land-use planning and conflict

resolution mechanisms. Land-use conflicts have arisen between residents who want to protect their ancestral land and developers who want to acquire the land for construction purposes. These conflicts have led to disputes over land ownership, compensation, and relocation.

2.7.2 Social conflicts

Social conflicts arise from the displacement and marginalization of local communities (Sassen, 2014). Smith (2002) & Slater (2017), argues that expansion of cities like San Francisco and New York has led to social conflicts between long-time residents and new arrivals. Brenner (2014), argues that social conflicts are a result of urban expansion driven by neoliberal policies.

2.7.3 Economic conflicts

Dovey (2012), posits that economic conflicts arise from the unequal distribution of resources and benefits. The expansion of cities like London and Paris has led to economic conflicts between local businesses and multinational corporations (Sassen, 2014). According to Porter (2000), economic conflicts can be mitigated through strategic economic planning. Economic conflicts have arisen between businesses competing for customers, residents competing for jobs, and developers competing for land and resources. These conflicts have led to disputes over access to markets, employment opportunities, and resources.

2.7.4 Environmental conflicts

Environmental conflicts arise when urban expansion leads to the degradation of natural resources, impacting both urban and rural communities. As cities expand, the demand for land and resources can result in over-extraction of water and increased pollution, leading to disputes over resource allocation. According to (Elhaddad, 2021), in regions like the Nile Delta, urban expansion has led to significant water shortages, prompting conflicts between urban residents and agricultural communities that rely on the same water sources. These conflicts highlight the

need for integrated water management strategies that consider the needs of all stakeholders. The environmental conflicts have arisen between residents who want to protect the environment and developers who prioritize economic growth over environmental concerns. These conflicts have led to disputes over pollution, waste management, and conservation.

2.7.5 Political conflicts

Political conflicts often emerge from governance failures related to urban expansion. Marginalized communities frequently feel excluded from decision-making processes, leading to tensions with local authorities. According to (Brenner & Schmid, 2014), in many developing countries, urban planning decisions are often made without adequate community input, resulting in policies that do not reflect the needs of all residents. This exclusion can lead to protests and demands for greater political representation, as communities seek to influence urban development in a way that benefits them. These conflicts have led to disputes over decision-making power, resource allocation, and representation.

2.8 Causes of conflicts

There are several factors which contribute to conflicts arising from urban expansion, including rapid urbanization, socio-economic inequalities, environmental degradation, governance and policy failures and neoliberal policies.

2.8.1 Rapid urbanization

The rapid pace of urbanization is a primary driver of conflict. As cities grow the demand for land and resources increases, often outpacing the ability of local governments to manage this growth effectively. According to Seto (2017), unplanned urban expansion can lead to land use conflicts as various stakeholders compete for limited resources. This situation is particularly evident in cities like Nairobi, where informal settlements have emerged due to

inadequate planning and regulation, leading to disputes over land ownership and usage. The influx of new residents has put pressure on existing infrastructure and services, leading to tensions between different groups. Urban expansion has led to the increased demand for housing has also led to an increase in rent, making it difficult for some residents to afford housing. Furthermore, rapid urbanization has also led to conflicts over access to basic services such as water, sanitation, and healthcare.

2.8.2 Socio-economic inequalities

Socio-economic inequalities are a significant cause of conflict in urban areas. As urban populations grow, disparities in wealth and access to services often become more pronounced. Stiglitz (2012) indicates that urban policies frequently favor affluent areas, exacerbating inequalities and leading to tensions between different socio-economic groups. According to (Murray, 2019), in cities like Johannesburg, the stark divide between wealthy suburbs and impoverished townships has fueled social unrest and demands for equitable resource distribution. Urban expansion has led to an increase in the cost of living, making it difficult for some residents to afford basic necessities. This has resulted in an increase in unemployment, as some residents have been displaced from their jobs by new businesses and industries.

2.8.3 Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation resulting from urban expansion can lead to conflicts over resource allocation. As cities encroach on natural habitats and agricultural lands, the competition for clean water, air, and land intensifies. Elhaddad (2021) argues that urban expansion often leads to environmental stress, which disproportionately affects vulnerable communities. For instance, in many coastal cities, rising sea levels and pollution from urban runoff have led to conflicts between urban developers and local fishermen who rely on healthy marine ecosystems.

2.8.4 Governance and policy failures

Governance failures, including a lack of transparency and accountability in urban planning, can exacerbate conflicts. Kurebwa (2023) highlights that marginalized communities often feel excluded from decision-making processes, leading to a lack of trust in local authorities. This exclusion can provoke conflicts as communities demand greater involvement in urban planning and equitable treatment in resource allocation. Poor enforcement of land rights and inadequate legal frameworks can further complicate these issues, leading to disputes over property and land usage.

2.8.5 Neoliberal policies

According to Harvey (2012), neoliberal policies prioritize economic growth over social and environmental concerns. Sassen (2014) argues that neoliberal policies drive urban expansion and exacerbate social inequality. Neoliberal policies have led to conflicts over the distribution of resources and benefits. The prioritization of economic growth over social and environmental concerns has led to further conflict and inequality. For instance, the privatization of public services such as water and healthcare has led to conflicts between residents and businesses over issues such as access and affordability.

2.9 Conflict resolution mechanisms

The conflict resolution mechanisms are participatory governance, mediation and dialogue, legal frameworks and protections, education and capacity and arbitration and adjudication.

2.9.1 Participatory governance

Establishing participatory governance frameworks that involve community stakeholders in the urban planning process is crucial for conflict resolution. Mhlanga (2022)

emphasizes that inclusive decision-making can help mitigate conflicts by ensuring that diverse perspectives are considered. For instance, engaging residents in discussions about land use and development projects can lead to more equitable outcomes and reduce tensions between developers and communities. Successful examples include participatory budgeting initiatives in cities like Porto Alegre, Brazil, where community input has led to more equitable resource allocation (Wampler, 2023). According to (Brenner & Schmid, 2014), participatory governance can enhance transparency and accountability, fostering trust between local authorities and residents. Dube (2022) & Zhao (2023), notes that involving marginalized groups in decision-making processes can also empower them to advocate for their rights and interests, thereby reducing the likelihood of conflicts.

2.9.2 Mediation and dialogue

Conflict mediation strategies, such as dialogue sessions and negotiation platforms, can effectively resolve disputes. Dube (2022) highlights that facilitating open communication between conflicting parties can lead to mutually beneficial agreements, fostering a sense of ownership and collaboration among stakeholders. Mediation can provide a neutral space for dialogue, allowing communities and developers to address grievances and find common ground. Fisher (2023) notes that community mediation initiatives in urban areas have proven effective in resolving disputes over land use and resource allocation. Additionally, building relationships among stakeholders through dialogue can help to prevent conflicts from escalating, as parties develop a better understanding of each other's perspectives and interests (Johnson, 2023). Elhaddad (2012) argues that effective mediation requires trained facilitators who can navigate complex social dynamics and foster constructive communication.

2.9.3 Legal frameworks and participation

Implementing strong legal frameworks that protect land rights and ensure fair compensation for displaced communities is crucial for conflict resolution. Ndlovu (2022) argues that robust legal protections can deter conflicts over land use and provide security for both developers and residents. Clear guidelines on land allocation and usage can help prevent disputes from escalating, promoting stability in rapidly expanding urban areas. Countries like Rwanda have made significant strides in land tenure reform, providing clearer legal protections that help mitigate conflicts (Hall, 2023). Mhlanga (2022), notes that establishing mechanisms for community participation in land-use planning can enhance the legitimacy of decisions and reduce opposition from affected groups. According to Baker (2023) effective enforcement of land rights is essential to ensure that vulnerable communities are not marginalized in the face of urban development pressures.

2.9.4 Education and capacity building

Incorporating conflict resolution training into urban planning curricula can equip stakeholders with the skills needed to navigate disputes. Johnson (2023) emphasizes that educating community leaders and planners on conflict resolution techniques can promote a culture of dialogue and cooperation. By fostering skills in negotiation and mediation, communities can address conflicts proactively, reducing the likelihood of escalation. Satterthwaite (2023) notes that programs aimed at building capacity among local governments and community organizations have shown promise in enhancing conflict resolution efforts. Additionally, raising awareness about the importance of equitable urban planning can empower citizens to engage more actively in governance processes, thereby reducing the potential for conflicts. Education initiatives that focus on sustainable development practices can also contribute to long-term conflict resolution by fostering a shared understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with urban expansion.

2.9.5 Arbitration and adjudication

While mediation and negotiation seek collaborative solutions, arbitration and adjudication provide more formal mechanisms for conflict resolution. Arbitration involves a neutral third party making binding decisions based on the evidence presented, while adjudication typically occurs within a legal framework where a judge resolves disputes. Menkel-Meadow (2013) argues that arbitration can be particularly effective in urban conflicts where parties are unwilling to negotiate directly. According to Dube (2022) in cases of land disputes in urban development projects, arbitration can provide a clear resolution when negotiations fail. However, the effectiveness of arbitration depends on the willingness of parties to adhere to its outcomes, which may be influenced by power dynamics and access to legal resources (Kurebwa, 2023). In some urban contexts, the judicial system may struggle to manage the volume of cases arising from urban expansion, leading to delays and further conflicts. Therefore, while arbitration and adjudication can offer solutions, they may not address the root causes of conflicts and could perpetuate existing inequalities if not implemented with care.

