

## **Safe and Inclusive Cities – Makokoba Survey (20<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup> April 2015)**

### **Field Report**

#### **Bulawayo Survey**

The suburbs of Makokoba and Nketa had been engaged with during the Scoping and Community Engagement phases of our research. The survey was carried out from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 24<sup>th</sup> of April. This included two days of training, the second of which involved a 'trial run' in Makokoba. This proved to be in order and the survey commenced in earnest on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April.

#### **Bulawayo Randomisation**

The households to be surveyed in Bulawayo had been selected from the list provided by colleagues at OXFAM Canada in the Bulawayo office who did the background preparations before arrival of the SEARCWL team. The same method of randomization as in the Hatcliffe and Mbare Surveys using an Excel spreadsheet was employed to come up with specific households to be interviewed by the enumerators.

#### **Makokoba Survey**

The survey was administered to 70 households in Makokoba on the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of April. Most residents were extremely co-operative and went out of their way to accommodate the community researchers. A general observation is that a good number of the residents interviewed were elderly and in the households that had younger people in residence, the grandparents would be cited as the owners of the house. Most of the houses had been kept in the families of the original owners and there were very few tenants in the houses sampled. The suburb has a significant number of flats and hostels and as the hostel dwellers had been engaged with during the Scoping and the Gap-Filling phases of the research, the survey covered the other flats in the suburb. 35 households were surveyed in the flats and 35 in the stand-alone houses in the suburb.

#### **Nketa Survey**

In Nketa the survey took place on the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> of April and 70 households were interviewed. The suburb spans from Nketa 6 to Nketa 9 and these houses it appears were sold to the owners as stands and they undertook their own construction. The stands were bought from Bulawayo City Council. Most of the households interviewed spoke of receiving bank loans and mortgages to purchase the stands to construct their houses. The enumerators came across a number of tenants, who were paying rent to the owners of these houses.

## Challenges

The challenges in Makokoba were minimal as the residents welcomed the enumerators and were forthcoming with information to do with their tenure. Nketa however, was a different story.

One elderly woman who is originally from South Africa and is now married to a Zimbabwean living in Nketa had received our enumerator without any problem and continued to provide information for the survey. After the enumerator left, her son (in his early twenties) arrived home and after she told him of the interview he demanded that she went and found the enumerator so that it could be explained to him exactly what the point of the survey was. The woman ran frantically in the streets looking for the enumerator and when she found her, the son was right behind her, and demanded to know what was going on. The enumerator reported him to be really hostile and she was rescued by the GPS co-ordinates assistant who had arrived to record her co-ordinates.

A second respondent also refused to answer questions because she said she was too traumatized. She said her son had been in the Intercap Coach that had been hijacked by armed robbers in South Africa en route from Harare to Johannesburg. She said she could no longer trust anyone.

After we left Nketa, and came back to the office, residents kept calling for clarification of the survey and its purpose. One resident actually submitted his query in an email. This showed us that there are high levels of insecurity in Nketa with regards to tenure issues.