2.10 Chapter summary

This chapter provided a review of existing literature on the socio-economic impacts of urban expansion on rural communities revealing both positive and negative effects on business ownership, employment opportunities and community development. The review highlighted the importance of considering unique community contexts and characteristics. The review discussed key concepts and theories related to urban expansion, rural development and community resilience. The gaps in existing research were identified including the need for nuanced and context-specific studies as well as the importance of considering local community perspectives and experiences. The next chapter will outline the methodology used to collect and analyse data on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village.

CHAPTER 3

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

3.1 Introduction

The previous chapter reviewed the related literature and provided the theoretical framework on the topic the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. This chapter presents the research methodology used. An outline of the study's population, sampling plan, data collection techniques and data processing processes is given in this chapter. The chapter will provide the research design, research approach, sampling strategy, target population, sample size, data collection methods, pilot testing, data presentation, ethical considerations, validity and reliability procedures and data analysis proposal.

3.2 Research approach

This study used a mixed methods research approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative methods. The mixed methods approach allowed for a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. According to Denzin (2010), the use of mixed methods also allowed for the triangulation of data, which increased the validity and reliability of the research findings.

3.2.1 Qualitative research approach

Krueger & Casey (2014) noted that qualitative component of this study involved collecting data through focus group discussions and semi structured interviews. Focus group discussions were conducted with community leaders and business owners to gather qualitative data on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. Semi-structured interviews were also conducted with community leaders and business owners to gather qualitative data on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. The qualitative data was analysed using thematic analysis, which involved identifying, coding themes and patterns in the data.

3.2.2 Quantitative research approach

Creswell (2014) argued that quantitative component of this study involved collecting data through a questionnaire survey. The questionnaire survey was administered to household heads to gather quantitative data on demographic characteristics, socio-economic status and perceptions of the impact of Gokwe Centre expansion. The quantitative data was analyzed using statistical analysis, which involved using descriptive and inferential statistics to summarise and interpret the data. The statistical analysis involved calculating means, frequencies and percentages to describe the demographic characteristics and socio-economic status of the respondents. The statistical analysis also involved using regression analysis to examine the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

3.3 Mixed methods approach

The mixed method approach was used to combine the qualitative and quantitative data (Tashakkori & Teddie, 2010). This approach allowed the researcher to triangulate the findings and provide a comprehensive understanding of the research problem. The mixed methods approach enabled the researcher to validate the findings, increase the generalizability of the results, and provide more understanding of the research problem.

3.4 Research design

This study used a case study research design, which involved the examination of the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. This design allowed for the collection of detailed and nuanced data, providing a rich and contextualized understanding of the research phenomenon (Yin, 2014). According to Stake (2010), case study research was useful when studying complex social phenomena, as it enabled the researcher to gather detailed and nuanced data. The case study design provided several advantages, including the ability to develop a nuanced understanding of the research phenomenon, and to gather data that is contextualized and specific to the research site (Yin, 2014). The case study design enabled the researcher to explore the research phenomenon and to identify patterns and themes that may not be apparent (Merriam, 2009). The use of a single case study site, Msauki Village, also allowed for a detailed examination of the research phenomenon, providing a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on the village (Creswell, 2014).

3.5 Target population

The target population for this study consist of residents, business owners and community leaders in Msauki Village, aged 18 -65 years. This age range was chosen because individuals within this range are likely to be economically active, have a stake in the local economy affected by the expansion of Gokwe Centre. According to Merriam (2009), the target population should be clearly defined and relevant to the research question. In this case, the target population is relevant because they are the ones who will be directly impacted by the expansion of Gokwe Centre.

3.6 Sample

A sample refers to a subset of individuals selected from a larger population, known as the target population, to participate in a research study (Creswell, 2014). The sample consisted

of 50 residents of Msauki Village affected by the Gokwe Centre expansion. Stratified and purposive sampling techniques ensured representation from different demographics and occupation groups. The sample represented approximately 1:20 residents of Msauki Village, with a target population of 1000, and provided a reasonable balance between representation and feasibility (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970).

3.6.1 Sampling

The sampling strategy used in this study was a combination of probability and non-probability sampling techniques.

3.6.2 Sampling techniques

This study used a combination of sampling techniques, including stratified sampling, purposive sampling and snowball sampling.

3.6.3 Stratified sampling

Stratified sampling was used to select participants from different strata of the population. The population was stratified based on demographic characteristics such as age, sex and occupation.

3.6.4 Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling was used to select participants based on their knowledge and experience of the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village.

3.6.5 Snowball sampling

Snowball sampling was used to select additional participants through referrals from initial participants.

3.6.6 Sample size

The sample size consisted of 20 household heads, 15 community leaders and 15 business owners.

3.6.7 Sampling procedures

The sampling procedures involved selecting participants from the target population using the above mentioned sampling techniques. The participants were selected based on their knowledge and experience of the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village.

3.7 Data collection methods

This study employed three data collection methods which are focus group discussions, questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. These methods were chosen to collect both qualitative and quantitative data, providing a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village.

3.7.1 Focus group discussions

Focus group discussions were conducted with community members and business owners in Msauki Village. The focus group discussions were led by a moderator who guided the discussion and ensured that all participants had an opportunity to contribute. The focus group discussions were audio-recorded and later transcribed for analysis. According to Krueger & Casey (2015), focus group discussions are an effective way to collect qualitative data, as they allow for the collection of rich and detailed data.

3.7.2 Questionnaires

A questionnaire survey was administered to household heads in Msauki Village. The questionnaire was designed to collect quantitative data on demographic characteristics, socio-economic status and perceptions of the impact of Gokwe Centre expansion. The questionnaire was self-administered and participants were given a deadline to return the completed questionnaire. According to Fowler (2013), questionnaires are an effective way to collect quantitative data, as they allow for the collection of large amounts of data.

3.7.3 Semi-structured interviews

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with community leaders and business owners in Msauki Village. The semi-structured interviews were designed to collect qualitative data on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion. The semi-structured interviews were audio-recorded and later transcribed for analysis. According to Bernard & Ryan (2010), semi-structured interviews are an effective way to collect qualitative data, as they allow for the collection of rich and detailed data.

3.7.4 Data collection instructions and procedures

The data collection instruments used in this study included semi-structured interviews, notebooks, and voice recorders. These instruments were crucial to the study as they enabled the collection of qualitative data, providing a comprehensive understanding of the research topic (Creswell, 2014). Semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants in a private setting, allowing for in-depth and personal discussions, and were guided by an interview protocol that ensured consistency and accuracy. Notebooks were used to take detailed notes during the interviews, record observations and insights, and document any additional information that may have been relevant to the study. Voice recorders were used to record the interviews, and the recordings were later transcribed verbatim and analyzed using thematic

analysis. By using these instruments, the study was able to collect rich, qualitative data that provided a nuanced understanding of the research topic.

3.8 Sources of data

The study gathered data from both primary and secondary sources.

3.8.1 Primary sources

The primary sources for this study are questionnaires, interviews, and observations. These sources provide first-hand information.

3.8.1.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire survey was administered to household heads in Msauki Village to collect quantitative data on the socio-economic characteristics of community members and their perceptions of the Gokwe Centre expansion project (Fowler, 2013). The questionnaire was designed to collect data on demographic characteristics, socio-economic status, and perceptions of the impact of the Gokwe Centre expansion project (De Vaus, 2014). According to Bryman (2016), questionnaires are a valuable source of data, as they provide information about the attitudes, opinions, and behaviours of individuals and groups.

3.8.1.2 Interviews

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with community members, business owners, and local leaders in Msauki Village to collect qualitative data on the socio-economic impact of the Gokwe Centre expansion project (Bernard & Ryan, 2010). The interviews were designed to collect data on the experiences, perspectives, and opinions of community members affected by the project (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2014). According to Silverman (2017), interviews are a valuable source of data, as they provide information about the meanings and interpretations of individuals and groups.

3.8.1.3 Observations

Observations were made of the Gokwe Centre expansion project site and surrounding areas to collect qualitative data on the physical and social environment of the project (Angrosino, 2018). The observations were designed to collect data on the progress of the project, the involvement of community members, and the potential impacts on the environment and community (Emerson, 2011). According to Delamont (2012), observations are a valuable source of data, as they provide information about the behaviours, interactions, and practices of individuals and groups.

3.9. Secondary sources

The secondary sources for this study include academic articles, books and book chapters, government reports and statistics, international organization reports and a map. These sources provide background information, context, and insights from other researchers and experts on the topic of urbanization, economic development, and community development. Academic articles such as Kamete (2013) & Chirisa (2017) offer research findings on urbanization and community development in Zimbabwe. Books and book chapters, including Bryman (2016) & Mabogunje (2014), provide theoretical and conceptual frameworks on research methods and urbanization. Government reports and statistics from the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (2020) & the Ministry of Local Government (2020) provide demographic and socio-economic data. International organization reports from the World Bank (2020) & the United Nations (2020) offer guidelines and best practices on sustainable urban development. The map as noted by Pickles (2004), provides a spatial framework for understanding the relationships between physical and human environments.

3.10 Data presentation and analysis proposal

3.10.1 Data presentation

The data was presented using figures, bar charts, and pie charts. The data presentation provided a clear and concise overview of the findings, allowing for easy identification of trends and patterns (Fowler, 2014).

3.10.2 Figures

Figures were a crucial component of data presentation, as they provided a visual representation of the findings. In the context of this study, figures were used to illustrate the relationship between variables, show the process of data collection and analysis, and provide context and illustrate key findings (Creswell, 2014). For example, a figure was used to show the location of Msauki Village and the Gokwe Centre, highlighting the proximity of the village to the centre.

3.10.3 Bar charts

Bar charts were a type of data presentation that involved using bars to represent different categories of data. In this study, bar charts were used to compare the data across different categories, such as the number of businesses in Msauki Village before and after the expansion of Gokwe Centre (Krueger & Casey, 2015). The bar charts revealed a significant increase in the number of businesses in the village after the expansion, indicating a positive impact on the local economy.

3.10.4 Pie charts

Pie charts were a type of data presentation that involved using a circle to represent different categories of data. In this study, pie charts were used to show the proportion of data within a category, such as the proportion of businesses in Msauki Village that were owned by locals versus non-locals (Patton, 2015). The pie charts revealed that the majority of businesses

in the village were owned by locals, indicating a strong sense of community ownership and control.

3.10.5 Thematic analysis

Thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data collected from the focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews. This involved identifying, coding, and categorizing themes and patterns in the data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Thematic analysis revealed several key themes, including the impact of the Gokwe Centre expansion on employment opportunities, income levels, and access to services.

3.10.6 Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was used to analyze the quantitative data collected from the questionnaire survey. This involved using statistical techniques such as descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and regression analysis to identify patterns and trends in the data (Field, 2018). Statistical analysis revealed a significant positive correlation between the expansion of the Gokwe Centre and the socio-economic development of Msauki Village.

3.11 Pilot study

A pilot study was conducted to test the data collection methods and instruments. According to Polit and Beck (2017), a pilot study is an effective way to test the feasibility and validity of a study. The pilot study was conducted with a small group of 10 participants, including residents, business owners, and community leaders in Msauki Village. The pilot study involved administering the questionnaire and conducting focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews. The data collected during the pilot study was analyzed to identify any potential issues with the data collection methods and instruments. According to Creswell (2014), a pilot study is an essential step in the research process, as it allows researchers to test their methods and instruments before collecting data from the entire sample.

3.12 Ethical considerations

This study was conducted in accordance with the principles of ethical research. The ethical considerations for this study included the introduction letter, informed consent, and confidentiality.

3.12.1 Introduction letter

An introduction letter was provided to each participant, explaining the purpose and scope of the study. The letter also explained the participant's rights and responsibilities, including the right to withdraw from the study at any time. According to Bryman (2016), an introduction letter is an essential document that provides participants with information about the study and their role in it.

3.12.2 Informed consent

Informed consent was obtained from each participant, ensuring that they understood the purpose and scope of the study. The informed consent form was signed by each participant, indicating their willingness to participate in the study. According to Patton (2015), informed consent is an essential principle of ethical research, as it ensures that participants are aware of the potential risks and benefits of participating in the study.

3.12.3 Confidentiality

Confidentiality was maintained throughout the study, ensuring that each participant's data was kept confidential. The data was stored in a secure location, and only authorized personnel had access to the data. According to Field (2018), confidentiality is an essential principle of ethical research, as it ensures that participants' personal information is protected.

3.13 Validity and reliability

Validity and reliability are two fundamental concepts in research that ensure the quality and accuracy on the socio-economic impact of urban expansion on Msauki Village.

3.13.1 Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which a research study accurately measures what it intends to measure (Creswell, 2018). In this study, validity was ensured through the use of multiple data sources, including surveys, interviews, and observations. This triangulation of data sources helped to increase the validity of the findings by providing a more comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village (Denzin & Lincoln, 2018). By using multiple data sources, this study aimed to minimize any potential biases or limitations associated with a single data source.

3.13.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to the consistency and dependability of a research study's findings (Creswell, 2018). In this study, reliability was ensured through the use of standardized data collection instruments, such as the survey questionnaire. This helped to minimize any potential biases or inconsistencies in the data collection process (Bryman, 2016). Additionally, the survey questionnaire was designed to be self-administered, which helped to reduce any potential interviewer biases (Denzin & Lincoln, 2018). By using standardized data collection instruments and minimizing any potential biases, this study aimed to maximize reliability.

3.14 Chapter summary

This chapter outlined the research methodology used to examine the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. A mixed-methods approach was used, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods within a case study design. The study involved 50 participants selected through stratified, purposive, and snowball

sampling. Data was collected using questionnaires, focus groups, and interviews. Ethical standards were maintained through informed consent and confidentiality. The data was analyzed using thematic and statistical analysis, with results presented in bar and pie charts. The next chapter presented and analyzed the research findings.

CHAPTER 4

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The previous chapter presented the methodology used in this study. This chapter presents the findings of the study on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. The chapter examines the impact how the expansion has affected the local economy, employment opportunities, infrastructure development and social services. By analyzing data

from surveys, interviews and focus groups, this chapter provides valuable insights into the ways in which the expansion has influenced the lives and livelihoods of local residents.

4.2 Demographic information

The demographic information of the respondents provides an understanding of the characteristics of the population affected by the expansion of Gokwe Centre. A total of 40 respondents were interviewed out of a sample of 50, representing a response rate of 80%.

4.2.1 Age distribution

The age distribution of the respondents is presented in Table 4.1. The majority of the respondents (60%) were between the ages of 20-40, while 21% were between the ages of 41-60. The remaining 19% were either below 20 or above 60 years old.

Table 4.2:1 Age distribution of respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percentage
20-40	24	60 %
41-60	8	21 %
Below 20	3	8 %
Above 60	5	11 %
Total	40	100 %

As noted by Tisdell (2017), the age distribution of a population can have significant implications for the social and economic development of an area. In this case, the high proportion of young adults in the population suggests that there may be opportunities for economic growth and development in the area. The age distribution of the respondents also

suggests that the population is relatively young, with a median age of 30-40 years. This age group is typically characterized by high levels of energy, creativity, and innovation, which can be leveraged to drive economic growth and development in the area.

4.2.2 Gender distribution

The gender distribution of the respondents is presented in Table 4.2. The majority of the respondents (55%) were female, while 45% were male.

Table 4.2:2 Gender distribution of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	22	55 %
Male	18	45 %
Total	40	100%

As observed by Chant (2018), the gender distribution of a population can have significant implications for the social and economic development of an area. In this case, the high proportion of female respondents suggests that there may be opportunities for promoting gender equality and empowering women in the area. The gender distribution of the respondents also suggests that women play a significant role in the social and economic development of the area. This is consistent with the findings of Chant (2018), who noted that women are often the primary caregivers and economic providers in many developing countries.

4.2.3 Marital status

The marital status of the respondents is presented in Table 4.3. The majority of the respondents (70%) were married, while 21% were single. The remaining 9% were either divorced or widowed.

Table 4.2.3: Marital status of respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	28	70 %
Single	8	21 %
Divorced	2	5 %
Widowed	2	4 %
Total	40	100%

According to Waite (2018), the marital status of a population can have significant implications for the social and economic development of an area. In this case, the high proportion of married respondents suggests that there may be opportunities for promoting family stability and social cohesion in the area. The marital status of the respondents also suggests that the population is relatively stable, with a high proportion of married couples. This can have positive implications for the social and economic development of the area, as married couples are often more stable and secure than single individuals.

4.2.4 Occupation

The occupation of the respondents is presented in Table 4.4. The majority of the respondents (40%) were employed in the informal sector, while 25% were employed in the formal sector. The remaining 35% were either unemployed or engaged in subsistence farming.

Table 4.2.4: Occupation of respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Informal sector	16	40 %
Formal sector	10	25 %
Unemployed	6	15 %
Subsistence farming	8	20 %
Total	40	100 %

According to Barnes (2017), the occupation of a population can have significant implications for the social and economic development of an area. In this case, the high proportion of respondents employed in the informal sector suggests that there may be opportunities for promoting entrepreneurship and small business development in the area.

4.3 Response rate

A total of 50 villagers in Msauki Village were targeted for interviews, and 40 of them agreed to participate in the study. The response rate was calculated as follows:

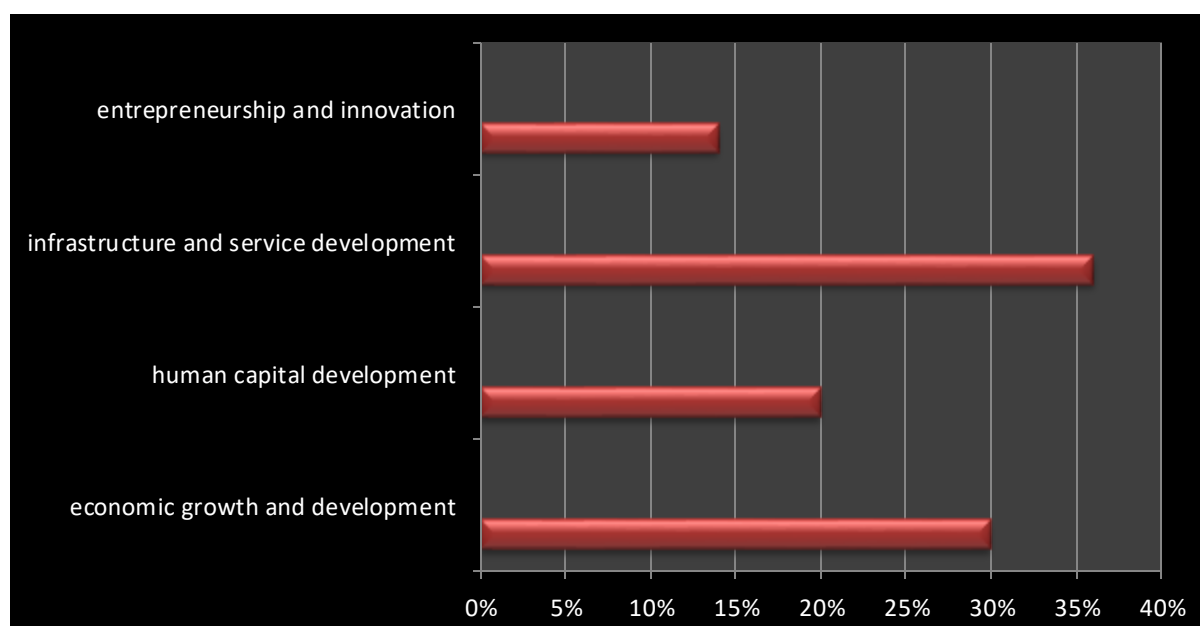
Table 4.3: Response rate

Category	Number	Percentage

Targeted respondents	50	100 %
Respondents interviewed	40	80 %
Non- respondents	10	20 %

According to Saunders (2016), a response rate of 80% is considered to be high and indicates a good level of participation from the targeted respondents. The high response rate in this study suggests that the respondents were interested in sharing their views and experiences regarding the impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. According to Bryman (2016), a non-response rate of 20% is considered to be moderate and may not have a significant impact on the validity of the findings. The non-response rate in this study was moderate, and efforts were made to minimize the impact of non-response on the findings. The responses obtained from the 40 participants provided valuable insights into the socio-economic impact of the expansion on the village. Cohen (2018), notes that the use of semi-structured interviews allows for the collection data, which can provide an understanding of the research phenomenon.

4.4 The socio-economic effects



Objective 2 sought to examine the socio-economic effects of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. The socio-economic effects are job creation, improved services, vocational training, entrepreneurship development, community development, community development, increased economic activity and infrastructure development. The socio-economic effects were grouped into four themes.

4.4.1 Economic growth and development

30% of the participants in Msauki Village highlighted that there are two socio-economic effects under this theme which are job creation and improved services.

4.4.1.1 Employment opportunities

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has created numerous job opportunities for residents of Msauki Village. Respondents said that;

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has created jobs for many residents, including myself.

I now work as a salesperson in one of the new retail stores.

Participant 5

I was able to get a job at one of the new businesses that opened up in Gokwe Centre. It has been a great opportunity for me to earn a steady income.

Participant 11

As noted by Bryson (2017), job creation is a critical aspect of economic growth and development. The creation of jobs in various sectors, including construction, retail, and hospitality, has contributed to the economic empowerment of residents. According to a study by the International Labour Organization (ILO) (2020), job creation is essential for reducing poverty and inequality. The creation of jobs in Msauki Village has contributed to the reduction

of poverty and inequality, improving the overall quality of life for residents. This relates to the Urbanization Theory, which posits that urbanization leads to significant changes in the economic and social structures of surrounding areas (Durkheim, 1893).

4.4.1.2 Improved services

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has also led to an improvement in services, including healthcare, education, and transportation. Participants highlighted that;

There has been an improvement in education services, my children now attend a new school that was built as part of the expansion.

Participant 35

I have noticed that the quality of services in Gokwe Centre has improved significantly since the expansion. It's made a big difference in our daily lives.

Participant 12

As noted by Storper (2018), improved services are critical for economic growth and development. This aligns with the UN-Habitat (2019), which highlights that urban expansion can lead to improved public services including sanitation, water supply and waste management. The improvement in services has contributed to the overall quality of life for residents of Msauki Village. According to a study by the World Bank (2019), improved services are essential for economic growth and development. The improvement in services in Msauki Village has contributed to the economic growth and development of the village.

4.5 Human capital development

20% of the participants highlighted that there are two socio-economic effects under this theme which are vocational training and entrepreneurship development.

4.5.1 Vocational development

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has created opportunities for vocational training, enabling residents to acquire new skills and improve their employability. A respondent highlighted that;

I received vocational training in construction through one of the programs offered, I now have a job as a construction worker and I am able to support my family.

Participant 20

As noted by Rodriguez-Pose (2018), vocational training is critical for human capital development. The provision of vocational training has contributed to the economic empowerment of residents. According to a study by the European Training Foundation (ETF) (2019), vocational training is essential for improving employability and reducing unemployment. The provision of vocational training in Msauki Village has contributed to the improvement of employability and reduction of unemployment. One of the respondents noted that;

4.5.2 Entrepreneurship development

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has also led to increased opportunities for entrepreneurship development in the area. One of the participants said that;

The increase in demand for goods and services has created new opportunities for entrepreneurs like myself, I now run a small business selling clothing and textiles.

Participant 30

As noted by Baumol (2017), entrepreneurship is critical for promoting economic growth and development. According to a study by UNDP (2018), entrepreneurship development programs can have a positive impact on poverty reduction and economic development. This aligns with the findings by Florida (2017), who notes that urban expansion can attract investment in infrastructure, real estate and industry.

4.5.3 Infrastructure and service development

36% of participants in Msauki Village highlighted that there are two socio-economic effects under this theme and they are community development and increased economic activity.

4.5.3.1 Community development

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has led to increased investment in community development projects in the area. Participants noted that;

The new community centre has provided a space for the resident to come together and participate in community activities.

Participant 10

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has led to increased investment in community development projects in our community. It has been a great benefit for us as the local residents.

Participant 19

As noted by UN-Habitat (2016), community development is critical for promoting sustainable urban development and improving the quality of life for urban residents. According to a study by World Bank (2017), community development projects can have a positive impact on poverty reduction and economic development. A respondent said that;

4.5.3.2 Increased economic activity

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has led to economic activities enabling residents to access new job opportunities and improve their livelihoods. A participant noted that;

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has led to an increase in investment in the local economy including the construction of new infrastructure and the provision of new services.

Participant 26

As noted by Storper (2018), increased economic activity is critical for economic growth and development. The promotion of economic activity has contributed to the economic growth and development of Msauki Village.

4.5.4 Entrepreneurship and innovation

14% of the participants in Msauki Village highlighted that the socio-economic effect under this theme is infrastructure development.

4.5.4.1 Infrastructure development

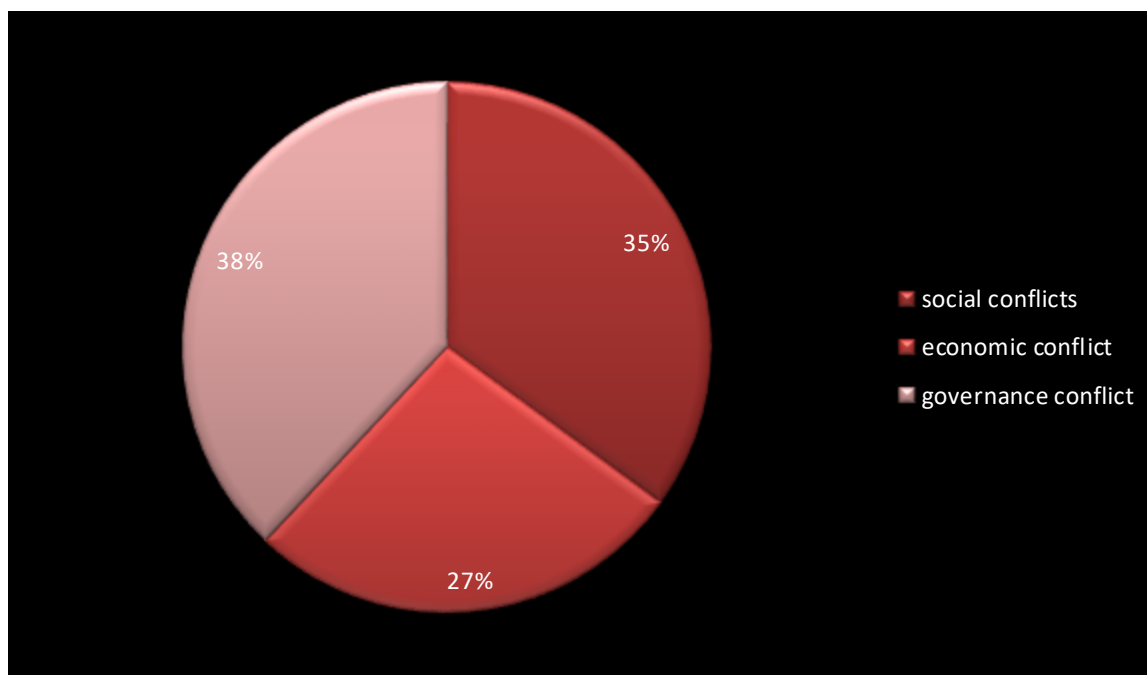
The expansion of Gokwe Centre has led to infrastructure development. This has enabled entrepreneurs to access improved infrastructure and services. A respondent noted that;

The new infrastructure has improved access to services and markets making it easier for entrepreneurs and small business owners to operate.

Participant 2

According to Rodriguez-Pose (2018), infrastructure development is critical for entrepreneurship and innovation. The promotion of infrastructure development has contributed to the economic growth and development of Msauki Village. This aligns with the findings of Cohen (2006) & Storper (2018), who argued that urban expansion can lead to improved infrastructure, including transportation, healthcare and education facilities. These improvements have enhanced connectivity and accessibility, making it easier for people and goods to move in and out of the area. The improved infrastructure has also increased the attractiveness to investors and businesses.

4.6 Conflicts arising



Objective 3 sought to assess the conflicts arising from the Gokwe Centre expansion in relation to the question what types of conflicts have emerged in Msauki Village due to the expansion of Gokwe Centre?

4.6.1 Social conflicts

35% of the participants noted that there are social conflicts in Msauki Village. Social conflicts refer to the tensions and disagreements that arise between different groups or individuals within a community.

4.6.1.2 Conflicts between old and new residents

The expansion on Msauki Village has led to an influx of new residents, resulting in conflicts between old and new residents. A participant said that

I moved to Msauki Village a year ago, and I have been surprised by the resistance from some of the old residents. They seem to think that we're taking over their community.

Participant 30

These conflicts may be related to cultural differences, competition for resources, or differing values and beliefs. As noted by Putnam (2007), social conflicts can arise when different groups with different values and beliefs interact. According to Leigh (2018), conflicts between old and new residents can be particularly challenging in rural areas, where community ties are strong and outsiders may be viewed with suspicion. For example, some old residents may feel that the new residents are changing the character of the community, while the new residents may feel that the old residents are resistant to change. This is relation to the reviewed literature where Smith (2002) & Slater (2017), argues that expansion of cities like San Francisco and New York has led to social conflicts between long-time residents and new arrivals. Brenner (2014), argues that social conflicts are a result of urban expansion driven by neoliberal policies.

4.6.1.3 Conflicts between men and women

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has also led to conflicts between men and women, particularly in relation to access to resources, decision-making power, and social status. A respondent noted that;

As a woman, I feel like I have limited opportunities for economic empowerment in the Village, the men seem to control all the resources and decision-making power.

Participant 18

These conflicts may be related to traditional gender roles and expectations. According to Connell (2009), gender conflicts can arise when men and women have different interests and priorities. According to Chant (2016), conflicts between men and women can be particularly challenging in patriarchal societies, where men may hold more power and influence. For example, some women may feel that they are excluded from decision-making processes or that

they have limited access to resources and opportunities. These conflicts can lead to tensions and disagreements between men and women.

4.6.2 Economic conflicts

27% of the participants noted that there are economic conflicts in Msauki Village. Economic conflicts refer to the tensions and disagreements that arise between different groups or individuals over economic resources and opportunities.

4.6.2.1 Conflicts between business owners and residents

The expansion has also led to an increase in business activity, resulting in conflicts between business owners and residents. A participant said that;

I am a resident of Msauki Village, and I feel like the business owners are only interested in making a profit, they don't care about the impact on our community.

Participant 38

These conflicts may be related to issues such as noise pollution, traffic congestion, or competition for resources. Logan (2017), argues that economic conflicts can arise when different groups have different interests and priorities. According to Baum (2017), conflicts between business owners and residents can be particularly challenging in areas with limited economic opportunities, where competition for resources may be intense. This aligns with Dovey (2012), who posits that economic conflicts arise from the unequal distribution of resources and benefits. For example, some business owners may prioritize profits over community concerns, while residents may prioritize quality of life over economic growth. These conflicts can lead to tensions and disagreements between the two groups.

4.6.2.2 Conflicts over resource allocation

The expansion has also led to conflicts over resource allocation, particularly in relation to the allocation of land, water, and other natural resources. A respondent said that;

As a farmer I feel like the allocation of land and water resources is unfair. The business owners and government officials seem to get priority, while we're left with limited resources.

Participant 21

These conflicts may be related to differing values and priorities, or competition for limited resources. As noted by Ostrom (2015), conflicts over resource allocation can arise when different groups have different interests and priorities. According to McCarthy (2017), conflicts over resource allocation can be particularly challenging in areas with limited resources, where competition for resources may be intense. For example, some groups may prioritize the allocation of resources for economic development, while others may prioritize the allocation of resources for environmental conservation. These conflicts can lead to tensions and disagreements between the different groups.

4.6.3 Governance conflicts

38% of the participants noted that there are governance conflicts in Msauki Village. Governance conflicts refer to the tensions and disagreements that arise between different groups or individuals over governance and decision-making.

4.6.3.1 Conflicts between traditional leaders and local government

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has led to conflicts between traditional leaders and local government, particularly in relation to issues such as land ownership, decision-making power, and resource allocation. Respondents said that;

As a traditional leader, I feel like the local government is trying to undermine our authority and traditional practices. They don't understand our cultural heritage.

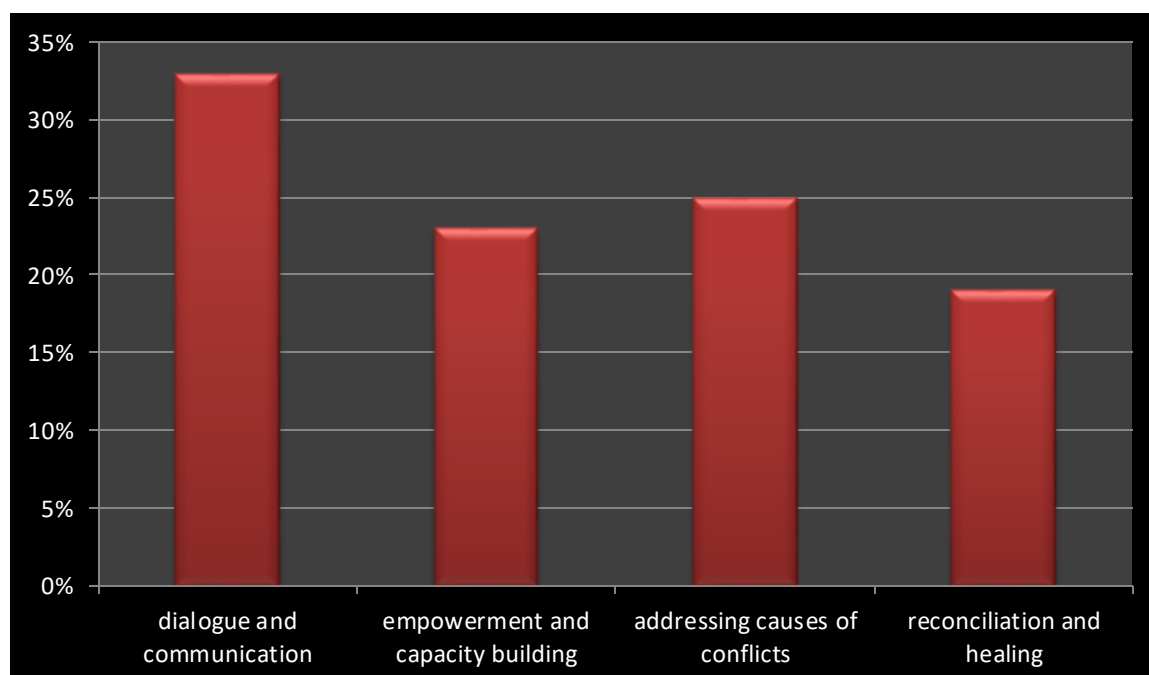
Participant 17

I'm a local government official, and I feel like the traditional leaders are resistant to change and progress. They don't understand the need for modern governance structures and policies.

Participant 8

These conflicts may be related to differing values and priorities, or competition for power and influence. As noted by Ribot (2010), governance conflicts can arise when different groups have different interests and priorities. This is relation to the reviewed literature where Ayers (2018), argues that conflicts between traditional leaders and local government can be particularly challenging in areas with complex governance structures, where multiple stakeholders may have competing interests. . According to (Brenner and Schmid, 2014), in many developing countries, urban planning decisions are often made without adequate community input, resulting in policies that do not reflect the needs of all residents. For example, some traditional leaders may prioritize the preservation of traditional practices and customs, while local government may prioritize the implementation of modern governance structures and policies. These conflicts can lead to tensions and disagreements between the two groups.

4.7 Conflict transformation



Objective 4 sought to assess the possible conflict transformation processes in relation to the question what strategies could help resolve conflicts related to the expansion of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village?

4.7.1 Dialogue and communication

33% of the participants highlighted that effective dialogue and communication were essential for building trust, understanding, and cooperation between parties in conflict.

4.7.1.1 Facilitated dialogue

Facilitated dialogue involved the use of a neutral third-party facilitator to help conflicting parties communicate and negotiate their differences. Participants said that;

The facilitated dialogue process created a safe space for us to discuss our differences.

Participant 22

Facilitated dialogue helped us to communicate our concerns and interests effectively.

Participant 33

According to Lederach (1997) this approach was particularly useful in situations where there was a high level of tension or mistrust between parties. For example, facilitated dialogue was used to address concerns related to land displacement, job creation, and infrastructure development. The facilitated dialogue process helped to create a safe and neutral space for parties to communicate and negotiate their differences in Gokwe Centre in the Msauki Village. The benefits of facilitated dialogue included improved communication and understanding between parties, increased trust and cooperation between parties, more effective conflict resolution and negotiation, and a greater sense of ownership and commitment to conflict resolution processes.

4.7.1.2 Community meetings

Community meetings involved regular gatherings of community members to discuss and address conflicts and issues. Respondents noted that;

Community meetings helped us to develop strategies for addressing socio-economic impacts.

Participant 40

Community meetings provided a platform for us to share our experiences and perspectives.

Participant 13

Freire (1970) noted that these meetings provided a forum for community members to share their experiences and perspectives, and to develop strategies for addressing socio-economic impacts in Gokwe Centre in Msauki Village. Community meetings took many forms, including town hall meetings, community forums, and village meetings. The benefits of community

meetings included increased participation and engagement of community members in conflict resolution processes, a greater sense of ownership and commitment to conflict resolution processes, more effective addressing of socio-economic impacts, and improved communication and understanding between community members and other stakeholders.

4.7.2 Empowerment and capacity building

23% of the participants in Msauki Village highlighted that empowerment and capacity building were essential for creating sustainable and effective conflict resolution processes.

4.7.2.1 Training and capacity building

Training and capacity building involved providing individuals and communities with the skills and knowledge they needed to manage and resolve conflicts peacefully. Participants noted that;

Training and capacity building programs helped us to acquire skills in conflict resolution and mediation.

Participant 19

Training and capacity building program helped us to acquire skills in conflict resolution and mediation.

Participant 7

This included training in conflict resolution, mediation, and negotiation, as well as training in community development and leadership (Sachs, 2005). The training and capacity building programs helped to empower local community members and promote sustainable conflict resolution processes. The benefits of training and capacity building included increased capacity of local community members to manage and resolve conflicts peacefully, a greater sense of ownership and commitment to conflict resolution processes, more effective addressing of

socio-economic impacts, and improved communication and understanding between community members and other stakeholders.

4.7.2.2 Empowerment programs

Empowerment programs involved providing support and resources to marginalized or disadvantaged groups to help them assert their rights and interests. Participants said that;

Empowerment programs promoted social justice and addressed inequality and discrimination for us.

Participant 1

Empowerment programs helped us to assert our rights and interests.

Participant 18

According to Minow (1998) empowerment programs included initiatives such as education and training, economic empowerment, and social and political empowerment. The empowerment programs helped to promote a culture of empowerment and social justice, which was essential for promoting sustainable conflict resolution processes. The benefits of empowerment programs included increased empowerment and capacity of marginalized or disadvantaged groups, a greater sense of ownership and commitment to conflict resolution processes, more effective addressing of socio-economic impacts, and improved communication and understanding between marginalized or disadvantaged groups and other stakeholders.

4.7.3. Addressing causes of conflict

25% of the participants highlighted that addressing the underlying causes of conflict was essential for creating sustainable and effective conflict resolution processes.

4.7.3.1 Poverty reduction programs

Poverty reduction programs involved providing economic support and resources to individuals and communities to help them overcome poverty and promote economic development. A participant said that;

Poverty reduction programs helped us to access microfinance and start our own businesses.

Participant 32

According to Sachs (2005) poverty reduction programs included initiatives such as microfinance, education and training, and economic empowerment. The poverty reduction programs helped to address the underlying causes of conflict, such as poverty and economic inequality. The benefits of poverty reduction programs included reduced poverty and improved economic development, increased access to education and healthcare, and improved communication and understanding between community members and other stakeholders. In the expansion of Gokwe Centre, poverty reduction programs were essential for addressing the socio-economic impacts of the expansion on Msauki Village

4.7.3.2 Social justice initiatives

Social justice initiatives involved promoting social justice and addressing inequality and discrimination. A respondent said that;

Social justice initiatives have empowered the marginalized groups to assert their rights and interests.

Participant 3

Minow (1998) noted that social justice initiatives included initiatives such as education and awareness-raising, advocacy and policy change, and community development and empowerment. The social justice initiatives helped to address the underlying causes of conflict,

such as inequality and discrimination. The benefits of social justice initiatives included increased awareness and understanding of social justice issues, improved advocacy and policy change, and increased community development and empowerment. In the expansion of Gokwe Centre, social justice initiatives were essential for addressing the socio-economic impacts of the expansion on Msauki Village.

4.7.4 Reconciliation and healing

19% of the participants highlighted that truth-telling and acknowledgment, and community-based reconciliation initiatives were implemented to promote reconciliation and healing.

4.7.4.1 Truth-telling and acknowledgment

Truth-telling and acknowledgment involved promoting truth-telling and acknowledgment of past injustices and human rights abuses related to the expansion. Respondents highlighted that;

Truth-telling and acknowledgment helped us to confront the past and create a foundation for reconciliation and healing.

Participant 17

Truth-telling and acknowledgment promoted accountability and transparency.

Participant 39

According to Hayner (2002), truth-telling and acknowledgment were essential for creating a foundation for reconciliation and healing. The truth-telling and acknowledgment process helped to create a safe and neutral space for parties to communicate and acknowledge past injustices and human rights abuses in Gokwe Centre in Msauki Village. The benefits of truth-telling and acknowledgment included increased trust and cooperation between parties, more effective conflict resolution and negotiation, and a greater sense of ownership and commitment to conflict resolution processes.

4.7.4.2 Community-based reconciliation

Community-based reconciliation initiatives involved promoting reconciliation and healing at the community level. A participant highlighted that;

Community-based reconciliation initiatives helped us to rebuild our broken relationships and promote healing.

Participant 6

Lederach (1997) noted that community-based reconciliation initiatives included initiatives such as community-based dialogue, mediation, and restorative justice. The community-based reconciliation initiatives helped to promote reconciliation and healing at the community level. The benefits of community-based reconciliation initiatives included increased trust and cooperation between community members, more effective conflict resolution and negotiation, and a greater sense of ownership and commitment to conflict resolution processes. Community-based reconciliation initiatives were essential for promoting reconciliation and healing between community members and other stakeholders in Gokwe Centre in Msauki Village.

4.8 Chapter summary

This chapter presented the findings of the study on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village, highlighting the effects of the expansion on the local community. The chapter delved into the experiences of local residents, examining the opportunities and challenges presented by the expansion, and the ways in which it had influenced their livelihoods and well-being. By examining the data collected through surveys, interviews, and focus groups, this chapter provided a nuanced understanding of the expansion's impact on the community.

CHAPTER 5

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 Introduction

The previous chapter presented the research findings of the study on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. This chapter presents, the summary of the research findings, conclusion, recommendations, and areas for further research providing a comprehensive overview of the study's outcomes and implications. This chapter aims to integrate the key results, draw meaningful conclusions and provide actionable recommendations for stakeholders, while identifying potential avenues for future research.

5.2 Summary

The research is organized into five chapters, which provided a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre on Msauki Village.

Chapter 1

The research problem and its setting

The study introduced the research problem, which was to investigate the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. The chapter provided an overview of the study area, including the geographical location, demographic characteristics, and economic

activities of the local community. The chapter also reviewed the existing literature on the expansion of urban centres and its impacts on local communities.

Chapter 2

Review of related literature and theoretical framework

This chapter reviewed the existing literature on the socio-economic impacts of development projects, with a focus on the expansion of urban centres. The chapter also presented the theoretical framework of the study, which was based on the sustainable livelihoods framework. The framework provided a comprehensive approach to understanding the socio-economic impacts of development projects on local communities.

Chapter 3

Research methodology

The chapter outlined the research methodology used in the study, including the research design, data collection methods, and data analysis techniques. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods. The chapter also discussed the sampling strategy, data collection instruments, and data analysis procedures used in the study.

Chapter 4

Data presentation and analysis

This chapter presented the findings of the study, including the socio-economic impacts of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. The chapter analyzed the data using thematic and statistical analysis. The chapter also presented the results of the statistical analysis, including the relationships between variables and the significance of the findings.

Chapter 5

Summary, conclusions, and recommendations

This chapter summarized the findings of the study, drew conclusions based on the findings, and provided recommendations for policymakers, practitioners, and future researchers. The study concluded that the expansion of Gokwe Centre had both positive and negative socio-economic impacts on Msauki Village, and recommended that future development projects prioritize the needs and concerns of local communities. The chapter also identified areas for further research and provided recommendations for policymakers and practitioners to promote sustainable development in the area.

5.3 Summary of research findings

The research findings are summarised under the following areas:

5.3.1 Socio-economic impacts

The Gokwe Centre expansion had significant socio-economic impacts on Msauki Village, affecting various aspects of community life. The creation of employment opportunities and stimulation of local economic growth were notable positive impacts. However, the displacement of local residents, loss of livelihoods, and strain on social services were significant negative consequences. These findings highlighted the need for careful planning and management of development projects to minimize harm and maximize benefits for local communities. The expansion also led to changes in the social fabric of the community, with some residents benefiting from new economic opportunities while others were left behind. The socio-economic impacts of the expansion were far-reaching, affecting not only the local economy but also the social and cultural dynamics of the community. The influx of new residents and businesses led to increased demand for housing, services, and infrastructure, putting a strain on local resources. However, the expansion also brought new opportunities for

entrepreneurship, innovation, and cultural exchange, enriching the social and economic landscape of the community.

5.3.2 Economic impacts

The expansion had both positive and negative economic impacts on the local community. On the one hand, the creation of new business opportunities, increased trade, and improved access to markets were significant benefits. The expansion also led to increased investment in infrastructure, including roads, utilities, and public services, which improved the overall quality of life for residents. However, the increased costs of living, inflation, and unequal distribution of benefits were notable drawbacks. These findings suggested that development projects must be designed and implemented to ensure that economic benefits were shared equitably among local stakeholders. The economic impacts of the expansion were complex and multifaceted, reflecting the diverse needs and interests of the local community. While some residents benefited from new economic opportunities, others struggled to make ends meet as the cost of living increased. The expansion also led to changes in the local labour market, with some industries experiencing growth while others declined. However, the expansion also brought new opportunities for innovation and entrepreneurship, driving economic growth and development.

5.3.3 Social impacts

The expansion had significant social impacts on the local community, affecting social structures, cultural practices, and community dynamics. The changes brought about by the expansion led to increased social tensions, conflicts, and inequality. The influx of new residents and businesses led to changes in the social fabric of the community, with some residents feeling left behind or marginalized. However, the expansion also brought new opportunities for social mobility, cultural exchange, and community engagement. The social impacts of the expansion

were far-reaching, affecting not only the local community but also the broader social and cultural landscape. The expansion led to changes in the way people lived, worked, and interacted with one another, reflecting the complex and dynamic nature of social change. However, the expansion also brought new opportunities for social cohesion and community building, enriching the social and cultural fabric of the community.

5.3.4 Environmental impacts

The expansion had significant environmental impacts on the local ecosystem, including deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution. The loss of biodiversity, decreased water quality, and increased risk of natural disasters were notable consequences. The expansion also led to changes in the local climate, with increased temperatures and altered weather patterns affecting the environment and local ecosystems. The environmental impacts of the expansion were complex and multifaceted, reflecting the diverse needs and interests of the local community. While some residents benefited from new economic opportunities, others struggled to mitigate the environmental impacts of the expansion. However, the expansion also brought new opportunities for environmental sustainability and conservation, driving innovation and growth in the green economy.

5.3.5 Community perceptions and experiences

The local community had mixed perceptions and experiences of the expansion, reflecting the complexity and nuance of development impacts. While some community members benefited from the expansion, others were negatively affected. The expansion led to changes in the way people lived, worked, and interacted with one another, reflecting the complex and dynamic nature of social change. The community perceptions and experiences of the expansion were diverse and multifaceted, reflecting the different needs and interests of local stakeholders. While some residents saw the expansion as an opportunity for economic growth and

development, others viewed it as a threat to their way of life. However, the expansion also brought new opportunities for community engagement and participation, enriching the social and cultural fabric of the community.

5.4 Conclusion

Based on the key themes, the study concluded that;

5.4.1 Expansion of Gokwe Centre

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has been a significant development in the region, bringing with it both opportunities and challenges. On the one hand, the expansion led to increased economic activity, improved infrastructure, and enhanced access to services. This was a welcome development for many residents, who saw their living standards improve and their access to education and healthcare increase. However, the expansion also had some negative consequences, including the displacement of local residents, loss of livelihoods, and strain on social services. The expansion also led to changes in the social fabric of the community, with some residents benefiting from new economic opportunities while others were left behind. The study found that the expansion had a significant impact on the local economy, with some businesses thriving while others struggled to survive.

5.4.2 Socio-economic effects

The socio-economic effects of the expansion have been far-reaching. While some residents benefited from new economic opportunities, others were left behind, struggling to make ends meet. The study found that poverty and inequality increased in the area, with some residents facing significant challenges in accessing basic necessities like food, water, and shelter. However, the expansion also created new economic opportunities, improved living standards, and enhanced access to education and healthcare. The expansion also led to changes in the local labour market, with some industries experiencing growth while others declined. The study

found that the expansion had a significant impact on the local workforce, with some residents benefiting from new job opportunities while others were left behind.

5.4.3 Conflicts arising

The expansion of Gokwe Centre has also led to conflicts arising between different stakeholders. The expansion of Gokwe Centre also led to conflicts arising between different stakeholders. Local residents clashed with developers over issues like land displacement and compensation, while different community groups fought over access to resources. The government faced criticism for its handling of the expansion, with some residents accusing officials of being slow to respond to their concerns. These conflicts were fuelled by a range of factors, including lack of communication, inadequate planning, and unequal distribution of benefits. The conflicts also highlighted the need for more effective communication and consultation between stakeholders. The study found that many residents felt left out of the decision-making process, and that their concerns and needs were not being taken into account.

5.4.4 Conflict transformation processes

To address these conflicts, the study highlighted the need for effective conflict transformation processes. This included techniques like dialogue, mediation, and negotiation, which helped resolve conflicts and promote peaceful coexistence. The study also emphasized the importance of inclusive and participatory decision-making processes, which helped ensure that the needs and concerns of all stakeholders were taken into account. By adopting these approaches, it was possible to reduce the conflicts arising from the expansion and promote a more peaceful and equitable development process. The study found that the use of conflict transformation processes helped to build trust and foster collaboration between stakeholders, leading to more effective and sustainable development outcomes.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this research, the study recommends the following:

5.5.1 Inclusive decision-making processes

Inclusive and participatory decision-making processes are essential for ensuring that the needs and concerns of all stakeholders are taken into account. According to Bryson (2020), inclusive decision-making processes can help build trust and foster collaboration among stakeholders. This approach can help promote social justice and equity, and reduce the risk of social conflicts. Inclusive decision-making processes can also help ensure that development projects are designed and implemented in a way that respects the rights and dignity of local communities. Furthermore, inclusive decision-making processes can help promote accountability and transparency, and ensure that development outcomes are achieved in a sustainable and equitable manner. For instance, the use of participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques can help ensure that local communities are involved in the decision-making process. PRA techniques involve the use of participatory methods, such as community mapping and focus group discussions, to gather information and involve local communities in the decision-making process. By using PRA techniques, development projects can be designed and implemented in a way that takes into account the needs and concerns of local communities.

5.5.2 Conflict transformation processes

Effective conflict transformation requires the use of processes such as dialogue, mediation, and negotiation. According to Lederach (2014), conflict transformation requires a deep understanding of the complex dynamics of conflict and the ability to navigate these dynamics in a way that promotes constructive change. Conflict transformation processes can help promote social justice and equity, and reduce the risk of social conflicts. Furthermore, conflict transformation processes can help promote accountability and transparency, and ensure that

development outcomes are achieved in a sustainable and equitable manner. The use of dialogue initiatives can help promote conflict transformation. Dialogue initiatives involve the use of facilitated discussions to bring together stakeholders with different perspectives and interests. By using dialogue initiatives, conflicts can be transformed in a way that promotes constructive change and respects the rights and dignity of all stakeholders.

5.5.3 Socio-economic empowerment programmes

Implementing socio-economic empowerment programmes is essential for mitigating the negative socio-economic impacts of development projects. According to Sen (2013) socio-economic empowerment programmes can help promote human development and reduce poverty and inequality. Socio-economic empowerment programmes can include training and capacity-building initiatives, entrepreneurship development programmes, and social protection schemes. The use of microfinance initiatives can help promote socio-economic empowerment. Microfinance initiatives involve the provision of small loans and other financial services to low-income individuals and households. By using microfinance initiatives, individuals and households can access the financial resources they need to start or expand a business, and improve their socio-economic well-being.

5.5.4 Environmental sustainability measures

According to IPCC (2020) environmental sustainability measures, such as environmental impact assessments and environmental management plans, are necessary for minimizing the environmental impacts of the expansion. Sustainable practices should also be adopted to reduce the expansion's ecological footprint. Furthermore, it is essential to ensure that environmental sustainability measures are integrated into the overall development plan to avoid environmental degradation. This can result in development projects promoting environmental sustainability and reduce the risk of environmental disaster. Environmental sustainability measures can

include the use of renewable energy sources, sustainable agriculture practices, and eco-friendly infrastructure. The use of environmental impact assessments can help promote environmental sustainability. Environmental impact assessments involve the evaluation of the potential environmental impacts of a development project. By using environmental impact assessments, development projects can be designed and implemented in a way that minimizes harm to the environment

5.6 Areas for further research

Based on the findings of this research, the followings areas are made for further studies:

5.6.1 Long-term impacts of development projects

Investigating the long-term impacts of development projects is crucial for understanding the sustainability of these initiatives. A longitudinal approach, tracking changes over time, can provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of development projects. This could involve conducting regular surveys and interviews with local communities, monitoring environmental and socio-economic indicators, and analyzing policy and institutional changes. By examining the intergenerational impacts of development projects on local communities, researchers can identify best practices for promoting sustainable development. The long-term impacts of development projects can be far-reaching, affecting not only the local community but also the broader environment and society. For example, the construction of a dam may provide electricity and irrigation for local farmers, but it may also displace communities and disrupt ecosystems. By studying the long-term impacts of development projects, researchers can help identify strategies for mitigating negative impacts and promoting sustainable development.

5.6.2 Community engagement and participation

Effective community engagement and participation are critical for ensuring that development projects meet local needs. Community-based organizations, local government, and traditional leaders play a vital role in facilitating community engagement. Researchers could investigate the impact of different community engagement strategies on development outcomes, such as the use of participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques or community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approaches. Community engagement and participation are essential for promoting inclusive and sustainable development. By involving local communities in the planning and implementation of development projects, researchers can help ensure that projects are tailored to local needs and priorities. This can also help build trust and foster collaboration between stakeholders, leading to more effective and sustainable development outcomes.

5.6.3 Environmental sustainability and climate change

Development projects must prioritize environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation. Environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and environmental management plans (EMPs) are essential tools for minimizing the environmental impacts of development projects. Researchers could investigate the effectiveness of EIAs and EMPs in promoting environmental sustainability, as well as the use of renewable energy sources and sustainable infrastructure. The impact of climate change on development projects and local communities is a critical area of research. Climate change can exacerbate existing environmental and socio-economic challenges, making it essential to develop strategies for promoting climate-resilient development. By examining the impact of climate change on development projects and local communities, researchers can help identify strategies for mitigating and adapting to climate change.

5.6.4 Conflict transformation and community relations

Effective conflict transformation and community relations are critical for promoting peaceful coexistence. Community-based mediation, dialogue initiatives, and restorative justice programs can help transform conflicts and promote community relations. Researchers could investigate the impact of these strategies on development outcomes, as well as the role of local institutions and traditional leaders in promoting conflict transformation. Conflict transformation and community relations are essential for promoting inclusive and sustainable development. By addressing conflicts and promoting community relations, researchers can help build trust and foster collaboration between stakeholders, leading to more effective and sustainable development outcomes. This can also help promote social cohesion and community resilience, leading to more peaceful and stable societies.

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APPENDIX

Consent Form

Introduction

I Mitchel Sophia Chitana, a student at Bindura University of Science Education and I am conducting research for my dissertation on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. This study aims to investigate the effects of urbanization on rural communities.

Purpose

The purpose of this research is to explore the socio-economic impacts of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village, including the effects on local businesses, employment, housing,

and community services. Your participation in this study will contribute to a better understanding of the socio-economic impacts of urbanization on rural communities.

Participation

If you agree to participate in this study, you will be asked to complete a survey or questionnaire, participate in an in-depth interview, or provide access to relevant documents or records. Your participation is voluntary, and you have the right to withdraw at any time without penalty or loss of benefits.

Benefits

The benefits of participating in this study include contributing to a better understanding of the socio-economic impacts of urbanization on rural communities, informing policy and decision-making to improve the lives of residents in Msauki Village, and enhancing knowledge and awareness of the socio-economic impacts of urbanization.

Confidentiality

All information collected during this study will be kept confidential and anonymous. Participants' names and any identifying information will not be disclosed in any publications or reports resulting from this study.

Questions

If you have any questions or concerns about this study, please do not hesitate to ask.

Consent

By signing below, you confirm that you understand the purpose and procedures of the study, agree to participate voluntarily and acknowledge your right to withdraw from the study at any time.

Signature (optional)

Date

Thank you for considering participation.

Questionnaire for community members

Greetings my name is Mitchel Sophia Chitana and I am a student at Bindura University of Science Education. I am carrying out a research on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre on Msauki Village. The aim of this research is to assess the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village, and to identify the challenges and opportunities arising from this development. The goal of this research is to provide recommendations for policymakers, stakeholders, and community leaders to mitigate the negative impacts and maximize the benefits of Gokwe Centre expansion for Msauki Village.

Section A: Demographic Information

1. What is your age?

☐ 18-25

☐ 26-35

☐ 36-45

☐ 46-55

☐ 56 and above

2. What is your gender?

☐ Male

☐ Female

3. What is your highest level of education?

☐ Primary

☐ Secondary

☐ Tertiary

☐ None

4. What is your occupation?

☐ Farmer

☐ Business owner

☐ Employee

☐ Unemployed

☐ Other (please specify):

5. How long have you been living in Msauki Village?

☐ Less than 5 years

☐ 5-10 years

☐ 11-20 years

☐ More than 20 years

Section B: Economic Impact

6. Have you experienced any changes in your income or livelihood since the expansion of Gokwe Centre?

☐ Yes ☐ No

7. What are the main sources of your income? (Tick all that apply)

☐ Employment

☐ Business

☐ Farming

☐ Remittances

☐ Other (please specify):.....

8. Have you noticed any changes in the prices of goods and services in Msauki Village since the expansion?

☐ Yes

☐ No

9. How have the economic changes affected your household and community? (Tick all that apply)

☐ Increased income

☐ Decreased income

☐ Improved living standards

☐ Reduced living standards

☐ Other (please specify):.....

10. Are there any new economic opportunities that have arisen as a result of the expansion?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Section C: Social and Environmental Impact

11. Have you experienced any changes in your social relationships or community dynamics since the expansion of Gokwe Centre?

☐ Yes

☐ No

12. What are the main social changes you have experienced? (Tick all that apply)

☐ Increased interaction with outsiders

☐ Changes in community leadership

☐ Improved social services

☐ Reduced social cohesion

☐ Other (please specify):.....

13. Have you experienced any changes in the environmental conditions in Msauki Village since the expansion?

☐ Yes

☐ No

14. How have the environmental changes affected your access to natural resources and waste management practices? (Tick all that apply)

☐ Improved access to clean water

☐ Reduced access to clean water

☐ Improved waste management

☐ Reduced waste management

☐ Other (please specify):.....

15. Are there any new social or environmental challenges or opportunities that have arisen as a result of the expansion?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Interview guide for community leaders

Hello my name is Mitchel Sophia Chitana and I am a student at Bindura University of Science Education. I am conducting a research on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. The aim of this research is to assess the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village, and to identify the challenges and opportunities arising from this development. The goal of this research is to provide recommendations for policymakers, stakeholders, and community leaders to mitigate the negative impacts and maximize the benefits of Gokwe Centre expansion for Msauki Village.

1. Can you please introduce yourself and describe your connection to Msauki Village?
2. How do you think the expansion of Gokwe Centre has affected the local economy in Msauki Village?
3. Have you experienced any changes in your income or livelihood since the expansion?
4. How has the expansion affected the availability and cost of goods and services in Msauki Village?
5. Are there any new economic opportunities that have arisen as a result of the expansion?
6. How has the expansion affected the social services in Msauki Village, such as healthcare and education?

7. Have you experienced any changes in your social relationships or community dynamics since the expansion?
8. How has the expansion affected the environment in Msauki Village, including access to natural resources and waste management?
9. What are the main challenges you face as a result of the expansion, and how do you think they can be addressed?
10. Do you have any recommendations for policymakers, stakeholders, and community leaders to maximize the benefits of Gokwe Centre expansion for Msauki Village?

Focus group guide for the community

Hello, my name is Mitchel Sophia Chitana and I am a student at Bindura University of Science Education. I am carrying out a research on the socio-economic impact of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. This study seeks to provide provide recommendations for policymakers, stakeholders and community leaders to mitigate the negative impacts and maximize the benefits of Gokwe Centre expansion on Msauki Village. I want to assure you that this discussion will be conducted in a safe and confidential manner. Your participation is completely voluntary and you are free to withdraw at any time without any consequences.

1. What does Msauki Village mean to you, and how has it changed since the expansion of Gokwe Centre?
2. How has the expansion of Gokwe Centre affected your daily life?
3. What changes have you observed in the local economy since the expansion?
4. Have you experienced any changes in the cost of living in Msauki Village?
5. Are there new economic opportunities that have arisen from the expansion?
6. How has the expansion affected social services, such as healthcare and education?
7. Have you noticed changes in your social relationships or community dynamics?
8. What environmental impacts have you observed since the expansion?

9. What challenges do you face as a result of the expansion, and how can they be addressed?
10. What recommendations do you have for policymakers and stakeholders to maximize benefits for Msauki Village?

Mitchel Chitana B211081

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